

DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY

IMPACT OF THE INNOVATION ACTIVITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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The concept of the territorial organization of the economy was introduced in the scientific literature of post-socialist space in 60s years by socio-economic geographers and architects-city planners. The category "territorial organization of the economy" in a short time became a fundamental category of different sciences.

The most acceptable interdisciplinary definition of the essence of the concept "territorial organization of the economy", which is basically agreed by the regionalists, is an interpretation of this definition by Y. Alaev, in particular: "Enriched by "managing" feature, the territorial structure of the economy is transformed into the territorial organization of productive forces".

The experience of other countries shows that technical and organizational innovations that were introduced (innovated, established) in the XIX century and early XX century could radically change the territorial organization of the economy of both individual regions and the whole country.

But at the end of XX century and at the beginning of XXI century, the attitude of governments, scientists and the public towards innovation has changed significantly. The countries have begun to develop and implement the targeted innovation policy, which was carried out through national and regional innovation systems and which definitely affected the territorial organization of the economy of the regions. We attempted to outline the possible changes in the territorial organization of the regional economy depending on the type of innovation policy model being implemented in a particular country.

When implementing the first model ("Orientation towards leadership in science, implementation of major targeted projects that cover all stages of the innovation cycle, while a great part of scientific and innovation potential falls on the military sphere"), the emphasize is made on construction of technopolises, which, as noted by V. Shumikhin and E. Zakharchenko, are the highest form of innovative structures created to

organize the release of high-tech products of new generation competitive in the foreign and domestic markets.

The second model of innovation policy that is focused on the creation of a favourable innovation environment and optimization of the entire economy has been adopted by Russia. Such a conclusion is based on the "Concept of regional science, technology and innovation policy", which was developed in Russia.

An example of the implementation of the third model of innovation policy that is focused on stimulating the innovation through the development of innovation structure and mastering the achievements of the world scientific and technological progress, as well as coordination of actions of different sectors of science and technology, is construction of scientific and technological corridor Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka-Kobe (Japan) that

had an impact not only on the economy of a particular region, but the whole country.

In Ukraine, there were attempts made to use the foreign experience in the development of the territorial organization of economy through the introduction of innovations. But this experience is applied inconsistently, fragmentarily and formally in some cases.

Thus, the foreign experience shows that with the help of innovation activity it is possible to affect the change of territorial structure of the region's economy. Nowadays, it is extremely important to take this experience into account while developing the impact measures for territorial organization of the regional economy, and in the development of state innovation policy as well. However, the use of foreign experience should be selective, as it is necessary to take into account the realities of Ukrainian economy functioning.