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KEY PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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Abstract

The article examines key characteristics of innovative potentials of national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union and analyzes the reasons for their lagging behind in innovative improvement from developed national economies, as well as key problems in the implementation of innovative capacity. Among the main problems can be identified insufficient share of public and private financing of the innovative sphere of the countries of the union, low level of innovative activity of real sector entities and poorly applied opportunities for commercialization of technologies, as well as a small scale of innovation. It is shown that the way out of this situation is the need to consolidate all components of the innovation potential of the countries of the Union into a single innovation system.

Keywords: innovative potential, national economy, financial sector, real sector, Eurasian innovation system

Developed national economies of the European Union, the United States, Japan occupy leading positions in the ranking of the Global Innovation Index (The Global Innovation Index). Depending on the method of calculating the innovation potential and the results of the activity, the participants of the Eurasian Economic Union are positioned at the 47th and 72nd places (Table 1). The gap between position of the Eurasian Economic Union (the average

indicator) and Germany, the USA makes 43 and 37 positions respectively. Member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union take similar positions with national farms of BRICS, except China whose situation much better (the 25th place). In general, on the Eurasian Economic Union from 2000 to 2016 growth in absolute expression was observed (on 11 positions from 64 on the 47th place) [1]. However experts note insignificant decrease in positions of member countries of the union in 2016 in relation to 2015, including from - for decrease in indicators "human capital and researches", and "results in field of knowledge and technologies" and "infrastructure", "development of business" and "results in the field of creativity". Besides, the majority of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union are in this rating often below the middle of the list. So, in 2016 from 128 innovative states of Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Kazakhstan take 103, 79 and 75 places respectively. Russia and Armenia position on the 43 and 60 place respectively. At the same time, all national farms of the union are very often included into ten farms with the greatest number of experts with the higher education and are in the lead in size of the granted patents. However, at innovative area of national farms of the Eurasian Economic Union there are vital issues which don't give the chance to carry them to the innovative developed states.

Table 1. - Positions of national farms of the Eurasian Economic Union in the rating of the Global index of innovations

Period	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Russia	64	56	51	62	49	48	43
Belarus	-	-	78	77	58	53	79
Kazakhstan	63	84	83	84	79	82	75
Armenia	82	69	69	59	65	61	60
Kyrgyzstan	104	85	109	117	112	109	103
Eurasian Economic Union (1)	64	59	55	65	52	52	47
Eurasian Economic Union (2)	78	74	78	80	73	71	72
Number of countries	132	125	141	142	143	141	128

Source: official website of the Global Innovation Index [https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/about-gii#reports]

The Commission calculates the position of the Eurasian Economic Union as a whole, where:

The Eurasian Economic Union (1) is a weighted average value commensurate with the contribution of participants to the Union's GDP,

The Eurasian Economic Union (2) is the arithmetic mean of the position of the members of the union represented in the rating.

A characteristic feature of any developed national economy is a high level of innovative potential and all its components [2]. At the same time, the effective and coordinated work of these factors is rather important. Each country in the Eurasian Economic Union is characterized by a certain innovative potential, due to the peculiarities of national economies.

Russia has significant personnel scientific and technological potentials. The latter shows significant achievements in the sphere of aerospace technologies, bio, nanotechnologies, information technologies, nuclear energy, etc. In the future, the scale of the domestic consumer market can allow improving the system of real sector production aimed at consuming competitive high-tech products, production potential.

At the same time, Belarus has high-tech production facilities in engineering and petrochemistry and is provided with highly qualified personnel, which indicates a significant level of scientific and technological, innovative production and scientific human resources. At the same time, the area of using information technologies and biotechnologies is developing quite actively.

At the same time, the innovative potential of Kazakhstan contributes to the provision of conditions for the improvement of innovative entrepreneurial activity in the presence of highly skilled personnel. At the same time, the program of forming the national innovation system is implemented, with further improvement of the infrastructure in order to attract investment.

At the same time, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan have a significant level of human potential with a sufficiently low level of scientific and technical potential. However, in these republics there are necessary conditions for improving the innovative potential and its consolidation within the Eurasian economic space.

In general, the Eurasian Economic Union is characteristic of all national farms rather high level scientific personnel potentials with the low level of compensation. At the same time, the education level is of rather great importance and is significantly higher, than in other farms with the same level of the average per capita income.

Increase in level of innovative capacity of national economy of Russia, including national farms of the Eurasian Economic Union, is unreal without financing of costs of scientific research and is skilled – design developments. At the leading western countries the share of costs of research and development in

GDP makes about 2-3%, including the USA – about 2,7%. Expenses on scientific research it is also skilled – design developments. Japan, Sweden, Israel make about 3,5-4,5% of GDP. China increases rather high rates expenses on scientific research and is skilled – design developments. (about 2% of GDP). One of problems of the European Union is building of costs of research and development in GDP up to 3% [3] of Costs of research and development in national economy of Russia now make less than 1,3% of GDP at the key indicator in the Strategy of innovative development by 2020 in 3% [3]. In Kazakhstan the amounts of financing of these expenses are about 1%, and in Belarus don't exceed 0,3% that demonstrates to rather low level of financial capacity practically of all countries of the union that has in turn an adverse effect on the level of innovative potential which is one of key indicators of measurement of innovative activity recently. The trend is confirmed also that the share of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union in world costs of research and development slightly exceeds 2%. While the share of the USA, Japan and China, the European Union makes about 30%, 27% and 22% respectively. It demonstrates that the existing innovative capacity of all countries of the union is applied rather inefficiently.

Besides, experience of the developed national farms in the sphere of advanced technologies demonstrates that subjects of a private split have to invest more than 50% in creation and distribution of innovations. At the present stage, an innovation in national economy of Russia and national farms of the Eurasian Economic Union are generally carried out, in general, thanks to public financing

However, according to the author, it is impossible to redistribute every minute means of public financing between different innovative projects of the countries of the union and to attract private investments into research and development, development and implementation of measures for stimulation of demand for innovations by decrease in tax payments at increase in investment and innovative efforts of subjects of the real sector is necessary. It is better to make this decrease in two directions: by means of the accelerated depreciation of cost of scientific research it is also skilled – design developments, patents and licenses and also reduction of the current tax payments at the time of implementation of these expenses.

The following key problem of realization of innovative potential for all national farms of the union are difficulties with commercialization of innovations. Divergence on degree of innovative activity of national economy of Russia and the majority of EU countries makes 3-5 times. The innovative activity of Germany, Belgium and Finland is 61,5%, 52,8% and 50% respectively. This indicator fluctuates at France and Austria in the range of 41 - 43%. In Kazakhstan the level of innovative activity is no more than 2,3%. The problem of commercialization of innovations in the Eurasian Economic Union

consists not in their deficiency, and in lack, first of all, of enough institutes of financing of commercialization.

Thus, among the key problems, in the opinion of the author, it is necessary to note the insufficient share of financing the innovation sphere of the countries of the union, the low level of investment and innovation activity of private sector entities, as well as the weakly applied opportunities for the commercialization of technologies. Besides, the insignificant scale of innovative activity is the reason of noncompetitiveness of national farms of the Eurasian Economic Union. Therefore formation and accumulation of innovative potential by integration as key factor of economic growth and ensuring competitiveness of the countries of the union will promote creation of effective Eurasian innovative system, based on modern knowledge.

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