

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

Країни світу активно розвивають політику регіоналізму, завдяки чому в світовому господарстві поступово формуються глобальні регіони, що дозволяє говорити про формування глобального регіоналізму [5,с.9; 10,с.129-130; 12,с.5]. В свою чергу, це вимагає синергетичного підходу до розгляду просторових зрушень, які відбуваються в світовому господарстві, через поєднання методичних основ дослідження інтеграційних процесів на глобальному та регіональному рівнях, яке забезпечує нова наука – глобальна регіоналістика [1,с.76;14,с.31].

Розвиток регіональної економічної інтеграції зумовлюється інтернаціоналізацією економічних відносин на територіальній основі, до якої перед усім залучені країни з приблизно однаковим рівнем економічного розвитку. Розвиток регіональної інтеграції, з одного боку, сприяє зближенню країн-членів інтеграційного угруповання, що, в свою чергу стимулює глобалізаційні процеси, оскільки не території цих країн формується єдиний економічний простір, тобто має місце глобалізація в обмежених масштабах. З іншого боку, регіональні інтеграційні утворення націлені на захист внутрішнього інтегрованого ринку й внутрішніх інтересів і сприяють своєрідному відокремленню від глобального світового господарства. Регіоналізація представляє процес об'єднання окремих держав та їх територій у єдиний господарський механізм з утворенням нового режиму діяльності, що призваний зменшити бар'єри на шляху внутрішньо-регіональної співпраці, але залишає їх високими для зовнішнього світу, в той час як регіоналізм призваний посилити участь у інтеграційних процесах регіонального характеру всіх груп держав та їх територій. З поглибленням глобалізаційні процеси регіоналізації та регіоналізму будуть посилюватися.

СПИСОК ДЖЕРЕЛ:

1. Булатова О.В. Регіональна складова глобальних інтеграційних процесів: монографія/ О.Булатова. – Донецьк: ДонНУ, 2012. – 386с.
2. Воскресенский А.Д. Региональные подсистемы международных отношений и регионы мира: (К постановке проблемы) / А. Д. Воскресенский // Восток – Запад – Россия: сборник статей. – М.: Прогресс-Традиция, 2002. – С.131-144.
3. Гонта О. І. Принципи та напрями формування політики транснаціоналізації економіки регіонів України / О. І. Гонта // Науковий вісник Чернігівського державного інституту економіки і управління: збірник наукових праць. — 2010.— № 1 (5).— С. 62-75
4. Долішній М. Глобалізація та її регіональні виміри / М.Долішній, У.Садова, Л.Семів// Регіональна економіка. – 2002.– №3. – С.7-24.
5. Дергачев В.А. Регионоведение: [уч. пособие] / В.А. Дергачев, Л.Б. Вардомский. – [2е изд., перераб. и доп.] – М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2010. – 519с.
6. Европа: вчера, сегодня, завтра / Институт Европы РАН ; [ред.кол. РАН; отв.ред. Шмелев Н.П.]. – М.: ЗАО «Издательство «Экономика», 2002. – 823с.
7. Иванова М.В. Введение в регионоведение: [уч. пособие] / М.В. Иванова. – Томск: Изд-во Томского политехнического университета, 2011. – 175с.
8. Китинг М. Новый регионализм в Западной Европе [Электронный ресурс] / М.Китинг//Логос.–2003.–№6(40).–С.67-116.– Режим доступа до статті: [//www.ruthenia.ru/logos/number/40/07.pdf](http://www.ruthenia.ru/logos/number/40/07.pdf)
9. Книш М.М. Регіоналізм і регіоналізація у науковому тезаурусі / М.М. Книш // Географія і сучасність: зб. наук. праць Національного педагогічного університету ім. М. П. Драгоманова. – К.: Вид-во Національного педагогічного університету ім. М. П. Драгоманова, 2009. – Вип. 12 (22). – С. 3–6.
10. Кочетов Э.Г. Геоэкономика (освоение мирового экономического прост-ранства) / Э.Г. Кочетов. – М.: Издательство БЕК, 1999. – 480с.
11. Мазур С.А. Значення економічного регіону в просторовому упорядкуванні національної економіки / С.А. Мазур // Продуктивні сили і регіональна економіка: збірник наукових праць. – К.: РВПС України НАН України, 2008. – Ч. 1. – С. 261-264.
12. Спартак А. Современный регионализм / А. Спартак // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 2011. – №1. – С.3-15.
13. Управління міжнародною конкурентоспроможністю в умовах глобалізації економічного розвитку: Монографія: У 2т./ Д.Лук'яненко, А.Поручник, Л.Антонюк та ін. – К.:КНЕУ, 2006. – Т.1. – 592с.
14. Чужиков В. Глобальна регіоналістика: історія та сучасна методологія: монографія / В. Чужиков. – К.: КНЕУ, 2008. – 272с.
15. Шифф М. Региональная интеграция и развитие / М. Шифф, А.Л.Уинтерс ; [пер.с англ.] / Всемирный банк. – М.: Издательство «Весь мир», 2005. – 376с.
16. Hettne B. Globalism and New Regionalism/ Hettne Björn, Inotai András and Sunkel Osvaldo. – New York: Macmillan, 1999. – 308p.
17. Jukarainen P. Any space for the postmodern identity? / P.Jukarainen; Inter-national conference «Border regions in transition», (14-16 June 1997). - Sartavala ; Joensuu : [s. n.], 1997. – 17 p.
18. Payne A. Introduction: the Political Economy // Regionalism and World Order / A.Payne, A.Gamble. – Macmillan, London, 1996. – 250p.
19. World Trade Report 2011. The WTO and preferential trade agreements: from co-existence to coherence [Electronic resource]. – Geneva: WTO Publications, 2011. – 251p. // World Trade Organization [Official website]. – URL: www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/world_trade_report11_e.pdf

