

Innovative Development of Clusters and Technoparks as a Form of Implementing Investment Economy Model

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Abstract

In the paper, the notion of cluster associations and technoparks as elements of the national innovation system have been analyzed. The need in developing and further incorporation of the issue of clusters and technoparks in legislation in order to improve state economy competitiveness, as well as the need in introducing the experience of foreign countries that have attained success in the studied problematics have been proved in this work.

In the course of researching the clusters and technoparks' innovative development, their common and distinctive characteristics have been singled out, and introduction of amendments to current legislation has been proposed.

Ключові слова: *cluster, competitiveness, innovation system, innovation, IT-sphere, technopark.*

1. Introduction.

Starting from the 90s of the XX century, one of the most important characteristics of any community's social development has become its general innovativeness as a new reflection of local and global dynamics [1]. Innovations embrace various spheres of social life and various levels of social hierarchy, promoting in this manner innovative development of the whole society.

Innovation is one of the most important factors in accelerating the rates of economic growth, especially in developing countries. Creativity and innovations not only stimulate business partners to produce competitive goods, but also facilitate decreasing production costs, which raises productivity and efficiency.

The need in theoretic approaches to innovation development management and the need in raising technical competitiveness of economy have induced interest in improving practices in the sphere of innovations management at the regional level that unites micro- and macro- environment of a state. Current development of individual economic systems attests to the fact that cluster associations are one of the most efficient forms of innovative processes organization, of regional development, wherein not individual enterprises but whole complexes compete in the market, decreasing therefore their expenditures owing to companies' joint technologic cooperation [2].

2. History.

Historically, technological parks were formed from the idea of clusters. As early as in the end of 40s and 50s of the XX century, first prototypes of technoparks were created: Menlo Park, the Stanford Industrial Park (now Science Park), which was the predecessor of what is currently known as the Silicone Vale. Nowadays, it is the zone of the highest concentration of highly technological innovators in the IT-sphere.

Presently, the authors think it expedient to study the issue of cluster associations and technoparks, to demonstrate their common and distinctive features, and to analyze their peculiar characteristics.

3. Clusters.

Clusters are formed as needs require on the basis of using the available abilities of enterprises and with obligatory support from administrative bodies. It is obvious that closer cooperation with suppliers and clients within a regional cluster will ensure for business new sales markets, decrease transactions costs, and accelerate ideas exchange between companies.

Not only business structures are interested in clusters. Realizing that clusters are an instrument of economy competitiveness improvement, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Agriculture Development of Ukraine has developed a draft Concept of Clustering the Economy of Ukraine, and the Minregiounbud (the Ministry of Regional Development) offers the National Strategy in Forming and Development of Trans-border Clusters [3].

A cluster is an association of enterprises, scientific institutions, government bodies, banking institutions, public organizations, which cooperate and are united through a common technological chain. [4]. This is a localized financial-economic and territorial-production form of integration of interacting economic subjects, capitals, management, and related infrastructure objects targeted at production of competitive goods or services. The cluster model enables designing a development strategy aimed at fulfilling the interests of every participant and the territory on which it is implemented and has a considerable socio-economic significance for the region [5].

Clusterizing of individual spheres of the renewal process is a characteristic trait in socially oriented market economy development under conditions of strengthening globalization and regionalization processes. Clusters enable consolidating efforts of business structures, finance-and-credit institutions and local government bodies concerning implementation of investment-innovative projects that are or strategic importance for the region. Such organizational form of entrepreneurship ensures efficient identification of responsibility centers for individual spheres of business activity, which ensures efficient use of resources and prevents the use of administrative manipulations with state and municipal orders placement. Of special resonance are approaches to cluster associations formation in the sphere of economic development of nature-and-resource potential, where the problem of removing the syndrome of obtaining maximal profits through nature depletion is especially acute. [6; 7].

In M. Voinarenko's opinion, the use of computer technologies enables implementing the concept of constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue between the power bodies, business, and institutions, based on: similarity in the cluster participants' targets, the need in state support for target projects and programs, the need in activating innovative abilities of entrepreneurship, and introduction of the partnership ideology [8].

Availability of considerable advantages of cluster formations over traditional organization-and-legal forms of business activities attest to expediency of spreading them in the most important sectors of the regional economic complex. It is clusters that are called to eliminate contradictions

between local authorities and business structures as to the use of highly liquid assets through the establishing of partnership relations [6].

