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INNOVATIVE CLIMATE AS THE MAIN CONCEPT OF THE STATE INNOVATION POLICY

The scientific and methodological approaches to the definition of innovation activity have been studied in the article. The author has found that innovation activity is a set of measures that ensure the extensive use of innovations, lead to the introduction of new technologies or improvement of the existing ones and bring them to the consumer. The content and the place of the innovative climate in the state innovation policy have been analyzed. The main factors of the innovative climate within the country's innovation policy have been defined. The influence of the state innovation policy on the innovative climate both at the macro- and micro-levels has been determined, so that it will enable its improvement in order to increase investments in the innovative projects.

Key words: innovations, innovative climate, innovative software, innovation policy.

Problem statement. The processes taking place in the sphere of innovations are important for the economic development of the country, leading to the stabilization of economic processes and formation of stable markets of innovations. Under such conditions, the state innovation policy holds a significant position in the economic development of the country and improves its image in the global space. Therefore, there appears the importance of studying the concept of innovative climate and its place in the state innovation policy, the effectiveness of which will lead to the qualitative changes in the activity at the micro- and macrolevels and the possibility for the economic restructuring.

A large number of scientists around the world deal with the issues related to innovations. In the scientific works of European and national scholars [1-13], the processes of innovations and the importance of innovative climate in the country's economic development have been studied. But in spite of the research and lessons learned, the concept and the place of the innovative climate in the state innovation policy are not fully considered.

The purpose of the article. The main purpose of the article is to study the scientific and methodological approaches to the definition of innovation activities and separation of the main factors of the innovative climate within the country's innovation policy.

Presentation of the main material. The effectiveness of the state innovation policy plays a significant role in enhancing innovation activities of all the market participants, which in turn provides improvement of the innovative climate in the country's economy. Therefore, there is a necessity to define such interrelated concepts as 'innovation' and 'innovative climate'.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Innovation Activities", this concept means the activities aimed at the use and commercialization of the research and development, and causes the market introduction of new competitive goods and services [2]. According to the International Standards of

«Fraskati Family», the innovation activities are "all scientific, technological, organizational, financial, and commercial steps which actually lead to the implementation of innovations" [3]. In the world practice, innovation activity is considered to be an activity that is aimed not only at the development and commercialization of innovative products and services but also at the improvement of their production technology [4], which better defines the 'innovation activity' concept.

Thus, there are different definitions of 'innovation activity' concept in the scientific literature, according to which some scientists think that innovation activity is a process, some scientists see it as a kind of activity, and others – as a system (Figure 1).

Thus I. Kukurudza and A. Proschalykina define this concept as "the process of converting ideas into innovations by means of particular ways that can be implemented at any stage of an innovative process" [5, p.14], and R.Fatkhutdinov explains the 'innovation activity' concept as "the process of strategic R&D, marketing, organizational and technical preparation of production, production and design of innovations, their introduction (or conversion into innovation) and extension to other areas" [6, p.24].

Another definition of this term within the context of activity was given by such scientists as M.Denysenko, L.Mihailova, V.Vasylenko and others. According to M.Denysenko, innovative activity is "the activity that is aimed at the use and commercialization of the results of strategic marketing, scientific research, organizational and technical support of the production, production and design of innovations, their introduction and extension to other spheres" [7, p.67]. V.Vasylenko gave the following definition of the 'innovation activity' concept: "the activity that is aimed at searching opportunities to intensify production and meet social needs in goods and services through the use of scientific, technical and intellectual potential" [8, p.13].

