
ІННОВАЦІЇ

UDC 338.45:330.341

O. L. Davydenko, Student

**CURRENT SITUATION AND ACTIVIZATION OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY
AT THE ENTERPRISES OF UKRAINE**

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the dynamics of innovation activity of industrial enterprises, definition of the status and prospects of development of innovative activity. The main factors influencing the development of innovation activities in Ukraine and substantiates the objective necessity of creating the conditions for accumulation of investment resources and strengthening the innovative potential of the economy.

Keywords: innovation; innovative development; activization of innovative activity; industrial enterprises.

O. Л. Давиденко, студентка

**СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН ТА АКТИВІЗАЦІЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ
НА ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ УКРАЇНИ**

Анотація. Стаття присвячена дослідженню динаміки інноваційної активності промислових підприємств, визначенню стану та перспектив розвитку інноваційної діяльності. Розглянуто основні чинники, що впливають на розвиток сфери інноваційної діяльності в Україні та обґрунтовано об'єктивну необхідність створення умов для акумулювання інвестиційних ресурсів і посилення інноваційного потенціалу економіки.

Ключові слова: інновація; інноваційний розвиток; активізація інноваційної діяльності; промислові підприємства.

O. Л. Давиденко, студентка

**ТЕКУЩЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И АКТИВИЗАЦИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ УКРАИНЫ**

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению динамики инновационной деятельности промышленных предприятий, определению состояния и перспектив развития инновационной деятельности. Рассмотрены основные факторы, которые влияют на развитие сферы инновационной деятельности в Украине и обоснована объективная необходимость создания условий для аккумуляции инвестиционных ресурсов и укрепления инновационного потенциала экономики.

Ключевые слова: инновация; инновационное развитие; активизация инновационной деятельности; промышленные предприятия.

Relevance of the research topic. The activization of innovative activity issue is highly relevant for Ukraine. Practical implementation of the strategy of innovative development of the economy requires first and foremost enhancing innovation activity at all levels: government - industry - region - the enterprise. Under conditions of globalization innovation becomes a powerful stimulus to the development of entrepreneurial activity and creates conditions for the progressive activation of various business processes. Innovative activities should be focused on the use and commercialization of the results of research and development, to ensure the release of new competitive products and services to the market, which is especially relevant now for Ukrainian enterprises.

Problem statement. The solution of many problems of the national economy depends upon each enterprise. At present stage of development of the Ukrainian economy systematic implementation of innovation in enterprises is the most important factor contributing to the increase of competitiveness of

ІННОВАЦІЇ

the optimal use of productive capacity and adaptation to the constant changes in the world. According to the approved plan of activities of the Government of Ukraine, the course of development of the Ukrainian economy up to 2018, the main priority is promotion the export of products [10]. The integration of domestic enterprises into world trade is not possible without their subsequent transformation into line with market requirements, overcoming the economic backwardness from the highly developed countries, investing in their innovative development, primarily in the scientific and industrial sphere in order to increase their competitiveness. The main constraints that impede innovation in enterprises is the lack of financial and investment resources, limited types of innovation and practical methods of their application.

The issue of innovation activity of domestic enterprises acquires fundamental importance in the context of market reforms in Ukraine and increasing the management efficiency.

Unlike developed countries, a national innovation system has not yet established in Ukraine. Innovative processes in Ukraine have not received sufficient scale and were not a significant factor in GDP growth. Innovation activity as a means of achieving competitiveness has alternatives, but reduction in the number of innovative companies is for typical for Ukraine.

Review of recent papers and research. A considerable contribution to the study of various aspects of the innovation activity of the enterprise was made by such researches as L. L. Antoniuk [1], O. I. Bilokon [2-3], O. I. Honta [4], S. M. Illiashenko [5], S. O. Polkovnychenko [7], A. M. Poruchnyk [1], V. S. Savchuk [1], P. S. Khariv [13] and others.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Despite the large number of studies and publications on the issues of innovation, its aspects remain controversial. The need for in-depth scientific research of innovation activity in the enterprises of Ukraine, taking into account the peculiarities of market relations remains unsolved.

The aim of this study is to present the current state of innovation development of Ukrainian enterprises, and to identify ways of creating conditions for accumulation of investment resources and foster innovation in strengthening the innovative potential of the economy.

