

ECONOMICS

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THE KEY MEASURES TO INTEGRATE THE INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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Abstract

In the article the authors systematize the main measures for integrating the innovative potential of the national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union, which form the convergence of the subjects of the real and financial sectors, the scientific and high-tech subsectors of the union, creating a unified Eurasian innovation system. Expansion of cooperation in the scientific field of joint projects of scientific teams of different countries of the Union through joint financing will contribute to the formation of innovation technology parks, technological open economic zones, technological platforms. The creation of engineering centers will result in optimization of the main and related industries, increasing the efficiency of existing and initiating the newest productions, intensifying production cooperation and implementing import substitution policies. Digitalization of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union through the use of organizational innovations based on the creation of a single digital space of the Union will accelerate the interaction of innovative

actors.

Keywords: innovative potential, national economy, financial sector, real sector, scientific sub-sector, high-tech sub-sector, Eurasian innovation system

One of the key problems in realizing the innovative potential of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union is insufficient funding of research and development costs, primarily from private capital, whose share is less than 50% [1]. The next major problem for all national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union is the difficulties with the commercialization of innovations. In addition, it is necessary to note a low degree of investment and innovation activity of subjects of real sectors of the Eurasian Economic Union. In general, the national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union prove to be uncompetitive in the world economy because of the insignificant scale of innovative activity, first of all, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. These problems counteract the consolidation of the innovative potential of the Union's economies.

The key subjects of the innovation potential [2] are innovators. However, at the present time in different sectors of the national economies of the Eurasian economic Union is not established convergence between the key innovation actors (innovators, investors, government and society, etc.)

The question arises of what is needed in order for the innovative potential of the Eurasian Economic Union to work in full force. In the author's opinion, in this case, the increase of coordinated activity in the actions of all the subjects of the national innovation system and the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union is a key reserve for increasing the level of innovative capacity. In addition, in order to occupy a worthy position of the Russian national economy on the world arena, it is necessary to unite efforts on the basis of similarity of goals and interests, the relationship between the levels of innovation development, and the historical closeness of national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union. Currently, the Eurasian Economic Union has formed the conditions for the consolidation of the innovative potentials of various national economies for the purpose of innovative development. To achieve the consolidation of the innovative potential of the Union, it is necessary to implement the events systematized by the authors (Fig. 1)

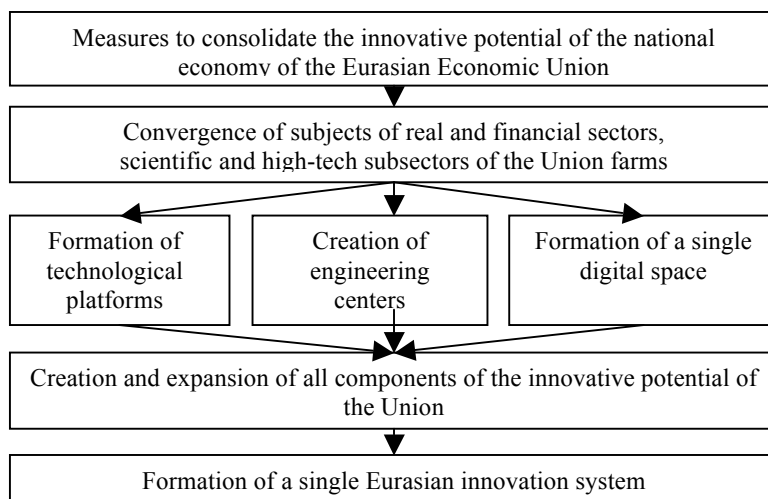


Fig.1 - Key measures to integrate the innovative potential of national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Using the advantages of the Eurasian Economic Union, the unification of innovative potentials is possible on the basis of expanding cooperation in the scientific field of joint projects of scientific teams of different countries of the Union through joint financing, which will determine the convergence of the real and financial sectors of the Union's economies.