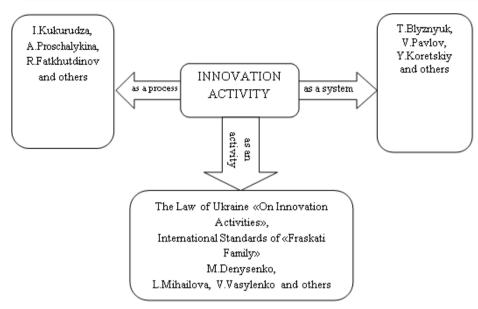


Figure 1. Scientific and methodological approaches to the definition of innovation activity (made by the author on the basis of [1-9])

Innovation activity as a system was considered by T.Blyznyuk, V.Pavlov and Y.Koretskiy. So T.Blyznyuk thinks that innovation activity is "a complex dynamic system of measures using the findings of finished scientific and technical research, organizational and economic developments or other scientific and technical achievements, which operates under the influence of environmental factors at all levels in order to meet changeable individual demands and needs of society in competitive products in general" [9, p.10]. V.Pavlov and Y.Koretskiy see in innovation activity "a complex dynamic system of action and interaction of different methods, factors and authorities that deal with innovative research, making new kinds of products, improvement of technological processes, equipment or tools, organizational forms of production, etc based on the latest scientific and technological achievements" [10, p.20].

Thus, it can be noted that innovation activity is a set of measures that ensure the extensive use of innovations, lead to the introduction of new technologies (products) or improvement of the existing ones and bring them to the consumer.

Innovation activity of enterprises is largely dependent on the innovative climate of both the enterprises and the economy as a whole, so its formation in the country is one of the main tasks of the state. That is why in the scientific literature, innovative climate is analyzed both at micro- and macro-levels.

According to the findings of B. Hreschanyk, who studied innovative climate at the micro-level, it is necessary to point out that he defined innovative climate as "a complex characteristic of the enterprise activity, which suggests its possibility and readiness to form innovative potential, necessary for conducting innovation activities by the economic entity" [11, p.409]. It is necessary to accept the fact that a more generalized concept belongs to Y.Boiko who states the following: "Innovative climate of the enterprise (innovative microclimate) is a set of specific factors and features which provide the economic entity with an opportunity to create an innovative potential" [12, p.8].

At the macro-level, innovative climate should be considered as a state of business environment that has

emerged over a certain period of time, which affects the efficiency of its innovation activity and either promotes or prevents the achievement of innovation goals [13]. Therefore, a prerequisite for the formation of innovative business climate is determining the factors of business innovative climate formation both at the micro- and macro-levels.

The factors shaping the micro-level of innovative climate include: investments in new technologies, implementation of new scientific and technical information resources, labor market of experts and highly-skilled employees, level of competition, relationships with partners, consumers, suppliers, etc.

The factors shaping the macro-level of innovative climate include: legislation, government innovative plans and programs, investment climate at the national level, taxes, benefits, market of technologies and scientific and technical information, availability of engineering, venture and other companies, etc.

Therefore, it is necessary to note that innovative climate has direct proportional dependence on the effectiveness of the state innovation policy, which essentially is a macrolevel. The interdependence of macro- and micro-levels is evident as well and its improvement in turn will lead to the growth of investments in innovative projects and development of the innovative market.

Conclusion. According to the studies above, the following conclusion can be made. The state innovation policy creates the innovative climate and provides the innovation market development, forming the country's image worldwide. So the issues relating to the improvement of the innovative climate need further careful research.

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ІННОВАЦІЙНИЙ КЛІМАТ ЯК ОСНОВНЕ ПОНЯТТЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ІННОВАЦІЙНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

В статті досліджено науково-методичні підходи до визначення інноваційної діяльності. Автором встановлено, що інноваційною діяльністю є комплекс заходів, які забезпечують поширення інновацій, приводять до впровадження нових або вдосконалення існуючих технологій та доводять їх до споживача. Розглянуто сутність та місце інноваційного клімату в державній інноваційній політиці. Виокремлено основні фактори формування інноваційного клімату в межах інноваційної політики країни. Встановлено вплив державної інноваційної політики на інноваційний клімат як на макро- та мікро- рівні, що надасть можливість її удосконалення з метою забезпечення зростання обсягів інвестицій в інноваційні проекти.

Ключові слова: інновації, інноваційний клімат, інноваційна діяльність, інноваційна політика.