

Multi-aspect impact of eco-innovations ("sustainable goods") as a form of development of innovative potential of the region

Asiya Khasanova^{1,*}, Elena Dotsenko¹, Natalya Ezdina¹, and Magdi Khasanov²

¹ Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, 117997, Moscow, Russia

² M. V. Lomonosov MSU, Moscow, Russia

Abstract. The article considers spatial distribution of innovations as one of the forms of implementation of the mechanism of their evolution, which leads to the formation of "centers" and "peripheries" of the innovation potential of the national economy. The paper takes into account the features of the spatial organization of the economy, formed as a result of the allocation and reallocation of assets under the influence of competition processes, which are reflected in neoclassical theories of economic growth.

1 Introduction

Recently, globalization and integration of national innovation processes are features of the innovative model of economic growth of the leading countries of the world economy, due to the complexity of ensuring technological breakthroughs that guarantee the conquest of new world markets. The priority is to "deepen the integration of regional educational and scientific infrastructures by strengthening links between research institutes, academic institutions and enterprises; stimulating the creation of an "academic innovation belt", which should consist of enterprises that introduce scientific developments into production; increasing the number of enterprises that introduce innovations by providing "local preferences" (incentives initiated by local authorities), strengthening the innovation and modernization component of privatization processes, and introducing a system of regional innovation priorities; introduction of "innovativeness" as one of the main statistical criteria for assessing regional development, as well as the practice of periodic statistical reports on indicators of regional innovative development; assistance in the development and implementation of regional innovation policy programs based on the experience of leading regions, etc."^a

2 Materials and methods

The analysis of alternative theories of innovation allows us to conclude that their provisions are complementary and to propose an integrative dynamic multi-level

approach that interprets the innovation process using the principles of process and system approaches. In the framework of the diachronic approach, we proceed from the recognition of spatial variability, which provides wave diffusion of innovations along and beyond the axes of development. In this regard, it is possible to use the provisions of the theory of stochastic processes to develop simulation models of innovation propagation.

Within a homogeneous space, local spatial formations are formed – territorial production complexes, the functioning of which is analyzed using balance models. Within the framework of a structured space, diverse "centers" and "peripheral areas" arise, the interaction between which is described using theories of innovation propagation.

Table 1 shows the indicators of the level of innovation activity of industrial production organizations and the service sector. The data show an insufficient level of innovative development of the Russian Federation subjects.

For the period 2014-2018 in the Russian Federation as a whole, the indicator of innovation activity of organizations engaged in technological marketing and organizational innovations varies between 9.5-10.4%, and the share of organizations implementing technological innovations was 7.9-9.2%^b.

However, the main factor influencing the development of innovation is resource availability (table 2). The analysis of indicators showed a fairly stable positive dynamics of resource support for innovative development.

In accordance with the provisions of an integrated theory of regional development, the ambivalence of development of economic space that manifests the

^a Sustainable development of enterprise, region, society: innovative approaches to security: monograph / under the General editorship of Dr. Econ. Sciences, Professor O. V. Prokopenko. - Poland: "Drukarnia i StudioGraficzneOmnidium", 2014. - 474 p.

^b regions of Russia. Socio-economic indicators-2018 [Electronic resource] access Mode: http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/b18_14p/Main.htm

Table 1. Dynamics of the indicator of the level of innovation activity of organizations in Federal districts, in % of the total number of surveyed organizations*.

	Technological marketing and organizational innovations					Technological innovations				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Russian Federation	9,5	10,4	10,3	10,1	10,2	7,9	8,9	9,1	8,9	9,0
Central Federal distric	8,6	10,2	10,9	10,7	10,7	7,3	8,8	9,7	9,6	9,7
North-West Federal district	9,4	11,2	11,0	10,7	10,8	7,6	9,5	9,5	9,2	9,3
South FD	7,5	6,5	7,4	7,2	7,2	6,2	5,3	6,3	6,2	6,3
North-Caucasus FD	6,2	5,2	6,4	5,9	6,1	5,0	4,2	5,6	5,3	5,4
Volga FD	12,3	12,7	11,9	11,7	11,8	10,2	11,2	10,8	10,4	10,6
Ural FD	11,5	11,5	10,6	9,6	9,8	9,6	9,8	9,0	8,0	8,1
Siberian FD	8,2	8,8	8,5	9,1	9,3	6,8	7,6	7,7	8,2	8,4
Far Eastern FD	8,6	11,2	10,8	9,5	9,7	7,0	9,6	9,6	8,3	8,7