The development of efficiently operating clusters represents one of the most essential steps on the road to a developed economy and is a social guideline in raising organizations' competitiveness. Territorial industrial clusters are very important for entrepreneurship development.

First of all, clusters provide an opportunity for companies to attain a high degree in specializing which enables businesspersons to form new production structures that serve a specific industrial sector. Cluster associations facilitate access for their participants to capital. Proximity of a large number of companies facilitates exchange of ideas and passing of knowledge from special compositions to the companies that joined the cluster and are starting a new business.

In present circumstances in Ukraine, the application of the cluster approach in practice is an important condition of overcoming economic crisis, rebirth of national production, a raise in efficiency of regions' innovative-investment development, attaining a high level of economic growth and competitiveness [2].

In order to activate innovation processes in the regions of Ukraine on account of utilizing the innovative clusters' potential, it is expedient to: 1) determine the sources of financing and operating innovations systems of the regions; 2) activate innovations infrastructure formation in regions, which will facilitate technology transfer development on the territory of oblasts (administrative areas), determine approaches to innovative business support, ensure implementation of cluster approach to innovative business development; 3) on the national level, to develop and implement regional innovation programs, which are a complex of mutually connected tasks and measures directed at solving important problems of innovative development of each region, its separate branches and local communities; to organize the system of direct ties between science and industry; 4) to activate formation of modern socio-integrating systems, including their most efficient form – the regional innovation clusters, which will be facilitated by innovations centers and business incubators. An innovation cluster is to unite industrial enterprises, science and research institutions, innovation funds, venture enterprises, labor exchanges, financial and insurance companies of a region. Clusterizing will contribute to a growth in production's qualitative parameters, development of small and medium businesses and a raise in population's employment; 5) to ensure operation of the innovations consulting regional network, which will enable forming a comprehensive system of information support for ensuring innovation activity development; 6) to establish regional systems of registration (patenting) of science-and-technical research outcomes along with the system of complete or partial selling of patent rights that will make possible the patent services market formation [9, p. 157].

The world experience of recent years provides a number of examples of forming and successful operation of clusters in the most varied sectors of regional economy. They are similar in one most important aspect – as a result of synergy effects, labor efficiency grows both in a cluster itself and in related sectors of economy. The regions where clusters operate achieve higher indicators in the dynamics of growth, based on production cooperation, where small, medium, and big enterprises participate, which finally leads to forming of production associations named clusters.

Cooperation within clusters supposes joining efforts for common actions of individual enterprises, firms, companies (with partial coincidence of their economic interests) in order to protect themselves from serious losses in the process of competition and for gaining additional profits. Notably, different cluster models in different branches will be able to apply different kinds of cooperation, like strategic cooperation (activity coordination in the most important lines of investment, in innovation and scientific policies); at preparing for production (joint conduction of marketing research, complex study of designers' projects, search for resources,

selling markets, etc.), and production cooperation (common materials supplies, production equipment, participation in the manufacture of complex products, etc.) [6].

In the 2008 UN European Commission's review "Raise in Companies' Innovations Level: Choice of Policies and Practical Instruments", the following were highlighted as clusters' principal characteristics: 1) geographic concentration (of closely located companies gives an opportunity of saving due to rapid production interaction, social capital exchange, and training processes); 2) specializing (clusters concentrate around a certain activity, to which all the participants or authors have some relation); 3) a large number of economic agents (clusters' activity involves not only participating companies, but also public organizations, academies, financial representatives, and other institutions facilitating cooperation); 4) competitiveness and cooperation (as main types of interaction between the cluster-members companies); 5) reaching a needed "critical mass" for growing to a cluster size (for obtaining the effects of internal dynamics and development); 6) clusters' viability (designed for a long-term perspective); 7) involvement into innovative process (firms and enterprises comprising a cluster are usually involved in the processes of technological, production, market, or organizational innovations) [10].

Unlike traditional industrial clusters, innovation clusters represent a system of close ties not only between companies, their suppliers and clients, but also with knowledge institutions, including large research centers and universities that, being generators of new knowledge and innovations, contribute to a high level of the region. A possibility of coordinating efforts and financial means for designing a new product and technologies and offering them in a market appears. Within a cluster, building up a closed technological chain – from product design to manufacturing it and entering the market – becomes possible [11].

An innovation cluster forms a certain system of proliferating new knowledge and technologies, ensures acceleration of the process of transforming inventions into innovations, and innovations into competitive advantages, development of qualitative stable ties among all its participants. Appearing of such clusters is a regular process on condition of availability of a common scientific and production base [12].

