

Features of State Regulation of the Economy in Terms of Its Transition to Innovative Way of Development

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Abstract

The article discusses the main directions of state regulation of the economy and one of the most important its components - innovative activity. We justify the need for state regulation, analysis of models and mechanisms for the construction of national innovation policy, facilities and areas of scientific and technological development of the country. We give guidelines to improve the mechanisms of state regulation of innovative activity, tools for implementation and evaluation of its effectiveness.

Keywords: government regulation of the economy, innovation, innovative policy, innovative processes

1. Introduction

Increase state intervention in the economy is objectively necessary for the modern Russian realities, in an environment where more and more the first signs of recession are clearly seen. The main argument in favor of the state regulation is the need to bring in the economic development the elements of order, as the classic market regulation under these conditions does not work anymore.

If any areas are not to be regulated by the state, they will be regulated by element, criminals, or oligarchy. This was vividly demonstrated in the Russian economy in the 90-ies of the last century. Now, however, market regulation can be discussed only abstracting from the existing practice, because such regulation is almost impossible to be imagined in a pure form. Market is unable to balance and counterpoise the total demand and supply. It is inclined to monopolize of the spheres of social production. Therefore, the society insures itself by opposing the monopolization of markets by state regulation of their manifestations.

In the process of economic evolution the scientific and technological progress and innovation development increasingly acts as one of the main areas of government regulation. This aspect in the Russian economic has been given and continues to be focused very little attention.

The share of knowledge, materialized in the form of equipment and technology in the advanced countries with developed market economies (USA, Germany, Japan, etc.) is up to 70% of GDP growth. Innovation sphere determines the ability of the state to provide high competitiveness of the economy and use systemic factors of its growth. Therefore, many countries for the past few decades have been taking a wide range of measures of governmental regulation of the innovation vector of development.

In the Russian Federation, the innovative component for a long time was not included in the strategic plans and priorities of the state, and the problem of the formation of the innovation system was not sufficiently solved. This determined the need to rethink the value of innovation and innovative development of the country's economy.

From the history of world civilization we can distinguish the existence of 5 technological structures, with the last 3 of them fall at the XX century (Kirova IV, 2014). In the Russian Federation technological structure evolved in such a way, that the periods of formation, expansion and recession were extended in time and the only justification for such situation where the experienced wars, each of which threw the economy back. Currently,

the level of basic indicators in the Russian Federation, characterizing the structures, is 2-5 times lower than in the developed countries. And after the 90s the development of all technological structures - the third, fourth and fifth went down dramatically. Therefore, the main task of the state innovation policy now is to ensure the implementation of Russia's national interests through economic growth, national security, the nation's health, internal stability and reduction of social tension, foreign authority and influence (Afonasova, 2008).

The not entirely consistent reforms in the economy and society conducted in Russia since the beginning of the 90s of the twentieth century to the present time were mainly focused on the change of ownership, on the formation of market relations, which led to the weakening of the role of the state. Therefore, currently we need a thorough and accurate analysis of the conditions of transition to innovative way of economy development (Afonasova, 2010).

The rising, albeit insufficiently, competitiveness of the large national producers through the use of innovative technologies, the growing wave of technological reformations, the formation of domestic and world markets of compound and high-tech products and the increasing deficit of many traditional resources dictates the need for a state policy to activate the research and innovation activities.

2. Method

The study to identify the features of state regulation of the economy in terms of its transition to innovative way of development the authors used methods of posteriori knowledge. They served as means of collecting scientific facts, which were subjected to theoretical analysis. Theoretical analysis suggested the selection and consideration of individual parts, signs, features of state regulation of the economy. Certain facts were analyzed, they were classified and systematized. Their common regularities were identified. The analysis is accompanied by synthesis, which helped to penetrate in the essence of innovation and its impact on the country's economy as a whole.

The study also contains inductive and deductive methods. These logical methods make it possible to generalize the empirically and theoretically received data on the effects of innovative activity on the economic growth in Russia.

