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KEY GOALS OF THE REAL AND FINANCIAL SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY AS THE BASIS OF INNOVATION AND QUALITATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In the article the authors formulated the key goals of the real and financial sectors that are consistent with one of the most important goals that the "National Economy" Rossiya supersedes to them. The effect of three-layered goals for these economic systems is presented. that is, it is assumed that at any point in time the life cycle of the system there are three levels of goals. It is noted that the tree of goals of the real and financial sectors should be two-level, where the goals of their individual subsectors serve as the second level, and the first level is the overall or global goal of the entire system. Invalid selection of goals in the formation of the economic system leads to incorrect decisions when choosing the wrong problems. Ensuring the qualitatively sustainable development of the national economy of Russia, the real and financial sectors, including on an innovative basis, in the form of a strategic goal is considered only in important government documents - Concept - 2020, Strategy - 2020, Modernization Program. It is proposed to develop a special legislative act, in which the object of legal regulation should be the goals and legal relations arising from the activities of these complex systems, including a number of subsystems described above.

Keywords: purpose, national economy, real sector, financial sector, innovation, qualitative development.

At the beginning of the 20th century, domestic scientific thought returned to the origins of the doctrine of the economy. S.N. Bulgakov became the ancestor of a new trend - the philosophy of the economy [1]. Nowadays the doctrine of the economy includes the science of the economy and the philosophy of the economy

The philosophy of the economy studies "peace-economy" as an extended human life [1].

Cognition of the essence of the world - economy means an outlet to the laws and laws by which it is formed and functions. Through the cognized essence of the national economy of Russia, an understanding of the reproducibly-real and financial sectors of the economy is emerging.

According to the authors, the national economy of Russia is a complex system with certain qualitative characteristics: integrity, goal-setting, hierarchical ordering, both openness and closure [2].

This category takes into account the patterns of functioning of the national economy of Russia and the relationship between them; none of which is more fundamental than others; the properties of one regularity are determined by the properties of all the others; presence and representation of everything in everyone and everyone in everything. The existence of such a relationship means that the economic system is able to function effectively only as a unity in the set, and the destruction of such unity leads to the degeneration of the entire system.

Any system has goals, properties or regularities, composition.

The concept of "goal" and the terms "expediency" and "purposefulness" that are interrelated with it are at the heart of system improvement.

The process of goal-setting and the process of confirming goals in organizational systems proper to him is quite complicated.

Analysis of the recognition of the goal and related terms indicates that, in accordance with the stage of system analysis, the term "goal" is given different shades - from ideal intentions, to which one can constantly become closer, to certain goals - the final effects achievable within a specific interval of time, sometimes formed even in terms of the final product, created by the subjects of functioning.

The main goal of the national economy of Russia is not only the reproduction of the national economy, but also of the Russian society with all

social, historical and cultural characteristics, since it solves the whole spectrum of problems of reproduction of the society. The purpose of the economy, primarily in the production of human conditions, the whole complex of material and spiritual goods.

In the opinion of the authors, it is important to define goals for economic systems, because their feature consists in functioning depending on the set goal, i.e. economic systems are goal-oriented.

The process of setting goals is called goal-setting, which for economic systems is a rather important process. Invalid selection of goals in the formation of the economic system leads to incorrect decisions when choosing the wrong problems. In the opinion of the authors, this state of affairs can cause much more significant damage than the use of an inefficient system for the implementation of selected objectives. The goal-setting is so important in regulating economic systems that the content of the management process of this kind of systems can be considered goal-setting and monitoring the fulfillment of the objective function. Therefore, correctly set goals for the real and financial sectors of the national economy of Russia is the basis for qualitative development. В то же время саморегулирующиеся системы, к числу которых отнесены реальный и финансовый секторы, имеют важную особенность, обусловленную эндогенностью цели таких систем.

This situation is extremely unusual in the case of technical or natural systems, and for economic systems it is quite common. To analyze the sectors considered, we apply the target tree method.

Researchers point to the existence of a three-layered effect of goals for most economic systems, that is, it is assumed that at any point in time the life cycle of the system there are three levels of goals. In the author's opinion, the tree of goals of the real and financial sectors should be two-level, where the goals of their individual subsectors serve as the second level, and the second level is the overall or global goal of the entire system.