* - by rating

Table 2. Expenditure on technological innovation organizations (by Federal districts), mln. RUB *.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Russian Federation	1211897,098	1203638,084	1284590,331	1404985,291	1536664
Central Federal distric	377883,2687	411465,8535	528154,6818	457472,1492	396249
North-West Federal district	92916,6189	87877,5628	115306,5477	142733,8438	176685,1
South FD	67365,6685	70070,0633	66255,5575	82662,5821	103132,5
North-Caucasus FD	9746,0611	5909,1405	7896,4821	8956,8298	10159,56
Volga FD	331308,1683	300124,4748	258847,1437	336919,0124	438538,4
Ural FD	122952,692	120131,4035	153891,1892	186288,6629	225506,5
Siberian FD	150313,8541	140231,7926	97864,0179	131370,4486	176348,7
Far Eastern FD	59152,414	67230,9894	56374,711	58581,7624	60875,22

* - by rating

discrepancy between the phases of the development cycles of space assets and space of innovation, namely, the upward phase of the cycle space of innovations initiated at the exponential phase, the medium-term economic cycle, when the growth of the aggregates is proportional to the number of used factors of production.

The innovation cycle is a form of implementation of implicit laws of innovation processes, including the transition from research and development to commercialization of intellectual activity results, experimental and mass production.

The link between the traditional medium-term cycle (asset cycle) and the innovation cycle is realized through the processes of innovation propagation, which can take the form of direct and indirect diffusions.

The nature of interaction between two cyclical processes changes at different stages of their development. The degree of stability and time lags of transitions are determined by the state of the institutional environment and the effectiveness of control actions.

While recognizing the traditional roles of centers and peripheral areas as donors and recipients of innovation, it is worth noting the differences in the latter's ability to perceive innovations, as well as the function of semi-periphery in their retransmission. The characteristics of the periphery and semi-periphery determine the level of investment attractiveness of the owners of production factors and their placement space.^c

The analysis carried out in this work allowed us to clarify the criteria for turning industries into leading sectors of the economy, namely: the presence of basic technological innovations that are at the growth stage; the production of investment products by subjects of this sector and competition with substitute technologies.

Thus, the theory of diffusion of innovations has been developed in recognition of the role of urbanised territories in which agglomeration effect is realized; the diffusion of innovation along the axis of development from metropolises to the periphery reduces the amount of external effect and does not provide with the need for the formation of a vicious cycle of innovation and effective regional innovation system; the position about the role of aggregate demand, stimulated by government at the regional level, as the factor of innovative development.

In response to the growing demands of a society that needs products manufactured in accordance with the principles of ethics and social responsibility, modern multinational and local companies have to make public statements about the desire for full control of the supply chain. In particular, TNCs are increasingly required to minimize their environmental impact across the chain by reflecting their commitment in procurement decisions. Thus, sustainable procurement is a process in which

^c [Ecologization of Regional Industrial Complex in the Transition to Sustainable](#)

[Development](#) 04050/Elena Dotsenko, Natalia Ezdina and Svetlana Mudrova-Published online: 26 June 2018
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20184104050pdf> (234 kb) [references](#) [nasa ads abstract service](#)

From a business perspective, it makes sense to include sustainable purchasing and supply decisions in the triple criteria concept.

Under the influence of multinational corporations, suppliers of raw materials and other resources try to integrate sustainable development issues into a comprehensive internal procurement policy, or so-called supplier code of conduct.^e

Depending on their business logic, some companies focus on minimizing the environmental footprint at the product recycling stage. For example, one of these initiatives by Toyota is aimed at the safe disposal of used cars in Russia. This is the only Russian sector where the amount of emissions, accounting for 3% of total greenhouse gas emissions in Russia, currently exceeds the level of 19907. Solid waste management in Russia is poorly developed: only 3-4% of the total output is processed. Optimization of waste management technologies will reduce the level of waste-related emissions by 80%. Through recycling, it is possible "to reduce annual emissions by 33 metric tons by 2030, indirectly saving about 6 metric tons of carbon equivalent energy per year."^f

