ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА В РОССИИ: ГЛАВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

INNOVATE ECONOMY IN RUSSIA: MAIN PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Аннотация

Мы живём во время быстрого технологического прогресса и резких перемен. Сравните свою жизнь 10 лет назад и сейчас – появилось большое количество новых технологий, кардинально меняющих нашу жизнь. Из года в год, вместе с новым айфоном, разрабатывается и выходит в свет огромное количество инновационных новинок, которые влияют на жизни миллиардов людей. Каждому государству важно не отставать в научно-экономической гонке, чтобы поддерживать конкурентную способность на мировой арене. В этой статье мы рассмотрим на каком уровне находится российская инновационная экономика, что мешает ей развиваться и какие у неё есть перспективы.

Annotation

We live in a time of rapid technological progress and dramatic change. Compare your life 10 years ago and now – there are many new technologies that are radically changing our lives. From year to year, along with the new iPhone, a huge number of innovative new products are developed and published, which affect the lives of billions of people. It is important for each state to keep up in the scientific and economic race in order to maintain its competitive ability on the world stage. In this article, we will look at the level of the Russian innovation economy, what prevents it from developing and what prospects it has.

Ключевые слова: инновации, инновационная экономика России, проблемы инновационной экономики России, перспективы инновационной экономики России, Научно-исследовательские и опытно-конструкторские работы (НИОКР).

Keywords: innovations, innovative economy of Russia, problems of innovative economy of Russia, prospects of innovative economy of Russia, Research and development work (R & D).

The countries were divided into categories: first world countries, second world countries, third world countries. The countries of the first world can be described as post-industrial countries, and the countries with the information economy can be called differently. These include the United States, Switzerland, Germany, England, and the other vast majority of European countries. All of them share a high standard of living, which shows a high value of GDP per capita (For example, Switzerland – $ 72,874 per person, the United States – $ 63,216 per person, Norway – $ 65,800 per person). But how did they reach such high values? The very name of the information economy hides the answer to this question. It's all about information, namely the countries' approach to obtaining it. Any new information leads to innovation, if it is used correctly. Innovations attract investment, often it can be quite large amounts of investors from other countries. If innovative technologies are properly implemented and put into operation, they justify the investment, thereby expanding the economy of this country. Yes, attracting foreign capital alone is already worth something, it significantly increases GDP.

But this is abroad, back to Russia. Our country on this scale (countries 1,2,3 of the world) belongs more to the country of the second world. What determines this? About the first world countries, we said that they have a post-industrial (information) economy, about our country, we can say that we still have an industrial economy. This is supported by the fact that 40% of our GDP is oil production and refining. And this is only oil, we still produce a lot of resources, the total percentage is much higher. Of course, we can not say that our economy is fully industrial, and that we are far behind. We have innovative companies, we have a more or less developed service sector, but at the same time our economy is still resource-rich. On average, from 2011 to the present day, the cost of research and development work was only 1% of the total GDP of Russia.

The main trends in innovative development of the Russian economy are related to the dilemma of transition from the old technological order to the new one, with the change in the poles of impact on innovation activity (from the formation of the volume and structure of supply to the formation of demand for innovation on the part of interested groups), as well as with the increasing role of innovation as a socio-economic and socio-cultural phenomenon. The change in trends is primarily due to the aggravation of the problem of competitiveness of the Russian economy, which is based on the economy's insensitivity to innovation. This situation is caused by a complex of reasons, among which there are:

- the absence of a critical mass and the lack of innovators of all types, providing impulses for development "from below", as well as strategic players involved in the creation and implementation of radical innovations that ensure the global competitiveness of the economy;
- non-compliance of the personnel training system with the needs of the economy, the scanty scale of the corps of innovative entrepreneurs and professional managers in the field of science and innovation;
- fragmentation and incompleteness of the innovation cycle (in particular, the weakness of the institute of innovative market intermediaries, the

underdevelopment of network communications, industry and regional innovation clusters);

- short horizon of strategic planning: for business, it usually does not exceed 3-5 years; in the public sector of science, due to the strict framework of the budget process, it is 1-3 years;
- weakness (or even complete absence in some sectors) of large-scale sources of research and development funding outside the budget;
- insufficient productivity of science (in recent years, even fundamental science) and, as a result, the inability of scientific organizations and universities to offer businesses on a mass scale their own economically viable and technologically competitive developments ready for practical use, to ensure their completion and support at the stage of implementation and development of production. In this situation, technological borrowing becomes the main share of innovative products, condemning the economy to a model of catch-up development.

Russia has an unrealized potential, which would be enough to reach the level of the first world countries. It follows that the main problems are the factors that hinder the development of this potential.

Main problems

1. The irremovability of power. The main political and economic decisions in Russia have long been influenced by the same people. They no longer have the fire in their eyes for the change that innovation requires. The seat in the chair is already occupied and to maintain it, you do not need to constantly face the competitive struggle that is the engine of progress (which is confirmed even by the basic laws of economics). I think this is the main problem from which all the others follow. Such are the Russian realities.

2. High armament costs. It is no secret that the Russian authorities spend a huge part of the budget on weapons. Yes, it gives the development of innovations in the field of military activity, but this was relevant last time in the 20th century, when there was an arms race. Now there are no open enemies, therefore there is no urgent need for

strong weapons, it would be worth leaving it at a normal level, and even better at a reduced level, because this money can now be spent on the development of other, really lagging sectors of the Russian economy. Another major problem with spending on weapons is that they are not renewable investments. Only other countries can earn money from the army and weapons, if they supply weapons. The army does not create any consumption, except that salaries are given to the military. From an economic point of view, this is simply draining the budget into missiles and tanks.

3. Resource convenience. Russia has repeatedly sat on the oil needle and lost money on it. Returning to the fact that 40% of our GDP is oil production, processing and export, we can say that oil is the basis of the Russian economy. As long as it is there, as long as it is sold, why do anything. Because of this, they do not invest much in the development of innovations in other areas of the economy.

4. Brain drain abroad. In our country, scientists have very low salaries, with very few exceptions. The smartest people are attracted to work abroad, where they provide much better conditions. Consequently, talents go abroad, and in Russia there is practically no one to make innovative discoveries.

Prospects for the development of the innovative economy of Russia

1. Increase the share of the Russian Federation in the global markets of high-tech goods and services to 10.0% in various sectors of the economy by 2025.
2. Increase in the export rate of Russian high-tech goods.
3. Increase in gross value added in the technology sector.
4. Increase in innovative products used in the production of domestic goods and services.
5. Training and provision of jobs for the training of highly qualified specialists.

Summing up, we can say that Russia is able to reach a new level of development, because it currently has a sufficient amount of all the necessary resources. The main question remains only in the proper distribution and management of these resources.

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