geopolitical vagaries also affect access to protection. Protection in the context of crises may need to comprise access to territory, obligations on the part of states not to return persons to serious harm, and physical safeguards as well as access to humanitarian assistance and durable solutions.

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Developing innovation activity as a factor of competitiveness in the National Economy of Uzbekistan

Abstract. *The article reviews the position of innovation in the national economy, the development prospects of innovation activity and the issues of formation and development of innovation infrastructure in enhancement of competitiveness of national economy. It substantiates the importance of the acquisition of foreign technology in the innovation policy of the countries with transition economy. Analyzed the leading direction of creating a national innovation system and there are given suggestions for development and effective management of innovation infrastructure.*

Keywords and expressions: *national innovation system, innovation policy, R&D, competitiveness, human capital, innovation economy.*

Аннотация. *Мақолада миллий иқтисодиётда инновацияларнинг ўрни, инновацион фаолиятни ривожлантириш истиқболлари, миллий иқтисодиёт рақобатбардошлигини оширишда инновацион инфратузилмани шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш масалалари кўриб чиқилган. Ўтиш иқтисодиёти мамлакатларида инновацион сиёсатда хорижий технологияларни фаол ўзлаштириш муҳимлиги асосланилган. Миллий инновация тизимини шакллантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари таҳлил этилиб, инновацион инфрузилмани ривожлантириш ва самарали бошқариш юзасидан таклифлар берилган.*

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: *миллий инновацион тизим, инновацион сиёсат, илмий-тадқиқот ва тажриба конструкторлик ишлари, рақобатбардошлик, инсон капитали, инновацион иқтисодиёт.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассмотрены место инноваций в национальной экономике, перспективы развития инновационной деятельности, вопросы формирования и развития инновационной инфраструктуры в повышении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики. Обоснована важность приобретения зарубежных технологий для инновационной политики стран с переходной экономикой. Проанализированы ведущие направления создания национальной инновационной системы, даны предложения по развитию и эффективному управлению инновационной инфраструктурой.*

Опорные слова и выражения: *национальная инновационная система, инновационная политика, НИОКР, конкурентоспасобность, человеческий капитал, инновационная экономика.*

Knowledge and innovation, new generation ideas, creation of new technologies and materials are key factors, which assure economic growth and competiti-

veness. Innovation is the product of interaction of scientific-research, experimental design organizations, research centers and universities with the consumers of their products in the face of industrial enterprises, small and medium-sized businesses and companies. Complex process of interrelations between science and production, phased development and implementation of innovations in the form of the finished product introduced on the market requires special attention and creation of special conditions.

In each country it develops in their own way, according to the specific economic system. But it is clear that these complex interactions must be adjusted in the frame of the state policy aimed at the creation of a national innovation system. In its innovation activities partners mentioned above do not work separately from each other, but in the frame of its programs various levels, from the branch, regional to national ones. Therefore, the development of the national innovation system and infrastructure innovation requires careful consideration of all the factors which can affect the effectiveness and efficiency.

The main tasks of staidly developing the economy of Uzbekistan are structural modernization of economy, supporting and promoting innovation activity, and formation innovation economy. In the XXI century the science progress become the main factor of social-economic development. The science progress develop through science and education and it provides the competitiveness of the national economy.

Innovation policy in Uzbekistan is aimed at increasing the contribution of science and technology to the development of the economy, ensuring progressive structural and technological changes in the industry, strengthening the interrelationship of science, education and industry of work.

Nowadays, the industries emerged with their products on the world market (fuel and energy complex, metallurgy, automobile manufacturing, chemistry), need to improve the efficiency of production capacity. In these cases, national innovation policy in key sectors of the economy is primarily aimed at accelerating the development of domestic and foreign technological achievements.

Although the market plays an important role in stimulating innovation activity, it can not ensure the dynamic development of national innovation systems. The significance and the role of the government formulating a long-term strategy for the development of these systems, and implementing specific measures supporting and managing innovations is great. Innovation policy of the state mostly determines the long-term economic development. Significant physical and moral deterioration of the productive machinery, the obsolescence of accumulated amortization in the case of the absence of protectionist measures promoting its rapid renewal makes it impossible to compete with foreign producers, even in the domestic market, which requires a sharp increase in innovative activity of the country. The main methods of implementation of the innovation policy is the formation of institutional and legislative conditions for positive changes in the area of innovation. The scale of introduction of advanced technologies and high-tech industry products at a large extent is determined

by institutional reforms that ensure the development of new progressive forms of innovation activities and business in the field of economy.