Basic material presentation. Innovation policy is an integral part of the socio-economic policy. It should combine science, technology, production, consumption, financial system, education with common tasks, and should be focused on the use of intellectual resources, the development of high-tech industries and economy priorities. There are three main sources of objective priorities [9]:

1. Increasing limitations of production resources and the emergence of this problem based on the current and projected imbalances in the national economy. The more limited any kind of resource, the more scientific and technological progress should focus on the economy and the replacement of this type of resource.

2. Development and implementation of new technologies, organizational and technical activities that will ensure the achievement of better results in a minimum of time.

3. Elimination or reducing the impact of social constraints concerning health, working conditions and human life, the need to maintain the ecological balance.

An essential factor in the development of innovation-based economy is the establishment of an effective financial mechanism of innovative development of enterprises. Today, managing the innovation process - is, first of all, managing financial resources and stimulating innovation development through the institutions and instruments of financial mechanism .

In modern market economy enterprises have key role in solving basic economic problems - the establishment of economically sustainable production of goods and services that society needs. The indicator, which combines competitive goods producers, industries and characterizes the position of the country on the world market, the global competitiveness index. In general terms, it is characterized by the ability of the country under conditions of free competition, to produce goods and services that meet the requirements of the global market, the implementation of which increases the welfare of the country and its citizens. One of the main factors of increasing competitiveness is innovation, which is determined by the effectiveness of the state's ranking in international indexes. Ukraine took 76th place out of 144 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015, GCI against 84 seats in 2013-2014 years according to the report of the World Economic Forum. Rating was formed based on a survey of 14,000 business leaders in 144 countries. By all accounts on the "Innovation" index in 2013-

ІННОВАЦІЇ

2014 Ukraine went down in the ranking. The most significant drop was recorded in the criterion of "innovative ability" - from 58 to 100 position. [12]

In recent years Ukraine has seen a considerable drop in innovation activity of industrial enterprises, particularly in the period 1994-2013 years, nearly 2-fold, namely from the level of 26% in 1994 to around 16.8% in 2013. There is a tendency to reduce the number of implemented into production innovations. The number of companies that acquire intellectual property rights and obtain permission to use the intellectual property rights are reducing [8].

Innovation activity of Ukraine's industrial enterprises has been distributed as follows (Fig. 1)

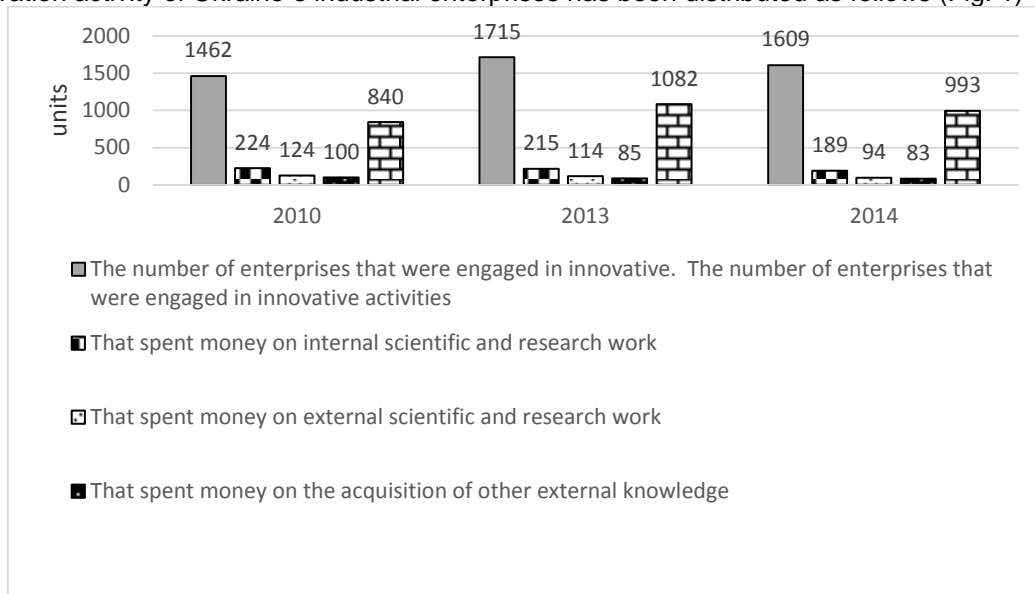


Fig. 1. Innovation activity of industrial enterprises

Source: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/Arhiv_u/16/Arch_nay_zb.htm.

