

Intellectual component of global leadership

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Abstract

Global leadership is a sign of economic power of the subject in modern conclusions. Classically, global leadership is determined through a system of macroeconomic indicators that demonstrate the place and role of the country in the identified processes, so one of the key indicators is the size of GDP. However, the structure of such indicators and indexes has been expanding lately. Global leadership is based on intellectualization and scientific achievements at the present stage of economic development.

Keywords: intellectual leadership, global leadership, R&D

It is scientific developments and the level of innovation of the economy that are becoming a prerequisite for the success of the global arena [1]. The development of science and technology leads to the expansion of the ability of developing countries to participate and influence global processes. So, developing countries can freely compete with developed countries in the field of technology, but all the other indicators of development of these countries will differ significantly from the developed countries. There is a transition from the tripartite model of the world to a multipolar one (if 10 years ago, the US, EU and Japan occupied the leading position on the technological map of the world, today this situation is changing). Intellectualization of production is gaining in importance, expanded access to education, the development of information and communication technologies, and the possibilities of mobility lead to an increase in the level of education of the population and its technological preparation.

Modern economies have a high level of dependence on the skill level of the workforce, the level of investment in research projects and research. Branch-leaders are science-intensive activities that have emerged only in recent years. The current knowledge flows determine new trends in financial, business services, educational, health, pharmaceutical, air and space products. These goods become motivators-integrators for the opportunities of competition in the global market.

Rapid growth and development patterns are characteristic of developing countries and vice versa - developed countries show a slowdown in this pace, due to the exhaustion of opportunities for development in the process of linear innovation. However, developed countries have more opportunities to shape the realization of non-linear innovations and a new stage of development. Such an active development of developing countries is due to the

concentration of their attention in science-intensive industries, an increase in the share of resources involved in R & D and education. However, developed countries show a steady high share of development spending, while developing countries only increase this potential.

R&D expenses are the basis for the development of innovations that can determine the country's place on the global map of the world. In general, countries with significant R & D expenditures are among the TOP-20 countries of the world by the level of the innovation index. At the same time, innovations gain weight for countries of different levels of development, as they become the basis for the formation of competitive advantages in leading industries. For formation of the rating, both resources and results are researched. Incoming resources are institutes, human capital and research, infrastructure and complexity of the market. The results are patents, scientific articles and creative results [2].

Also the efficiency of innovation is important, it is classically high in high-developed countries, but some developing countries show a significant improvement in this indicator. Evaluating efficiency takes into account the ability to make contributions to education, research for the social and commercial effect; number of engineering graduates and workers in the field of science and technology; possibilities of realization of talents in business structures; high proportion of exports of creative goods.

In this way, promotion of innovation is a priority task of the state to ensure sustainable competitive advantages. In general, to increase the intellectual potential, it is necessary to concentrate on the participation and distribution of flows of ideas, know-how, international mobility. A new global space is formed that has unique characteristics and is represented by drivers of economic development - intellectual.

References

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Anand Kulkarni **E-resource:** <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=2017080106484882>