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статті розглянуто сучасні підходи до визначення сутності, чинників регіоналізації та регіоналізму, визначено їхні основні організаційні моделі

Ключові слова: глобальна інтеграція, регіональна інтеграція, регіоналізація, регіоналізм

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассмотрены современные подходы по определению сущности, факторов регионализации и регионализма, определены их основные модели.

Ключевые слова: глобальная интеграция, региональная интеграция, регионализация, регионализм

SUMMARY

The article dwells on the current approaches to defining the nature and factors of regionalization and regionalism, their main models are defined.

Key words: global integration, regional integration, regionalization, regionalism

STUDY ON THE RELATION BETWEEN SUPPLY OF INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION AND BUILDING AN INNOVATIVE COUNTRY

Liu Yang, College of accounting Harbin University of Commerce, PRC¹

Scholars of institution study have defined the institution from various perspectives. Schultz (1991) considered that institution is a series of rules governing people's behavior, and these rules involve in social, political and economic behavior^[1]. North (1991) thought that institution is a series of rules, law procedures and behavior's moral ethic norms established^[2]. Scott (1981) held that when actors are in a state of repeated zero-sum, the behavior of all members in a group possesses a regularity, if and only if this regularity is true and shared knowledge, it is the institution^[3]. Wang Dingding (1992) put forward that it could be understood as the carrier of people's information as to how to harmonize labor division. Buchanan (1989) thought that rules and institution formed by cultural evolution should be differentiated in a strict manner, because the former could not be

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

chosen or reconstructed and was always binding on our behavior, while constant evolution of the latter could be driven by conscious actions of human being^[4-5].

Generally, institution innovation refers to activities of the main body of system through establishment of new institution to acquire perdition profit, including three aspects mentioned below: It reflects behavioral changes of some particular organization; changes in the correlation between this organization and its environment; dominates changes in behavior and rules of correlation in the environment of certain organization^[6]. Schumpeter's innovation theory particularly explained technological innovation; meanwhile it advanced the content of institution innovation "new institution to realize the industry".

After Schumpeter, institution innovation theory was represented by two schools: one was the institution school represented by Gullbules, Myrdal, Haier Brenner and etc., who attacked the existing institution on the capacity of opponent and criticizer of the current institution^[7]; and the other school was new institutional economic school represented by Kos and North. They reckoned that due to transaction cost, institution would affect efficiency of resource allocation; market failure did exist, but the solution lied in institutional layout; the fountain of economic growth in history came from efficient institutional layout instead of simplex technological innovation and advancement for the latter was manifestation of economic growth, not the resource; institution was characteristic of endogen and scarcity, and economic growth hinged on institutional factors^[8].

