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INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL THE INTERACTION OF REAL AND FINANCIAL SECTORS RUSSIA WITH REGARD DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

In this article authors analyze the existing strategy of improvement of interrelation of real and financial sectors of different national forms: the first option of strategy consists in creation of the transnational innovative module, the second – in formation in creation of a cluster of innovative technologies, the third - in creation of innovative break; present model of development cooperation between the two elements of the national economy on the basis of existing strategies: the first model is based on the creation of an innovation center, the second - on the initiative in the development, implementation and financing of innovation most powerful multinational company, the third - on the interaction of the subjects of the military - industrial complex of high-tech sub-sector and the financial sector; they offer a comprehensive strategy to improve the relationship investigated sectors in Russia, which is the basis of development and innovative way of import substitution and demonstrate the need to support the third version of the model of interaction between the two elements of the national economy of Russia.

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Keywords: strategy, the model, the relationship, the interaction, the real sector, financial sector, national economy.

In 2016, a strategy for improving the relationship Russian sectors studied under the sanctions and the ongoing crisis should be based on the convergence of high-tech sub-sector organizations and the financial sector with the intensification of activity of national and foreign credit subsectors and direct public funding of the real sector entities. The tendency of strengthening of a divergence of the studied sectors of Russia testifies to need of development of this strategy [1].

Innovative way of development of the national economy of Russia should be based on a strategy of improving the relationship of the real and financial sectors in view of the strategies that were embodied in the various national economies. One strategy may be to strengthen the integration form of convergence studied sectors and facilitates the integration of innovative activity of the national high-tech sub-sector and international actors [2]. This strategy is implemented through the creation of transnational innovative module to implement global programs related to the conservation of the environment, space exploration, the development of new energy sources, etc., using public and private funding sources.

Another strategy is based on the formation of a cluster of innovative technologies that contribute to the creation and development of competitive high-tech sub-sector entities in the Russian economy, involving mainly the subjects of private investment in the key sectors studied promising sectors of the real sector.

In an embodiment of the third variant of the strategy requires innovative breakthrough in Russia, based on the creation and implementation of innovative high-tech project subsector at the national level, able to compete with other countries in the world economy.

So, in 1930-ies of XX century, according to the US super-project was the development of the real sector of the automotive industry, promotes the development of all sectors of the national economy [3].

Obviously, there is no consensus in the application of a certain type of strategy. In our opinion, Russia should create a specific strategy, under which it is necessary to provide specific model of development cooperation between the two elements of the national economy on the basis of innovation, presenting its specific characteristics. There are different models of improving the interaction of the investigated sectors of the national economy (Figure 1).

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The first model of the interaction of the studied sectors of the national economy based on innovation can be attributed to the model created through a variety of relationships between the subjects studied innovative sectors with a high level of decentralization. A distinctive feature of this model is to create a network of relationships with a high degree of decentralization. For example, this model is the Silicon Valley in the US, developing ICT - sector. Innovation Center "Skolkovo" [4], which is a special set for the creation and commercialization of innovations, new technologies, it is often compared to Silicon Valley in California. This center was created and provided special conditions for the subjects of the high-tech sub-sector workers in key sectors of the modernization of the national economy of Russia: the space and telecommunications, biotechnology, energy technology, information - communication technologies, nuclear technology and others. Sources of financing 50% involved centrally from the state. Therefore, the relationship between these entities and high-tech sub-sector of the financial sector are quite centralized, as opposed to foreign experience.

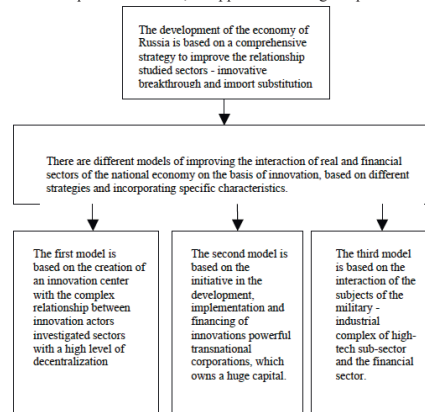


Figure 1. Models of development of interaction of real and financial sectors of national economy.

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At the heart of the second model the initiative in development, introduction and financing of innovations belongs to the most powerful multinational company which is owning the enormous capitals, including a complex of the industrial companies owning the appropriate technological level of productions on which highly skilled workers work. The multinational company has to possess the research centers, or it finances this development at the industrial enterprises. For example, such multinational corporations as General Motors (the largest producer of cars in the world taking the third place by number of the sold cars in 2014, conceding only to the Toyota and Volkswagen companies), Apple Inc (the producer of personal and tablet computers, phones, the software winning first place in 2014 on market capitalization which income grew by 27% in the 3rd quarter 2015 in comparison with 2014 and make 51 bln. dollars, and net profit - 11,5 bln. dollars, etc.) are the companies of a hi-tech split, most powerful in the world economy. They work with corporations and governments of different national economies, expanding its innovation beyond national boundaries. A characteristic feature of modern corporations are huge costs of research and development activities.

