

Секція: Економічні науки

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TECHNOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF UKRAINIAN REGIONS’ ECONOMIC SECURITY

The concept of “region’s technological security” sounded in the definition: “State regional innovation policy is: first, historically defined, possible programming of the level of innovation and technological development of society and human capabilities, expressed in types and forms of human life in the field of production, its organization of technical capabilities in production, its organization and management; secondly, the level of technological security of the region; thirdly, integration of technologies with the provided human functions, change to create ways of production; fourth, technical education and innovation culture” [4].

Significant differentiation in the level of economic and technological potential of regional development poses a threat to the technological security of the state. The main reason for this threat remains the lack of an effective regional development policy in Ukraine, which has led not only to deepening disparities and exacerbating socio-economic problems in the regions, but also to reducing the level of technological security [2].

Information that the economic opportunities of the regions are differentiated due to various geographical, historical, demographic and other factors. Therefore,

often ensuring the technological security of the region is associated with the implementation of the region's absolute and relative advantages in the management of various resources (labor, financial, natural, scientific and technological).

Timely allocation and realization of the full range of regional interests guarantees a high level of technological security of the region. The main territorial (regional) interests include [1]: – the state of regional budgetary and financial and other economic opportunities for economic regulation; – response to the level and ways of life of the population, its individual strata and groups of state and world standards; Existence of opportunities for efficient use of available resources (primarily intellectual); – functioning of internal and interregional scientific relations; – stability of socio-political and national-ethnic situations.

The opposite concept of “regional interest” is the concept of threat to technological security of the region. In order to gain access to regional interests, the prevention and use of relevant threats should be noted. So, use the objective need to conduct a threat analysis.

Each region of Ukraine has its own special features that have a significant impact on its technological security. Thus, the development of innovation in different regions of Ukraine is extremely uneven, which is largely due to the level of development of technological infrastructure.

The technological security of the region aims to protect research, production, technical and innovation-technological activities from external and internal dangers and ensure the economic stability of the region, as well as to increase the competitiveness of economic entities.

Regions may have their own priorities, directions, measures, due to the peculiarities of their innovation and technological development. But those that are based on priority national interests are mandatory. These approaches determine the

principles of state technological policy, which should include [5]: the priority of national interests; leveling the level and stimulating economic and technological development; providing all regions with equal conditions for development; resource provision and planning of state regional policy; mutual responsibility of both central and local authorities for non-compliance with the decisions of central authorities, if they have led to the emergence or intensification of threats to national security; providing a scientific and comprehensive approach to stimulating the development of regions; increasing the role of forecast developments in the technological development of regions; targeted state support for solving problems of technological development of regions; ensuring consistency in the formation of technological security strategies of the regions and their goals with the national interests of Ukraine in terms of technological development.

Zhavoronkova H. B. defines "technological security of the region is a state of its research, innovation-technological and production-technological potential, which allows to ensure the proper functioning of the regional economy, sufficient to achieve and maintain the competitiveness of products and economic entities, as well as guarantee financial independence and economic stability due to their own intellectual and technological resources while controlling their exports and promoting the influx of new technologies into the region" [2].

The list of factors that have a positive impact on the level of technological security of the regions: - growth of investment in the economy of the region; - increasing the number of industrial enterprises in the region; - increasing the number of specialists who perform scientific and technical work; - increasing the number of higher education and research institutions in the region; - reducing the degree of depreciation of fixed assets of the region; - growth of the share of mechanical engineering and metalworking in the industry of the region; - increasing the profitability of operating activities of industrial enterprises; - growth

of the share of manufacturing in the industrial production of the region; - increasing the number of enterprises implementing technological innovations.

The list of factors that have a negative impact on the level of technological security of the regions: - reduction of investment in the economy of the region; - reducing the number of industrial enterprises in the region; - reducing the number of specialists who perform scientific and technical work; - reducing the number of higher education and research institutions in the region; - increasing the degree of depreciation of fixed assets in the region; - reducing the share of mechanical engineering and metalworking in the industry of the region; - reducing the profitability of operating activities of industrial enterprises; - reducing the share of manufacturing in the industrial production of the region; - reducing the number of enterprises implementing technological innovations [3].

The following measures will ensure the technological security of the region: compliance with the interests of the region in terms of technology development and implementation of innovations by business entities; identification of threats to regional interests, which entail a reduction in the level of technological security; assessment of probability, degree of influence and controllability of threats, allocation of risk factors and aggressive factors; conducting a systematic analysis of all components, determining their determinants to assess the level of technological security of the region; formation of regional policy and institutional transformation that will help increase the level of technological security of the region; monitoring the results of regional technological policy.

The priority areas of scientific support for solving problems of technological security are innovation policy of both the state and regions, high technology, protection of intellectual property in domestic and foreign markets, creating human resources of science and knowledge bases, including special, subject to state protection [2].

The basis of technological security of the region is the presence of its own economic and technological potential, the level of which must meet world standards and requirements of today, given that the main task of regional authorities to strengthen technological security is to facilitate the influx of new technologies while controlling their exports its economic growth and sustainable development, as well as ensuring the competitiveness of products of economic entities.

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