

According to the law, the elimination of licensing centers is provided. Now services for issuing documents of arbitrary nature in the sphere of economic activities will be provided through the centers of administrative services (with the increase in the number of such centers). Along with this, the responsibility of the administrator for failure to perform official duties increases.

In the field of registration of legal agents and individuals – entrepreneurs the following changes are provided:

- period of providing the administrative services for registration has been reduced (instead of 3 days it should be done from the day after the filing);

- the requirement of publication of the message on the state registration of paper in a specialized printed mass medium has been abolished;

- an opportunity for applicants to obtain administrative services in the sphere of state registration surcharge in a shorter period has appeared.

In summary, the conclusion about the low level of global competitiveness of Ukraine at the present stage is reached; the major obstacles which are defined are the high levels of corruption and the conduction of military operations in the East of the country (increase of militarization). Consequently, social and economic development of the state and the overall deterioration of life of the population have slowed down.

3.4 Global Innovation Index as an indicator of Ukraine's possibilities for innovational development

These days, science and scientific and technical sphere play a crucial role in the effective development of the economies of the advanced countries of the world and in the improving of the quality of life of citizens. The knowledge-intensity of GDP are growing rapidly, the number of employees in scientific and technical sphere are increasing, funds for its financial and resource support are increasing too. The world market of science-intensive products is increasing in 2-2.5 times as fast than the growth rate of the world economy.

In Ukraine during the independence years science has lost its function of influence on the social and economic development of the state, rate of domestic scientific and technical potential decreased to the critical level that has become a threat to national security of Ukraine.

Since 2007, Cornell University (USA), the French business school INSEAD and the world Intellectual Property Organization at the United Nations have annually conducted studies about the effectiveness of innovation activities of countries and presented the results in a report which is called Global Innovation Index.

Report of the global innovation index of 2016 contains a rating of the effectiveness of the innovation activities in 128 countries in 2015, which is based on the appraisal of 82 primary indicators grouped in the following directions:

1) available resources and conditions for carrying out innovation (Innovation Input): institutions; human capital and research; infrastructure; market development; business development;

2) achieved practical results of the implementation of the innovation (Innovation Output): the development of technology and the knowledge economy; the results of creative activity.

The global innovation indexes for some countries for the period of 2011-2015 with the appropriate changes are presented in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8.

The dynamic of the global innovation index of some particular world countries

Year	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Country	Position	Point (0 - 100)	Position	Point (0 - 100)	Position	Point (0 - 100)	Position	Point (0 - 100)	Position	Point (0 - 100)
Germany	15	56	15	56	13	56	12	57	10	57,94
USA	10	58	5	60	6	60	5	60	4	61,40
Great Britain	5	61	3	61	2	62	2	62	3	61,93
Japan	25	52	22	52	21	52	19	54	16	54,52
France	24	52	20	53	22	52	21	54	18	54,04
Poland	44	40	49	40	45	41	46	40	39	40,22
Russian Federation	51	38	62	37	49	39	48	39	43	38,50
Ukraine	63	36	71	36	63	36	64	36	56	35,72

In the latest edition of the report the impact of innovation-oriented policies on economic growth and development is examined. Countries with a high income as well as the developing countries conduct different economic growth strategies based on innovative initiatives. Some countries have been successful in increasing their innovation potential, while others continue having difficulties [18; 19].

Switzerland is recognized as the most innovative country for the 6th time. The second place went to Sweden; the UK is on the third place. They are followed by USA, Finland and Singapore; China is also included to the 25 leading countries.

European countries have at their disposal some relatively strong institutions and a highly developed infrastructure, although there are some opportunities for further progress as regards the level of development of business and results in the sphere of knowledge and technology. Europe achieved particularly high results in the areas of environment, ICT access and the expected duration of study. At the same time, opportunities for further progress exist in terms of scientific and experimental works financed by enterprises scientific and experimental works funded by foreign firms, high-tech exports and the filing of international patent applications.

China became the first country with an average income that is among the 25 leading countries of the innovators in the world, and thus joined the group of highly developed countries, which have been at the top of the Global Innovation Index rating for all nine years of the survey of innovation potential in more than 100 countries worldwide. This achievement of China reflects the growing indexes of the country in innovation, and the improving the estimation methodology used in the preparation of the Global Innovation Index [19].

