

WORLD ECONOMY

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REVIVAL OF THE REAL SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

In the article the authors substantiate the main factors of the embodiment of geopolitical interests of national economies in the context of globalization and development: fundamental research results - scientific and technical products; The need to develop a strategy for improving the interaction of the real and financial sectors, the basis of which is the level of scientific and technological achievements and an innovative breakthrough that will ensure high-quality reproduction of the economy of Russia and will allow us to move to the sixth technological order; The following elements of the structure of the real sector are identified as a raw material and non-raw subsector, which allows determining the role of each of its components and the mechanisms of their interaction with individual subsectors of the financial sector; Such categories as "high-tech subsector", "scientific subsector"; It is justified that at present in Russia the subjects of the fuel and energy complex have the opportunity to mobilize free capital, mainly at the expense of their own sources and budgetary funds to a greater extent than other economic entities and their incomes are the source for a breakthrough.

Keywords: Financial sector, real sector, high-tech subsector, commodity sub-sector, national economy

It is known that developed national economies that effectively use such factors as geographical location, scientific and technological achievements, innovative, human and scientific potentials, natural and climatic resources, have achieved significant results in the development of the real and financial sectors

of the national economy. Such national economies include many countries of the European Union, the United States, and Japan.

In turn, national economies that have not applied modern scientific, technical, technological achievements can not adapt to the current conditions, the system of relationships between the subjects of the real and financial sectors in the world economy and continue to lag behind in their socioeconomic development. This trend will continue in the future and intensify.

In order to make the national economy of Russia a worthy place in the world economy, in the conditions of globalization and hypercompetition, it is necessary to develop a strategy for improving interaction between the real and financial sectors. To select a specific strategy, it is necessary to be guided by the main trends of interrelated geo-economic and technological processes in the world economy, and also to anticipate their development in the short and long-term periods. The basis of this strategy is the level of scientific and technological achievements. The level of development of science and technology is an important factor in ensuring the safety of sustainable development of the world economy as a whole, national economies, including the national economy of Russia. At the World Forum "Open Innovations" in October 2015, issues that could be considered within the framework of the quadrilateral: national economy, health, security, and the state were actively discussed [1]. The degree of development of science and technology and their application are the determining factors in resolving the problem of security and the stable development of national economies, including Russia. The effective scientific and technological potential of the national economy ensures competitiveness in the world commodity and technological markets, equal conditions for cooperation between the subjects of the real and financial sectors due to the integration form of the interconnection of the research subjects in the global innovation space.

In the context of globalization, science and technology are currently subject to hypercompetition. At the same time, the fundamental results of research - scientific and technical products - are the main factors for the embodiment of geopolitical interests of national economies in the context of globalization and the development of social science.

At present, the production of scientific and technical products is the most profitable, first of all, for the subjects of the real sector. Although, the share of Russia's scientific and technical output in world production is not significant. The further backlog of Russia, including in the conditions of imposed sanctions, will cause quite serious negative consequences in the production of new information technologies, make it more difficult to solve the problems of ensuring the security of the state: the creation of military and specialized equipment, in particular, when the most developed national economies have made the transition to the sixth technological order. In our opinion, a comprehensive strategy for improving the interaction of the subjects

of the real and financial sectors of the national economy of Russia should be based both on an innovative breakthrough that will ensure high-quality reproduction of the economy and on import substitution that promote quantitative reproduction. Due to the implementation of this strategy, conditions will be created for structural and technological reconstruction of the high-tech subsector of Russia's national economy, which will not only make high economic growth of the Russian economy possible, but also improve the well-being of the population, lead to the development of education, science, technology and culture, Will ensure the country's defense capability.

In the high-tech subsector of Russia there is a scientific and technological backlog that needs to be realized. At present, scientific and research potentials remain unrealized. In the methodological plan, it is necessary to identify and describe a high-tech subsector.

Identification of elements of the structure of the real sector, allowing to determine the role of each of its components and the mechanisms of their interaction with individual subsectors of the financial sector. In the structure of the domestic real sector of the economy, depending on the leading participation of the subjects in the process of reproduction, the raw and non-raw subsectors are presented, which makes it possible to more fully describe the processes occurring in dynamics and to assess the development prospects with greater accuracy. At the same time, the raw subsector represents a significant part of the real sector, which includes, first of all, extractive activities (oil and gas production, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, etc.), which together constitute about 70% of GDP. Non-raw subsector implies a part of the real sector, including all basic (processing) and other types of industrial activities, as well as non-financial services provided. Taking into account the OECD and OKVED methodology and the level of innovative development in the structure of the non-primary subsector of the economy. The scientific and high-tech subsectors are highlighted in it. The scientific subsector includes non-financial services aimed at the formation of a new knowledge-based economy and involves institutions related primarily to R & D (research institutes, research laboratories, educational institutions, etc.) In turn, a high-tech subsector [2] includes the production of military equipment and weapons, aviation products, medical products and pharmaceutical products, measurement and control instruments, electronic and radio electronic products, The use of office equipment and computers, etc., aimed at the innovative development of the real sector.

The future of Russia's high-tech subsector should be viewed in conjunction with the fundamental foundations of the formation and development of Russia's national economy. In our opinion, the evolution of a high-tech subsector should now be viewed not only on the basis of its structure: in the priority of certain industries and types of economic activity, but also high technologies in the new technological order.

Preserving the old traditions, at present the most important is the maintenance and further development of innovations in the military-industrial complex (MIC), since it historically has a direct connection with the high-tech subsector of Russia and forms its basis. Russia's military-industrial complex should be an integral part of the national economy, including diversified with respect to dual-purpose manufactured products. To organize interaction between the real and financial sectors, the MIC is required to ensure cooperation ties, including through international cooperation with neighboring and far-abroad countries.