Innovation cluster as the most efficient form of achieving a high competitive level is an informal joining of efforts of different organizations (industrial enterprises, research centers, individual entrepreneurs, government bodies, public organizations, higher education institutions, and so on) [13].

Innovation-and-industrial clusters are based on a certain stable system of spreading new knowledge, technologies, and products, a so-called technological network. They rely on a common scientific base. The cluster's enterprises have additional competitive advantages due to implementing internal specializing and standardization, and minimization of expenditures on innovations introduction. An important feature of clusters is the presence in their structure of flexible small business components that enable forming so-called innovative "points of growth". The advantages of clusters are manifested in the following: access to resources; access to information; access to social benefits; industry stimulation; innovations introduction [14].

Developed, but still unapproved remain the projects of normative-legal acts concerning formation of state policies principles in the sphere of economy clusterization like "The Concept of Forming Clusters in Ukraine" (by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Agriculture Development of Ukraine, 2008), "The National Strategy of Forming and Development of Trans-border Clusters" (by the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine, 2009). The current legislation concerning the principles of state policies in agriculture does not provide for regulation of agricultural clusters' activities [15].

Clusterizing is one of conditions of raising economy competitiveness of individual regions and countries in the EU. Economy of Finland is completely clusterized; it is made up of 9 clusters. Economy of the Netherlands is structured in 20 "megaclusters". In Dane, 29 clusters cooperate

that involve 40% of all enterprises of the country, which account for 60% of exports. In Austria, trans-border clusters operate with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Hungary, while connections with France and Britain are being activated. In Germany, industrial clusters have been created, while in Slovenia, the Strategy for industry competitiveness growth has been adopted, and the Program of national development of clusters has been developed [15].

4. Technoparks.

Technology parks [16] are a specific form of entrepreneurship that originated in the middle of the 20th century. This is a place where technologies, business, knowledge, innovation are united for development of creative vision, ideas, and new values. A technology park, as one of the most significant centers of receiving and processing of ideas, plays an important role in creating all-penetrating innovations. Broadening of a technological park's possibilities and improvement of preconditions for accepting innovative ideas may enable countries to accelerate innovations and technologies development. In a present-day society, technoparks are quite common structures, so to say. They are formed and develop in cooperation with higher education institutions, and in this manner, they represent a tie between knowledge, education, high technologies and entrepreneurship.

Currently, 14 technoparks are registered in Ukraine, and according to the Law of Ukraine “On Special Mode of Technology Parks’ Innovative Activity” and the data of the Unified register of legal entities, entrepreneurs, and public organizations as of 2018, it is impossible to establish information concerning the proportion of the input due to its absence. In Ukraine, the legal status of technoparks is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Special Mode of Technology Parks’ Innovative Activity”. According to Art. 1 of the mentioned legal act, a technopark is a legal entity (or a group of legal entities) that act in accordance with an agreement on mutual activity without forming a new legal entity and joining capitals in order to establish organizational premises for fulfilling projects on industrial implementation of scientific developments, high technologies, and ensuring industrial manufacture of products that will be competitive in the international market.

It is possible to highlight from the above the following attributes of technology parks: (1) they are legal entities (one or a group of legal entities); (2) such legal entities act in accordance with an agreement on common activity without forming a new legal entity and uniting capitals); (3) the goal of a technology park formation is to create organizational foundation for implementing projects; (4) activity of technology parks is related to industrial implementation of scientific developments, high technologies, and ensuring of industrial manufacture of goods that will be competitive in the world market.

The common goals of technoparks are the following: a) creation of new forms of cooperation between scientific research and modern production, spreading faster, in this manner, scientific results into the economy sphere; b) the mode of modernizing leads to acceleration of the existing branch; c) they accelerate development of the whole region by means of creating new workplaces, infrastructure, raising scientific and cultural standards; d) they raise the corporation culture and ethics level [17]. These ideas are quite logical, and a technology park (hereinafter TP) is a subject of innovation infrastructure aimed at introduction of new scientific developments and more qualitative and efficient technologies.

I.O Ukhanova [18] does not stop at considering the goal of TP formation, but determines their functions as well: 1) enhancing production assimilation of scientific technologies; innovation-investment processes in national economy and business; 2) facilitating rapid commercialization of innovative ideas; 3) support of forming new innovation structures and innovative businesses; 4) involving industrial and banking capital in the innovative sphere; 5) manufacturing and

promotion of competitive products; 6) formation a country's investment climate. The above considerations quite reflect and to a certain degree coincide with the goals of forming a TP.