Ukraine is among the countries with developed industrial base and sufficiently high potential. However, the structure of the national economy is dominated by industries that extract raw materials or manufacture products with a low degree of processing for export, load capacity of which depends on external demand.

During 2012-2014 the share of enterprises that engaged in innovation activity was 14.6%, including implementing technological innovations - 9.5% (5.2% - food and 7.2% - processing), non-technological - 8.6% (4.7% - organizational and 6.4% - marketing). By types of economic activity presented in Fig. 2, during 2012-2014 the highest share of innovative enterprises was in the processing industry enterprises for the supply of electricity, gas and conditioned air, as well as information and telecommunications[3].

During 2012-2014 by geographical location of partners 16% of innovative enterprises cooperate with the enterprises of Ukraine, 5.7% - in Europe, 1.3% - in China and India, 1.2% - the USA. In other countries, there are 3% of the companies-partners for innovation. Almost half of enterprises with technological innovation implemented in 2014, innovative products, of which more than a quarter - new to market, 87% - new to enterprise. The amount of implemented in 2014 innovative products was 2.8% (including new to market - 0.9%, new to enterprises - 1.9%) of total sales of the enterprises surveyed. [3]

Apart from technological innovation, enterprises can be active in the organizational and / or marketing innovations that support food and processing innovation, improve the quality and efficiency of the enterprise and better the exchange of information and use of new knowledge and technologies, and also may affect the company's performance, access to new markets or market segments and developing new ways to promote products. Important and key partners of enterprises introducing innovations are suppliers of equipment, materials, software and consumers.

ІННОВАЦІЇ

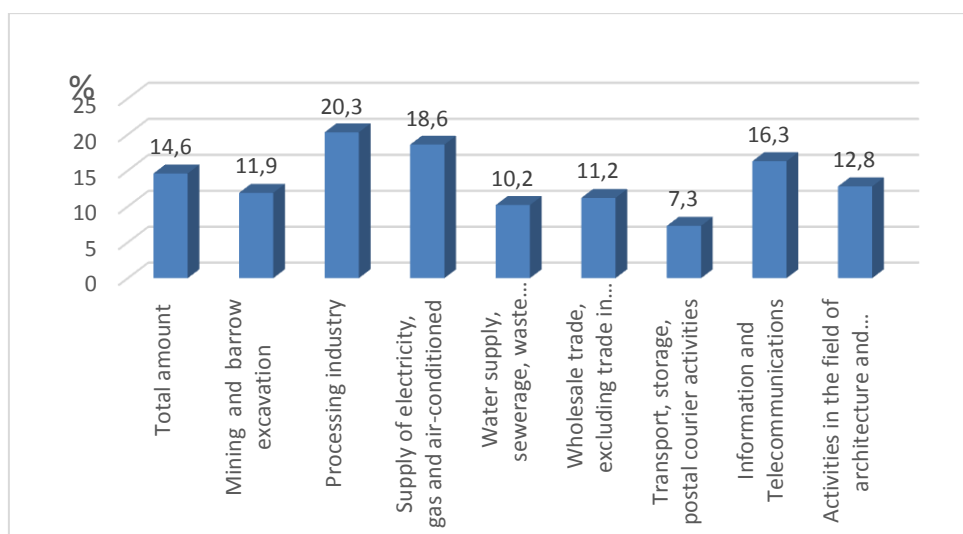


Fig. 2. The innovative activity of enterprises by economic activity in 2012-2014. (In % to the total number of surveyed companies) [3]

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine the corresponding data (Table 1) were presented at the innovation activity of the enterprises of Ukraine for 2015. [2]