The national economy of Russia is present not only in the world high-tech arms markets, but also in markets: aerospace equipment, software and some others at the present time. However, the share of this participation is rather modest.

At present, in Russia, the subjects of the fuel and energy complex (FEC) are eventualities for mobilizing free capital, mainly at the expense of their own sources and budgetary funds to a greater extent than other economic entities. However, even under conditions of import substitution, there is a sufficiently low domestic demand for high-tech subsector products, which does not allow Russian companies to effectively improve.

So, if we estimate the oil production in Russia in 2015, the oil recovery factor does not exceed 27%, while the US is 49%, and the global figure is 31% [3]. The question arises as to the alternativeness of the decisions taken to extract more oil from existing fields or to develop new ones. Currently, Gazprom is developing only one field. In addition, in the conditions of imposed sanctions and the lack of the possibility of attracting new technologies from abroad, as well as the devaluation of the ruble, an alternative solution must be its own technical developments. For example, the Ufa State Petroleum Technical University is developing new technologies for increasing oil recovery, which were planned to be commercialized by the end of 2016. However, with the freezing of oil production in Russia, all innovative oil recovery projects can become inefficient. In this case, the public sector actors acting as the main beneficiary should make significant decisions in this area, balancing the interests between the state and the subjects of the oil industry. In addition, the implementation of the privatization program for the state assets of Rosneft and Bashneft to replenish the state budget can have negative consequences from a legal and economic point of view. From the legal point of view, the issue of ensuring the legality of the security of the transaction, as well as checking the identity of investors: domestic and foreign entities of the real and financial sectors, has not been fully resolved. From the economic point of view, the negative consequences may be a decrease in tax revenues of the budget and income in the form of dividends as a result of the functioning of privatized enterprises. In the Anglo-Saxon financial system, capital is attracted in large part at the expense of foreign economic entities. Under existing sanctions, it is

quite difficult to attract a large foreign investor. In addition, the value of shares of these companies is understated for a given period of time.

In our opinion, it is necessary to propose a set of normative and legislative financial, economic, administrative measures for the modernization of the national economy of Russia in the conditions of crisis and sanctions based on innovative renewal and the development of a high-tech subsector of Russia. The essence of these activities is explained in Fig. 1. In order to implement a comprehensive strategy for improving the interaction between the real and financial sectors [4], first of all, the implementation of an innovative breakthrough, it is necessary to apply the existing domestic potentials of the raw sub-sector, the defense industry complex, the high-tech and scientific subsectors since the times of the USSR, The economy of Russia due to historical, geostrategic, natural and other reasons.

Thanks to military-technical cooperation with foreign countries, along with a raw subsector, it is possible to raise funds in the budget to implement the innovative development of a high-tech subsector. First, an important activity is to increase the costs of weapons production. In 2015, the defense industry reduced the cost of weapons production from 410 billion rubles to 401 billion rubles.

In conditions of sanctions, the growth of Russia's national economy is possible by the way of its renewal and the focus on the production of its own high-tech products that are competitive in the world market. At present, these requirements are more in line with the Russian defense industry.

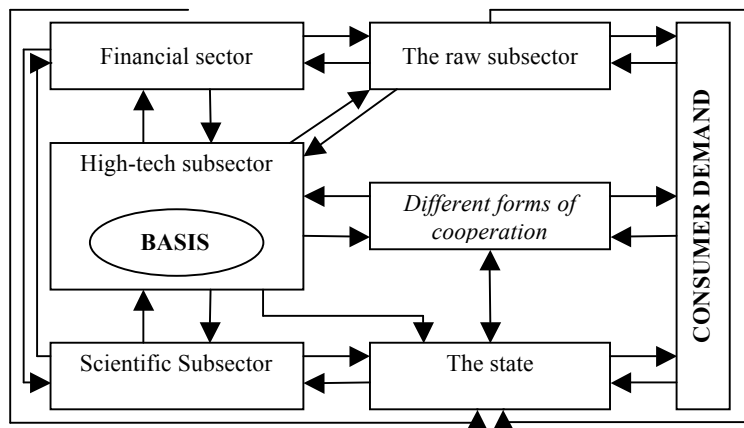


Fig.1. Model of the role of High-tech complex in the Russian economy

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A high-tech subsector of Russia's national economy should ensure the effective and targeted use of scientific creation of new generations of military and dual-use technologies in the defense industry for the production of modern weapons and military equipment and dual-use goods that are competitive in the domestic and global markets and that facilitate modernization and innovative renewal of new industries in Russia.

Despite the decrease in revenues to the budget from the raw subsector, they are a source of innovative investments sufficient for technical upgrading of the high-tech subsector of the defense-industrial complex, the scientific and technological base, which have been subjected to greater physical and moral deterioration. On the other hand, the subjects of the raw subsector, including the fuel and energy sector, should provide subjects of a high-tech subsector with orders for the production of high-tech machinery and equipment.

The state is increasingly aware of the need for investment support of the WTC through the defense order system for high-tech military products. The potential of the country in this direction will make up 3.5-4.5 billion dollars in the short term.

Thus, using the potential of a high-tech complex and its core - the Russian defense industry as a locomotive and relying on the preserved scientific and technological and investment capital of domestic monopolies and state support - it is possible, within an acceptable time frame, to invest more than \$ 14 billion into the country's High-tech complex. A year and on this basis to implement innovative modernization of the economy of Russia.

The embodiment of the proposed way of raising the national economy of Russia will provide an opportunity to simultaneously solve the strategic task of ensuring military and scientific and technological security of the economy for by equipping the high technological complex with modern high technologies.

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