

EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS

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Modern regional policy is focused on the use of human potential, skills and capacities for innovation, as well as the search for reserves of economic growth. One of the priorities of increasing regional competitiveness is innovation.

Regional innovation systems enable making use of the advantages of each region; they usually are adapted to the specifics of the correspondent territory. This makes possible the fact that different types of regional innovation systems can simultaneously act within one country.

By regional innovation system, we mean an organizational and institutional complex forming part of the structure of a regional economic system, as well as a system of managing its intellectual potential, which determines the ability to transition to the innovative type of development. The article aims at evaluating the effectiveness of regional innovation systems. The latter manifests itself in the evaluation of innovative regional development and gives a complete picture of the extent and effectiveness of the innovation infrastructure, of how successfully its innovative potential is implemented, and of its interactions with the outer environment. To assess the development of innovation in Ukraine, we used the taxonomic method.

The analysis results show that only Kharkiv region in 2014 had an adequate level of innovation development, and Dnipropetrovsk region was at the medium level. All

other regions of Ukraine fell into a group with low-level development (Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, Odesa, Sumy) or critical level (Vinnytsia, Volyn, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Rivne, Ternopil, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv regions). In 2015, some negative changes took place due to the fact that the position of certain regions worsened: Kharkiv region moved to the medium group, while Odesa and Sumy regions fell down into the group of critical level of innovation.

The obtained results indicate independent functioning of regional innovation systems in most regions. Innovation systems do not perform their functions; therefore this does not allow to make use of the advantages of each region in its innovative activities or to raise the level of confidence of investors in the innovation sphere.

Under these conditions, it is getting important to monitor key indicators of innovation activity, as the lack of innovative ratings of regions makes impossible to compare the results of innovative development, reduces the possibility of regulation by the authorities, and is not conducive to adequate definition of priorities and forecasting future results of innovative development. It is also expedient that Ukrainian regions should adapt the experience of foreign countries in building regional innovation systems.