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**STRUCTURE OF THE REGIONS'  
INNOVATION POTENTIAL**  
**СТРУКТУРА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО  
ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА**

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*Abstract. Today, the development of innovation potential in solving economic and social protection issues has an increasingly important role. Different scientists and officials define the innovation potential in different ways, emphasizing its resource component or end result. However, the author believes that looking from the regional point the greatest attention should be paid to the process component of the innovation potential, combining it with the resource and the resulting components.*

*Аннотация. В современном мире все большая роль уделяется развитию инновационного потенциала в вопросах экономики и социальной защищенности. Различные ученые и должностные лица инновационный потенциал определяют по-разному, делая акцент на ресурсной или результирующей составляющей. Однако автор считает, что в региональном аспекте наибольшее внимание следует уделять процессной составляющей инновационного потенциала, объединяя ее с ресурсной и результирующей составляющими.*

The innovation potential is one of the most important objects of the social development. Its effective implementation today affects the development of various aspects of goods and services.

The structure of innovation potential consists of the interaction of different resources. The significance of these resources at the meso level has been confirmed by many scientists in their works [2, 3, 4, 5, 5]:

– scientific and technical and educational resources – J. Schumpeter, N. Kondratyev, J. Condorcet, A. Smith, S. Kuznets, S. Yemelyanov, A. Suvorinov, G. Etzkowitz, L. Leydesdorff, S. Kline, N. Rozsenberg, N. Yastreb, K. Fakuda, K. Watanabe, V. Vasin, L. Mindeli, B. Lisin, V. Freedlanov, I. Shevchenko, V. Matveikin, I. Kasataya, B. Santo, O. Lyubova, A. Misbakhova, A. Zholnierski,

K. Poznanska, G. Zhits, T. Sterzer, L. Fathulina, L. Shabaltina, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka;

– labor force resources – C. Freeman, S. Yemelyanov, A. Suvorinov, A. Schlesinger Jr., A. Trifilova, I. Shevchenko, V. Matveikin, I. Kasataja, B. Santo, O. Lyubova, L. Fathulina, L. Shabaltina, A. Misbakhova, A. Zholnierski, K. Poznanska, M. Porter, T. Sterzer, P. Romer, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka;

– production resources – J. Schumpeter, A. Smith, S. Kuznets, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka, V. Kalashnikov;

– economic resources – S. Yemelyanov, N. Kondratyev, A. Suvorinov, K. Fakuda, K. Watanabe, J. Schumpeter, A. Smith, S. Kuznets, B. Lisin, V. Fridlanov, A. Trifilova, V. Matveikin, I. Kasataya, B. Santo, B. Twiss, S. Kline, N. Rosenberg, I. Shevchenko, O. Lyubova, OECD, A. Misbakhova, K. Poznanska, T. Sterzer;

– investment resources – S. Yemelyanov, A. Suvorinov, K. Fakuda, K. Watanabe, G. Zhits;

– market resources – J. Schumpeter, B. Twiss, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka, V. Kalashnikov;

– infrastructural resources – S. Kuznets, V. Matveikin, B. Lisin, V. Fridlanov;

– organizational resources – J. Schumpeter, B. Twiss, S. Kline, N. Rosenberg;

– management resources – J. Schumpeter, B. Twiss, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka;

– resources of juridical base development – B. Twiss, L. Fathulina, L. Shabaltina;

– ecological resources – K. Fakuda, K. Watanabe, R. Ayres;

– information resources – N. Yastreb, M. Danko, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka, L. Fathulina, L. Shabaltina;

– outer cooperation resources – N. Kondratyev, OECD, J. Lununarski, D. Stadnicka.

Analyzing the development of these factors in different regions, it is possible to identify innovative development and define many difficulties, as well as to find their solutions. The analysis of these resources is a very labor-intensive process, indicators for many resources are not available in official statistics, and some resources include duplicate indicators or indicators of similar importance. Considering the above, the author optimizes the number of influencing resources by combining several factors into one and eliminating the less important factors, the indicators of which are not available in the required quantity.