Theoretical methods were necessary to determine the problems to improve the mechanisms for encouraging innovative activity, to the formulation of the main hypotheses of work and to assess the facts gathered in this field. Theoretical methods have also been associated with the study of specialized literature.

The study of literature has made it possible to find out which parts and problems are already well studied in the field of state regulation of the innovative activity, on which scientific discussions are carried out, which of them is no longer relevant, and what problems are not solved yet.

3. Results

3.1 *The Main Objectives of Innovation and Innovative Development*

The development of productive forces, the efficient functioning of the economy, citizens' protectability from the unfavorable factors, the level and quality of the people's life and more is determined by the state of the country's science and technology policy and the level of its focus on the innovative way of development of the economy.

Innovations are the main component in the scientific and technical progress. Their quantity and quality may indicate the effectiveness of the country's science and technology policy (Lyasnikov et al., 2010).

Currently, in the main indicators characterizing innovation policy we can trace a very positive dynamics (see Table 1).

As it is well known, innovations are developed and implemented in the form of new technologies, products or solutions of informational, financial, economic, technological or other kinds (Igonina, 2014). They lead to positive externalities and therefore those who initially were not consumers of innovation receive some positive effects too. Upon getting a widespread, the innovation ceases to be itself and becomes a broad product or FMCG (Pogodina & Stanovova, 2014). An example is the network of Internet, the purpose of which was initially a higher reliability of information transfer. The product of 1957 was used by the Agency for Defense Advanced Research Projects USA (DARPA), but now, after almost half a century, more than a third of the world's population uses the Internet. The attitude and the importance of its use changed- it is difficult now to call this service innovation, as it becomes a subject of everyday consumption.

To get innovations, as final results of scientific and technical progress, we need a synchronous interaction of mutually conditioned processes, ensuring their achievement or implementation of innovative activity (Sandu et al., 2014).

Table 1. Key indicators of innovative activity of the Russian Federation (according to the Federal State Statistics Service)

| # | The indicator | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Innovative activity of the organizations (the proportion of organizations, implementing technological, organizational and marketing innovations in the reporting year, the total number of surveyed organizations), percent | 9,3 | 9,5 | 10,4 | 10,3 |
| 2 | the proportion of organizations, implementing technological innovations in the reporting year, in the total number of surveyed organizations), percent | 7,7 | 7,9 | 8,9 | 9,1 |
| 3 | Shipped goods of own production, works and services done on their own, billion. rubles | 20,711 | 25,794 | 33,407 | 35,944 |
| 4 | including innovative products, works and services, billion. rubles | 934,59 | 1243,7 | 2106,7 | 2872,2 |
| 5 | The proportion of innovative products, works and services in the total volume of shipped goods, done works, services, percent | 4,5 | 4,8 | 6,3 | 8,0 |
| 6 | Expenditure on technological innovations, bn. Rub.: | | | | |
| 7 | at current prices | 399,12 | 400,80 | 733,82 | 904,56 |
| 8 | in constant prices of the year 2000. | 114,99 | 101,12 | 160,29 | 182,12 |
| 9 | The proportion of costs of technological innovation in the total volume of shipped goods, done works, services, percent | 1,9 | 1,6 | 2,2 | 2,5 |
| 10 | The proportion of organizations, implementing organizational innovations in the reporting year, in the total number of surveyed organizations), percent | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,0 |
| 11 | The proportion of organizations, implementing marketing innovations in the reporting year, in the total number of surveyed organizations), percent | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 1,9 |
| 12 | The proportion of organizations, implementing ecological innovations in the reporting year, in the total number of surveyed organizations), percent | 1,5 | 4,7 | 5,7 | 2,7 |

