

- Стимулирование инвестиций в инновации, поскольку уже опробованная в рамках песочницы инвестиционная идея легче находит заинтересованных инвесторов.
- Прямой и регулярный контакт с регулятором.
- Преимущества регуляторных песочниц для регулятора.
- Формирование отгестированного правового поля для последующего утверждения постоянного и общего регулирования.
- Демонстрирует открытость регулятора к инновациям.
- Применение регуляторных песочниц имеет и естественные ограничения такие как:
- Отсутствие полной защиты от риска.
- Нарушение конкурентной среды, поскольку участники пилотов получают преференции по сравнению с другими рыночными игроками в части подготовленности к будущему регулированию.
- Затрудненность, а зачастую даже невозможность проведения тестирования для трансграничных операций, так как экспериментальное регулирование в рамках песочницы одной страны редко находит отражение в межстрановых соглашениях.

Заключение. Учитывая все вышесказанное считаю необходимым рассмотреть использование регуляторных песочниц в области финансовых технологий и регулирования использования искусственного интеллекта.

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RESEARCH ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHINA'S SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PLATFORM

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the China's scientific and industrial cooperation platform formation and further development. To this end, this study analyzes the principles of constructing a scientific and industrial cooperation platform and puts forward suggestions for the construction of the cooperation platform, in order to provide thoughts for the construction of China's scientific and industrial cooperation platform.

Keywords: scientific development, industrial development, scientific and industrial cooperation, cooperation platforms, innovative development.

Introduction. At present, the integration of science and industry is developing more and more closely, and multi-body cooperation has become the main development trend. However, multi-body cooperation cannot be achieved without the support of the cooperation platform. As industry is the lifeblood of the country's economic development, the close integration of science and industry is an important step in the strategy of building an innovative country, which is the key to enhancing the country's competitiveness. Trend analysis revealed the low level of the China's scientific and industrial cooperation in a form of technology transfer and others, while high-level cooperation such as the joint construction of research and development institutions, and the joint construction of science and industry trade integration of economic entities is still relatively rare [1]. We suppose that the root of that problem is in the lack of integration infrastructure that can be provided by the cooperation platform. Therefore, how to build a cooperation platform to solve the problems in scientific and industrial cooperation, so as to increase the stability of cooperation and improve the efficiency of cooperation is a major study that needs to be solved urgently.

Main part. For the purposes of that study we describe the scientific and industrial cooperation platform as the mean of the integration infrastructure that provide the possibility to share the technologies, resources, information and policy and other innovation resources between the subjects themselves and the external environment, to achieve the goal of technological innovation, and to obtain a certain degree of economic benefits and social benefits innovation

organizational form [2, 3]. As a systematic project, the scientific and industrial cooperation platform should follow the following principles in the construction process:

1. The principle of mutual benefit. The fundamental reason why multi-bodies cannot form a long-term and stable cooperative relationship is often that they have not formed a situation of mutual benefit, win-win and common development. Mutual benefit does not mean giving up interests, but pursuing greater interests. The principle of mutual benefit requires that the relationship between scientific and industrial organizations is equal and reciprocal.

2. Principle of sustainable development. The construction of the platform for scientific and industrial cooperation requires the coordination of resources from various bodies. Once there is a mistake, it will inevitably lead to an unnecessary waste of resources. Therefore, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of sustainability in the construction of the platform for scientific and industrial cooperation, focus on long-term interests, make reasonable planning in advance, and make continuous assessment to avoid unnecessary waste of resources.

3. Principle of technological innovation. The goal of constructing a scientific and industrial cooperation platform is to better integrate science and the industrial enterprises as a part of real economy sector [4]. Therefore, the cooperation platform can form a system that can promote technological innovation, whether the scale and structure of the platform is beneficial to scientific and technological innovation.

As opportunities for cooperation between science and industry increase, the demand for cooperation platform construction is gradually increasing. The construction of science and industry cooperation platform involves all aspects of economic and social development, so it should be considered from the following aspects:

1. Strengthen the construction of science and technology policy and regulatory systems. The country needs to issue relevant policy documents for the construction of science and industry cooperation platforms, form a systematic policy and regulatory system at the national level, and clarify how to build, manage, supervise and evaluate the platforms.

2. Implementation of the sharing strategy. The purpose of constructing the scientific and industrial cooperation platform is to realize the sharing of scientific and technological resources under the premise that intellectual property rights are effectively protected [5]. On the one hand, the character, scientific and industrial integration scope and channels are supposed to be clarified. On the other hand, the government should be responsible for creating and remaining of the welcome external environment that leads to the increase in cooperation between the intermediary organizations.

3. Further optimizing the overall arrangement. Upgrading the level of informatization and networking of scientific and industrial cooperation platforms at the level of national, regional and provincial economic development. That cooperation platforms should be dedicated to support of high-level comprehensive research. We also propose to allocate innovative resources to achieve the optimization of platform construction.

Conclusion: Whether a scientific and industrial cooperation platform can be constructed and improved is a major issue that restricts the current development of scientific and industrial integration in China. This paper analyzes the three principles for constructing a scientific and industrial cooperation platform, namely the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of sustainable development, and the principle of technological innovation. On this basis, it proposes scientific and industrial cooperation suggestions from three aspects: strengthening the construction of science and technology policy and regulatory systems, implementation of the sharing strategy, and further optimizing the overall arrangement, in order to provide a reference for the construction of China's scientific and industrial cooperation platform.

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