The structure of innovation potential differs for different levels of the economy. When determining the region's innovation potential, it is necessary to evaluate the level of innovation development of the regional economy, as well as the innovation development opportunities of existing organizations in the definite territory. Therefore, the assessment of the region's innovation potential must be carried out comprehensively and in the context of various components (see Image 1).

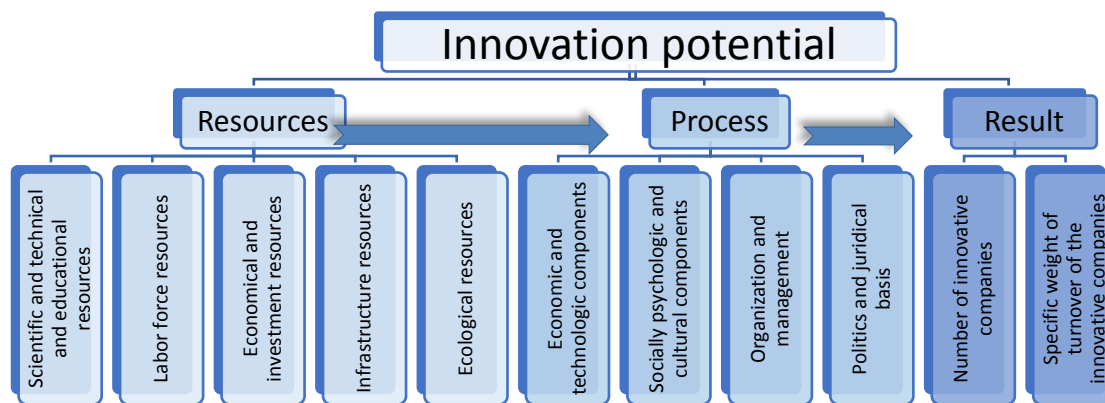


Image 1 – Structure of the innovation potential in the innovation system  
Source: made by the author according to [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5].

The author explores the region's innovation potential according to the following components:

– resource component [2, 3, 4, 5, 5] (J. Shumpeter, S. Kuznets, A. Smith, J. Condorcet, C. Freeman, N. Kondratyev, A. Schlesinger Jr., K. Fakuda, K. Watanabe, S. Kline, N. Rosenberg, G. Etzkowitz, L. Leydesdorff, B. Santo, S. Yemelyanov, V. Matveikin, N. Yastreb et al.):

- scientific and technical and educational resources;
- labor force resources;
- economic and investment resources;
- infrastructure resources;
- ecological resources;

– process component [5] (B. Santo, V. Matveikin, I. Shevchenko, B. Lisin, V. Fridlanov):

- economic and technologic components;
- socially psychologic and cultural components;
- organization and management;
- politics and juridical basis;

– resulting component [1] (P. Drucker, D. Kokurin):

- number of innovative companies;
- specific weight of turnover of the innovative companies.

The style of innovation management depends on the level of technological and economic development of the economy and the innovation potential of the territory.

Summarizing the above, the main principles of development of the innovation potential are as follows:

- the development of science and technology at this stage is inseparable;
- the innovation and technological development cause profound structural changes in the economic, social and political sectors;
- the effective introduction and development of science and technology requires appropriate economic conditions and institutions to be created;

- the innovation development may not only have positive, but also negative consequences;
- the economic downturn is creating a new wave of innovation development;
- the innovation and technological development are cyclic;
- based on the analogy with natural systems, economic development can be viewed through the prism of innovation ecosystems, the distinguishing feature of which is the ability and development of internal dynamics under the influence of both endogenous and external factors;
- the innovation potential can be defined as a combination of different resources: science, education, labor force, economics, investments, infrastructure and ecological resources.

The above classification of approaches is also not final. A body of these approaches can be developed in a completely different way if other criteria are adopted and used, for example by direct use of the approaches to the definition of the concept of innovation potential. The regional innovation development must meet at least two requirements – to transfer state-level powers up to the regional level, to promote the development of state, public and private organizations in a particular region.

The innovation potential on the regional level is a strategic factor in the market as a part of an overall business development strategy aimed at gaining or maintaining the leading position in this sector. Without the development of innovation potential, it is almost impossible to create competitive products in order to ensure sustainable development.

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