

**THE ESSENCE OF SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN THE SPHERE
OF INNOVATIONS**

The rapid development of science and technology areas resulted the need for international cooperation in the field of innovations, since this extent of international cooperation, is a promising priority for development.

In modern world the economic integration processes are based on a complex of factors. Among them we can allocate how essential are the following:

- scientific and technological revolution;
- globalization processes of financial and economic activity;
- dissemination and development of international relations of labour division ;
- increasing openness of national economies.

All of these factors are autonomous. Among the reasons for integration, are the following set of reasons:

- dissemination of knowledge;
- economies of scale;
- the crescent influence of international economic organizations, foundations;
- creation of integration factions;
- dissemination of new technologies;
- development of infrastructure;
- the development of transnational corporations;
- liberalization of trade and other markets;
- achievements in information technology.

Scientists and experts, which work in the system of international law have already formed understanding of the essence of international relations in the broader politic context, the so-called “interpolitical relations” - those that go beyond the territory and jurisdiction of one state. Relations between the States, their groups and international organizations as well as individual businesses based on the principles of independence, respect for national sovereignty and state

entities offers strong confidence to ensure participants in mutual economic benefits.

A reason for international cooperation is the mutual interest of economic, political, scientific and cultural institutional features, the need to prevent and overcome the negative effects of an anthropogenic factor, the presence of common issues, establishment of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, international cooperation in the broader sense includes specific units and foreign trade businesses.

We have singled out the following elements of international economic cooperation:

1. The relationship of the I level - is international, namely interstate economic relations relevant to the subject of regulation of international economic law as a branch of public international law.

2. The relationship of the II level is the "diagonal" of international economic relations with foreign partners (agents, federations of administrative-territorial entities, individuals and legal entities of foreign states).

3. Relationship of the III level constitutes a platform for foreign trade businesses, primarily individuals and legal entities of foreign countries, which aim is to systematically earn profit and was implemented through the conclusion of external agreements.

International cooperation in the field of innovation is the exchange of research and production experience, division of labour and cooperation in scientific research and development activities, cooperation in the field of scientific and technical information and training. International cooperation in innovation consists of two elements.

The first component is to interstate cooperation in innovation : scientific and technological activities, mostly non-commercial, as part of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, which takes the form of joint basic research and applied research, information exchange and technical assistance provision.

The second component of international cooperation in innovation is the international technology cooperation, which is an international scientific and technical innovation, production and marketing activities, based on bilateral and multilateral basis, aimed at executing the production and commercialization of products, services, intellectual property magnification or obtaining other benefits. International innovation in combination with technological cooperation is a form of international economic relations, which denotes collaboration and cooperation processes in high-tech sectors of the world economy.

The details of the main types of international cooperation in the field of innovation are presented below:

- 1) The joint implementation of research and experimental development.
- 2) Practical (applied) joint scientific research.
- 3) Exchange of scientific and technical achievements.
- 4) Joint training of scientists and experts and publication of science and technology in encyclopedias, books and manuals for widespread use.

One of the most common forms of international cooperation in the field of innovation is joint projects in the field of technological innovation, implemented within the framework of relevant international programs. The authorities create the necessary conditions for such cooperation through international agreements.

Thus, international cooperation in the field of innovation is a holistic, independent and broad category of general concepts of international economic cooperation. The development of relations in the framework of international cooperation in innovations is an important feature of the modern global economy.

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