The third model is based on the interaction of the subjects of the military - industrial complex (MIC), and the financial sector. For Russia, as in other developed and developing national economies, this model is quite important, because it is a powerful incentive not only to ensure the safety of the national economy, but also the promotion of state aid scientific - technological sphere. Therefore, the relationship between these entities and high-tech sub-sector of the financial sector are centralized. Sources of finance for innovative growth of the national economy at the expense of Russian defense industry should be formed at the expense of funds of private and public entities both domestic and global real and financial sectors of the economy. At the same time, can not be equated with the cost of providing national defense and defense industry, particularly for the financing of innovation. It is known that military spending increased from 5 to 85 bln. Dollars for the period 1993 to 2014. However, military spending in 2014 in Saudi Arabia exceeds the cost Russia 2.3 times. It is known that currently raising funds by foreign investors in the defense industry is limited because of - for imposed sanctions.

In terms of sanctions imposed by the Russian problem is the allocation of individual species and subspecies of economic activity: is quite difficult to distinguish civilian from military production, and vice versa. In developed countries, the defense industry is often divided on the mechanical engineering civil and military. Military

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products the real sector of Russia is about a third of the pre-reform level. At the same time employment in the defense industry for the period also decreased by more than 4 times and is about 2 million. The basis of the complex include holdings and concerns that unite companies that are wholly or partially owned by the state and the release of defense and civilian products. The solution to this problem lies in the separation of civilian and military products. For example, in the removal of the production of Kamaz to another company of the real sector.

From the point of view of a number of experts of the Ministry of Defence [5], the European sanctions on delivery of goods and dual-use technologies for Ministry of Defence of Russia and deliveries of the European equipment and military equipment, in the most part of shooting arms won't make considerable impact on the defensive industry of real sector of Russia.

Impact of sanctions on the defensive companies of real sector, in our opinion, looks rather critical. Support of the defensive companies requires more and more new state investments also search of internal reserves taking into account their orientation to domestic demand. On the other hand, sanctions are the strongest incentive for development of own production on the basis of import substitution of conventional arms when using own components, materials, the corresponding capacities, technologies, existence of development and technical reserves. So, now for production electronically - onboard equipment of the KRED company own components, delivering the production in the EU, NATO for the sum of 13 mln. rubles and Ukraine - on 5, by 6 mln. rubles in 2015, with export growth of deliveries during 2016 - 2017 are used.

The cumulative contribution of OPK makes 14-15% of GDP annually. OPK is the most hi-tech and competitive element of real sector of Russia and now, brought 15 bln. 200 mln. dollars for 2014 and exceeds the income of ICT – sector which in the conditions of the imposed sanctions inevitably is reduced.

The domestic IT - market is located in certain niches, there is no global segments. In addition, limiting the scope of the supply of software, while increasing military spending associated with the annexation of Crimea. In terms of import substitution have questions about the formation of the key components of their own information systems, international operating system. The priority is now recognized as two areas: computer vision and computational linguistics. It will also contribute to import substitution development of the domestic IT - market and innovative breakthrough in this area, which is also in the future legislation will be confirmed by the Decree of the Ministry of Communications prohibiting the

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participation of foreign companies in the Russian market, the prohibition of the purchase of foreign software to domestic public sector [6].

Thus, it should be noted that there is no single ideal model of interaction between high-tech sub-sector and the financial sector. In our view, all of these models must be tied to the Russian reality. All the proposed development model in full should receive a certain development in the national economy of Russia.

In modern Russian conditions the decentralization of interrelation between subjects of a hi-tech split presented in the first model can't instantly be created due to the lack of large private financial sources, a considerable poliarkhiya (i.e. dispersion) new technologies in national economy, unstable horizontal communications between subjects of a hi-tech split and financial sector. The second model is currently not realized adequately in the national economy of Russia, because it is small enough large companies that form the elements that contribute to the scientific - technological development. Generation and improvement of such multinational corporations will take the long period of time and doesn't guarantee sufficient rates of a gain of innovations. In our opinion, the third model not only is directly connected with the Russian mentality as it historically defined high technological positions in the period of the USSR which belong to national economy of Russia at the present stage, but also is applicable in a choice of priority development in the conditions of the imposed sanctions and realization of strategy of innovative break. The elements of this model are the basis of any developed national economy, including the basis for the American, Japanese, German experience of scientific - technological development. However, it is now necessary to consider features of this model with the transition to a market economy, a partial decentralization of the relationships between the subjects of the defense industry and funding bodies.

Thus, the most important source of innovative break and import substitution of national economy of Russia is now the contribution of OPK which didn't lose the high status and kept the potential, including ability to development of new samples of military equipment, despite existence of crisis economic events, since 1990th to the present. OPK is and will be the engine of a hi-tech split promoting the long, intensive economic growth of national economy of Russia irrespective of a raw split. Rather large number of branches and irreplaceable enterprises is a part of OPK. In its institutional structure it is possible to allocate about 1300 enterprises of different types of hi-tech activity: aviation, space-rocket electronic, etc. where about 2 million people are occupied. In the

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sectoral structure of the domestic high-tech defense industry sub-sector took the largest share of aircraft - 20%, E - 18%, and the arms industry - 16% [8].

In addition, with the aggravation of the problem of terrorism on a global scale at the present time, the main focus should be on improving the military-technical sectors, continuing the tradition of the planned economy, which will ensure the improvement of military innovation.

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