

RESEARCH OF BASIC DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE POLICY OF COUNTRIES OF EUROPEAN UNION

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The task of this work is realization of analysis of innovative policy of European Union comparatively with other developed economies, structures and parts of charges on research and Experienced and designer works developments, and also attempt of establishment of intercommunication between levels perception of innovative technologies and level of competitiveness of select countries.

As world experience shows, the active input of innovations in an economy is accompanied by the decline of Charges of materials and power-hungriness of production, increases of the labor productivity and, accordingly, increases of efficiency of functioning of economy of country. For example, during the last 40 GDP of fifteen countries that is included in the European union, increased more, than in 5 times, in that time as employment in them grew only on 20%.

The next constituent of HTII and ponder able factor of forming of scientific potential of country are volumes of the annually conducted researches and registered patents. The amount of the given requests represents the level of perception of innovative technologies the economy of different countries and ability of these countries effectively to use this resource.

After the amount of the registered patents among the countries of EC-25 the Liechtenstein leads, on the second with the large tearing away - almost in 2 times the less given appliqué forms - there is Switzerland, and on the third is Finland.

In opinion of specialists of World Economic Forum without introduction of innovations a country can attain certain positive changes, but not steady development. The conducted analysis can serve as evidence without alternativeness for Ukraine and Hungary of innovative way.

As researches showed, problems in the sphere of innovative activity exist in the most world countries. But for the states with a transitional economy or those that develop, there is the specific. It is possible to distinguish three main barriers on the way of introduction of technologies in the group of these countries: imperfect legislative and institutional bases for stimulation of dynamic enterprise competition; reduction is amounts of businessmen, that for many reasons does not wish to work at the market of high-tech; there is a low level of profit per capita, that does not stimulate investing in long-term projects.

Therefore the policy of European Union, sent to the improvement of innovative-technological base, becomes not only basis of own progress but also positive experience for countries with a transitional economy and those that develop.