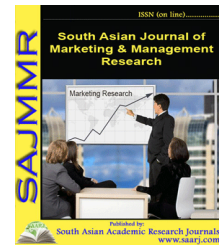




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MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In the current era of intensified competition between the countries of the world, human potential is one of the factors determining the competitiveness of the country in the world community. Because of the development of innovative activities, the emergence of innovations and innovative products in the process of quality management will contribute to the further development of the economy and the country as a whole. In turn, without key components such as scientific potential, favorable investment climate, appropriate legal framework, necessary infrastructure, developed banking and financial system, innovation and innovation activity can not be gradually improved.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation policy, state regulation of innovation activity, stimulation of innovation processes.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, our country has all the necessary conditions for the development of innovative activities. Assessment of the potential and effectiveness of the innovation system based on several widely used indicators conducted by the Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research and the UN project "Support for Innovation Policy and Technology Transfer" shows that Uzbekistan has a strong presence [1].

The problem of organization of innovative activity, i.e. the problem of management is one of the important problems in innovative activity. An analysis of modern work experience in a competitive environment allows us to conclude this. The quality of management is of great importance for the success of the business. The primary task of innovation activity is to develop innovative programs aimed at creating, mastering, strengthening, and disseminating innovations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, there are about 400 registered research organizations in the country. Over the past 10 years, 224 research institutions, universities, experimental and design organizations, research and production enterprises, small innovation centers are involved in the implementation of state scientific and technical programs [2-5]. The scientific potential of Uzbekistan is more than 36,000 specialists, including 2,549 doctors of sciences, 9,254 candidates of sciences, and more than 15,700 researchers. Research is carried out in 45 research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 34 higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, 34 scientific organizations of the Ministry of Health, 30 scientific and higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. And innovation centers, as well as in non-ministerial projects, experimental and design organizations. It is the general level of education and scientific potential of the population that is the undisputed advantage of Uzbekistan. Innovative activity is the widespread use of the results in the socio-economic development of the country and the satisfaction of the needs of society. The state innovation policy consists of three stages:

- Development of a science-based concept for the development of innovative activities;
- Identification of the main areas of state support for innovation;
- The practical impact on the achievement of the goal of activating innovative activities.

There are two types of innovation policy: strategic and tactical. The strategy of the state innovation policy is formed based on long-term concepts of socio-economic and political development of the country [6-11].

The choice of innovation policy strategy, in turn, requires identification of key areas of state regulation of innovation, selection of methods for the development and use of scientific potential, setting the main goals of innovative development in accordance with socio-economic development. Tactical innovation policy identifies current goals and specific measures to ensure that these goals are achieved with high efficiency. Tactical tools - this is research and design - are the creation of legal and organizational conditions for the financing of design work, logistics and information support, staff selection, implementation of measures for the development of innovation. The development of science and technology in the country can be assessed in terms of state innovation policy, the effectiveness of its formation methods, and the main areas of innovation support. In countries with advanced science and technology, the export of scientific and technical results (licenses, patents, etc.) will increase, the export of ready-made innovations will increase, and the provision of scientific and technical innovation assistance in other countries will expand. The state innovation policy is mainly aimed at creating favourable economic, organizational, legal, informational, and socio-psychological conditions for the implementation of the innovation process. The methods of formation of innovation policy, depending on the conditions, determine the main directions of state support for innovation [8-10].

The main areas of state support for innovation are:

- support the development of promising research (fundamental, research, applied);
- Provision of innovative activities with specialists;
- Development of various programs aimed at increasing innovation activity;

- state regulation of fiscal and other support, which has an incentive to increase the efficiency of innovative activities of individual firms (enterprises);
- Participation as a state mediator in the effective organization of interaction between different disciplines (academy, industry, and university) and encourage the corporation for innovation between universities (universities, institutes, academies) and industrial enterprises;
- Formation of state orders for innovative developments;
- regulation of innovative activity in the regions;
- creation of a legal framework for innovative activities;
- Regulation of international relations on innovation processes.

Forms of regulation of international relations on innovation activities are different. The main ones are:

- Stimulation of foreign innovative investments;
- Reasonable selection of the most promising and priority areas of cooperation;
- export control of innovative developments;
- support of international small innovative business relations;
- application of special tax and credit benefits to the participating states (enterprises) of the jointly implemented innovative project;
- Introduction of international standards and norms in the country.

Also, the forms of state regulation in this area include participation in the work of international organizations (UNESCO, OESR, UNIDO, IAEA, etc.), which in a sense deal with the problems of innovation. Accession to international conventions (for example, the Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights) involves the development of special laws and regulations governing international innovation relations, participation in international patent-license operations, etc. The methods of state influence on innovative activity can be divided into two groups: straight and curved.