Internationally those countries that put technological innovation as one of its basic strategies to enhance hi-tech innovative capability and form increasingly powerful and competitive advantages are called innovative countries. They are provided with four essential characteristics: high innovative input, that is, R&D input of such countries accounts for over 2% of their GDP; contribution rate of scientific and technological progress is as high as over 70%; Strong independent innovative capability, for foreign technology dependence indicators are usually below 30%; high innovation output. At present, the acknowledged innovative countries in the world, about 20 in number, including America, Japan, Finland, South Korea and etc., are in possession of 99% of the total invention patents. And the common traits of these countries are that: innovation integrated indicators are apparently higher than that of others, with contribution rate of scientific and technological progress as high as over 70%, R&D input of such countries accounting for over 2% of their GDP and foreign dependency of technology generally below 30%. Moreover, these countries occupy absolutely the most of the patents granted by the three parties (patents authorized by America, Europe and Japan) in the world.

An innovative country is a brand new development concept; however, owing to the fact that it is put forward very lately and the practice is just at the outset, people have different understandings and grasps of its connotation. Ye Minqiang and Wu Chengye (2001) carried on study on technological innovation and mechanism of regional sustainable development and thought that institution innovation played a decisive role in technological innovation; Zhao Fang (2002) believed in the interactive relation existing between technological innovation and institution; Jiang Bin and others (2005) concluded that institution innovation of government is the key to the efficient operation of regional innovation system through application of ISM method; Zhao Lingyun (2006) brought forward that state institution played a leading role after his research from perspective of the rules guiding formation of innovative countries. LuAn (2007) considered that in the building of innovative countries, government should act as accelerator of scientific and technological independent innovation and bring its function and effect into full play in institution and policies.

The rule system Establishment and improvement. According to the orientation of government and market, the foreign innovative countries actualize protection by law of scientific and technological creative activities. They implement adjustment in constitution, law of administrative regulation system, property right and market management law as well as science and technology system that is favorable to boost independent innovation. In policies, they perfect industrial technological policies to readjust and optimize industrial structure; perfect incentive policies of innovation, involving finance and tax, banking and distribution incentive policies. For example, government of Finland erected Finland Science and Technology Policy Committee chaired by Premier of Finland; founded Finland Technology Development Center that provides consulting service and outlay subsidy for research and development of enterprises; built successively ten science parks nationwide that promote integration of Industry, University and Research.

It is strengthening enterprises' innovative capability through constituting long-term programming, active investment plan and educational policies. For instances, Japan founded governmental organizations in charge of development of science and technology, which particularly play a dominant role in improving state innovation system, science and research infrastructure construction and organizing cooperation of industry, government and university.

Likewise, construction of an innovative country of China has an intense internal demand for scientific and technological advancement and institution innovation. To make innovation the soul of development, system is the key; to make system the drive of innovation, the key is the self-reform and development of the government. Government reform is the core theme of China's reform and opening-up and it deepens along with every leap of China's social development. To construct an innovative country, the Chinese government is required to transform from interest integration type to resource integration type, with the government reform as its beginning and institution innovation of government governance as the starting point instead of either government power structure or changes in governmental function.

Switch fabric offered by institution, plus technology applied determine transaction cost and conversion fees. How institution solves problems of cooperation and production is decided by the motivation of actor (utility function), complexity of environment and actor identification and system environment. Institutions are either effective or nullified^[10]. Some increase the transaction cost, such as rules restricting entering, conducting useless inspection or making property right more unstable. Because market is incomplete, regional institution is a mixture formed by two aspects—one part to reduce cost and the other part to increase^[11]. Based on the "innovation environment" and its related theories put forward by European GREMI Research Group, we construct performance model of institutional innovation's influence on building innovative countries (see Fig. 1):

The production space in Fig. 1 is decided by the characteristics of space technology, regional economy and social culture, education and training, and resource factors; market space is decided by numbers of regional enterprises, density and structure, demand, and process of market development; supporting space is comprised by relation among production factors' framework, financing and banking, industry policy, market environment, legal environment and public institutions^[12].

