



Instruments of State Regulation of Innovative Activity in the Russian Federation

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ABSTRACT

Innovative policy of the state - it is the socio-economic policy. It reflects the investment activity in the state, which reflects the direction, goals, forms of state authority in the field of science and technology. The financial growth of the state is based on a combination of extensive and intensive factors. Under extensive factors mean weight gain used in the production of resources under intensive factors - an increase in resources and performance properties of their use. In modern times, the ability to finance growth through involvement in the turnover of new resources are extremely limited. As a consequence become crucial intense moments. A decisive impact on the macro-economic characteristics have innovation. They affect the social strength, on the environment, on the intensity of international technical cooperation, the degree of public safety and the competitiveness of the national economy in the world economy. Currently, the innovation process determines the chances of becoming a state. Innovative activity is characterized by complexity and high risk. To initiate innovation is insufficient availability of internal incentives and capabilities. Here, a decisive driving force can be external stimuli and in particular state aid.

Keywords: Economic Policy, Innovation, Government Regulation

JEL Classifications: O30, G28, K20

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of work is to carry out theoretical research and analysis of state regulation of innovative activity in the Russian Federation. Development designated objectives involves the following issues: Theoretical study of the concept and essence of the state innovation policy; study the main purposes of state support of innovation; study of the need for state regulation of innovative processes; study of the structure and functions of state regulation of innovative activity in the Russian Federation; analysis of the problems of development of innovative activity of the Russian Federation; analysis of the state of innovation (Abrahams and Mingyuan, 2008).

The study is based on the principles of systemic-functional approach developed by domestic and foreign scientists. In

justifying the theoretical and methodological propositions and conclusions used general scientific logic techniques and methods of research: Comparative, structural and functional analysis and synthesis. Information and empirical basis of research, ensures the representativeness of the primary data, the accuracy, reliability and validity of the conclusions made official materials of federal and regional authorities Federal State Statistics Service.

2. MAIN PART

Innovations are considered an important means of ensuring the competitiveness of products and to ensure stability of the company's success in the market. For this reason, innovation management work is considered an important part of the special areas of strategic management.

The strategy of innovative work of the enterprise applied to scientific and technical progress (STP), to use the results to ensure the competitiveness of products and enterprises to achieve production performance. This is achieved by the detailed design goals of innovation activity on the basis of the company's strategic programs (Akmaeva, 2012).

By innovation include:

- Unknown buyer benefits (new products and services);
- Unknown product or service;
- Development of new materials and components;
- Obtain a new source of raw materials and energy;
- Organizational innovation (development of new markets, obtaining new forms of financing, and others).

Under the innovation is accepted to understand a particular object or procedures embedded in the establishment of the results of the scientific study of the done or made the discovery, qualitatively different from the previous analog. Innovation is characterized by fresh consumer product features the highest level of technology, or offer compared to the previous product.

The concept of "innovation" is used for all innovations, both in production and in the organizational, economic, scientific, research, educational and other spheres of activity of the enterprise. Innovation can be divided into two main types: Technical and organizational.

The technical innovations include: New products, new technology or new proposals. Technical innovations can also be classified according to their R&D intensity, the sum of capital expenditures for the payback period and their impact on the development of a particular company or industry. In this case, they can organize as a basic and applied innovations, innovations for the advancement of products, technologies or the modification proposals and innovations. Often the success of the company is focused cumulative effect produced by the introduction of a new product, new technology and new proposals. A more radical impact on the success of the enterprise and the economy in general are basic innovations associated with the development of STP.

Organizational innovation pays off, as a rule, more technical, and therefore, also have important implications for the success of the enterprise (Balabanov, 2011).

These include: Innovation in the manufacture of the company, new ways of marketing, financial innovation, new management methods, structural innovations, innovations pertaining to changing competitive data and market segmentation, and other innovations.

Innovative process covers the cycle from idea to its implementation, and includes:

- Exploratory research study aimed at researching new processes, systems and devices, new treatments and methods for manufacturing objects of technology, new forms and methods of organization of production;

- Technologies for new forms and methods of organization of manufacture, including developmental and technological developments;
- Establishment and conduct important tests of pre-commercial samples of new techniques, devices, machines.

A key objective of public policy is considered to be the transition of our country to the innovative way of development. On the basis of selected values, which are assigned as global trends, taking into account the formation of science and technology and available in the Russian advance in the scientific, technical and educational fields, and based on current market trends.

The target area of the national innovation system is considered to be a cost-educational system of social policy and the establishment of basic research (Benjamin and Delanote, 2015).