Despite China's progress, "innovation distance" between developed and developing countries preserves, the promotion of innovation remains an important factor in the dynamic development of a competitive economy.

Innovation requires the continuous investment. Before the 2009 crisis scientific researches and experimental works grew on about 7% per year [19].

Published in the Global innovation index of 2016 data shows that in 2014 the expenses on scientific researches and experimental works rose on only 4%. This was a result of slowing economic growth in emerging market economies and reduction of expenses on scientific researches and experimental works in countries with a high level of income, which, as before, is worrying.

An important condition to increase the rate of long-term economic growth is investments in innovation that becomes a priority for all stakeholders.

Among the leaders of the Global innovation index of 2016, which is the leading indicator of the quality of innovation, there are four countries – Japan, USA, UK and Germany. This important indicator reflects the level of development of higher education, the number of scientific publications and the number of submitted international patent applications. China has moved into the 17th position according to the quality of innovation, and became on this indicator the leader among the countries with average income; followed by India that is higher than of Brazil.

Therefore, to ensure the effectiveness of investment in innovation, the country must focus on reforming education and building its own research capabilities in order to successfully compete in a changing global economy.

From the countries of the former USSR, the highest position has Estonia; it is on the 24th position. Russia took the 43rd position, Moldova is on the 46th one, Ukraine occupies the 56th position. (in 2014 it was on the 64th one), Armenia has the 60th. Byelorussia, which took the 79th position, is in the lower part of the rating between Iran and Kenya [18; 19].

Ukraine is located between Mongolia and Bahrain, which got the 55th and 57th positions. In the group of countries with lower average income, to which our country is included, it is ranked on the second position after neighboring Moldova. In the region "Europe" Ukraine is on the 3rd position out of 39 countries, and is followed by Macedonia (58th), Serbia (65th), Byelorussia (79th), Bosnia and Herzegovina (87th) and Albania (92nd). However, our country is the only one among

the European countries in the general rating from 50 to 100, which improved its positions [20].

In the frames of the Global innovation index, analysts divided the countries into three segments – leaders and successful and countries-outsiders – depending on the size of GDP per person when appraising the impact of innovation markets. Ukraine is closer to the center in the segment "prosperous" efficient innovators (white circles), close to Vietnam, India, Philippines, Armenia and Morocco.

The weakest criteria in the innovation index for Ukraine is political stability and security (125th out of 128), easy solving of problems of bankruptcy (113th – behind Honduras and Iran), the political environment (123rd), GDP per unit of energy used (115th position after Russia). Also, the weak point is the category of investment, where our country was ranked on the 77th position in the indicator ease of protection of minority shareholders, it is on the 76th position according to the market capitalization of the national companies. In the indicator "Number of venture capital investments" per billion dollars of GDP Ukraine occupies the 42nd position. Interestingly, the Global innovation index also takes into account some cultural indicators, where our weak point is the Number of shot films per million population –it is on the 94th position in the ranking [20].

The report also analyses the increasing share of innovations that are created using global innovation networks, which serve as a proof that in the pace of growing cross-border exchange of knowledge and talents there is a broader possible application of the results of global innovation. The report also concludes that there are wide opportunities for deepening cooperation in the frames of private and public on scientific researches and experimental works to enhance future economic growth [19].

At the national level, as noted in the report, policy innovation needs to be more directly aimed at promoting international cooperation and cross-border dissemination of knowledge. New international leadership structures should also

seek to enhance the transfer of technology to developing countries and its dissemination in these countries.

An important driving force for new strategies and innovative development of enterprises in almost all sectors of the economy are digital. For success in today's new environment forward-looking strategies are required that take into account advances in digital technologies and the need for a fundamental revision of the working methods of the companies [19].

It is well known that for self-reproduction of scientific sector financing should be conducted at the level not lower than 0.9% of GDP. Thus, according to 2014 the share of scientific researches and experimental works in GDP of the EU-28 were on average 2.03%. More than the average share of scientific researches and experimental works was in Finland – 3.17%, Sweden – 3.16%, Denmark – 3.05%, Austria – 2.99%, Germany – 2.87%, Belgium – 2.46%, Slovenia – 2.39%, in France at 2.26%; less in Montenegro, Romania, Cyprus, Latvia and Serbia (from 0.36% to 0.77%) [21].