The correct methods of state regulation of the innovation process are implemented in two forms: administrative, program-targeted. Administratively, it is funded in order to have a direct impact on innovation. This funding is based on special laws [11-14].

Innovations in state-targeted programs of innovation support in the program-targeted regulation of innovations are funded on a contractual basis. That is, the state will establish a system of contractual procurement of innovations (goods, technological processes, services). Contract financing - now common - is an element of the contract system between the customer and the manufacturer. The contract clearly states the time of completion of the work, the financial incentive to distribute the work among the participants.

Mutual obligations and economic sanctions are agreed upon here. Measures to stimulate cooperation between industrial enterprises and universities play an important role in the system of methods of direct state influence on the innovation process.

As a result of industrial and university cooperation, firstly, there is an opportunity to introduce advanced scientific ideas into production, and secondly, there is an interest of industrial enterprises in financing fundamental and research.

Curved methods also play an important role in the state regulation of innovation processes. These methods used in the implementation of state innovation policy are aimed at, firstly, stimulating innovation processes and, secondly, creating a favourable environment (economic, social, and psychological) for innovative activities. The composition, structure, and content of the curve methods of state regulation of innovative activity vary. These methods can include tax breaks and credit breaks. Tax benefits are in the following forms: corporate profits aimed at the implementation of promising innovations are exempt from tax; currency funds of scientific institutes and higher education institutions received from the sale of scientific and technical products are not taxed; taxation of property of scientific and technical organizations, a husband with reduced value-added tax; preferential taxation of profits of enterprises (firms) due to the introduction of innovations for a certain period. The provision of soft loans for government regulation of innovations can also be very effective.

That is, lending to joint-stock companies, enterprises, firms at low-interest rates. The objects of this study were selected as the most developed countries in the world: the USA, Japan, Germany, England, and France were selected.

Subjects of research: government agencies coordinating innovative activities, benefits in the system of financing, credit, and taxation, foreign economic activity; forms of support of scientific-methodical and information support of innovative activity; encouraging cooperation and competitiveness of manufactured products. In the world experience, the following types of tax benefits are used to encourage innovative activities.

- Provision of innovation and research tax credits, i.e. the provision of income tax benefits when profits are allocated for innovative purposes.
- Reduction of taxes when innovation costs increase;
- Profits from innovative activities are not taxed;
- Taxation of dividends received by legal entities and individuals as a result of the purchase of shares of innovative organizations;
- Reduction of income tax when profits are ordered and directed to the joint ITTKI;
- Providing benefits, taking into account the fact that the projects are being implemented in priority areas;
- Taxation of profits from patents, licenses, know-how, which are the result of intellectual property;
- Reduction of the taxable share of profits in accordance with their value when the transfer of machinery and equipment to ITI, universities, and other innovative organizations;

At present, three models of scientific and innovative development can be distinguished in industrialized countries.

1) Countries aspiring to become leaders in science, large-scale targeted projects covering all stages of scientific and industrial stages are being implemented, and the share of science and innovation in the defence sector is very large. (USA, UK, France)

- 2) Countries striving to expand innovation, to create a favourable innovative environment, to rationalize all sectors of the economy (Germany, Sweden, Switzerland);
- 3) Countries that promote innovation through the development of innovative infrastructure ensure adaptation to global scientific and technological advances; coordinate all areas of science and technology (Japan, South Korea).

In the developed countries of the world, the production of science-intensive products is carried out by large corporations, small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the field of science-intensive business. In practice, the entire innovation system at the state level has well-established mechanisms of interaction of large, medium, and small enterprises on the one hand and investors on the other, the insurance of technological risks carried out through the shares of these firms. Small and medium enterprises are enjoying priority support in countries in the European region. Their marked flexibility, which allows this category of enterprises to quickly adapt to changes in market conditions, along with their role as suppliers of certain types of science-intensive products for large-scale production, where the country's scientific and technological potential is the most valuable part of the workforce. The social orientation of the employment of scientific and technical personnel is also relevant. The need to develop innovative activities in Uzbekistan is determined by the need to improve the socio-economic conditions of life of the population of a region and the needs of market stabilization, industrial production, and sustainable growth of agro-industrial complex based on modern technologies.

CONCLUSION

The modern model of innovative development of Uzbekistan envisages a system of integration of scientific, technical, and industrial spheres in the process of economic and social development of society. Such integration requires careful and step-by-step action at all levels of government, creating incentives for the scientific and technological field to ensure a steady flow of effective news. In turn, this is a natural resource, a high level of education of the population, several well-known university teachers, and highly qualified personnel of scientists. Today, a large part of the country's scientific and innovative potential is concentrated in them, which must be used effectively for the development of the country's economy.

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