In our country while creating the concept of the commercialization of research and innovation five key elements of the innovation system have been identified. The development of these elements is necessary for more active involvement of science in economic development sphere[1]:

- legal framework of innovation;
- innovation financing institutions;
- information complex;
- scientific and educational basis of innovation;
- structure of technology transfer.

As the experience of developed countries show, public policy, focused on an innovative model of economic growth, objectively involves the development of the financial infrastructure, which is one of the main prerequisites for the transition to innovative development. Only under these conditions there can be activation of investment activity and the reorientation of investment flows from the primary sector to the manufacturing industry, and then – in the sphere of high technologies.

Unlike traditional investment projects the credit risk associated with the development and implementation of innovative projects is much higher. When the private sector objectively considers the risks of innovation as excessive, the government should take some risks and invest in new innovative projects. But in the imperfect market, public and government institutions targeted state support has often led to the selection of inefficient projects, which were closed with the end of government support. Despite this, the experience of China, South Korea and some other countries, indicates the possibility of significant reducing these risks through sound financial sector liberalization and the development of specific financial instruments for innovative projects. As these tools and mechanisms are used2:

– Mechanisms for financing risky projects through the stock market, venture financing, syndicated loans;

– Reduction of investment risks by diversifying the portfolio of the investor, on the one hand, and a stable source of financing due to the diversification of sources, on the other hand. Countries having achieved considerable progress in the innovative development in recent years actively use both direct and indirect sources of financing innovation. The main ones are budgetary funds, extra budgetary funds, own funds, loans, innovative investments, special funds, innovative foreign loans, grants, insurance funds (direct sources), tax benefits and discounts, credit facilities, equipment leasing, customs and depreciation benefits (indirect sources).

[1] Рашидова Г. Финансирование стартового этапа инноваций// Экономическое обозрение, №3 (126), 2010. – С. 32–36.

[2] Эффективное использование социально-экономического потенциала и привлечение новых источников экономического роста. Материалы VI Форума молодых ученых-экономистов / под общей редакцией д.э.н. Садыкова А.М./Ташкент: IFMR, 2014.

In developed countries, the main sources of financing are their own funds of organizations. This is due to the interest of the producers themselves in completing research and development to produce new products.

Generalization of global trends shows that the higher the level of development of the country, the lower the state's share in the structure of funding sources of innovation is the higher the level of autonomy of the innovation process. The US and Japan have a high level of autonomy (the state's share of less than 15%). China and India have an average level (15–30%). On average in OECD countries over 50% of the cost of innovation falls on the companies' own funds. Countries implementing technical upgrading and modernization, as a rule, are characterized by a low level of autonomy of the innovation process[1].

It should also be noted that at the initial stage of formation of the national innovation system, as demonstrated international practice, the state was the main initiator and source of funding for large-scale innovative projects. In this way innovative sector of South Korea and China were established. In the US Silicon Valley – Innovation Center is also formed in a condition where the state was the main investor and the customer of innovative companies.

In the transition to innovative development small and private enterprise can play an important role, which has become one of the priority areas in laying the foundations of a market economy in Uzbekistan. Small business in the republic has become one of the most important sectors of the crucial tasks of social orientation – creating new jobs, providing employment, training of the workforce. Increase in the number of actors resulting in employment to 75% of the economically active population. To date, the sector as a whole is characterized by dynamic growth of qualitative and quantitative indicators, the increase in the contribution to the national economy. It became possible thanks to the continuous improvement of conditions of doing business and the positive changes in the business environment[2].

Small businesses in our country has the potential to increase innovation activity. One of the most important areas is to strengthen cooperative ties with big business and the involvement of import-substituting production of component parts and materials for large enterprises. Thus, the effective interaction with the major automakers gave advantages to small businesses and companies to deepen development towards improving the quality of products, the application of innovation, thereby increasing the demand for their products.

Accelerating the development of small businesses in the innovation process and the formation of small innovative enterprises and companies is necessary to improve the business environment and create the necessary infrastructure. It is

[1] Рашидова Г. Финансирование стартового этапа инноваций// Экономическое обозрение, №3 (126), 2010. – С. 32–36.