Taking into account the importance of innovative processes for the development of the economy (Drucker, 1981), the State, as a subject of management, responsible for the conduct of the country's science and technology policy is also developing measures to implement a single innovation policy in the country (Kenzhebayeva and Turchekenova). In particular, in recent years, the following laws were passed in Russia: Federal Law of the Russian Federation of September 28, 2010 # 244-FZ "On the innovation center" Skolkovo ", " The Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 31, 1999 # 1460 "On the complex of measures for the development and state support of small enterprises in the sphere of material production and promote their innovative activity. Also the following laws were reviewed and revised; the Federal Law of August 23, 1996 # 127-FZ "On Science and State Science and Technology Policy" and the RF Government Decree of December 31, 1999 # 1460 "On the complex of measures for the development and state support of small enterprises in the sphere of material production and the promotion of their innovative activity.»

These laws and their supplements will provide:

- improving the quality of the population's life;
- strengthening the defense and security of the country;
- development of fundamental science, education and culture;
- achieving economic growth in individual industries.

Further objectives of the innovation policy is to increase the effectiveness of state-private partnerships, to attract domestic and foreign investment in the knowledge-intensive high-tech sectors of the economy, to create a competitive environment in the field of innovative activity, intellectual property protection.

Introduction of new technologies and innovation, the commercialization of researches and developments is possible only in the presence of a developed innovation infrastructure, which includes industrial parks and technology towns, innovation and technology centers, business incubators, as well as other centers for collective use of scientific developments (Mingaleva & Mirskikh, 2014).

The objects of innovative infrastructure must be created to provide innovative breakthrough (Sandu and Troshin, 2010). The example is as a rule, in fundamentally new fields of activity in the regions with high scientific and technical potential. So, in 2010, in the Moscow region a modern scientific and technological innovation complex in the development and commercialization of new technologies "Skolkovo" was established. For the companies operating in it, which work in the priority sectors of economic modernization, they created special economic conditions.

In connection with the task of transferring the economy to an innovative way of development the state cannot ignore the regulation of the innovative activity (Dudin et al., 2014). So, the key objective of the Government of the Russian Federation, according to the authors, should be harmonization of state and market regulation mechanisms, to ensure the realization of that task.

At the same time we should proceed from the fact that government regulation of innovation activities is carried out in two forms. In the direct form, there is a direct intervention in the scientific and technical processes. Due to this long-term problems are solved on priority directions of science and technology development (Kirov, 2010). Indirect forms of regulation are presented in the form of tax remissions, loans and amortized deduction, as well as instruments of export-import policy.

For commercial structures, tax remissions in the production of innovative products are the most important. Therefore, the state must maintain general and floating system of tax collection in the innovative activity. Thus, in the presence of high risks and long-term capital investments, investors will leave the economic sector, associated with innovations, thereby worsening the structure of the reproduction of the main capital, and reducing the motivations of commercial activities in the socio-economic development of the country as a whole (Menshikov & Levitsky, 2013).

The activation of the activities of the government agencies in supporting the entrepreneurship in innovative initiatives, according to the authors, can be evaluated on the following parameters:

- the share of inner expenditure on research and development in the GDP;
- The share of enterprises engaged in innovation activities;
- the share of innovative products in total sales in the domestic and international markets;
- balance of exports and imports of technologies and innovations.

Thus, it can be noted that the strategic goal of state regulation of innovative activity is the formation of an appropriate structure of the national economic system, and the innovation policy is the foundation of a strategic transition to an innovation economy and an essential tool for the implementation of its policy on a national scale.

a. The current state of science and technology policy in Russia

According to the calculations produced in the RAS (Davydov, 2009), produced on the basis of "neural" network «NeuroSolutions» and forecasting methodology of innovative development, the probability of Russia's entry into the group of countries who are the leaders in innovative development is not great. Despite the fact that in the calculation of indices of innovative development, we take quite heterogeneous indicators as a basis, the actual results of the studies falls into a single confidence interval. Russia is not currently among the top ten countries for the development of scientific and technical progress (see. Tables 2 and 3) as it was prior to the 90s. This is confirmed by historical facts (all major technological breakthroughs were made only with great effort and human sacrifice) and climatic (the presence of minerals, genetics, population, etc.) and social factors. In this context, traditionally we marked underestimation of education and science, except the cases of the arms race and the threat of war of more highly developed countries.

