

REGULATORY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN UKRAINE: EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT DIRECTIONS

Nowadays, country economic development is determined by not so much natural resources or production amounts as the ability of business entities to generate and implement new ideas. In turn, the effective use of intellectual capital contributes to production of high technologies, and the technology transfer plays a key role on all the stages of their implementation (hereinafter – TT). The successful implementation of TT leads to reduction of a gap between research work and production (both in the time dimension, and in terms of the relationship between each other), improvement of competitiveness of domestic products in Ukraine and worldwide. However, the implementation of TT is now problematic due to problems of normative and legislative type. The legislation of TT needs to be improved and perfected. Frequently, the legislation requires development of additional documents.

There are now 14 legislative acts in Ukraine, almost 50 normative and regulatory acts of the Government and more than 100 documents of different institutions, which regulate the TT and innovation. However, in the absence of a systemic approach in the development of normative and regulatory documents, in some information and communication dissociation between different institutions (which act as initiators in the adoption of normative and regulatory acts), the growing amount of these documents does not result in the elimination of disparities in the process of formation of an effective normative and regulatory, organizational and methodical framework of the TT and innovation activities in general.

The study of the essential content of the legislative framework of TT in Ukraine indicates the presence of some gaps that negatively influence the implementation of development strategy of innovation potential of the country and enhancement of competitiveness of the national economy as a whole.

Among the unregulated theses of the current legislation of TT are such as:

- Absence of proper regulation of the acquisition and disposal of property rights for objects of intellectual property, which was created at government expense;
- Unregulated issues of cost valuation, accounting and presentation objects of intellectual property and intangible assets in accounting;
- Imperfect legal mechanisms of regulation of the market of intellectual products and transfer of the innovative technologies by the entity on commercial terms;
- Absence of development of necessary and sufficient quantity of the legislative framework needed to transfer technologies abroad;
- Absence of the procedure of public and private financing of TT and innovation activity.

At the same time, current trends of the legislation development of TT in Ukraine and innovative development in general reflect the world economic processes. Orientation of the state policy of Ukraine for the accession to the European Union stipulates the necessity of further adaptation of the Ukrainian legislation to the European standards.

Ukraine has a considerable innovation potential that can ensure development of the knowledge economy and brings the country to a high level of the scientific and technological progress.