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SEKCJA 25. EKONOMIKA. (ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ)

ПОД- СЕКЦИЯ 8. Международные экономические отношения.

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FORESIGHT FOR OPTIMIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

The main purpose of the international innovation policy of the state is to increase state global competitiveness through transfer of efficient technologies and benefits of international division of labor. In the CIS international innovation and technological cooperation (IITC) as a part of international innovation policy can be regarded as one of the most effective ways and means to overcome the technological gap and compensate for the lack of own resources and expertise in the field of innovation. In addition, most modern innovations have an international character (the practice of co-innovations). IITC is an innovative activity in the bilateral and multilateral basis, aimed at obtaining commercial effect.

Enhanced international cooperation in the sphere of innovation can be traced through the increase in the number of registered joint inventions: in 1999-2000 6.6% of total national patents asserted in the OECD countries in the European Patent Office, were the result of international cooperation in R&D compared to 4.1% in 1991-1992. It should be noted that this figure is more in the small Western European countries with open economies, as well as in countries with limited local research base, for example, in Poland and Slovakia (50%) [1]. USA receive in other countries every year more than 10 thousand patents in Canada, 4500 in Great Britain, in 5000 France and 5000 in Japan.

The state's role in promoting IITC is to create mechanisms and ensuring an enabling environment for the international transfer of scientific and technical activities that meet the mutual partner's interests, adapting the regulatory framework IITC to international practice.

The choice of priorities for research and development plays an important role in the state science and technology policy. In this field it is necessary to study the experience of European countries that have achieved the greatest efficiency in international innovation cooperation.

The main element of European policy IITC is a selective strategy of scientific and technological development, which consists in determining the priority research areas of innovative character development that makes effective use of available resources and thus enhance the position and strengthen the competitiveness in world markets technology. The priority areas are being implemented in conjunction with government organizations (universities, national research centers) and private (corporate) capital – development centers, on the basis of partial funding, as well as interdisciplinary work, which are becoming increasingly important.

According to research of NAS in Ukraine, there is no active development of the patent, but in the end – and innovation activity on the main priorities. For example, according to the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in the country of the individual technical areas are developed enough that inhibits the development of innovative areas which are characterized in the global economy as a high-tech (aviation technology, automation, etc).

That is why Ukraine and other CIS countries, the formation of state policy in the IITC must enter the technology forecasting technological development – methodology of foresight, which is a system of peer review methods of the strategic directions of socio-economic development and innovation, the identification process of growth points that may affect the economy and society in the medium and long term.

Technology foresight provides inputs for the formulation of technology policies and strategies that guide the development of the technological infrastructure. In addition, technology foresight provides support to innovation, and incentives and assistance to enterprises in the domain of technology transfer management, leading to enhanced competitiveness and growth [4].

This practice is particularly urgent for the CIS countries, which are due to be proactive in order to restore competitiveness and innovation of advanced modernization of the national economy, which complicates the task of foresight.

In foresight in IITC is important not only identify strategic issues and directions for their technological solutions, but also to consider the social context of their use [3].

In the study should be considered priorities IITC:

1) current socio-economic problems of the state;

2) options for the development of socio-economic problems;

3) global trends that affect the socio-economic problems;

4) innovative development of the state;

5) innovative development on a global scale.

We can offer the following aspects of the foresight innovation component:

- level of implementation of technological development, particularly in terms of innovation;

- assessment of country's ability to develop technology;

- opportunities for the development of technologies (resource support);

- evaluation of the possibility of combining national interests with external innovation strategy;

- assessment of potential for international transfer of critical technologies;

- assessment of impact on national security IITC.

According to the research necessary to carry out an audit of existing technological trends and their forms of support set forth in the innovative development of state programs and modify them or to differentiate between research at the national level and for research on an international level. In the future priorities for the development of science and technology are detailed in the list of critical technologies, which are usually cross-sectoral and significantly affect many areas of science and technology.

In the analysis of global trends we should use the existing analytics [2]. For example, experts at the RAND Corporation in the report of «Technology Revolution 2015» analyzed the core technologies (top-technology), which have the greatest impact and prospects in the modern world. The development of these technologies provides answers

to key global challenges relating to health, environment, availability of resources (fuel, food, water). Aspect of the present moment is to avoid disciplinary binding technology as a top technology form many other technologies. For example, nanotechnology-based discoveries in the microworld, used information technology to create new materials, biotechnology, medicine – at the moment, there are at least several dozen, more than 40 areas of their use. Top technology used in all the key groups of technologies that are important for solving global problems. Of technology clusters, or areas of application (application), there are 15-16, which notes, for example, the report RAND Corporation in 2006. These applications are the top technologies in response to the needs and requirements of social development, and challenges.

One of the most important aspects of the application of foresight in IITC is the need for a state corresponding to an integrated policy that takes into account the selected priorities of innovation development, because the main purpose of foresight is not only to forecast technological development, but also the need to take account of future trends in planning and decision-making.

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