

## FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF ECONOMIC AND LEGAL REGULATION OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY

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**Abstract:** *The methods of stimulating innovative activity in the developed countries of Europe are considered. Practical recommendations on the activation of innovative activity in Ukraine are provided.*

**Key words:** innovative activity, development, stimulation, foreign experience

Ukraine's transition to an innovation-investment model of economic development is impossible without researching the global experience of economic and legal regulation of innovation processes in foreign countries. That is why this issue has become particularly relevant today [1-11].

The development of innovative activity is one of the main ways of exiting the Ukrainian economy from the crisis and obtaining a high level of profit. The weak attraction of innovations in Ukraine is reflected in the very low rating of Ukraine according to international criteria for assessing competitiveness. According to the global competitiveness index, we are in 82nd place out of 142 countries, according to the index of technology development, we are in 83rd place, according to the index of the use of information and communication technologies, we are in 79th place, and in terms of innovative abilities, we are in 39th place [1, 4, 7, 10]. And it is the innovative abilities that make Ukraine a potential partner for other countries. For this, it is necessary to take into account the world experience of industrialized countries in the organization of innovative activities, which for decades created an effective system of management of the innovation process. The state, as the main initiator of innovations, should lead the process of innovative development, having a certain toolkit in its hands. The management of innovative activities in different countries differs according to the needs of society, the degree of state intervention and the level of scientific and technological progress. Let's consider in more detail the methods of stimulating innovative activity in several developed countries (Table 1).

Table 1 – Forms of state support for innovative activities in different countries

Countries	Forms of stimulation	Organizational structures of the innovation process
USA	Preferential taxation, investment tax credit, preferential regime of depreciation deductions, subsidies, targeted allocations from the budget, reimbursement of R&D expenses related to the main production and trade activities	Technopolis technological capital, scientific and technical parks, small innovative firms, research consortia and organizations, business incubators, scientific and technological centers, scientific and engineering centers, joint industrial and university research centers, Venture companies.
Germany	Targeted subsidies, subsidies, payment of examination costs, soft loans, credit insurance system, tax discounts and benefits, accelerated depreciation.	Scientific and technical parks, small innovative firms, research consortia, venture firms, technopolis.
France	Grants, subsidies, long-term loans, tax credits, credit guarantees, preferential taxation.	Technopolis, technoparks, small innovative firms, research consortia, venture firms, technology transfer centers.
Japan	Soft loans, preferential taxation, subsidies.	Japanese Research Development Corporation, Technopolis, Scientific and Technical Parks, Small Innovative Firms, Research Consortiums and Organizations.
United Kingdom	Preferential taxation, subsidies, write-off of R&D expenses to the cost of products (services, credit guarantees).	British technology group, technopolis, small innovative firms, scientific and technical parks, venture firms, research consortia.
Canada	Loans on preferential terms, subsidies, technical assistance, credit, preferential taxation.	Technopolis, scientific and technical parks, small innovative firms, venture firms, research consortia.

Source: [1-9]

Different countries use a variety of ways to support research and development, such as tax credits, tariff and non-tariff barriers, public procurement, loans and subsidies. For example, in Great Britain they maintain a low level of corporate taxation, believing that this is a powerful incentive for risky technological change.

In Germany, Spain and Italy, low rates of basic taxes are also supplemented by special systems for stimulating the implementation of risky projects. In France, a slightly different combination is used: high taxes for everyone and various special incentives in innovative entrepreneurship [3].

In countries with a level of scientific and technological development lower than the EU average, as a rule, measures of a general nature are applied, which make it possible to support a wide range of directions in all sectors of the economy. In this case, the government focuses on fiscal stimulus measures, which differ in that they allow the market and its participants to independently decide which sectors of the economy need to be developed.

It is worth noting that none of the models defined above can be applied independently. This is due to the fact that the innovation environment of a separate state is formed individually. Quite often it turns out that certain instruments of innovation policy and the mechanisms of their use are effective in one country and completely ineffective in another. Therefore, developed countries combine methods of direct and indirect influence, the level of application of which depends on the direction to which the national innovation policy tends.

Thus, it can be concluded that global economic practice has extensive experience in the field of state support for innovative development.

In our opinion, in order to achieve stable innovative development, Ukraine needs to use the experience of more developed countries and use already existing effective mechanisms for managing the development of innovations. In particular, according to the author, it would be appropriate to adopt the experience of France in creating technology parks, the experience of America in the organization of venture business, the experience of Japan in creating a budget for projects of innovative activity, and the experience of the EU in creating a joint innovation space.

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