In this frame, production space decides status of technology, market space provides enterprises with surviving space, and the supporting space improves the logic performance of functional space, leading enterprises to study their common interests, while the institution, as a bond linking between spaces, produces new innovation mechanism and facilitates continuous technological innovation of enterprises to make market develop more mature and supporting space more effective.

In the overall innovation system of the country, introduction of system variables brings a balanced development of producing space, market space and supporting space. Moreover, the determined innovation cost as well as financial and non-financial support for innovation enterprises has a direct impact on innovator and innovative activities. If time and cost increase, the innovation may come to an untimely end, thereby needing government to provide a favorable environment that fosters scientific invention and technological innovation for society through institution innovation^[13].

During the introduction of performance model that institution innovation propels formation of innovative countries, institution concerning technological advancement and innovation would urge economic system to converge to a higher stable production. As a kind of input of technological innovation, value and potential value of knowledge are "individually variable", different from traditional input factors such as labor, capital and land. From the angle of a state, countries with high input into R&D, like the US, Japan and Germany, are also the countries with the most innovations. From point of a industry, the industries with the most innovations are also the industries with the most R&D and new knowledge input, such as computer and pharmacy. AUX and AT&S pass knowledge production function^[14] :

$$I\phi_{si} = (IRD_{si}) \beta_1 \times (UR_{si}) \beta_2 \times [UR_{si} \times (GC_{si}) \beta_3] \times esi \quad (1)$$

In this function, $I\phi$ stands for innovative products, IRD is the R&D expenditure of private companies; UR is the expenditure of university to

**ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ:
РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ**

engage in research, GC is the gap between university research and company research. Subscript *s* represents region, *I* represents industry and coefficients β_1 , β_2 , β_3 are all bigger than zero. Research has found that: in America, on the industrial classification level of four digit capacity, the R&D input and innovative invention correlation coefficient is 0.84. However, on the level of companies, this coefficient is merely 0.04 (based on samples from large American corporations). At the same time, innovative and inventive activities tend to converge, and the more important the industry that these new knowledge is put into is, the more obviously these innovative activities tend to converge, which opens out why innovative activity convergence usually occurs in countries of relative institution advantage. In order to further analyze the influence of institutional factors on innovative countries' performance, regression model along with institutional dummy variables is built.

