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INNOVATION FOREIGN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY STATE EXPERIMENTS

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Abstract

The article examined the experiences of developed countries such as the United States, Germany, Japan and China on improving the mechanism of further support by the state of business entities engaged in innovative activities, granting them benefits and reliefs.

Keywords*: Innovation, innovation activity, innovation infrastructure, entrepreneurship, innovation entrepreneurship, economics, innovation economy, service, strategy.*

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Special attention is paid to the rapid development of innovative activities and openness of innovations in increasing the socio-economic efficiency of the real sector of the economy in the context of innovation and technological progress in the world. According to 2021 "the Innovation Economy Index is 90.49 in South Korea, 87.76 in Singapore, 87.6 in Switzerland, 86.45 in Germany, 86.39 in Sweden, 86.12 in Denmark, 85.5 in Israel, 84.86 in Finland and 84.29 in the Netherlands" . Today, further development of innovation activities of service enterprises, further acceleration of innovation activity and financing of these activities are considered urgent problems.

To further develop the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is important to study the foreign experience of the development of the innovative economy. The innovation model of economic development is created through the direct intervention of the state. Innovation refers to the state of wide application of scientific technical knowledge and new technologies in model production.

The sustainable development of the economically developed countries of the United States, Japan and the European Union in the world is achieved on the basis of expanding innovative processes in the real sector of the economy.

The state innovation policy of one country or another is not only a reflection of a generally known theoretical model, but it is also a combination of activities in different directions, in which it can be noted that the policies of national innovation are fundamental. At the present stage of globalization, different countries have the following important areas in the policy of innovation (Table 1).

Table 1.

Directions of national innovation policy of world countries

Innovation policy areas	Identity	Countries
Optimization of the structure of the national innovation system	Optimization of the state management and planning system in the field of innovations.	Japan, Norway, Germany.
	Optimization of the field of state funding and innovation of science.	USA, Sweden, France, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Taiwan, Australia.
	Development of Fundamental research.	Great Britain, Sweden, Slovenia.
Promotion of business and science innovation cooperation within the country	Promote symmetric approximation of Science and corporations.	USA, Finland.
	Large public investments in the field of Science and logistics innovation and the attraction of	Israel, Finland.

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	national private capital.	
	Innovation to promote the innovation activity of the private sector, which attracts foreign investment in the industry.	Great Britain, Ireland, China, Korea, India, Israel.
	Encourage the logistics innovation initiative of the scientific sector.	Germany, Japan, Denmark.
Integration into international innovation systems	Complex integration.	Finland, Israel, China.
	Technological specialization.	Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, India.
Establishing internal innovation systems	Creation of special conditions for the organization of communications in the field of innovation logistics.	USA, Norway, Ireland.
	Encourage national regions initiatives.	France, Germany, Finland.
National Innovation system formation	The composition of the public sector of science is a direct change.	Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania.
	Activate science and education integration.	Latvia, Estonia, Czech Republic.
	Involvement of innovation logistics in the business sphere.	Romania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Turkey
	Determination of priority export directions in the field of high technologies.	Czech Republic, Romania, Chile, Turkey.

The modern economy has a complex of mechanisms that ensure the effectiveness of innovative activities, one of which is active entrepreneurship.

To do this, it is necessary to ensure the continuity of the development of scientific research, innovation activity with the activities of business entities. In particular, one of the measures taken on the basis of the priority direction of the development of innovation of the economy and the support of entrepreneurship is aimed at the issue of financing innovation.

And innovation capacity building in the country is associated with the activities of small businesses and private business entities and their development, and the result will lead to an increase in the innovation activity of the industry and their competitiveness. Therefore, in progressive countries, the innovation activity of small business entities is supported by the state.

Looking at this situation on the example of foreign countries, Germany has a state program aimed at implementing innovation projects of small business entities, stimulating their scientific and technological development. Within the framework of this program, small business entities

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are given a preferential loan for a period of up to 10 years in the amount of up to 1 million euros, in which the amount of the DotAsia is from 3% to 10% of the loan amount .In addition, in Germany, as in a number of developed countries, small business entities are using programs that promote the development of their activities. This mainly provides for the priority support of the fan capacity sectors of production. In the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Germany, programs such as the "concept of development of scientific and technical policy in relation to small and medium-sized enterprises" and "promotion of funds for opening their own business" directly stimulate this area and provide practical assistance to the further development of their activities.

In China, however, it goes more to meet the rule of" redirecting resource capacity productions to the side of high-tech networks " and actively participates in the development of innovative technologies, creating new jobs.

In Singapore, a favorable investment environment has been created in the country for the active development of the activities of small business entities, the development of the types of services in this area at the level of modern demand, in which the employment of up to 70-80% of the country's population and the legal basis for the development of the Therefore, today Singapore is ranked 5th for the development of entrepreneurial activity, etc.k.