Over the last 10 years the financing of the Ukrainian science has declined from 1.7% of GDP in 2005 to 0.62% of GDP in 2015 from all sources. The state budget funds in 2015 in the total amount of financing amounted to 0.21%. This is the lowest funding for science for all the time of Ukraine's independence [21].

The shortage of funds and the obsolescence of the material and technological base of science severely restrict the possibility of holding in Ukraine of scientific research and their implementation to the global level.

Ukraine has been in a condition of economic, political and social crisis for a long time. Low positions are the result of a lack of a unified policy development and the lack of results in the fight against corruption.

Literature

1. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://gtmarket.ru/ratings/kof-globalization-index/info>.
2. Official website of the Globalization Index: [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch>.
3. Butsenko I. M. Indicators of evaluation of the process of economic globalization [Electronic resource] / I. M. Butsenko, Y. V. Ilyasova. - Access mode: http://crimea.crimea.edu/arhiv/2011/econ_1_2011/497-501.pdf.
4. Models of Endogenous Growth of the Ukrainian Economy / Ed. doctor of economics M.I. Skrypnichenko. - K.: Institute of Economics and Forecasting. - 2007. - 576 pp., P. 214
5. The World Bank. Official Website of the World Bank [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: <http://data.worldbank.org>.
6. Official website of the World Economic Forum [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.weforum.org>.
7. Efficiency of enterprise activity in the conditions of globalization processes / ed. O. V. Olshanska, A. O. Melnyk, T. M. Yankovets. - K.: KNUTD, 2016. - 390 p.
8. "Doing Business-2017" Report [Electronic Source] / Bulletin. Official publication of the fiscal service of Ukraine. - Access mode: http://russian.doingbusiness.org/~/_/media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB17-Full-Report.pdf.
9. Ukraine in world rankings [Electronic source] / Visnyk. Official publication of the fiscal service of Ukraine. - Access mode: <http://www.visnuk.com.ua/ua/pubs/id/9160>.
10. Competitiveness rating of IMD International Institute for Management Development. Official site [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.imd.org/wcc/news-wcy-ranking/>.

11. Ukraine in world rankings: what has changed in a year? [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://slovoidilo.ua/2017/02/06/infografika/jekonomika/ukraina-v-mirovyx-rejtingax-chto-izmenilos-za-god>.

12. Ukraine in the world economic rankings [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://media.slovoidilo.ua/media/infographics/4/31089/31089-1_uk_origin.png.

13. Ukraine's place in the world ranking of economic development [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://ru.slovoidilo.ua/2017/02/01/infografika/jekonomika/mesto-ukrainy-v-mirovom-rejtinge-razvitiya-ekonomik>.

14. The position of Ukraine in the world ranking according to the index of global competitiveness 2016-2017 [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: <http://edclub.com.ua/analytika/pozyciya-ukrayiny-v-reytyngu-krayin-svitu-za-indeksom-globalnoyi-konkurentospromozhnosti-1>.

15. List of countries per GDP (face value) per capita [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: [http://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripts_Activities_Internet_\(Number\)_Another_Publication](http://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripts_Activities_Internet_(Number)_Another_Publication).

16. List of countries per capita GDP 2016 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://investorschool.ru/spisok-stran-po-vvp-na-dushu-naseleniya-2016>.

17. On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on simplification of business conditions (deregulation). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; Law dated February 12, 2015, No. 191-VIII [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/191-19>.

18. Global Innovation Index. Official site [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.globalinnovationindex.org>.

19. INSEAD study: Global Innovation Index 2016 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode:

<http://www.euroosvita.net/index.php/?category=1&id=4887&%20category=%201&id%20=943>.

20. The Global Innovation Ranking was again headed by Switzerland [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.businessz.com.ua/news/events/1418>.

21. Status of development of science and technology, results of scientific, scientific and technical, innovation, technology transfer for 2015. Analytical Reference [Text] / Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ukrainian Institute of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information. - Kyiv, 2016. - 199 p.