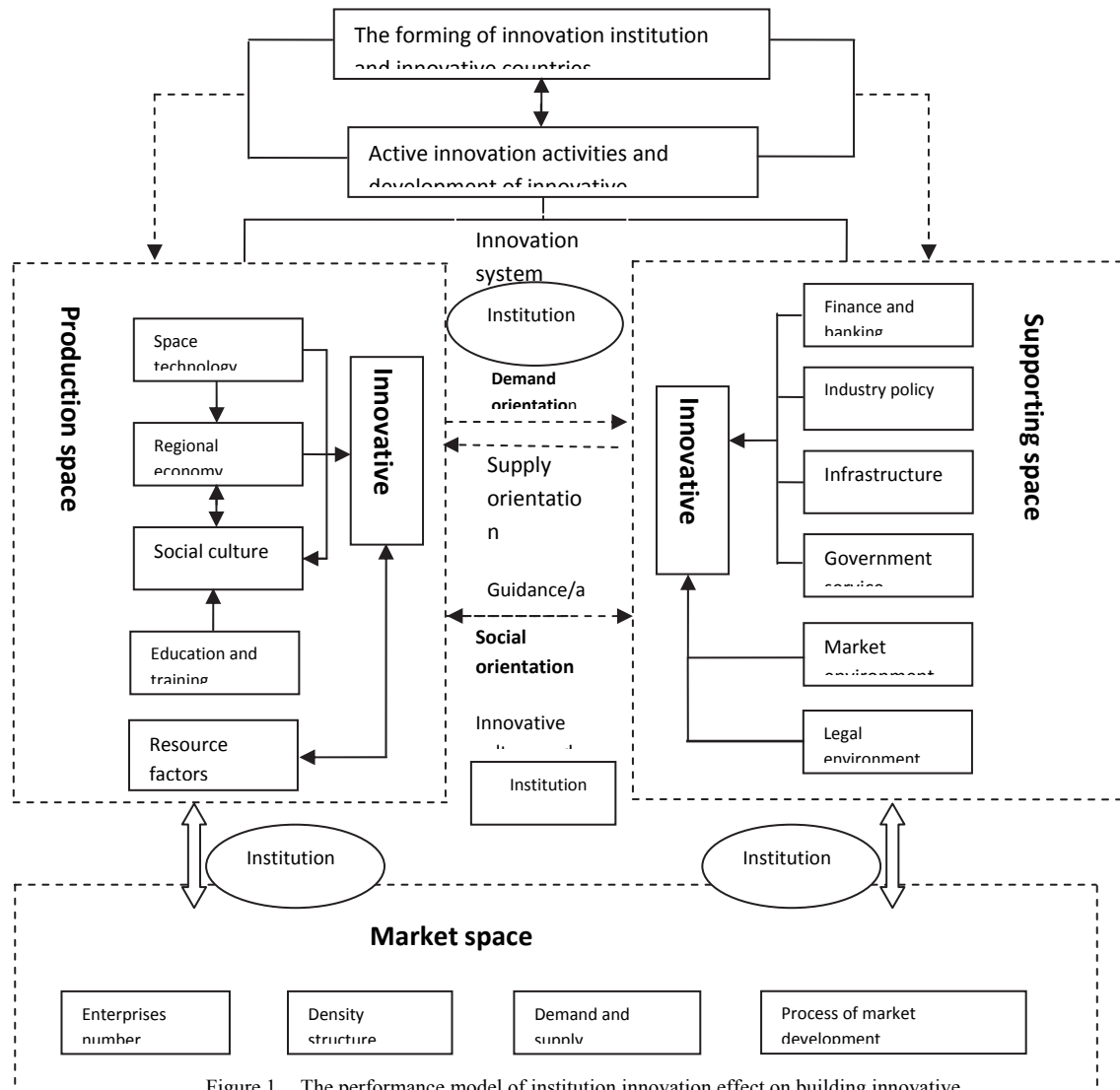


Figure 1. The performance model of institution innovation effect on building innovative

To construct quantitative analysis model of institution's influence on innovative countries' Performance

$$\phi Tecp_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \gamma \varpi rd_t + \beta_2 \phi Tran_t + \beta_3 D + u_t \quad (2)$$

In function (2), $\phi Tecp_t$ stands for volume of business in technology market, $\gamma \varpi rd_t$ represents science and technology funds collected and R&D expenditure, $\phi Tran_t$ represents the number of patent grants, and the qualitative variable "institution", a dummy variable is added to the function and expressed by D. The definition of D is as following:

$$D = \begin{cases} 1, (1950 - 1978) \\ 0, (1979 - 2006) \end{cases}$$

In the diagram, 1 stands for no changes in institution, while 0 shows great changes in it (reform and opening up).

Empirical analysis of the influence of system disparity on innovative countries' performance
The original data come from China Statistical Yearbook (1951-2006), and after being processed, the data are analyzed though software Eviews5.0.

The following regression equation is acquired by using OLS valuation.

$$\phi Tecp_t = -0.3107 + 0.6988 \gamma \varpi rd + 1.5991 \phi Tran + 0.7442 D \quad (3)$$

t = (-2.03) (1.89) t = (-1.78) (12.46)

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

$$R^2=0.93 \quad F=43.78 \quad D.W. =2.24$$

Data in the brackets of the function are the test value t of corresponding coefficients, and it can be seen that value t of the coefficients has passed test of significance. Because regression coefficient of dummy variable is 0.7442 and significance does not mean 0, it shows that institution has exerted notable influence. When institutional dummy variables are not introduced into this model, just estimate the regression function as:

$$\phi Tecp_t = -0.4237 + 0.7231 \gamma \omega rd + 1.6544 \phi Tran$$

$$t = (-3.11) \quad (1.94) \quad (-1.98) \quad (4)$$

$$R^2=0.68 \quad F=49.34 \quad D.W. =2.49$$

Comparing Function (3) and Function (4), we found that determination coefficient decided by the former is 0.93, while that by the latter is 0.68. This explains that introduction of institution-dummy variables-into regression function is very necessary, namely, institutional variables play a very important part in forming innovative countries, which further validate the theoretical analysis mentioned above.

