

INNOVATIVE STRUCTURE AND IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

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INTRODUCTION

The state of the modern world economy involves the transition to an innovative model of development as a necessary condition for economic security of each national economy in its interaction with the economies of other world economies, which are dynamically developing and creating a competitive environment within the world economic system. global transformational changes on a global scale. The deepening of the raw material, ecological, financial crisis, approaching ecological catastrophe requires the search and application of new technologies, means of labor, organization of production in the economic activities of countries, which would reduce the negative consequences of each country and humanity as a whole. The innovative way of economic development, the introduction of new technological approaches in production requires the development of a developed innovation infrastructure.

The purpose of this study is to identify the innovation infrastructure as a component of economic security of the state, analysis of risks and the main ways to eliminate them.

METHODS

Many leading scientists, such as O. Volkov, M. Denisenko, V. Zyanko, I. Pavlenko, N. Prytulyak, L. Hanushchak, M. Kanaeva and others, study the problems of development of innovative entrepreneurship and innovation infrastructure. Their works explore

issues related to the analysis of the current formation and development of innovative entrepreneurship, assessment of innovative potential, study of foreign experience in managing innovative potential and its use in enterprises in Ukraine. However, the problems of development of innovative entrepreneurship and innovation infrastructure and their impact on economic security in Ukraine still remain insufficiently disclosed and require more in-depth study.

Despite the significant number of publications on the topic of innovative development in domestic science, there is a very limited number of specialists who paid attention to the development of innovation infrastructure. Ukrainian legislation defines innovations as newly created (applied) and (or) improved competitive technologies, products or services, as well as organizational and technical solutions of production, administrative, commercial or other nature that significantly improve the structure and quality of production and (or) social sphere; innovation activity as an activity aimed at the use and commercialization of the results of research and development and determines the release on the market of new competitive goods and services; innovation structure as a set of enterprises, organizations, institutions, their associations, associations of any form of ownership that provide services to ensure innovation (financial, consulting, marketing, information and communication, legal, educational, etc.) [1]. Given the low level of development of innovation infrastructure, all, even the most advanced and

advanced proposals of scientists to stimulate innovation, taxation, investment, etc., have no chance to materialize, because there is no holistic system of innovation infrastructure, which is aimed at their proposals and which should be the object of efforts to improve the state of innovation in Ukraine [2].

Analyzing the current characteristics of the innovation infrastructure in Ukraine, we can provide the following data, which are published on the website of the Ministry of Economy as of 24.03.21: industrial parks, as of March 10, 2021, the Register of Industrial Parks includes 47 industrial parks, 23 of which have identified management companies, and 8 have participants. There are also industrial parks in Ukraine that are not included in the Register of Industrial Parks;

- 16 technology parks;
- 24 centers of innovation and technology transfer;
- 22 innovation centers;
- 38 commercialization centers;
- 24 innovative business incubators, one investment and technology cluster;
- more than 30 clusters;
- one innovation and production association;
- other startup schools (business entities that provide theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of creation and operation of startups);
- incubation programs (programs for startups aimed at developing a startup);
- intellectual property centers (business entities that ensure the implementation of educational, professional, educational, scientific and scientific programs, as well as training of employees in the field of intellectual property);
- venture and investment funds;
- centers of scientific, technical and economic activities, etc. [3].

From this list we can identify the components of innovation infrastructure and analyze their impact on economic security and their development potential in Ukraine.

There are different criteria for classifying elements of innovation infrastructure. In particular, M. Kanaeva classifies the elements of innovation infrastructure in terms of services provided by them. It highlights the following:

1. Infrastructure elements that specialize in directly ensuring the functioning of innovation entities. This may include financial institutions, insurance companies, consulting firms, and so on. Their main characteristic is the provision of services or resources that are necessary for the organization and implementation of their functions by the subjects of innovation.

2. Intermediary structures, the activities of which involve the establishment of information, financial, human and logistical flows within the innovation sphere. The main services are the search, selection and promotion of innovative products on national and global markets, as well as the combination of contractors in the process of creating innovation.

3. Infrastructure elements that create or maintain specific resources necessary for innovation, as well as provide certain services related to the result of scientific and technical activities (patenting, licensing, examination). Depending on the resource, it can be information databases, educational programs for training specialists in the field of innovation management, etc. This component is more relevant to the scientific and technical sphere, as it serves not an innovative firm, but the object of its activities. The need for such services usually arises immediately before the process of production and commercial purposes. However, their use in contrast to others is mandatory. A separate element are the institutes of training specialists in the field of innovation management [4].

RESULTS

In general, today in scientific circles the view of innovations in close interaction with the investment process is actively spreading. In fact, we can talk about combining two components of economic development of economic entities: innovation, innovation and financing their implementation in production activities. The modern economic paradigm sees innovation as the only possible way to develop the productive sector, because otherwise qualitative transformations of the economy are impossible. This shows the close connection between innovation and economic security, the stability of which depends on the appropriate level of economic competitiveness and market trends.

It should be noted that the construction and implementation of an innovative model of development of the national economy will ensure its competitiveness and entry into the trajectory of sustainable development.

We will consider in more detail the risks and threats of imperfect components of the innovation infrastructure for the economic security of the state and individual enterprises. Based on the definition of innovation infrastructure in Ukrainian legislation, we have identified financial, consulting marketing, information and communication, legislative, educational components.