Table 2. Indices of the innovation potential of Russia in 2009 (Davydov, 2009)

| Name of Index | Rank of RF | Number of accounted countries |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Innovation Index WB | 41 | 145 |
| Innovation Capacity Index | 49 | 130 |
| Innovation Index WEF | 73 | 133 |
| Innovation Index WB | 41 | 145 |

Using the indices of innovative potential we can get the characteristics of national innovation systems. World leaders at the moment are such countries as the United States, Japan, Germany, Singapore, Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Netherlands, South Korea, Canada, United Kingdom. Russia occupies a very modest place for

several reasons. The main limiting factors of innovative development are acts of corruption, inadequate crafted mechanism to support the innovative activities of the government, under-funding of science and R & D, the low efficiency of the educational and scientific infrastructure.

Table 3. Russia in the ranking in value of some indexes of technological innovation capacity * (Davydov, 2009)

| Name of Index | Rank of RF |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| ArCo | 28 |
| Global Summary Innovation Index | 23 |
| Knowledge Index | 35 |
| Technological Activity Index | 23 |
| Technological Advance Index | 31 |
| Technological Innovation Index | 41 |
| Technological Readiness Index | 44 |
| Technology Index | 44 |

* Rating based on the data of 45 countries in 2009

Of course, the production and consumption of knowledge is the foundation of development of the society. The state must ensure the stability of this process; generate mechanisms for innovation and technological development.

During the years of the planned economy, advanced research and development for some fields of knowledge had been received in Russia. The state strongly stimulated science. The work of scientists was one of the most prestigious, budget expenditure on scientific research has quite a large share of the budget, and the results of research activities were in demand abroad. Thus, after 90 years a huge backlog has remained in the country.

The proportion of innovative products, works and services in the total volume of shipped goods, done works and services in 2012 was 8%, and intellectual property is valued at more than \$ 400 billion. Rubles (official site of Federal State Statistics Service). However, despite the positive values of the growth of some indicators, characterizing innovation activity, there are deep-seated problems of scientific and technical sphere.

In 2013, in Russia there are 109 330 scientists, which is less than 5% of the total number in the world, or about 40% of the level of the 1990s. Their number corresponds to the level thirty-five years ago, and remains almost constant. Most of the scientists, consistently in recent years, are of the older generation. Thus, in RAS there is a deficit in two generations of young scientists that is not conducive to the growth of scientific innovation potential of the country. While in the Soviet Union this doubling indicator of the number of scientists was one of the biggest in the world and in 50-70 years of the last century it was 7 years, whereas in the USA it was 10 years and in Europe - 15 years. The renewal of personnel was given a particular importance. Young scientists and applicants were strongly encouraged to research activities. Now in the country among graduate students there is allow motivation for the thesis defense. According to data for 2013, from 34,733 post-graduates only 8979 received graduate degree, i.e. every third or fourth, but there is no statistics on the number of those who continued research activities after graduation. Therefore, the process of rejuvenation of personnel is very slow. Among young scientists, every third one is a male, less than 1% are PhDs and despite the increase in the number of young people in the country, their share in the overall structure of scientists has just reduced.

The prestige of the profession of a scientist does not fade over the years, but the low wages, the minimum social guarantees force scientific manpower to leave Russia. According to different estimates for the period from the 90s to the present days, from 30 to 500 thousand scientists have emigrated from the country. Among those leaving physics, mathematics, computer scientists, biologists at the age of 30-45 years - 75%, up to 30 years - 12.5 and older than 45 years - 12.5. The problem remains the lack of social status of science, technology and innovators in Russian society, the lack of development of the so-called "creative class".