The main direction of the creation of innovative infrastructure to develop and implement industrial production, bold designs, nano-technologies in the Russian Federation are considered innovation centers, laboratories, research organizations and other companies that are not afraid to introduce scientific developments and technologies in the industry (Foundations of Social Science, 2016).

In Russia, it is considered the foundation of innovation centers, technology parks, incubators, small businesses and other structures one of the main directions of creation of innovation infrastructure that support the activities of high-tech innovative companies. In Russia, there are more than 150 service companies, 80 foreign companies, 40 engineering and science parks.

To create an alliance of innovative companies, the Union of Independent engineering firms, management plans Association and a number of other, united in the Russian Innovation Union, the Association of assistance to small innovative companies, technology centers, and "Techno polis Association" scientific technological parks and business incubators.

The main objective of the company's own data is put on the development and implementation of domestic and foreign markets products and technologies based on innovation.

The main directions of the state innovation policy are:

- Development of existing structural units of the Russian state innovation system and the creation of missing;
- Ministry of the Russian Federation are interested in the shortest possible time to implement structural units of the Russian state innovation sphere and not bringing unproductive manufacturing sector turned into a high-tech components of the production units;
- One of the most important tasks in the conduct of global business in Russia is a consolidation of all the structures and recreate harmony in the introduction of economic processes, tasks in the public - the innovative technology sphere;
- To bring Russia's economy to the world of business, to become economically independent and competitive power.

All scientific, innovative developments aimed at efficient and economic operation, capable of promoting economic progress of innovation, management of global business.

In support of the priorities of the technical-scientific field to set goals and objectives for the implementation of public-innovation sphere Russian Ministry of Industry Science implementing a set of measures for the development of innovative infrastructure.

The economic development of our country in the near future will depend on - the venture capital industry. Makes the laws, regulations, acts, which will be spelled out rules of interaction of pension funds, commercial banks, insurance companies as well as established rules of co-administration of the business. Venture capital institutions will be created for highly qualified specialists, and advising venture capital investors, thereby to secure their business (Fuertes et al., 2016).

Another major focus of innovation policy is to work with the most important innovative projects of national importance, designed to meet the challenges of capturing the various sectors of the national and international markets for high-tech products (Goncharenko and Arutyunov, 2013).

State value to innovative projects include:

- Conservation of natural resources, economical deliberate use in the production, thereby achieving a political, economic, financial, independence, security of our country;
- Improving the quality of life of the population, which include research and development of medicine and pharmacology, prosthetics (heart valves, artificial lenses, joint implants) and the development of innovative industry and displays them on the world market, the resulting cash grants from the state.

The Russian Federation has established since private and public sectors, before which set the global implementation of Task - competitive criterion science industry and it is an instrument of the state innovation policy.

Such projects must meet the criteria of the system, which does not apply to conventional projects financed from the state budget.

Such a system of criteria reflects the basic requirements such as:

- The extent of the impact of the project on the development of industry and economy,
- The commercial viability of the project,
- Organization of high-tech development, improving handling an industry.

The basis of the new Russian economy is the creation of large corporate structures working on the improvement of various industries.

The basic requirements and a list of innovative projects:

- Creation of new technologies, the production of fire-prevention materials industrial purposes;
- Creation of equipment and instruments for innovation;
- Creation of experimental seed plant genetic improving performance properties of the product;

- Creation of special facilities for the development of innovative over photomultiplier modules, infrared technology for the future of the Russian industry;
- Creation of improved qualities, properties, production of material for nanotechnology;
- Creation of cardboard and paper mills operating in the secondary raw materials (landfill waste) producing high-tech cardboard, wrapping paper without disturbing the vegetation, the water balance of our planet Earth;
- The development of high-gas-steam technical modules;
- The double increase of operational properties - Technology of the future material near future these methods will use all the production of the Russian Federation.

Today, given the state of the Russian economy innovation policy at the present stage it contributes to the development of scientific and technological potential and the formation of modern technological structures in the economy (Grinev, 2011; Kobersy et al., 2015).

- a. State support for innovation (Kozhukhar, 2011; Shkurkin et al., 2015; Timiryasov, 2012).

Regulatory level, innovation is determined by undertaking innovative policy of the state. They are connected to the three associations:

- Related to financing,
- Dissemination of technical knowledge,
- Competition.