Table 1

Innovation activity of industrial enterprises by region

	Number of Innovation Active Enterprises		The costs of innovation activity, mln. UAH	The costs of implemented innovative products, total amount, mln. UAH
	Total amount	In % to the total number of surveyed companies		
Ukraine	824	17,3	13813,7	23050,1
Vinnitsa	25	14,7	575,3	192,4
Volyn	12	11,5	65,3	383,6
Dnipropetrovsk	63	13,0	7568,9	1145,5
Donetsk ²	28	11,7	827,6	4591,8
Zhytomyr	28	15,5	32,6	372,3
Zakarpattia	14	10,1	22,5	583,2
Zaporizhia	49	20,9	321,0	3162,3
Ivano-Frankivsk	27	21,6	92,2	242,0
Kyiv	44	13,3	144,8	618,8
Kirovohrad	25	24,8	127,7	354,7
Luhansk ²	9	11,3	24,3	373,2
Lviv	64	19,3	277,8	1193,9
Mykolaiv	29	31,2	291,6	71,2
Odesa	36	19,4	49,7	544,4
Poltava	30	16,2	128,5	1938,5
Rivne	13	10,6	6,9	67,3
Sumy	23	19,8	162,3	1751,9
Ternopil	16	17,4	14,6	249,3
Kharkiv	117	28,6	667,0	2742,4
Kherson	19	20,7	70,1	175,4
Khmelnytsky	18	12,3	66,7	127,1
Cherkasy	25	17,2	53,5	289,7
Chernivtsi	9	17,0	18,8	100,0
Chernihiv	15	13,3	35,0	95,9
Kyiv	86	17,3	2169,0	1683,3

ІННОВАЦІЇ

*Без урахування тимчасово окупованої території Автономної Республіки Крим, м.Севастополя та частини зони проведення антитерористичної операції.

*Починаючи зі звіту за 2015р. —юридичні особи видів економічної діяльності промисловості з чисельністю працюючих 50 осіб і більше.

As can be seen from the table, among the regions above average in Ukraine, the share of innovation active enterprises was in Mykolayiv, Kharkiv, Kirovohrad, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zaporizhia, Kherson, Sumy, Odesa, Lviv and Ternopil regions.

In 2015 the enterprises have spent 13.8 billion on innovation, including on purchase of machinery, equipment and software - 11.1 billion, on internal and external research and development - 2.0 billion, on the acquisition of other external knowledge (acquisition of new technologies) - 0.1 billion and 0.6 billion - on education and training of personnel for the development and implementation of new or significantly improved products and processes, activity on market innovation and other work related to creation and introduction of innovations (other expenses). The distribution volume in areas of innovation expenditures is shown in Fig. 3. [2]

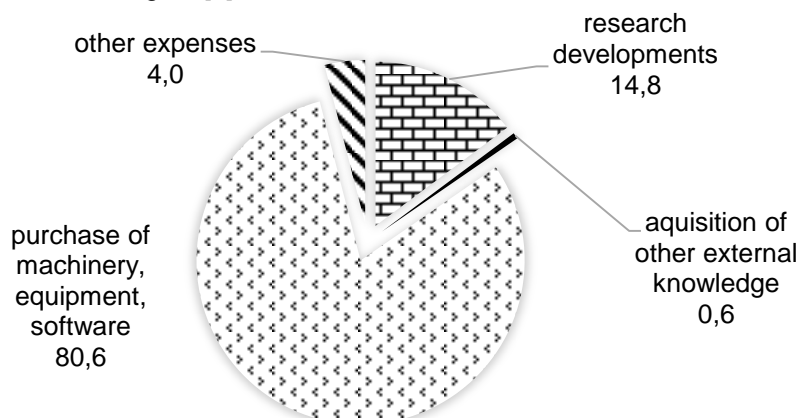


Fig. 3. The volume of distribution costs in areas of innovation activity, %

Means were spent mostly by enterprises of Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov and Vinnitsa regions; among the types of economic activity - the metallurgical production (56.3%), in manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (11.5%), food products (8.3%), machinery and equipment, not attributed to other equipment (5.4%).

The major source of innovation expenditures financing is proper funds of enterprises - 13,427.0 mln (or 97.2% of total expenditure on innovation). The state budget funds received 11 enterprises, local budgets - 15, the total of which amounted to 589.8 mln (0.7%); domestic investors funds received 9 enterprises, foreign ones - 6, in the total volume amounted to 132.9 mln (1.9%); loans benefited 11 enterprises, which amounted to 113.7 mln. (0.8%).