Some way out of this situation would be to create the conditions to attract foreign scientists in Russia. Such efforts have been made, but on the scale of only one, patronized by the Government of the Russian Federation, the innovation center "Skolkovo" created about 5 years ago in the Moscow region. In addition to high salary, comparable to the level of payment in the world's leading research centers, the organization has received a number of state preferences in the form of exempting from the obligations of the taxpayer from income tax, simplifying the tax and accounting, payment of the fee, property tax and land tax. In addition, for the "Skolkovo" simplified the procedure for issuing work permits to a foreign scientist, issuing an invitation to enter the Russian

Federation, the issuance or extension of a visa to a foreign scientist. All these measures have not resulted in any people wishing to work in Russia. Unfortunately, the Russian statistics do not take into account the extent of migration of foreign scientists from Russia. But according to some sources it can be carried out just a few of the dozens of scientists, mainly from the former compatriots.

Strengthening counterbalance between the humanities and Sciences in favor of the first decreases the amount of developments of physicists, chemists, mathematicians and biologists. A number of works in economic, political and social sciences are very stereotyped and limited by standard tools and mechanisms to improve the efficiency of managing entities. Although scientific developments of scientists of the exact sciences are rather not new and are articles of consumption of reserved scientific research of the Soviet era.

Material and technical base of scientific institutions hopelessly becomes antiquated. The pace of its updates does not keep with the growth of scientific knowledge, and new equipment had not been not purchased for a long time. The volumes of researches, despite the well-established growth in recent years, remain low in international comparison. So the Russian Federation in the back of the global market of high-tech products and technologies is less than 1%, while the United States is about 30%, Japan is about 25%, and Germany - 10%.

In the Russian Federal there is a Federal law from April 7, 1999 # 70-FZ "On the status of the science city of Russian Federation." According to this regulation the status of a science city can be given to urban districts, which have a high scientific and technical potential, with a city-forming scientific-industrial complex and it should meet the following requirements:

1) The number of employees in the organization of the scientific-industrial complex is not less than 15% of the total employees, working in the territory of this urban district;

2) the amount of scientific and technical products, corresponds with the priority areas of science, technology and technique development in the Russian Federation, in terms of value is not less than 50 per cent of total amount of products of all managing subjects, within the territory of this urban district, or the value of the main industrial funds of the complex, practically used in the production of scientific and technical products, is not less than 50% of the value of the practically used basic industrial funds of all managing subjects, within the urban district, except city serving sphere.

The main objective of the support of science cities is to promote the processes of bringing scientific developments to the market, their commercialization. As a rule, on their territories there are large state-owned enterprises, with many laboratories and research centers.

In the Russian Federation in 2014, there are 9 science cities. Most of them are located in Moscow region. The amount of financial support to Science Cities, presented in the form of inters budgetary transfers decreased, due to a decrease in their total number. So, in 2012, in municipalities of GO Zhukovsky, GO Troitsk, and in 2013 of GO Protvino, GO Chernogolovka the status of science city of the Russian Federation was removed from them.

Currently there is a legislated norm on the funding of R & D of civilian use. Disbursement is done from the federal budget, and it should not be less than 4% of its expenditure part. With the stabilization of the economy to the level which is characteristic for the highly developed countries, the standard can be increased. These funds provide the financing of the Russian Academy of Sciences and two branch academies, state research centers and organizations, working in priority areas of science and techniques, state universities, scientific libraries and information centers. Along with the state budget, financing is also carried out at the expense of extra-budgetary funds, such as funds to assist the development of small enterprises in scientific and technical sphere. There is an increase in the number of foreign sources of funding, which according to various estimates range from 5-10% of their total number.

In order to hold Russia on the way of sustainable innovative growth, we need to align a concept of long-term socio-economic development, which is based on a set of measures, to ensuring the progressive structural and technological changes in the Russian economy. The core of this concept should be electronic industry, information technologies, telecommunications, robotics, etc. In the near future we should see mastering of the sixth technological structure, and the concept should be expanded by nanoelectronics, space technology, information and telecommunication technologies, and others.

