

ABSTRACTS

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RESOURCES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Progressive model of Russia's economic development is a model of neoindustrialization organically related to the innovation process. It is subordinated to the achievement of qualitatively new final results. However, sectorial, reproductive and resource components of economic development model are not adequate to this purpose. The advantages of state regulation of the reproduction process were lost. The primary component dominates in GDP. The role of production of the new generation technology underestimated. Energy export proceeds are reserved and directed to the risk hedging; including connected with miscounts, and also for investments in foreign financial assets, is insufficiently invested in the national economy. To overcome these deformations following measures are proposed.

First of all, the radical improvement of the budgetary financing of national economy, overcoming the lag of budgetary expenditures growth from GDP growth. On the basis of the budgetary support, in particular, it is necessary to restore scales of domestic production of the high-quality cement.

Secondly, the increase in investments into economy on the basis of a ban on the use of the income from energy exports as a foreign financial asset. It is necessary to impose a ban on «offshorization» of the financial flows that will be a factor of capacity building of the competitive sectors, including sectors of the military industrial complex with orders over 40 bln. doll, sectors of the food complex and others, using reproduced resources.

Thirdly, the restoration of systems of targeted training, unemployment reduction, stimulation of innovations. In the country the role of two-sector economic model is underestimated (state orders to the public sector companies are supplemented with work of the private sector on the free market). In China both sectors are strengthened simultaneously. In Russia the public sector is extremely weakened by criminal privatization, and private sector is strangled by taxes.

Fourthly, the adoption of law about carrying out experiments in economy with the organization of monitoring and analysis of results that demands the political will.