In Ukraine, it is customary to consider the most common lines and activity types of technoparks in relation to the national investments systems and innovation infrastructure to be: facilitating development and support of small innovative entrepreneurship; providing legal, information, marketing, and commercial support for the innovation process; development of international and native cooperation in the sphere of science-technical and innovation activity, assistance in involvement of foreign investments; conducting joint scientific research, cooperation with international funds, holding international scientific conferences, seminars, symposiums; ensuring new quality in training and re-training of scientific personnel; introduction to the training process innovative training technologies, including simulation, virtual, imitation ones, and so on; participation in international education and science programs.

As noted above, it is stipulated by legislation that technology parks may be established without forming a new legal entity and without uniting participants' capitals. Hence, a technology park can be formed by a legal entity or a group of legal entities that act according to an agreement on joint activities. At the same time, the legislator has clearly fixed the composition of statements that are obligatory in the agreement. To them pertains the information on: the composition of participants, their rights and duties; priority activities; management bodies and the governing body, their authority and decision-making procedure; the procedure of financing the management bodies and the governing body; the procedure for accepting new participants and excluding participants from the investment structure; the procedure for termination of the innovative structure (termination of the contract).

Organizations and enterprises that are part of a technology park retain all the rights of legal entities and act in accordance with their statutes and the agreement on joint activity as to forming and operation of a technopark to implement investment and innovation projects in accordance with current legislation of Ukraine.

The composition of participants in the course of a technopark's activities and evolvement is liable to change. Any organization can apply for joining the participants of the technopark, and its application will be considered. The decision on changing the composition of the technopark participants is taken by the science-and-technical council of the technopark. Foreign legal entities, international organizations can participate in a technopark on equal terms with Ukrainian legal entities. Notably, the structural peculiarity of a technopark is that involvement of client-companies in it is more profound than that in a business-incubator, for instance. A technopark does not limit itself on formed innovations constructs and those which are in the very beginning of their development. In the agreement on joint activity, management bodies, and the governing body (a legal entity) are stipulated along with their authority and the procedures for decision-making, and financing the management body and the governing body.

For a TP to start real operation as an investment relations subject, it has to pass the state registration of a technology park, which is fulfilled by the central body of executive power that implements state policies in the sphere of science-technical and innovative activities. Currently, such body is the State Committee of Ukraine on Issues of Science, Technical and Innovative Development together with the Ministry of Education and Science. A technopark then is granted a standard certificate on state registration. The grounds for state registration of a technology park are its being included to the register of technoparks.

The state is interested in forming favorable conditions for TPs' operation, which is why the current legislation provides for financial support for technology parks. The web site of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine currently contains draft "Strategy for Innovative Development of Ukraine till 2030" for discussing, but there is not a single point which would be targeted at support of the existing technoparks. As opposed to this, the previous "Strategy for Innovative Development of Ukraine for 2010-2020 in Times of Global Challenges" did clearly

declare that “establishing new and support of existing technoparks is one of priority lines in raising efficiency of science-and-technical potential of the state”.

According to para 3 art. 54 of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Priority Directions of Science and Technology Development”, facilitation of science and technology development has been fixed in legislation. For implementing the technology parks’ projects, the State budget of Ukraine within the budgetary program of supporting activities of technology parks allocates annually the corresponding financing. Notably, such funds are to be directed on: 1) complete or partial (up to 50%) interest-free crediting (on condition of inflation indexation) of technology parks’ projects; 2) complete or partial compensation of interest paid by contractors of technology parks’ projects to commercial banks and other finance and credit institutions on crediting technology parks’ projects.

The procedure for granting financial support to technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with law.

Apart from the mentioned support of TPs, the legislator provides for granting targeted subsidies on implementing technology parks’ projects to technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises that implement the technology parks’ projects from the state in the form of import tax duties, which are charged according to tax legislation of Ukraine when importing to Ukraine new machines, equipment, spare parts, and materials which are not produced in Ukraine for implementing technology parks’ projects.

The import tax sums, charged according to the tax legislation of Ukraine for imports to Ukraine of new machines, equipment, spare parts, and materials which are not produced in Ukraine for implementing technology parks’ projects, are not transferred to the budget by technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises, but are directed to special accounts of technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises. In this procedure, 50% of the import tax sums are credited to the special accounts of technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises that are contractors of the technology parks’ projects, while the other 50% of the import tax sums are credited to the special account of the governing body of the corresponding technology park.

