

**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE
TECHNOLOGIES TO THE ECONOMY AND INCREASING
PRODUCT COMPETITIVENESS**

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Annotatsion. In the article, it is exposed modernisation of economy, influence of innovation on the competitiveness of products, and foreign experience of the developed countries. Modernisation of economy in many countries comes true for an account increase of volume of output of production, basic in the use of scientific novelty and development of competitiveness of innovation in industries.

Keywords: modernization, innovation, innovation management, advisory service, modernization of the economy, innovation projects, competitiveness of the economy, innovation processes.

In the conditions of the market economy, the individual's freedom of entrepreneurship, his knowledge in the field of economy, business acumen, the use of advanced technologies in the production of new competitive products are becoming the basis for solving the most complex issues in the development of many countries. In the modernization of the country's economy, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in most countries of the world, the volume of production increases, mainly due to the use of scientific innovations, increasing the innovative competitiveness of the industry. For example, in Germany, 100 percent of GDP growth is due to innovation, and in Taiwan, 78 percent of employment and 45 percent of national GDP growth is provided due to the innovative entrepreneurship of enterprises.

Now it is possible to evaluate the countries of the world as rich or poor, industrialized or agrarian countries, to evaluate them as producers of raw materials or producers of goods, producers of technologies, creators of knowledge (including high technologies). Those who belong to the last group are the leading countries in the world.

The implementation of technologies is constantly improving and is implemented differently in different countries. In particular, the results of scientific research and experimental construction work carried out at the federal level in the USA are carried out through non-state enterprises. They are the main link in the system of scientific research and experimental design works. The federal government thereby provides

employment to the best scientific research organizations, talented scientists, and assigns to them the tasks of scientific research and experimental design work. In Germany, the experience of the USA was first used, and later, it adopted the scientific research experience used in England, France, and Japan.

Japan and newly industrialized countries in Southeast Asia focus their modernization and innovation activities on acquiring promising high-tech innovations before they reach the final market. For example, Japan spent 100 times less than the USA on scientific research to create these innovations by purchasing 1,500 licenses per year, and reduced the production of many types of imported products through these licenses.

The role of innovation programs based on fundamental and scientific research, aimed at the perspective of target programs of states aimed at technological and technical modernization, will increase in the improvement of the efficiency of innovative management of networks. Production enterprises should independently decide on the introduction of scientific products. The second side of the issue is that even when the scientific product is ready for introduction, the organizations that finance the innovative process should work in the modernization of the network.

Today, the following factors hinder the development of modernization and innovative activity in the republic:

- lack of participation in the selection of projects, lack of funds, difficulties in using loans;
- that entrepreneurs do not have enough information about financing options for innovative programs and projects;
- the system of training and retraining of innovative marketing and managers engaged in innovative activities is not well developed;
- such as the lack of a system of innovative ventures and insurance companies that assess the level of risk of innovative projects and insure them.
- lack of contacts with foreign innovation partners, etc.

In short, the process of innovation requires the development of various forms of ownership, private production and service provision, which operate on the basis of the competition mechanism in the country, on a continuous basis.

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