First of all, institution innovation is the deep-level guarantee for forming innovative countries, that is to say, it provides a favorable environment to facilitate scientific invention and technological innovation through choosing an institutional model at lower operational cost, and the definite positioning of government's status and role in innovation system is the first innovative content of "innovation institution". This also opens out why for so many years, the original products created by our country is scarce and we are still lack in institution environment, legal environment including cultural ecology, which provide institutional support for scientific and technological innovation. Under the realistic background of our country that is dominated by government at present, to reform and promote innovation institution, the function of administrative departments in scientific research and technological development must firstly be re-orientated and quickly transformed. The basic functions of a country are to set up mechanism and platform that encourage innovation, and to safeguard academic freedom of scientific and technological staff by building good system of scientific research institution in fundamental research field; to protect intellectual property right in technological development field. Administration innovation, government innovation and policy innovation should also become the dominant power in our innovative mechanism, for this is the foundation and motive power of "innovation institution" with Chinese characteristics that accord with the situation of China^[15].

Secondly, enterprises is the main body in forming innovative countries, namely, innovative countries for enterprises refer to how enterprises as a whole in new economy environment properly determine the overall innovative strategy to ensure vitality and competitiveness according to their own practical situation, surrounding condition and their status home and abroad^[16].

Lastly, during the process of forming innovative countries, on the one hand, construction of innovation mechanism (including incentive, competition, evaluation and monitoring mechanism)should be strengthened to ensure its effective operation; on the other hand, innovation environment should be strengthened, including both soft environment such as innovation policy, law and rule, and culture, and hard environment such as information networks and scientific research infrastructure; it is also required to participate in forming exterior environment for international competition and cooperation, thus providing guarantee for propelling formation of innovative countries.

Suggestions and Countermeasure:

1)Further innovation scientific research mechanism.

Innovation in scientific research mechanism is not merely that scientific research institutions simply enter into or transform into enterprises, but also that they should be reorganized in classification based on economic features of industrial technology and organizational characteristics. This is because, since Schumpeter (1912) first put forward innovation theory, the model of technological innovation has experienced the development of linear model, synchronized coupling model and correlated model one after another and develops towards model of systematic view^[17]. The characteristics of modern innovation make resources in the possession of a single enterprise insufficient to meet the demand of innovation and its trans-regional features enable the technological cooperation, technological coalition as well as virtual organization to appear successively with collaborative and network-type innovation as the mainstream model, because each individual enterprise is not competent enough to afford the complexity of innovation. Consequently, the completion of an innovation needs recombination of various factors—main body, capability and process, which require some research institutions to develop and provide general technology and shared technology through reorganization in scientific and research institutions.

2)Innovate scientific and technological management system

Management mode should be earnestly transformed, direct management into indirect management, "administration---controlled management" into "rule---service management", which affords more space for the market mechanism to play. Scientific and technological plan and management system should also be reformed, specifically, to implement separated management mode of plan, project and fund as well as project and subject inviting and bidding system, select and support superior and important bidding subject, strengthen cohesion, matching and integration of scientific and technological plan and bring the overall effect of the plan into full play.

3)Establish investment institution that promotes technological innovation

The way of China finance science and technology input still follows the way of appropriating financial funds under the planned economy, and equalitarianism of "balanced investing model" is very popular, in addition, technological innovation activities of many places and departments are segmented, so the whole performance of China finance science and technology input is greatly undermined. Input in sectors where there ought to be no input, and input from government that exceeds enterprises' duties will result in dislocation in appropriation of finance science and technology input and have no due macroscopic pilot and regulation of technological innovation activities. Therefore, there is necessity to improve finance science and technology input policy that facilitates technological innovation. State finance science and technology input includes direct input and indirect input.

4)Strengthen and improve protection system of intellectual property right

In market economy where enterprises face huge challenges and surviving pressure, technological innovation level becomes one of the key factors that affect and decide the survival and development of enterprises. Technological innovation that proceeds smoothly requires construction of effective institution of intellectual property right. Otherwise, innovator would not benefit satisfactorily from his own achievements and it may result in the horrible "reverse elimination".