If Russia will not undergo a final transition to the fifth technological structure, and eventually to the sixth, it threatens to decelerate the economic growth, to reduce competitiveness of domestic products in both domestic and foreign markets, as well as the inadequacy of the correlation of production and consumption strictures. The main difficulty of this transition is the high proportion of independence of economic subjects, who are not willing to invest in high-risk projects of long payback and adaptation periods of production to the dynamics of

the market conditions of consumption. It is necessary to curtail the old technologies, to transfer and release the available resources for the production of new technological structures, to change the production for new areas of the economics. To do this, we should provide mechanisms for the creation and diffusion of innovations, for the concentration of resources on priority areas of scientific and technological progress, for the formation of effective research and production structures.

b. The main directions of building an effective policy of state regulation of innovative activity

The main directions of building effective innovation activities can be summarized as follows.

1. Stimulation of innovative activity

The state must ensure the conditions for an active policy in the field of innovations, their distribution and diffusion. Solving the problem of stimulating the development and bringing the existing innovations to state of their commercialization and constructing optimal mechanisms for their distribution, will significantly increase the share of innovative products. We need to encourage industries and companies which supply the market with fundamentally new and upgraded products (services) with improved consumer and operational characteristics, which allow to expand their positions in the existing product markets and to earn new (Pogodina and Medvedeva, 2013). Taking into account the high costs of the military-industrial complex, the Russian Federation should focus on dual-use technologies that are usually developed, usually at the expense of budget funds. There are still gaps in the domestic legislation, in terms of the expansion of the facilities of the transmission of closed developments in the sphere of civil production. We need inventory of the objects of intellectual property, and give the privileges to the managing subjects. The problem may also be the issue of justice in redistribution of these privileges. The government has repeatedly presented itself as not effective manager, but commercial entities while getting these privileges, can use them to the prejudice of the interests of the state, and at the center will be the issue about the maximum commercial return of these privileges.

2. Optimal diversification.

In large high-tech industries there is a high specialization in production. In a number of enterprises in the space sector, military-industrial complex and other profile products in the total output is 80-90%. International experience shows the need to reduce this indicator to 20-40%. For enterprises that appeared in the Soviet Union is difficult to adapt to the demand limitations of the market economy. Therefore, for their organic existence we need diversification of products. Exogenous factors (contractual obligations, sanctions, etc.) reactively undermine the economic position of production of narrow specialization. The state, which usually provides financing of high-tech enterprises, is also interested in the unification and standardization of dual-use developments that are realized in parallel.

The regulatory function of the state can be shown in an enhanced growth of the high-tech sectors of economics (Kopylova, 2011). Funds to support them can be obtained by accumulating of a certain part of the costs from exporting materials and energy resources. This tool will generate some financial base for the implementation of technological breakthroughs in advanced technology sectors.

3. Preferential taxation and crediting.

Economic stimuli to support innovative activity are the most attractive for managing subjects (Dzhamaidina & Sidorov, 2012). It is reasonable thing is a partial exemption of a number of costs associated with an investment in its own technological development from the tax base (Menshikova, 2012). Small and large enterprises can be given benefits or can be fully released from profit tax, buyers and consumers of high technology products should be given targeted investment credits, on the terms of their return from the income. The received tax income into the budgets of subjects and federal budget should be partially consolidated in special funds of certain industries and activities.

4. Budget subsidies.

Targeted budget subsidies can be an effective tool to support companies that perform advanced development and production of high-tech products.

5. Customs preferences.

Protectionist policy creates conditions for the protection of the domestic market of high-tech products from foreign occupation, and allows to fill it with goods produced in Russia. At first, this may be the production of electronics and mechanical engineering in the prospective future.

6. Norm of amortization deductions.

For enterprises of high-tech sectors of the economy we can allow the use of non-linear methods of amortization accruals, which will allow to write off high-cost equipment before the end of its life, due to moral depreciation or a regulate deadline of the project.