So, the participants of the Intergovernmental Council in 2015 made decisions on combining joint research and development in the Agro-Industrial Complex [3]. Scientific integration is also possible due to the formation of innovative technology parks, as well as technological open economic zones.

The formation of technological platforms determines the integration of innovative potentials of national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union to promote innovative improvement of national real sectors. Among the key trends for the development of industrial complexes, there are 14 spheres (information and communication sector, aerospace and nuclear industry, energy, food and biotechnology, agriculture, medicine and pharmaceuticals, photonics, chemistry and petrochemistry, transport technologies, metallurgy and etc.). In practice, the results of innovation activities of the platforms will be the development and implementation of technologies and high-tech products, as well as the initiation of knowledge-intensive industries. In the long term, this will make it possible to strengthen the technological modification of the national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union, to unite the efforts of the subjects of the scientific

and high-tech subsectors and state sectors by creating a system of convergence between them.

In addition, the digitalization of different countries in the world economy and the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union on the basis of creating a single digital space of the Union will ensure the most effective interaction of national entities of the real and financial sectors and increase the rates of economic growth of the Union's members.

A clear example of joint actions is the approval of the provision on the creation and functioning of Eurasian technological platforms and the creation of a concept for the formation of a joint engineering center for machine tool construction. The establishment of a center for machine tool construction will overcome the critical lag in the improvement of machine tool construction and the interrelated activities with it in the national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union, which was also caused by inadequate financing in development. At the same time, the demand for equipment is satisfied thanks to imports by almost 90%.

The engineering center is called upon to unite the innovative potential of the national economies of the Eurasian Economic Union and to determine the development of solutions for the modernization and optimization of the industry, increasing the effectiveness of existing and initiating the newest productions, intensifying industrial cooperation and implementing import substitution policies.

Therefore, the key objectives of the Center's operation are the growth in the specific growth of high-tech products in the aggregate production value of up to 30%, as well as investments in machine tools and border areas, improvement of human resources and increasing the utilization of existing and emerging machine-building enterprises.

In addition, the urgent task for all countries participating in the Eurasian Economic Union is the restoration of human resources in scientific and innovative and productive capacities, which requires large financial expenditures and intellectual efforts. Therefore, as a reasonable solution to this state of affairs, mobilization and the most effective joint application of available monetary resources are represented.

The majority of developing national economies, up to now, including the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, are now following a linear model of the innovation process. Therefore, close attention should be given to the creation of a system of substantial support of scientific personnel and the formation of the scientific potential of the countries of the Union.

The implementation of this task is achievable through the achievement of the relevant objectives:

- the formation of special conditions for the return of scientific personnel who have made a significant contribution to the results of scientific activity;
- the creation on the basis of educational organizations of training programs for managers in the field of innovation, including qualified personnel in the venture business;
- the increase in the level of wages of subjects of scientific subsectors of the countries of the Union. Formation of a system of effective promotion of scientific personnel, achieving significant success in research and development in priority areas;
- the formation of a base of young scientists as a tool for tracking the interests of scientific personnel, which will facilitate cooperation between scientists of the Union's economies engaged in research in one direction.

Thus, the creation and enhancement and integration of the innovative potential of the countries of the Union as a key factor in economic growth, security and ensuring the competitiveness of countries through the activities outlined above will determine the formation of an effective unified Eurasian innovation system based on modern knowledge. The innovative activities of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union will result in the development of technology platforms and innovative products, as well as the initiation of knowledge-intensive industries, which will facilitate the convergence of subjects of the scientific and high-tech subsectors of the Union's economies, the formation and growth of scientific, technical, personnel scientific and innovative - production potentials. The creation of a single engineering center for machine tool construction will determine the improvement of border innovation spheres, the acceleration of production cooperation, and the development of human resources. In addition, the formation of a single Eurasian digital space will determine the most effective interaction of national entities of the real and financial sectors of the Union through the use of organizational innovations.

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