[2] Чепель С.В. Системный анализ и моделирование перспектив устойчивого развития национальной экономики Узбекистана. – Т.: IFMR, 2014.

vital to strengthen state support for further developing and widening innovative enterprises in the following directions[1]:

• financial support by providing large tax breaks and long-term loans, incentives in research activities, development of guarantee funds and guarantee loans similar to the current Korean Credit Guarantee Fund (KODP);

• creating an effective innovation infrastructure: the development of information, marketing services, international trade fairs, exhibitions, etc.;

• technical assistance in technological developments. It is advisable to consider establishing a specialized center in the country, or the Institute of Industrial Technology, such as in the localization of machine parts, materials, which are mainly produced by small businesses. Of great importance for the development of new industrial technologies and their application in the industry will be the training of national specialists abroad.

Thus, government support and promotion of small business and private entrepreneurship activity will increase the effective development of this sector in the innovation sector of the country.

In conclusion, we note that the main objective of innovation policy in Uzbekistan is the development of science achievements in the production for the modernization of the national economy, ensuring progressive structural reforms increase in the international competitiveness of the country.

The interrelationship of innovation and science and technology policy promotes to hold a unified set of measures to ensure continuous innovation process to move to a path of sustainable growth in GDP. Of particular importance in this case becomes not only development of innovative strategies, its focus on the formation of progressive technological structure, but also the ability of using the whole range of direct and indirect control, focusing organizational resources on priority directions, competitive research and development.

To improve innovation policies in terms of legislation, measures for the development of legal acts, regulations on urgent measures for the development of the intellectual property market and commercializing the results of scientific and technical activities, as well as government support and encouragement of investtors who invest in high-tech, high-tech manufacturing should be provided. It means creating the conditions for the formation of joint ventures with foreign partners, organizations producing domestic high-tech products and their implementtation on foreign and domestic market, providing advertising of domestic innovations abroad, improvement of exhibition activity, participation in international information system for the exchange of information on innovative projects the development of high technology unique equipment leasing. These methods will be

[1] Батурина В.В. Создание деловой среды для развития малого инновационного предпринимательства. В сб. Макроэкономические и региональные аспекты моделирования устойчивого экономического роста. Материалы Форума экономистов Узбекистана. – Т.: info-COM.uz, 2011. Ч.1. – С. 329–334, 388.

applied taking into account changes in market state and the specific content of innovative projects and programs.

The modern development of economic relations and the state of the business requires a clear definition of the place and value of intellectual property rights as an important part of the company's assets. After studying of international experience, following forms of commercialization rights to ITN can be offered: ITN use in their own production for sale on the domestic and foreign markets in the form of specific innovative products; the implementation of rights by granting licenses for the use or concession of rights in OIC; Rights to the OIC by introducing the value of their rights to patented technologies to the charter capital.

Finally, to accelerate the formation of an effective national innovation system it is necessary take the following measures:

– To study the mechanism of financial support for specific innovative projects involving the development of new technologies and industries, production of competitive products that have commercial perspective, approved at the Republican fair of innovative ideas and technologies;

– To determine the range of products with a potentially high demand in the new conditions, the formation of target markets and positioning strategies for them, i.e. to create an effective marketing structures, taking into account the factors developing the demand for innovative products of Uzbekistan;

– To analyses current barriers preventing private investment from in taking in high-tech industries, i.e. long-term investments in the form of high technologies in exchange for finished high-tech products, ways and measures to overcome them;

– To strengthen networking among industry enterprises, universities and research institutes as the main participants in the innovation process of modernized economy. Industrial and educational cooperation should be developed to encourage such cooperation to intensify activities of the Agency for Technology Transfer as a center coordinating researchers and facilitating the commercialization of their results;

– to increase the intensification of industrial and technological cooperation and cooperation on the international level and, moreover, to set up an accessible information base (local area network) as a new form of exchange of knowledge and R&D results, as joint R&D are more effective than competitive ones;

– To increase the mobility of skilled manpower in the field of R&D and Industrial innovations, provide continuous training of employees occupied in the economy, as well as to interest young people in technical, engineering degrees due to the creation of new training places in universities for the above mentioned areas and contracting with the future place of employment after graduation.