The main element of the system of state support of innovation is - financing. To state support of innovation activity include the following forms:

- Financing occurring abroad on inventions and industrial standards, which are part of preparing for exporting products abroad;
- Funding for research and development activities, which are combined with innovative activity, financing of innovative programs and supplying the innovative activity of the enterprises;
- Investment funds creation and establishment of infrastructure subjects of innovative activity;
- The provision of subsidies for the implementation of individual innovation projects;
- Support for small and medium-sized businesses;
- Creation of municipal funds to support small businesses;
- Guarantee to domestic and foreign creditors and investors for the obligations of innovation;
- Organization of study managers, training and retraining of personnel for the implementation of innovative programs and development of innovation infrastructure;
- Provision of personnel activities;
- To support small and medium business (funds);
- Coordination of innovation activity in the regions;
- The establishment of the legal framework of innovation;
- Ratio of international relations.

- b. Forms and methods of state regulation in the field of innovation (Kozhukhar, 2011; Shkurkin et al., 2015; Timiryasov, 2012).

Table 1: Types and methods of state adjustment innovation

Types of regulation	Control methods
Organizational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral approval of the creators of innovations; • Assistance modernization; • Development of the integration process; • Development of international relations
Economic, financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of innovation proposals; • Extension demand for innovation; • Assistance competition in the field of innovative; • Development of business; • Providing employment of innovative sphere; • Development of leasing high-tech products investment in innovation, increase their efficiency; • Create a successful investment climate
Regulatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the rights and interests of the subjects of innovation activity; • Protection of the rights of ownership, use and innovation decisions; • Protection of industrial, intellectual property

The types of state regulation of innovation activities include: Organizational; financial; economic; regulations; legal. Brief description of which is presented in Table 1.

There are certain methods of the state in the field of innovation, which can include indirect; straight.

The ratio of their commonly defined by the economic situation, which is due in the country with this concept of state regulation.

Direct methods of state regulation of innovative activity are classified in two forms: Target-oriented; administrative and departmental.

Administrative departmental form is direct financing, carried out in accordance with special laws adopted for the purpose of a specific promotion of innovation.

Software innovations targeted form of municipal regulation involves financing contract last with the help of state programs to support innovation, including in small high-tech companies.

The system of direct methods of influence on the country of innovative process is an important place occupied by the events that promote co-operation of industrial companies in the field of innovation cooperation of institutions with industry. The second of these forms of cooperation due to demand, the creation of criteria for the interest of the industry in funding research and to bring modern scientific ideas to the stage of commercialization.

In this direction, the state innovation policy manifests its focus on cash novelty of industrial innovations that are often considered secondary in the implementation of the interests of industrial companies that solve industrial and commercial problems.

An important role in state regulation play indirect methods. Indirect methods used in the implementation of the state innovation policy, endowed with one hand, to encourage of innovative processes, and on the other - to create an appropriate (social, financial, psychological) environment for innovative work. It can be attributed to indirect methods: Tax incentives and rebates, credit privileges.

Tax credits and rebates are a manifestation:

- The tax deductibility of the portion of the profits of companies and organizations, which is directed to conduct promising of innovative development, the creation of scientific and technological potential;
- Excluding cash scientific organizations and institutions of the amount of taxable profits, complements the implementation of scientific and technical products and aimed at the acquisition of special equipment and original equipment;
- Reducing rates of value added tax, property and land for the scientific and technical organizations;
- Reduction over a specific period of tax benefits received by enterprises (firms) on the application of inventions and other innovations.

Effective under specific conditions may be such indirect measures of state regulation of innovation, such as credit facilities, i.e., loans to firms, joint-stock companies and enterprises - likely buyers of innovative research results, innovation.

Innovative management of innovation policy is considered to be the highest form of regulatory activity.

Such a policy is developed on the basis of the approval of the priority meaning innovation for modern social development.

Regulation of innovation activity takes place: In innovative projections; in innovative strategies; in innovative programs; in innovative projects;

The innovative outlook - this prediction the main characteristics of innovative activities. Innovative forecasts are considered an integral part of the monitoring of socio-economic formation of the Russian Federation, developed in accordance with Russian law. They built scripts and dissemination of basic innovations, socio-economic results of the practical application of new high-tech products and technologies.

Innovation Strategy - the definition of the priority areas of innovation work. The strategic value of the state innovation policy are reflected in the concept of socio-economic formation of the Russian Federation in the long term, the program of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in the medium term, are reported FSRF. In terms of Russian socio-economic development program for the medium term is expected the development of the Russian economy in the direction of the post-industrial way of knowledge economy based on innovation-oriented scenario. Functional state policy is based on a number of policy documents - strategies.