The financial component includes insurance companies, investment companies and individual investors. It is very important for the elements of this component to assess their reliability, trust in them and confidence in their stability. There are many different methods for assessing the financial stability of investment and insurance companies.

The financial stability of the insurer is influenced by a number of factors that can have both external and internal origin. An insurance company cannot be resistant to all factors, so the level of its financial stability depends on a number of factors to which it is resistant [5].

Factors affecting the financial stability of the insurer can be divided into internal and external. External factors include those caused by the external

environment: economic, social, psychological and environmental, political factors. Under the conditions of unstable political situation in the country, investment activity may deteriorate, which in turn may slow down the development of insurers [5]. The same can be said for investment companies.

Internal factors include the amount of equity, tariff policy, balance of the insurance portfolio, investment policy, profit distribution strategy, organizational structure of the enterprise, the composition and financial stability of the founders of the insurance company and others. [5]

Infrastructure consulting elements - involvement of professional consultants in the field of innovation. Innovative consulting consists of the following thematic blocks:

1. Management unit - diagnostics, organizational development of quality management, technology transfer, strategic planning and management depending on the stage of development of innovation Formation of innovation infrastructure in the European vector of development of the national economy.

2. Engineering-technological unit - assessment of technological capabilities of the organization, production preparation, industrial design, testing of experimental samples, access to the serial batch.

3. Intellectual property - patent law, writing applications, legal aspects of intellectual property, evaluation and protection of intellectual property, services of a patent attorney, notary and lawyer.

4. Marketing - qualitative and quantitative market research, competitive analysis, analysis of consumer behavior, launch of innovative products, monitoring.

5. Financial and investment block - development of business plans, project risk management, analysis and monitoring of investment projects, valuation of the company, aspects of venture financing.

Specialists in the field of consulting identify four main types of consulting: expert, project, process and training, which can be supplemented by the fifth type - complex (combined). Different combinations of elements of the counseling process, used in each situation can form new original solutions [6].

The effectiveness of counseling largely depends on the level of training and professionalism of counselors. This speaks of the close connection and mutual influence of the elements of the innovation structure. Here we are talking about the educational elements of the infrastructure - training in the field of innovation management. In this aspect, we are talking about higher education institutions that train such specialists, and intellectual property centers (business entities that provide educational, professional, educational, scientific and scientific programs, as well as training of workers in the field of intellectual property). We can also talk about innovative approaches in the educational process, which would improve the training of future professionals. The strategy of economic security of Ukraine until 2025 provides for inclusiveness and implementation of a new system of

evaluation of scientific and technical and educational activities based on determining the level of quality of new scientific and technical knowledge, scientific and technical information, educational services and significant improvement of social status and education in Ukraine [7].

The marketing component of the innovation infrastructure includes such elements as advertising, assessment of demand for innovative products and services, the formation of demand for these products, various promotion companies. Risks to economic security may be that entering a new product market may involve threats that are not yet known. Understanding which will appear only in the process of their use. But advertising, creating demand for them, can pose a threat to the individual and the company and the state. For example, wireless headphones greatly facilitate the process of obtaining audio information without restricting freedom of movement and movement, but they can cause a situation of personal danger to people who move in them, distracting. Therefore, the responsibility of the marketing components of the innovation infrastructure is to warn of possible threats in the process of using innovative products and the use of innovative technologies.

RESULTS

Information and communication elements of the infrastructure are characterized by the current level of development of information and communication technologies. This level allows you to quickly distribute and receive information (electronic polls, electronic voting, the Internet). The media is becoming an integral part of the information and communication system. But it is these elements that create the possibility of cyberattacks, illegal intrusion into electronic databases, and so on.

Legal (legal) elements of infrastructure provide the legal field of innovation. The following normative legal acts regulating innovation activity are in force in Ukraine today: norms of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Commercial Code, the Law of Ukraine "On Innovation Activity", the Law of Ukraine "On Priority Areas of Innovation Development in Ukraine", the Law of Ukraine "On Investment activity ", the Law of Ukraine" On scientific and scientific-technical activity ", the Law of Ukraine" On special regime of innovation activity of technology parks "and other normative legal acts defining legal, economic and organizational principles of state regulation of innovation activity in Ukraine state stimulation of innovation processes and aimed at supporting the development of Ukraine's economy through innovation.

DISCUSSION

Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Investment Activity" defines innovation activity as a set of measures aimed at creating, implementing, disseminating and implementing innovations in order to obtain commercial and / or social effect, which are

carried out by investing in innovation activities [8]. It is carried out in order to implement the achievements of scientific and technological progress in production, the sphere of ambassador, the social sphere. The main components are the release and distribution of fundamentally new types of equipment and technologies, new forms of organization of production and management; cluster formations; implementation of long-term scientific and technical programs with long payback periods; funding basic research for radical changes in the means of production; development and implementation of the latest resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies.

The Economic Code of Ukraine also considers innovative activity only in the field of management and defines it in Article 325 as the activity of participants in economic relations carried out on the basis of investments to implement long-term scientific and technical programs with long payback periods and introduction of new scientific and technical achievements. production and other spheres of social life [9].

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the developed innovation infrastructure creates a favorable environment for the implementation of innovative projects in production, other areas of activity, the national economy. In the current conditions of the globalizing world economy, the country's competitiveness and economic security are determined by the innovative direction of development. Some components of the innovation infrastructure need considerable attention: educational, financial, information and communication and others.

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