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**РЕФОРМУВАННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ  
ДЕРЖАВИ ТА РЕГІОНІВ:  
ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНІ  
ТА ЕКОНОМІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ**

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## **REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICY**

For the first time the term «innovation policy» was used in the report of US secretary of trade, and because its content was not specifically defined, today there is the diversity of its interpretation. The essence of state innovation policy is examined from several sides: 1) the institutional approach (as a set of institutions, that provide purposeful state activity in the regulation of national innovation processes and form specific institutional environment of the innovation process subjects interaction); 2) functional approach (as the scope and types of regulatory state functions); 3) formal approach (as part of the overall state policy that aims to provide the intensification of innovative development); 4) system approach (a complex of measures on national innovation system development) [4, p. 24].

Based on the concept of Ukrainian state innovation policy, regional innovation policy is comprised of forms and methods of regional innovative activity stimulation that will contribute to implement the scientific & technological research and development in production result – new competitive products, new technological processes and organizational solutions [1, p. 172].

The objects of regional innovation policy are [2, p. 202]: the regional scientific and technological potential; innovation processes in the regional economy and, consequently, the objects that are involved in their implementation (innovative projects, programs, objects of intellectual property rights, etc.); resources to support these processes and segments of spheres of innovative processes flow, such as science and technology, production and consumption areas.

Conditionally, there are four types of innovation policies that were prioritized at different times, in different industrialized countries.

Policy of Technological impulse. According to it, the main objectives and priorities of scientific, technological and innovation development are set by the state and used to determine the ways of innovation activities stimulation through improvement of governance in science, technology and innovation spheres. This version of innovation policy provides the development of different government programs, significant investments in large-scale innovative projects, as well as use of other forms of direct state participation in innovative processes regulation.

Policy of market orientation. It provides leading role of market mechanisms in allocating resources and determining the trends of science and technology development, as well as limiting the state's role in fundamental research stimulation. The studies, that ensure the place of the state in the international community and its national security, are paid insufficient attention.

Policy of social orientation. Its essence is social regulation of scientific & technical progress consequences: decision-making processes take place with the involvement of the general public; decisions are taken, provided that social and political consensus is achieved.

Policy aimed at changing the economic structure of the economic mechanism. Provides significant influence of advanced technology on solving social and economic problems, on changing the branch structure, on interaction of business entities, on quality of life etc. [3, p. 134–135].

Regional innovation policy development should be based on a system of its main objectives, namely improvement of regional industries' competitiveness due to their innovative technological update; smoothing inter-regional disparities in innovative way of development; preserving optimal balance between regional and sectoral innovation policy; priority innovative development of regions that count for special strategic importance for national economy; optimum and rational use of natural-resource features of regions, their geographical location, infrastructure; development of both internal and external interregional cooperation.

So regional innovation policy ceases to be only the mean of objective territorial disparities compensation, but also is reoriented on the development of promising economic structures, on the launch of new activities and building modern infrastructures.

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