Among the main strategies include:

- Strategy in the formation of science and innovation in the field of information and communication technologies,
- Strategy of becoming the aviation industry,
- The development strategy of the military-industrial complex,
- Innovation project - a complex of interconnected documents, which anticipate the implementation of certain innovative work in a specific point of time. Project support of innovative activity - a plan for the formation of innovation infrastructure. The innovative program is an important program of related innovative projects and projects supporting innovation. State innovative program includes,
- Federal motivated of innovative programs on important basic innovations,
- Large of innovative plans,
- Federal program to support innovative works, development of innovation infrastructure.

Innovative plans are included in the state innovation program based on competitive selection, the role of which is performed on a voluntary basis. Participating in the competition innovative plans to be an integral state scientific-technical and environmental review, the subject of which is their novelty, socio-economic and ecological efficiency.

- c. Organs of state regulation of innovative activity in the Russian Federation (Kozhukhar, 2011; Shkurkin et al., 2015; Timiryasov, 2012).

The Russian government has formed an innovative process control system and includes: The highest city; municipal intermediate; regional state; lower state.

State innovation process management include: Organizational structure; analysis, processing and collection system for important information; decision-making mechanism of control over their implementation; placement and collection system employees.

To the subjects of the state innovation policy include: The central and regional authorities, businesses and public sector organizations; independent economic organization; open organization.

All questions about innovation policy are recorded in the presidential decree. Department of Science of Education participates in the preparation of these documents. When the President of the Russian Federation was developed by the Council for Science and Technology Policy - Advisory Organs.

The objectives for Science and Technology Policy Council include:

- Notification to the President of the Russian Federation on the operations, operating in the science and technology activities in the country and outside the country;
- Research and assistance in the establishment of STP;
- Research and development of the Russian President's plans, legal documents on scientific and technical issues;
- The development of services of interstate documents on scientific and technical activities;

- Participation and development of state documents on scientific and technological problems for the Russian President.

The right to initiate laws in the field of science, technology and innovation have the right to work, the State Duma and the Federation Council. The imperial commission of STP, is considered the main body of the ministries and departments activities in science and technology and innovation fields, which is headed by the Chairman of the Government. The central executive authority is considered to be the Ministry of education and science, which provides a practical implementation of the state and the STP in the field of science and education. Among the main tasks of the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and Science are:

- Education of scientific and technological forecasting;
- Selection and analysis of the development of technology, education and science;
- The study and use of cost-institutional order;
- The development of municipal technical-scientific processes and plans;
- Leadership training for the technical and scientific projects;
- Investment Research department of manuscripts of national importance;
- Development and the establishment of a suitable environment for research and of innovative sphere;
- Establishing appropriate systems of financial incentives and organizational structures;
- Organization criterion for the development of basic scientific studies;
- To ensure the formation of state policy in the field of international relations in the field of engineering science and education;

Ministry of finance and the establishment of industry of the Russian Federation determine the forms and methods of state influence on the economy:

- Creating state-of innovative policy;
- Developing value in the development of the economy of the state;
- Use of the main directions in the state-innovation and to stimulate sizes of innovative vigor;
- Developing public projects for motivating the formation of units of the economy;
- To solve economic and social issues.

The Ministry of Finance provides economic support of innovative policies and audit the use of funds.

The major objectives of the state innovation policy of the Russian Federation are:

- Creation of financial and organizational conditions for innovation;
- The efficiency of productivity and competitiveness of Russian producers of goods on the basis of the creation and dissemination of innovations;
- The development of commercial relations in innovation;
- Improvement of state support in the sphere of innovation;
- The efficiency of use of public funds aimed at the development in the innovation sphere;

- The expansion of the Russian Federation subjects in the performance of innovation;
- Support Russian innovative products on the international market for the development of export potential of the Russian Federation.

The main areas of innovation policy in the Russian Federation are:

- Functions for the creation and dissemination techniques, which lead to large changes in the technological base of the state;
- Activities for industry technical projects that require resources that are not under the power of individual organizations;
- Guarantee scientific and technical activities aimed at achieving the goals of the company;
- NTO direction associated with the financial activities of countries and international development work.

Results of the implementation of innovation policy are:

- The rise in labor productivity, capital productivity;
- Productive level of society as a result of improved consumer protection for the population in urban and rural type and overcoming technical upholding the state;
- The result of the high importance of the social orientation of NTO due to the increase of new technological methods to ensure environmental safety and clean industrial production.

Just you need to create a system of social norms governing the requirements for new technologies. To implement social proof you need to create a block retraining.

Today innovation sphere in Russia is going through difficult times. Just due to the fact that before the changes were made by the state large-scale innovation.