According to art. 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On Special Mode of Innovative Activities of Technology Parks”, the sums of targeted subsidies credited to special accounts of technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises are to be used by technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises in their implementing the technology parks’ projects on: 1) conducting scientific, research, and research-and-designing works by priority activity directions of the technoparks; 2) establishing, development, modernizing, and reconstruction of science-technology, experimental, and research-and-industrial sections, including on instruments, machines, and equipment, which are used for innovation activities; 3) preparing design and technological documentation, specifications, technical projects and expenditures on preparations for manufacturing of innovative products; 4) patenting designs, obtaining rights on objects of intellectual property rights (patents, licenses on using inventions, useful models, industrial samples, know-how, etc); 5) overhead and running costs (on materials, technical support, etc.) that appear in the course of innovative activities; 6) purchasing machines, equipment, and other means of production connected with innovations introduction; 7) science and organizing activities of the technopark’s governing body, holding and participating in the meetings of science-and-technical conferences, seminars, and exhibitions, publication of scientific research outcomes by priority directions of technology park activities.

The sums of targeted subsidies credited in the course of implementing a technology park project to the special accounts of technology parks, their participants, and joint enterprises and not utilized during three months following the completion of implementing the technology park project are to be reversed to the State budget of Ukraine.

The sums of the targeted subsidies credited in the course of implementing a technology park project to the special account of the technology park (or that of the governing body of the

technology park) and not utilized by the technology park during its registration certificate validity term, following the termination of its registration certificate validity term are to be reversed to the State budget of Ukraine.

Implementation of a technology park project cannot be the grounds for decreasing tax obligations by the prioritized activity of the contractor of this technology park project. This approach is quite logical considering the circumstance that a TP is provided with financial support in various forms.

It should be noted that another form of support for technoparks is providing credits for implementing technology parks' projects. Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Special Mode of Innovation Activities of Technology Parks" stipulates that technology parks' projects are priority for involving funds of the Ukrainian State Innovation Company and its regional branches.

Nevertheless, the legislator has not determined the conditions on which a TP can involve a credit for implementing its own projects and what is needed for obtaining a credit, what is the procedure of providing it, etc. In the authors' opinion, this approach needs certain correction, because currently, there are no any other normative and legal acts which would regulate the issue of providing credits for technoparks as innovation subjects. At such approach, the considered form of state support of TPs remains factitious, that is, such that does not act in practice. S. Sarana also draws attention to this fact in his work and offers to adopt a special tax regime for technology parks which would comprehensively ensure exemption of subjects that conduct such activity from paying taxes and fees. These considerations seem reasonable and constructive.

The main problem of technology parks operation is the absence in most of them or insufficiently clear information as to relations of technology parks with small and medium businesses (SMBs) and start-ups (including the information on commercializing the outcomes of scientific research through establishing SMBs and start-ups), the lack of clear understanding by business activity subjects of the designation of a technopark, expediency and exceptionality of using this notion in the name of a business. Most subject do not have information on the outcomes of scientific research, with only activity lines being available.

Thus, technology parks play an important role in economy growth, but the present limitations on development the idea of technology parks, reduction of their business partners, closing their subunits leads to slowing down economy development. Therefore, there is an urgent need in support of products with innovative ideas, and technology parks which could fill in a gap in economy.

For a better operation of innovative activity infrastructure, it would be expedient to restore the technology parks activity in Ukraine for implementing scientific projects in priority directions of science-and-technical development. It is desirable to agree to the proposed changes to the Law of Ukraine "On Special Mode of Innovative Activities of Technology Parks" and the Tax Code of Ukraine as to provision for tax and financial levers to support technoparks' activity, which were established by the Law of Ukraine "On Special Mode of Innovative Activities of Technology Parks". Also, changes should be introduced to the Law of Ukraine "On Innovation Activities" and to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approving the Regulation on the Procedure of Forming and Operation of Technology Parks and Innovation Structures of Other Types" concerning regulating technoparks activities as territories with a special mode of activity [19], including defining the notion of 'technopark', its organization and legal forms, peculiarities in forming and liquidation, requirements to organizations located on the territory of a technopark, preferential finance-credit and tax mode of operation of such organizations.