In 2015 industrial enterprises have introduced 3136 innovative products, of which 548 - new only to markets, 2588 - new only to enterprises. Of the total number of introduced products 966 - new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, apparatus, etc. The greatest number of innovative products introduced at the enterprises of Ternopil (27.2% of the total number of introduced innovative products kinds), Zaporozhye (12.7%), Lviv (8.0%), Kharkov (6.6%) oblasts and Kyiv (14.4%); by economic activity - at the enterprises for the production of machinery and equipment not classified in other groups (22.9%), paper and paper products (16.2%), food products (11.3%), metallurgical production (5.5%). [2]

The amount of introduction of innovative technological processes (new or improved methods of processing and manufacturing) accounted for 1217, the largest of which have been implemented by the enterprises of Kharkiv (17.4%), Sumy (15.2%), Zaporizhzhya (9.4%), Dnipropetrovsk (6.3%) regions and of Kyiv city (12.5%); by economic activity - in the production of machines and equipment not related to the other groups (25.3%), other transportation means (12.3%) and food products (7.8%). Of the total amount of the introduction of innovative technological processes 458 - low-waste, resource-

ІННОВАЦІЇ

saving.

In the year of 2015, 570 companies sold innovative products at 23.1 billion. Among these enterprises 37.4% realized production outside Ukraine, the volume of which amounted to 10.8 billion. Every fourth company realized production that was new to market. The volume of such products amounted to 7.3 billion, nearly two-thirds of its companies set for export. A significant number of enterprises (86.0%) realized production that was new only to the enterprise. Its volume amounted to 15.8 billion. Every third company sold 40.1% of such products outside Ukraine. With the aim of innovation implementation, 181 companies acquired 1131 new technology, of which 66 - outside Ukraine. Of a total of the technology amount 439 ones are acquired with the equipment, of which 43 - outside Ukraine; 393 - as a result of research and development (12); 120 - under the contracts for the acquisition of patent rights, licenses for the use of inventions, industrial designs, utility models (8); 37 - under the contracts for the acquisition of technology and know-how (3); 129 - together with targeted the recruitment of qualified staff. As a result of innovation activity 9 companies have created new technologies, of which 98 were transferred to other enterprises, including 20 - outside Ukraine. [2]

Ukrainian enterprises have been developed under difficult circumstances, facing the inevitable limitations established by imperfect legislation and other market institutions. Such problem areas can be identified that create obstacles to the development of enterprises: financing; taxation; inspection; licensing system; check in; licensing; standards and certification; export. Recent decades have shown that under conditions of dynamic innovation development, large enterprises can not operate successfully without a system of small and medium-sized enterprises. The system with insufficient diversity loses flexibility, the ability to adapt quickly to changes, reducing its effectiveness. Recently, there appearing government programs that declares the transition of the economy to an innovative way of development, state support of innovation activity. Despite the fact that the Ukrainian government, and scientists agree that the innovation process is in poor condition, significant improvements in this area for many years do not occur.

So, for the past 15 years, the use of national scientists research findings in the field of innovation activities of neighboring countries is increasing, the number of use of possible base of innovation activity objects in Ukraine is reducing as well as the number of innovative companies. It should be noted that among the European Union countries the minimum indicators of innovation activity in Portugal is 26% and Greece - 29%, but even these figures are twice as high as in Ukraine. And compared to the leading countries such as the Netherlands (62%), Austria (67%), Germany (69%), Denmark (71%) and Ireland (74%), the gap with Ukraine is almost five times. [11, 84]

Ukraine differs from the more economically developed countries on account of weak participation of the business sector in the financing and implementation of research and development. In economies where activity in the field of research and development is still at a low level, the vast majority of companies have a low inclination to innovate and insufficient innovation level. Only a small part of the companies define the development of new products as their priority and processes as the basis of their competitive strategy. Therefore, most companies focus on the adaptation of imported technologies and know-how.

The state innovation policy of Ukraine is not focused on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises that do not comply with the general global and European trends. National Innovation Policy of Ukraine does not create conditions for enterprises, as the main innovators in the national innovation system. Small, medium and large enterprises do not have the motivation to transform the results of research and development into new products and services, and to conduct their own research and development. In addition, there is a low level of innovation cooperation between enterprises and research institutions.