In accordance with the sectorization of the real sector, the objectives of the second level should be distributed as follows.

1. The corporate subsector [3] is aimed at producing goods to meet social needs. The functioning of this subsector will be able to solve such important tasks as the survival and preservation of enterprises in the real sector; efficient production of goods for different subjects of the economy; increasing the competitiveness of Russian companies in the real sector; proportional development of the reproductive structure of the corporate subsector of Russia.

2. The subsector of non-financial services as the main objective pursues the production of non-financial services to meet public needs. The

functioning of this subsector in accordance with the above-mentioned purpose will be able to ensure the solution of such tasks as the effective production of non-financial services for economic entities of the economy; proportional development of the reproductive structure of the real sector and the national economy of Russia.

The objectives of the second level are aimed at achieving the real sector [4] of the global goal - it is its expanded reproduction, on which the performance of the national economy depends, on the whole.

In turn, in accordance with the sectorization of the financial sector, the objectives of the second level should be distributed as follows.

1. The foreign exchange subsector has a key goal of providing foreign exchange resources with foreign exchange resources, as well as the formation and maintenance of a stable exchange rate of the national currency as close as possible to a pre-determined value optimal for the national economy. The functioning of the subsystem of the currency subsector in accordance with this goal will be able to ensure the solution of such tasks as ensuring foreign economic activity of the state and economic entities with foreign exchange resources in the required volume; increasing the profitability of exports of traded goods and the competitiveness of non-tradable goods in comparison with their imported counterparts; course, as well as providing free (non-speculative) movement of capital between the financial sector subsectors.

2. The credit sub-sector is aimed at securing the maximum amount of borrowing at the minimum interest rate and maximum terms of granting contingent funds to the subjects of the sectors in question. The functioning of the credit subsector in accordance with this goal will be able to ensure the solution of such tasks as the effective redistribution of accumulated savings from economically independent entities within the banking system to enterprises in the real sector; maintaining the liquidity of the banking system.

3. The exchange subsector as an objective pursues an increase in the capitalization of the Russian economy and long-term financing of the real sector. The functioning of the exchange sub-sector in accordance with the above-mentioned objective will be able to ensure the solution of such tasks as increasing the capitalization of Russian companies; rating companies that have already exhausted the potential for capitalization, at the prices of their shares traded on the secondary market; direct investment in the enterprises of companies that conduct primary placement or additional issue of shares and corporate bonds; equalization of the risk-return relationship between the shares of blue chips and shares of other companies; ensuring free (non-speculative) capital flow between the financial sector subsectors.

All the objectives of the second level should be aimed at achieving the financial sector of the global goal - it is the transformation of accumulated savings into investments of the predominantly real sector, on which the performance of both agents of the real sector and the Russian national economy depends, on the whole.

It should be noted that the stated main goals of the real and financial sectors are in full agreement with one of the most important goals that the "National Economy" supra is facing, namely, to ensure not only the survival and preservation of the economy of Russia, but also its multiplication, profitability of its expanded reproduction, which creates the given rates of economic growth.

Analysis of the goal tree makes it possible to describe the real and financial sectors in the form of functional schemes.

According to the presented functional diagram of the economic sectors under consideration, the input of these systems is provided with a resource in the form of real, monetary assets accumulated in the corporate subsector and subsector of non-financial services, in one case, and accumulated mainly in the credit and exchange subsector of savings (S) in another case. The volume of labor, material and financial resources of the real sector and the accumulated savings (S) of the financial sector depends on the effectiveness of the regulatory, regulatory and organizational impact on the system by the legislative and executive branches of government, whose purpose is to increase the marginal propensity to consume, and to save, first of all, the subjects of the real sector.

Each of the subsectors of the real and financial sectors, in accordance with the goal tree, has its own goal of functioning, which is consistent with the global goal of the system, provided that the production and investment risks are balanced between the respective subsectors. The risk balancing condition is mandatory for the production efficiency of all subsectors of the real sector, as well as free flow of capital between the financial sector subsectors that are characterized by different returns, which should be compensated for by varying degrees of investment risk and converting savings into real sector investments.