The governing body of a technopark, a legal entity, is one of the technopark participants who opens the special account of the technopark on behalf of its participants, and who is vested, according to the agreement, in current leadership of the technopark activities, including the technopark projects design, the use of funds from the special account of the park in the manner prescribed by law, control over the use of funds from special accounts of the technopark

participants, verification and preparing propositions as to bringing changes or termination of implementing the technopark projects, preparing reports on the work of the technopark, representing interests of the technopark participants in state and local government bodies, concluding agreements on behalf of the technopark in the manner prescribed by law, and other functions provided for by the agreement.

According to Art. 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Special Mode of Innovation Activity of Technology Parks”, the control and monitoring of implementing the technology parks’ projects is exercised by the central executive power body that implements state policy in the sphere of science and technical and innovation activity as prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Currently, this governing body is the Commission on organizing activities of technology parks and other types innovation structures formed in accordance with the Decree by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) of 06.08.2003 No. 1219.

The Commission on organizing activities of technology parks and other types innovation structures is a provisional advisory body at the CMU formed in order to raise efficiency of state policies implementation in the innovative activities sphere, to enhance forming an efficient innovative infrastructure, innovation enterprises’ activity, provide recommendations on issues of related to innovative projects implementation, development and exercising measures directed at improvement of normative and legal base and economic mechanisms of support and stimulation of innovation activities.

The main tasks of the Commission are: 1) improvement of state regulation of innovation activity; coordination of activities of the central and local government bodies, academies of sciences as to creating and operation of technology parks and innovation structures of other types, developing state innovation programs and state order for innovative production; 2) raising activity efficiency of technology parks and innovation structures of other types.

Also, in accordance with the tasks assigned to the commission, it: facilitates the introduction of modern scientific and methodological principles of forming and ensuring efficient operation of innovative enterprises and innovative infrastructure; considers and issues recommendations as to formation of strategic and medium-term priority lines for innovative activities on the state, sectoral, and regional levels; brings in propositions to the projects of state innovation programs concerning the needed amounts of budgetary funds on crediting them; considers proposals as to state order for innovative products; facilitates organizing and exercising systematic monitoring of the innovative development of Ukraine; prepares recommendations concerning state registration of technology parks, approving priority lines of their activities, state registration of technoparks’ projects and further registration of their implementation on results of control and monitoring; prepares propositions concerning: (a) expediency in rendering financial assistance to innovation activity subjects on account of state budget; (b) improvement of the system of indicators and economic and social efficiency criteria of innovation projects being implemented by technology parks and innovative structures of other types; (c) improvement of mechanism of conducting operative accounting of expenses on investment projects, introduction of control systems and the corresponding state statistical and book-keeping accountancy; (d) facilitating implementation of the mechanisms of transferring and targeted use of funds that are accumulated on special accounts of technology parks, exercising control on targeted use of raw materials, spare parts, equipment, and other goods imported by technology parks to Ukraine for innovation projects implementation.

The commission exercises its work in the form of sittings that are authoritative if more than half of its members are in attendance. The decisions are passed by simple majority of votes of the attending members. In case of an even voting, the decisive is the vote of the chairperson. The decisions passed by Commission are drawn up in a protocol, which is signed by the chairperson of the Commission, and in case of their absence, by their deputy and the secretary of the Commission.

It should be noted that to the innovation infrastructure can also be related the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine, the Office of small and medium business development, administrative service centers, but the mentioned subjects in their current competency cannot fulfil the functions of innovative infrastructure subjects; for solving this problem, improvement of legislation will be needed along with the concept of perceiving these subjects in the economy environment [20].

Technology parks, despite of their importance for the development of national innovation system, operate in conditions of inconsistent state and normative regulation. A real “stagnation” in their development, the legislative level, has been recently attempting to implement considerable renovation of organizational and legal model of their operation in Ukraine, as well as their entering the global information environment.

5. Conclusions.

Therefore, on analyzing the innovative development of clusters and technology parks as a form of investment economy model implementation, it is possible to arrive to the following conclusions:

1. Innovation clusters and technoparks ensure implementation of investment-innovation projects strategically important for a region. Moreover, they ensure efficient use of resources and make it impossible to resort to administrative manipulation when distributing state and municipal orders.
2. Development and introduction of innovative clusters and technoparks is one of important steps on the road to a developed economy and they are important social vectors of raising organizations’ competitiveness.
3. In the nearest time, it is necessary to renovate and to introduce changes to the current legislation of Ukraine concerning legal regulation, development, and introducing the mechanism of implementing cluster associations and technoparks. For this, it is necessary to introduce changes to the Law of Ukraine “On Special Mode of Innovative Activities of Technoparks”, to develop a normative-legal act concerning cluster associations and to approve it on the legislative level.

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