World experience shows that small enterprises create 4 times more innovation, ideas than large enterprises, or for every dollar spent on scientific research, small innovation enterprises create 2.5 times more products than large enterprises.

In the modern economy, there are many ways to increase efficiency, one of which is venture entrepreneurship.

Paragraph 135 of the state program" year for the support of active entrepreneurship, innovation ideas and technologies " establishes the development of regulatory legal documentation projects for the insurance of venture funds, venture companies and innovation enterprises in order to develop financing mechanisms for promising projects in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation .

In the international experience, the venture capital business has a high risk risk risk from the early stages, and the final results of the invested processes can be separated from the funded if a positive effect is not achieved after implementation.

The word Venchur means danger. For example, it is not a secret that there are risks associated with financial, market, technical, price in the implementation of any new, innovative production. The likelihood of such risks as a lack of financial resources when establishing the production or service of new, not yet experienced and not widely popular products in venchur, insufficient market demand for products or services, the occurrence of inconsistencies in technical support, the inability of fixed prices to compensate for their spending will be relatively high.

As a result, not all entrepreneurs want to engage in such activities equally. However, the peculiarity of venture entrepreneurship is that although it is associated with a huge risk, it can bring a huge profit compared to other business activities in a successfully realized State. This allows for the emergence of venture entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks as well as venture funds that fund them.

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Venture investment is a source of financing the activities of entrepreneurship innovation, which manifests itself as an alternative form. It initially appeared in the United States in the mid-50s of the 20th century and spread widely throughout Europe.

Venture investment usually generates high returns even if it is risky as a financial instrument. The results of the last 20 years of the US show that these investments are the most effective. It has an average profitability of 19%.

In the historical period from 1996 to 2004 in the United States, 35,531 innovation projects with a total investment volume of $ 307.24 billion were implemented, and due to the fact that the average investment reached $ 8.65 million, the attraction of venture investments in small innovation projects in Europe began to grow rapidly.

Venchurtadbirkorlikharkhilsanoattursinuchraydi, shujumladanxizmatkorshahasidaham. But the vast majority of venture investments are usually focused on the high-risk technology industry. Nevertheless, according to us (the largest venture capital market in the last 20 years) Statistics, venture investments are highly profitable. They have an average income of 19%. When looking at the venture capital balance on a country-wide scale, the United States and Canada together attract 60 percent of the world's venture capital, Europe 25 percent, Asia 9 percent, Africa 2 percent, Latin America and the CIS countries 1 percent. At the same time, the size and structure of venture capital strongly influences the formation of an innovative economy in the country.

A characteristic feature of the American innovation model is the development of small state-sponsored venture capital firms. The conduct and sale of scientific and Technical Research is actively supported by the state. In America, the tax burden on the income of private Cor-rooms from the creation of innovations is low, as well as additional benefits for these enterprises.

Japan ranks second in the world after the United States in science and technology development. In Japan, too, from the mid-1980s, small innovation enterprises with venture capital in the structure began to be recognized as the basis for the formation of an innovation model of economic development. This type of enterprise now supplies 52foiz of Japanese gross domestic product. In Japan, together with private capital, the state is also actively involved in financing the venture business.

Sometimes new corporations are created by the state to achieve diffusion of innovations in the high-tech industry. The presence of an over-the-counter securities market in large cities contributes to the rapid development of the Japanese venture business. One of the goals of Japanese policy is the creation of small, but flexible innovation enterprises for market demand. The creation of new technologies and new products in these enterprises is carried out through a narrow specialization. In recent years, Japan has occupied the first place in the world in investments in scientific and technical developments. Investments in innovations are mainly carried out by large financial and industrial groups and the private sector.

But unlike the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom, the innovation model of economic development in most European countries looks different, including venture capital. For example, in France and Germany, only large enterprises take over most of the research on the creation of innovations. They control all the technical stages of innovation processes themselves.

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At first, the development of high technologies in Germany was carried out through large-scale technological programs based on the experience of the United States. This used the experience of the United States, France, Japan and the United Kingdom in creating incubators and scientific technology parks. Since the 1980s, innovation funds have gradually begun to be established in small towns in Germany, and innovation activities began to move from large enterprises to small and medium-sized enterprises. Small innovation funds of this type are formed with the help of state support and the private sector, which has expressed interest.

An unprecedented level of economic growth is observed in South Korea. Average GDP growth in Korea from 1976 to 2006 was 9foiz. In the short term, South Korea has evolved from a backward state into a hub for manufacturing and exporting high technologies. The strengthening of scientific and technical potential is recognized as the main factor in South Korea's achievement of such an achievement.

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that the results of studies of the emerging entrepreneurial activity of entrepreneurs have shown that this type of activity can radically change the quality of the innovation model of economic development, provide it with investment, ultimately lead to economic growth and eliminate the investment deficit.

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