7. Normative-legal regulation and licensing of innovative activity.

State knowledge-intensive enterprises face a number of difficulties, associated with a fault in the domestic legal base. Among these shortcomings we can list the following. Firstly, the payment of taxes is tied to the calendar tax periods and is not related to the timing of payments within the frameworks of the state order. It is necessary to provide postponements of tax payments in case of a delay in payment of the performed work. Secondly, the law must fix the guidelines of the periods of useful application for selected groups of high-tech active BPA and mechanisms for their implementation in the case of redundancy in the enterprise. The third condition is improving the existing regulations of bankruptcy procedures, which do not take into account the value of some high-tech enterprises and can disrupt the chain of their technological cooperation. For all property kinds of enterprises we need both full and partial granting of privileges to the results of R & D, performance within the frameworks of government contracts or any programs, as well as the rights to use the received results of dual or civilian purpose. Foreign experience indicates the need for the creation of joint stock companies with the participation of technology licenses suppliers. It is also possible to transfer the licenses for the use of know-how in debt under the terms of the subsequent reimbursement.

All of the above said must be supported by the organization of a networking of technological licensing and technological competitiveness of Russian and stimulating the economic growth of innovation, promotional and informational centers, which would promote the diffusion of innovations and the spreading of scientific and technical developments in the sphere of practical application, and acted as mediators for the mastering of innovations in other sectors of economy. Public authorities need to revise regulations in the field of financial instruments to attract investment in innovative activities (leasing, venture financing, etc.).

8. Widening the sphere of using the results of the defense-oriented researches.

The R & D DIC requires a selection of technologies, with dual-use, their further refinement and implementation in the civil sphere of multi-purpose use.

The proposed activities should focus on priority areas of NTP, to create a favorable climate of doing innovations, investment in the economy and contribute to make order in the sphere of protecting the privileges of intellectual property.

4. Discussion

The study to identify the features of state regulation of the economy in terms of its transition to innovative way of development is based on methods of posteriori knowledge. As a result of collecting and analyzing of information about the impact of innovations on the economic growth, we were able to confirm the hypothesis about the need for state regulation of these processes. A high reliability of the received results is based on the writings of the following scientists Sandhu I.S., Menshikova M. A., Afonasova M. A., P. Drucker, M. D. Dzhamaldinova et al. A distinctive feature of this research is the consideration of the specific of Russian enterprises, as well as the regulatory legal regulation of scientific and technical sphere. Theoretical analysis suggested the selection and consideration of individual parts, signs, features of this regulation. We define the role and influence of enterprises of military-industrial complex on the increase of the amount of innovations of civil sphere. The paper describes the main factors that hinder the development of science and scientific progress. We provide conclusions about the threats of external expansion to the domestic markets, with the absence of mechanisms of policy stabilization in the field of innovation. The reliability of the received results is confirmed by the data of official statistical agencies of the country, located on the site of the State Committee of Statistics.

5. Conclusion

The suggested measures of state regulation of innovative activity should lead to positive results in terms of increasing the innovation activity in the economy. The updated indicators of activization of the activities of the government agencies in supporting the entrepreneurship in innovative initiatives, can help to evaluate the effectiveness of state regulation in this field.

1. Innovations lead to positive externalities, which are also subject to state regulation.
2. Government agencies do not pay enough attention to the development of science. It is necessary to revise the instruments of supporting national science.
3. The key objective of the Government of the Russian Federation should be harmonization of state and market regulation mechanisms, to ensure the transition of the economy to an innovative way of development.
4. For commercial structures, which do innovative activities, tax remissions are the most important. Therefore, the state must maintain general and floating system of tax collection in the innovative activity.

5. The proposed activities of forming an effective policy of state regulation of innovative activity, should focus on priority areas of NTP, should create a favorable climate of doing innovations, investment in the economy and contribute to make order in the sphere of protecting the privileges of intellectual property.

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