Until today, there is a serious lack of effective economic incentives for the modernization of enterprises based on new knowledge. Over recent years, on account of the crisis of the banking system, corporate and consumer lending innovative enterprises by banks were severely limited. As far as the international venture capital funds are concerned, they do not show a deep interest in the Ukrainian technology projects for the sole reason that these projects focus on the technology itself and not on the commercial aspects. Thus technology venture capital funds should be created with the government jointly (co-financing funds). Another factor influencing the technological investment is the poten-

ІННОВАЦІЇ

tial of domestic managers in addressing issues related to aspects of new technology trade. The key issue in Ukraine is the gap between the stated political objectives and the actual implementation of policy measures. Official statements about the need for innovation development are not supported by carefully designed measures and, in particular, appropriate and effective mechanisms, programs and framework conditions. There is a need to place the focus on the Ukrainian technological and sectoral targets, as approved in the new "Program of development of investment and innovation activity in Ukraine." However, for the implementation of this priority special public assistance programs and tools to support innovation need to be developed, along with a strong co-ordination structure. National innovation system and the innovation infrastructure should be strengthened for the benefit of small and medium-sized innovative enterprises. Despite the fact that the Ukrainian legislation in the sphere of intellectual property almost been brought into line with EU legislation should continue to improve government regulation and economic incentives of companies [6, p. 49].

Regarding credit support to enterprises engaged in innovative activities, it is appropriate to provide the following: compensation (complete or partial) of the interest on loans paid by companies to banks and to other financial and credit institutions for crediting innovative projects; interest-free loans (with inflation indexation) of innovative projects in the priority areas, the provision of government guarantees to banks involved in lending to innovative projects in the priority areas, the allocation of the state budget for research and development of a fixed percentage of the credit support of innovative projects. It is also appropriate to introduce income tax concessions for newly established enterprises for a certain period, in the case: the sale of high-tech products; exports of high-tech products, the acquisition of new technologies, receipt of revenues as a result of the invention. To develop the harmonization of standards based on international ones. To create a fund to support new innovative enterprises (state-owned company) to provide start-up capital in the form of loans on a competitive basis. Loans can be used for investment in machinery and equipment, working capital, expansion of innovative projects.

Credit support of innovation in enterprises will provide incentives for the implementation of innovative projects, aiming at innovation expenditure, modernization of equipment, technology and software. A fixed percentage of spending on research and development in the state budget for the credit support will facilitate the creation and growth of new high-tech companies and the realization of their own research projects. Preferential income taxation of newly established high-tech companies will lead to a sharp increase in their number, volume of high-tech production, high-tech exports, technological upgrading and to stimulate domestic inventive activity. The introduction of tax incentives for research and development in the form of income tax reduction in the amount equal to a certain part of the costs of research and development during the financial year, will increase the financial resources of enterprises and create incentives for innovative research companies. Bringing Ukrainian standards into line with the international ones will facilitate the introduction of new products and services that ultimately affect the amount of innovation in enterprises and promote innovation. International standards will facilitate overcoming the existing barriers that preventing the export of Ukrainian goods and services, and will help to enter the international markets.

The activation of innovative activity of scientific and industrial fields is an important task and condition of the formation of economic independence of Ukraine. It is obvious and clear that the solution to the problems of activation of innovative activities, including considering the experience of the developed countries is the main guarantee of the economic crisis overcoming and the implementation of successful market reforms.

Conclusion. At present, as shown in practice, there is no appropriate economic conditions for the introduction of innovations in enterprises. The need for modernization and restructuring of the economy requires the creation of conditions for the accumulation of investment resources and strengthening the innovation capacity of the economy. In order to stimulate innovation in the industrial sector it is necessary: the motivation of employees to innovate, reducing migration of scientists; legislative changes in the field of innovation with respect to benefits and incentives (tax cuts to companies that are developing, improvement of depreciation policy); the expansion of funding sources; Close cooperation with foreign enterprises, exchange of experience; revitalization of industrial parks by state support; expansion of the practice of innovative enterprises of medium-term loans with reduced interest rates.

ІННОВАЦІЇ

Companies that are engaged in innovative activities on their own, have an advantage since they do not depend on leading companies that export under the slogan of new technologies actually transfer the outdated developments. Innovation, and therefore the science that produces them is now less available than the valuable natural resources. The reason for this is that only advanced countries possess them, that make no sense to hurry with their sales, because they are capable of holding a monopoly position and thus assign a profit. Possession of innovation, which are stimulators of enterprise development, ensures victory in the competition. Obviously, the solution to the problems of activation of innovative activity of the enterprises is the main key to success of market reforms. In addition, international experience shows that the way out of the economic crisis is impossible without innovation activity. For most businesses, innovation becomes the main factor of development.