Therefore, it is required to build effective protection system of intellectual property right: universally popularize laws relating to intellectual property right; make uniform and scientific law to ensure that there are laws to abide by, and that the laws are strictly observed; overcome disadvantages of loose and not unified legal system in existence; improve and meliorate the way of protection, lower patent grants charges and standard of patents' annual fees and reduce the cost of protégé.

5)Construct communication and coordination mechanism between government and each innovative main body

The national innovation system is not equal to simple cooperation of industry, learning and research. Innovation performance doesn't only depend on individual performances of enterprises, universities and research institutions, but also on their correlation. There is a need to construct communication and coordination mechanism between government and each innovation main body. Besides, governmental institutions should more understand factors that influence national innovation system as well as the function of itself in the system, build public forums to discuss common problems affecting the development of national innovation system between governmental institutions, between central government and local governments, as well as among government, industry and academe. In view of balance among different fields, it is necessary to consider the complexity of national innovation system and increase governmental transparency in the process of deciding preferential investment domain.

REFERENCES:

1. Schultz. Continuous Improvement of Economic Value of Institution and People [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Sanlian Bookstore, 1991:253-254.
2. North. Structure and Change in Economic History[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Sanlian Bookstore, 1994:226-227.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

3. Schotter, A. *The Economic Theory of Social Institutions* [M]. Cambridge University Press, 1981:123-124.
4. Wang Dingding. The General Theory of Institutional Innovation [J]. *Economic Research Journal*, 1992 (5).
5. Buchanan. Freedom, Market and State—Political Economics in 1980s [M]. [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Sanlian Bookstore, 1989:123-125.
6. Schumpeter. Theory of Economic Development [M]. Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1990:72—82.
7. Schumpeter. Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy [M]. Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1979:134-136.
8. Lin Gang, Liu Yuanchun and Zhang Yu. North and Marx: On Comparison of Social Development and Evolutionary Power of Institution [J]. *Journals of Renmin University of China*, 2000 (3).
9. Ruttan. Theory of *Induced* Institutional Change [M]. [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Sanlian Bookstore 1991:123-125.
10. Commons. *Institutional Economics* [M]. Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1962:87—89.
11. Mokyr, Joel. *Twentyfive Centuries of Technological Change: An Historical Survey* [M]. Harwood Academic Publishers, 1990:2-4.
12. Tudor Rickards and Susan Moger. Creative leaders: A Decade of Contributions from Creativity and Innovation Management Journal [J]. *Creativity and Innovation Management*, Volume 15. Number 1 2006, 4-18.
13. Lawrence H. Leith. China's Changing Economy [J]. *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2006, 56-57.
14. Gerard M. Crawler and Eoin O'sullivan. The "celtigitiger" and a Knowledge Economy [J]. *Industry & Higher Education*, August 2006, 225-229.
15. Min Basadur and Garry A. Gelade. The Role of Knowledge Management in the Innovation Process [J]. *Creativity and Innovation Management*, Volume 15 Number 1 2006, 45-62.
16. Pamela passman, Betsy Brady and Bill Guidera. Technology Innovation and Development—Using the Bayh-Dole Act to Advance Development Goals [J]. *Industry & Higher Education*, December 2005, 416-422.
17. Fabrizio Cesaroni, Alberto Di Minin and Andrea Piccaluga. Exploration and Exploitation Strategies in Industrial R&D [J]. *Creativity and Innovation Management*, Volume 14 Number 3. 2005, 222-232.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье систематически излагается исторический ход развития и эволюция институтов, показывается сильная корреляция между институтами и формированием инновационных стран, а затем анализируются функции институтов в этих странах путем построения математической модели влияния института инноваций на производительность инновационных стран. Теоретический анализ и эмпирические исследования доказывают, что институт инноваций является гарантией формирования инновационных стран. Опираясь на опыт развитых стран для справки, Китай должен выбрать модель по более низкой стоимости эксплуатации, обеспечивая тем самым благоприятные условия для покупки научных изобретений и технологических инноваций.