The effectiveness of the functioning of the real sector is estimated in accordance with the volume of production of goods and services in order to meet public needs, and the financial sector - in terms of investment savings (S → I) in accordance with their global goals.

Since the volume of production of goods and services at the output of the Real Sector system depends on the volume of labor, material and financial resources of the corporate subsector and subsector of non-financial services,

and the volume of investments at the output of the Financial Sector system depends on the amount of savings accumulated mainly by the credit and exchange subsectors, then the effective functioning of these systems can be achieved by using negative feedback. Its application will allow to regulate the sectors under consideration by deviation, i.e. with a decline in the volume of savings in the financial sector and the volume of investment in the real sector compared with the previous period. In this case, the input of the system will receive a signal about the need to include changes in the legal documents regulating the legal relations on which the marginal propensity to save in economically independent subjects depends. If changes in the regulatory framework are made promptly and will respond to the current economic situation, then the marginal propensity to both consumption and saving will increase, which will entail an increase in the input of the corresponding resources-accumulated savings. Consequently, the volume of production of goods and services for their consumption and savings transformed from savings will increase.

Taking into account the global goals of the sectors under consideration and the main goal of their "National Economy" supra, consistent and continuous achievement of their goals should contribute to increasing the capacity and efficiency of the state economy.

However, the functional chains described above do not always give the expected positive result due to the absence of the same legal and regulatory framework, on the one hand, which reduces the level of qualitative development, in general, the effectiveness of the regulatory impact on the system by the legislative and executive branches of government, on the other. The parties, which should regulate both the real and financial sectors,

Ensuring the qualitatively sustainable development of the economy, the real and financial sectors, including on an innovative basis, is considered only as a strategic goal in important government documents - Concept - 2020, Strategy - 2020 [5], Modernization Program.

Only the Government Commission for Economic Development and Integration, set up in late 2009, emphasizes the provision of sustainable development of the economy, the real and financial sectors, among the priority measures.

At the current stage, legislation, including by-laws affecting the legal relations related to the activities of individual sub-sectors of the sectors under consideration, is a particular one, since it does not have a single, codified act. For these reasons, the real and financial sectors are not represented as systems legislatively, so the regulation of such complex systems is doomed to remain

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inefficient due to the lack of clearly defined system goals; methods of regulation to achieve the goal; zones and measures of responsibility for inefficient regulation of systems; a conceptual apparatus that provides a description of these sectors in terms of a systems approach.

The absence of a single legislative act, both for the real and financial sectors, also makes it impossible to systematically optimize related legislation that regulates other areas of the economic activity of the state.

Thus, in order to effectively regulate the sectors under consideration and to consolidate the negentropic tendencies [6] that have arisen in them [7], it is necessary to develop a special legislative act in which the object of legal regulation should be the goals and legal relations resulting from the activities of these complex systems, including a number of subsystems described above. When developing the basic legislative documents for the real and financial sectors, their objectives of functioning should be taken into account as a basis for innovative and qualitative development.

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INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AS A FACTOR OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The article considers the issues of assessing the infrastructure security as one of the factors of regional development. An essential advantage of the proposed methodological approach to assessing the infrastructural security of the regions is the use of the normalization method, which makes it possible to obtain estimates both for individual blocks of indicators and for the whole set of indicators as a whole. As criteria for a comprehensive assessment of the region's infrastructural security, the authors propose to use a system of basic indicators characterizing the infrastructure security of the region in terms of the performance of infrastructure components. Approbation of the author's methodology was carried out on the example of an array of regions formed according to the level of investment attractiveness. The obtained results can be used by the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Federation in order to justify the development of the regional infrastructure, as well as rating agencies to assess the infrastructural security in the regions.

Keywords: infrastructure, infrastructure security, infrastructure components, region, regional development, target groups of consumers.

Введение

Создание стойкой инфраструктуры, обеспечивающей поддержку экономического развития и повышения качества жизни населения, является первостепенной задачей для современной России. Благодаря оснащению регионов необходимыми инфраструктурными компонентами становится возможным их ускоренное социально-экономическое и пространственное развитие. Чем выше уровень инфраструктурной