References

1. Antoniuk, L. L., Poruchnyk, A. M., Savchuk, V. S. (2003). Innovatsii : teoriia, mekhanizm rozrobky ta komertsializatsii [Innovations : theory, mechanism of development and commercialization] Kyiv : KNEU [in Ukrainian].
2. Bilokon, O. I "Innovatsiina diialnist promyslovykh pidpriemstv Ukrainy" [Innovation activity of industrial enterprises of Ukraine]. – Retrieved from : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/publnauka_u.htm [in Ukrainian].
3. Bilokon, O. I /Dopovid/"Obstezhennia innovatsiinoi diialnosti v ekonomitsi Ukrainy (za mizhnarodnoiu metodolohiieiu)" [A survey of innovative activity in the economy of Ukraine (according to the international methodology)]. – Retrieved from : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/publnauka_u.htm [in Ukrainian].
4. Honta, O. I. (2015). Innovatsiinyi ta promyslovyi aspekty mizhrehionalnoi konverhentsii v Ukraini [Innovation and industrial aspects of the inter-regional convergence in Ukraine]. Naukovyi visnyk Polissia – Scientific Bulletin of Polissia, Chernihiv : CNUT, . - # 4 (4), P. 26–31[in Ukrainian].
5. Illiashenko, S. M. (2003). Upravlinnia innovatsiynym rozvytkom : problemy, kontseptsii, metody [Innovative Development Management : Issues, Concepts, Methods]. Sumy : VTD "Universytetska knyha" [in Ukrainian].
6. Innovatsii v Ukraini : Yevropeiskyi dosvid ta rekomendatsii dlia Ukrainy [Innovations in Ukraine : European experience and recommendations for Ukraine]. Vol. 3. Innovatsii v Ukraini: propozytii do politychnykh zakhodiv Ostatochnyi variant (proekt vid 19.10.2011) [Innovations in Ukraine : proposals for political activities The final version (draft of 19.10.2011)] (2011). Kyiv : Feniks (proekt YeS «Vdoskonalennia stratehii, polityky ta rehuliuвання innovatsii v Ukraini» - EU project "Improvement of strategies, policies and regulatory innovations in Ukraine") [in Ukrainian].
7. Polkovnychenko, S. O., Levkivskiy, O. V., Levkivskiy, V. V. (2012). Otsinka innovatsiinoho rozvytku ekonomiky Ukrainy [Evaluation of innovation development of economy of Ukraine]. Naukovyi visnyk ChDIEU – Scientific Bulletin of CDIEU, # 2, P. 78–87 [in Ukrainian].
8. Poiasniuvalna zapyska do projektu Zakonu «Pro vnesennia zmin do Podatkovoho kodeksu Ukrainy (shchodo stymuliuвання innovatsiinoi diialnosti na terytorii Ukrainy)» [The explanatory note to the draft law "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine (regarding the stimulation of innovative activity in Ukraine)"]. – Retrieved from : <https://www.google.com.ua/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiRm8De2vfKAhXTbZoKHUVyDcYQFgg-bMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fw1.c1.rada.gov.ua%2Fpls%2-Fzweb2%2Fwebproc34%3Fid%3D%26pf3511-%3D51799%26pf35401%3D309247&usq=AFQjCNGlRmQlA2op7mTZwHLZ8d1dXX6UGg&sig2=610EulU0USXY6AP5MaXEkG> [in Ukrainian].
9. Priorytety innovatsiinoi polityky Ukrainy [Priorities for Innovation Policy of Ukraine]. – Retrieved from : <http://investyicii.org/investuvanya/konferentsiji/problemy-formuvanya-ta-rozvytku-inovatsijnoji-infrastruktury/priorytety-inovatsijnoji-polityky-ukrajiny.html> [in Ukrainian].
10. Prohrama diialnosti Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy [The program of activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine]. – Retrieved from : http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=247809587&cat_id=246711250.
11. Pro Rekomendatsii parlamentskykh slukhan na temu : "Stratehiia innovatsiinoho rozvytku Ukrainy na 2010-2020 roky v umovakh hlobalizatsiinykh vyklykiv" : Postanova VR Ukrainy [On Recommendations of parliamentary hearings on the topic : "The strategy of innovative development of Ukraine for 2010-2020 under conditions of globalization challenges" : Resolution of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine]. Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy– Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2011). № 11 [in Ukrainian].
12. Reitynh konkurentospromozhnosti Ukrainy [Ukraine Competitiveness Ranking]. – Retrieved from : http://dt.ua/UKRAINE/ukrayina-pidnyalasya-na-76-misce-u-svitovomu-reytingu-konkurentospromozhnosti-150017_.html. [in Ukrainian]
13. Khariv, P. S. (2003). Innovatsiina diialnist pidpriemstva ta ekonomichna otsinka innovatsiinykh protsesiv [Innovative activity of enterprises and economic evaluation of innovative processes]. Ternopil : "Ekonomichna dumka" [in Ukrainian].