Ключевые слова: инновационные страны; инновационные институты, технологические инновации; институционно-инновационная модель.

РЕЗЮМЕ

У статті систематично викладається історичний хід розвитку та еволюція інститутів, показується сильна кореляція між інститутами і формуванням інноваційних країн, аналізуються функції інститутів в цих країнах шляхом побудови математичної моделі впливу інституту інновацій на продуктивність інноваційних країн. Теоретичний аналіз та емпіричні дослідження доводять, що інститут інновацій є гарантією формування інноваційних країн. Спираючись на досвід розвинених країн для довідки, Китай повинен вибрати модель з нижчою вартістю експлуатації, забезпечуючи тим самим сприятливі умови для покупки наукових винаходів і технологічних інновацій.

Ключові слова: інноваційні країни; інноваційні інститути, технологічні інновації; інституційно-інноваційна модель.

SUMMARY

This paper systematically expounds the historical course of development and evolution of institution, demonstrates the strong correlation between institution and formation of innovative countries, and then analyzes the function of institution in these countries through building the influence model of institution innovation on the performance of innovative countries. The theoretical analysis and empirical study prove that institution innovation is the profound guarantee for forming innovative countries. Based on the experience of developed countries' development for reference, our country should opt for an institution model at lower operation cost, thereby providing a favorable environment to buoy up scientific invention and technological innovation.

Keywords: innovative countries; institution innovation; technological innovation; influence model on performance

БЕНЧМАРКІНГ ІННОВАЦІЙНОГО ТА ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ КИТАЮ ТА УКРАЇНИ І МОЖЛИВОСТІ ЇХ СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА

Лещишена В.П., аспірант, Хмельницький національний університет¹

Постановка проблеми. Розвиток зовнішньоекономічних зв'язків України з Китаєм виступає пріоритетним напрямком зовнішньої політики нашої країни. На даний час в Китаї виробляється 34% інноваційної продукції в світі, за останні 30 років щорічне зростання ВВП Китаю склало 9,7%, реальне споживання жителів збільшилося більш ніж у 4 рази. Для Китаю головною ціллю виступає реалізація стратегії інноваційного розвитку на основі нової моделі економічного зростання, факторами якої виступають інновації, науково-технологічний прогрес та знання. Для України досвід Китаю та співробітництво з цією державою дуже важливе у зв'язку з теперішньою ситуацією, коли на перший план виходять питання інноваційного та антикризового розвитку.

Аналіз останніх досліджень економістів. Проблемам інноваційного та науково-технічного розвитку країн присвячено багато досліджень як зарубіжних вчених вчених: П. Друкер, Я. Бергер, так і таких українських дослідників, як Гончарова Н., Філіпенко А., Ілляшенко С., Андрощук Г., Пахомов Ю. та інші.

Мета статті. Здійснити бенчмаркінг інноваційного та технологічного розвитку Китаю та України і дослідити можливості їх співробітництва.

Виклад матеріалу. У 2006 р. Держрада КНР ухвалила "Основи державного плану середньострокового і довгострокового розвитку науки і техніки на 2006-2020 рр.", згідно з яким Китай до 2020 р. повинен стати інноваційною державою (тобто частку витрат на НДДКР передбачається довести до 2,5% ВВП, а внесок науково-технічного прогресу у зростання економіки повинен досягти 60%). До 2020 р. Китай має намір збільшити ВВП вчетверо порівняно з величиною ВВП у 2000 р., і важлива роль у досягненні цієї мети відводиться розвитку власних високих технологій. Хоча криза може внести свої корективи, цей намір виглядає реалістично (у 1980-2000 рр., наприклад, план чотириразового зростання ВВП був перевищений в півтора рази, а за три квартали 2009 р. ВВП Китаю зріс більш ніж на 7%, що є найвищим в світі показником) [1].

За даними доповіді американського дослідницького інституту ITIF (The Information Technology & Innovation Foundation), що спеціалізується на інноваційних стратегіях, Китай в кінці 1-го десятиліття XXI ст. займає лідируючу позицію за темпами розвитку передових технологій [2].

Щодо пріоритетів інноваційного розвитку України, то вони викладені в Законі України «Про пріоритетні напрями інноваційної