The green economy is becoming a new engine of growth, contributing to the creation of decent jobs and is a vital factor in eliminating chronic poverty, refuting the stereotype of the inevitable contradiction between environmental sustainability and economic progress.^h There is also a need for serious institutional changes at the regional, national and supranational levels in order to improve human well-being, while preserving the planet's resources and not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks, i.e. towards the transition to a "green economy".ⁱ

Thus, "sustainable goods" or eco-innovations are considered as an independent form of innovation, the need for which is determined by the presence of negative external effects of the functioning of urbanized territories. At the same time, it is necessary to consider eco-innovations in relation to technological innovations in the context of sustainable development, which implies an increase in economic, social and environmental costs. At the same time, eco-innovations are considered as a condition for obtaining an increment of environmental value, i.e. a factor of sustainable development. The formation of an innovative ecosystem is considered as a necessary condition for the competitiveness of business structures and the territory where they are located.

i Sustainable development of enterprise, region, society: innovative approaches to security: monograph / under the General editorship of Dr. Econ. Sciences, Professor O. V. Prokopenko. - Poland: "Drukarnia i StudioGraficzneOmnidium", 2014. - 474 p.

¹ Sustainable development in Russia: guide for multinational companies. // Institute for emerging markets research, SKOLKOVO business school. Access mode is free.
<http://amr.ru/files/%D0%A1%D0%9E/%D0%A1%D0%9E%D0%9B%D0%9A%D0%9E/>

References

1. O. V. Prokopenko, *Sustainable development of enterprise, region, society: innovative approaches to security*, 474 (drukarnia I studiograficzneomnidium, 2014)
2. McKinsey Companies (2009). Ways to energy and efficient carbon management in Russia. Opportunities for improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
3. Towards sustainable development in Russia: Green economy and modernization, Bulletin Of the Institute for sustainable development of the Public chamber of the Russian Federation, 60 (2012).
4. Blaugm. Clark, Johnbates, *100 great economists of Keynes = Great economists before Keynes: an introduction to the life and work of one Hundred great economists of the past*, 134-137, 352 (SPb. Ekonomikus, 2008).
5. N. Amirova, L. Sargina, A. Khasanova, Natural resource potential as a factor in the formation of the natural and economic system of the region, E3S Web of Conferences, **174**, 02011 (2020)
6. N.R. Amirova, L.V. Sargina, A.S. Frolova, Development of the ecological trend in the modern market of goods and services, CITISE, **5**, 277-291 (2019).
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.15350/24097616.2019.5.25>
7. E. Dotsenko, N. Ezdina, Structural problems of innovative development of the mining region (Kuzbass, Western Siberia), E3S Web of Conferences, **15** (2017).
<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20171504012>
8. Elena Dotsenko, Natalia Ezdina and Svetlana Mudrova, Greening of the regional industrial complex in the context of transition to sustainable development E3S Web of Conferences, 04050, (2018),
<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20184104050pdf> (234 KB)\ links to the nasa ads abstract service
9. N. Ezdina, Humanity and the environment interact in the shadow of technological convergence, E3S Web of Conferences, **21** (2017)
<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20172104015>
10. E. Shavina, V. Prokofiev, Implementation of environmental principles of sustainable development in the mining region, E3S Web of Conferences, **174**, 02014 (2020)
11. R. Nurkse, *Problems of capital formation in underdeveloped countries* (Oxford, 1953)
12. P. Rosenstein-Rodan, Notes on the "big push " Theory, Economic development for Latin America, 60 (New York, 1961)
13. W.W. Rostow, Transition to self-Sustaining growth. Economy of backwardness. (London, 1960).
14. V.V. Shlychkov, A.S. Khasanova, I. K. Kiyamov, S.M. Kulish, V.R. Nestulaeva, Practical management: theoretical and methodological approaches and Russian practice of state and municipal management, European Research Studies Journal, **20(2)**, 200-223 (2017)
15. E. Shavina, V. Prokofiev, Implementation of environmental principles of sustainable development in the mining region, E3S Web of Conferences, **174**, 02014 (2020).