Література

1. Антонюк, Л. Л. Інновації : теорія, механізм розробки та комерціалізації : [монографія] / Л.Л. Антонюк, А.М. Поручник, В.С. Савчук. — К. : КНЕУ, 2003. — 394 с.
2. Білоконь, О. І "Інноваційна діяльність промислових підприємств України" [Електронний ресурс] / О. І. Білоконь. – Режим доступу : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/publnauka_u.htm.
3. Білоконь, О. І "Обстеження інноваційної діяльності в економіці України (за міжнародною методологією)" [Електронний ресурс] / О. І. Білоконь. – Режим доступу : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/publnauka_u.htm.

ІННОВАЦІЇ

4. Гонта, О. І. Інноваційний та промисловий аспекти міжрегіональної конвергенції в Україні / О. І. Гонта / Науковий вісник Полісся. – 2015. - №4(4). – С. 26–31.
5. Ілляшенко, С. М. Управління інноваційним розвитком : проблеми, концепції, методи / С. М. Ілляшенко - Суми : ВТД "Університетська книга", 2003. - 504 с.
6. Інновації в Україні : Європейський досвід та рекомендації для України. – Том 3. – Інновації в Україні : пропозиції до політичних заходів Остаточний варіант (проект від 19.10.2011). – К. : Фенікс, 2011. – 76с. – (проект ЄС «Вдосконалення стратегій, політики та регулювання інновацій в Україні»).
7. Полковниченко, С. О. Оцінка інноваційного розвитку економіки України / С. О. Полковниченко, О. В. Левківський, В. В. Левківський // Науковий вісник ЧДІЕУ. – 2012. – № 2. – С. 78–87.
8. Пояснювальна записка до проекту Закону «Про внесення змін до Податкового кодексу України (щодо стимулювання інноваційної діяльності на території України)» [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <https://www.google.com.ua/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKewiRm8De2vfKAhXTbZoKHUVyDcYQFggBMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fw1.c1.rada.gov.ua%2Fpls%2Fweb2%2Fwebproc34%3Fid%3D%26pf3511%3D51799%26pf35401%3D309247&usg=AFQjCNGlRmqlA2op7mTZwHLZ8d1dXX6UGg&sig2=6I0EulU0USXY6AP5MaXEKq>.
9. Пріоритети інноваційної політики України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://investycii.org/investuvanya/konferentsiji/problemy-formuvanya-ta-rozvytku-inovatsijnoji-infrastruktury/priorytety-inovatsijnoji-polityky-ukrajiny.html>.
10. Програма діяльності Кабінету Міністрів України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=247809587&cat_id=246711250.
11. Про Рекомендації парламентських слухань на тему : "Стратегія інноваційного розвитку України на 2010-2020 роки в умовах глобалізаційних викликів" : Постанова ВР України // Відомості Верховної Ради України. – 2011. – № 11.
12. Рейтинг конкурентоспроможності України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : http://dt.ua/UKRAINE/ukrayina-pidnyalasya-na-76-misce-u-svitovomu-reytingu-konkurentospromozhnosti-150017_.html.
13. Харів, П. С. Інноваційна діяльність підприємства та економічна оцінка інноваційних процесів : [монографія] / П. С. Харів .– Тернопіль : "Економічна думка", 2003. – 326 с.

Received for publication 1.10.2016

Бібліографічний опис для цитування :

Davydenko, O. L. Current situation and activization of innovative activity at the enterprises of Ukraine / O. L. Davydenko // Науковий вісник Полісся. – 2016. – № 4 (8), ч. 2. – С. 215-223.