To date, there are highly skilled, specialty laboratories, research institutions, but due to the global crisis, a situation no financial base.

The problem of the state of innovation activity is considered to be the restriction of cash on a global scale, innovations are neither bought nor sold.

All these difficulties is intended to settle the innovation policy of the country, which is considered to be a key objective to ensure increase of the gross domestic product of the state at the expense of development of manufacture of new products and technologies, as well as the expansion of Russian products markets.

- d. Problems of development of innovation policy in Russia (Kozhukhar, 2011; Shkurkin et al., 2015; Timiryasov, 2012)

Among the main problems of innovative features include: Limitations of economic and extra-budgetary funding and the lack of own funds organizations. Since the decline in production and a lack of financial means do not leave resources available to companies for innovative work, so in recent years, the country quickly fell innovative energy companies. In other matters the

lack of funds is not considered to be a single point of recourse innovative vigor. Of particular interest and improvement also requires innovative infrastructure. There are also problems associated with the legal acts regulating the innovation policy of the Russian Federation (Vasilev and Akhmetshin, 2014).

The RF Federal Law “on science and state scientific and technical policy” formulated a system of objectives of the state scientific-technical policy. It is only an attempt to form an integrated system of goals, however, the result of this attempt to systemic position can hardly be considered successful. A more precise approach used in developing the draft Federal Law “On innovation and state innovation policy of the Russian Federation.” It defines the following items:

- The principle of innovation activity of the Russian Federation;
- Target public-innovation processes of the Russian Federation;
- State regulation tools.

Public policy objectives should be clearly stated that they flow logically from all subsequent documents and measures authorities.

In the innovation sector of the Russian Federation, there are problems in adjusting to identify the most common functions of government departments and innovation.

Function development of innovative policy assigned to the Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation.

Which is carried out:

- Full control over the fulfillment of the plans;
- Made contributions invested in profitable business development;
- Watch design, the work of the innovative project.

The tasks assigned to the Ministry of Education to enhance innovation in educational institutions, which is aimed at “the effective implementation of the results of research and development,” held in the Higher School of organizations.

Development of proposals for adjusting the innovation of small businesses, this task was entrusted to the former in support of the small business committee.

3. DISCUSSIONS

According to the content distribution functions is a consequence of the above-mentioned legal deficiencies, when the target installation policy is not shaped in the form of an integrated system, covering all aspects and stages of innovation.

The most productive in the support of innovation are the Ministry of Science and Technology Policy, which is responsible for science and technology policy as scientific research, and the scope for the implementation of their results.

In drawing up the annual budget had pledged funds to the state innovative technology, but about the verification of the annual

balance sheet, was that the money has not been allocated and spent an innovative infrastructure, because they have not been assigned any naked.

Inconsistency of legislation the new management conditions in the fields of science, technology and the transition to market relations has identified the transition to a market economy in Russia.

One of the factors in the development of innovative activity is the lack of normative - legal regulation. Russian Ministry of trying to avoid the process of adoption of regional instruments disadvantages.

The main challenge in innovation policy is to increase and ensure the country's gross domestic product through the development, production of new types of products, expanding market.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the following conclusions can be designated. A new view of human activity is to determine the priorities of modern production and consumption. Scientists estimate that the development of society, it was found that the impact of this factor on the gross domestic product ranges from 87%. That is why the development of effective public scientific and innovation policy is the defining element of state regulation of the economy. Innovative policy of the state - it is the socio-economic policy.

Currently, innovations are the primary means of increasing profit by business entities. However, in the absence of state regulation, many innovations would not be able to quickly put into practice. Methods of state control in the field of innovation can be divided into direct and indirect. The ratio is determined by their economic situation in the country and selected in connection with the concept of state regulation. Today innovation sphere in Russia is going through difficult times. Innovative policy of the country is obliged to solve the problems of the country, its task is to ensure the increase of the gross state product by developing the manufacture of new types of goods and technology, as well as the expansion of markets for Russian products.

The main directions of the state innovation policy are:

- Development of existing structural units of the Russian state innovation system and the creation of missing;
- Ministry of the Russian Federation are interested in the shortest possible time to implement structural units of the Russian state innovation sphere and not bringing unproductive manufacturing sector turned into a high-tech components of the production units;
- One of the most important tasks in the conduct of global

business in Russia is a consolidation of all the structures and recreate harmony in the introduction of economic processes, tasks in the public - the innovative technology sphere;

- To bring Russia's economy to the world of business, to become economically independent and competitive power.

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