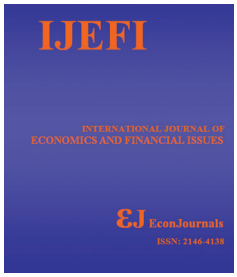

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Problems and Prospects of Innovative and Investment Development of Modern Russia

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ABSTRACT

The necessity for the modernization of the Russian economy based on its transition to the innovative development model is actualized in this article. The urgency of measures on the amendment of the economic policy in related areas of innovation and investment activity, as well as the measures on establishment of the conditions required for the settlement of the innovation and reproduction problems of modernization of the national economy is substantiated. The scientific analysis of the economic foundations of the model of innovative development of Russia is performed. The results of the comparative analysis of possible scenarios for innovation and investment development of the national economy and their forecast results are interpreted based on the identification of the major trends in the economic development in the national and global markets. The main problems, trends and conditions to increase the investment activity in order to achieve the sustainable development of the Russian economy on an innovative basis are described. The description of the instruments of state support of the innovation and investment activity is provided. The prospects of public-private partnership in the implementation of the priority programs of innovative development and important infrastructure projects are described. The conclusion of the inevitability of Russia's transition to a new technological system, requiring the formation of new scientific and industrial policies focused on innovation and technological upgrading of the entire economic landscape, imparting the actually innovative nature to the economy is made.

Keywords: Innovation, Investment Activity, Development Scenarios, Innovation Policy, Technological Way
JEL Classifications: Q00, F63, E60, H54

1. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st century the assertion that the level of implementation of the innovative processes in industry, finance, science and educational environment is the catalyst for economic, scientific, technological, social and demographic progress is undeniable. The facilitation of the pace and scale of innovation changes in socio-economic sphere make it necessary to get rid of outdated products and technology activities, constituting the barrier on the highway of overall modernization, orienting any activity process to the past of mankind, rather to the future. In these circumstances the understanding of the need for amendment of the economic policy in related areas of innovation and investment seems logical.

The goal of this paper is to perform the scientific analysis of the economic basis for the model of innovative development of Russia, designed to improve the country's competitiveness at the global market, to solve the social and environmental problems, to provide the economic security in the conditions of global

financial instability and recession. The assessment of the likely scenarios of innovation and investment development and their forecast results based on identification of the major trends in the economic development at the national and global markets is particularly noteworthy.

The relevance of the work is subject to the search for the ways out of the unique situation in which Russia finds itself in the line of movement to the innovative economy, formed due to the existence of the layers of negative factors of internal and external origin. In 2013, the drop in the average annual growth rate of the domestic economy from 5.5% in 1999-2012 down to 1.3% was noted. The Ministry of Economic Development forecasts that in the next decade and even up to 2030, the average rates of economic growth will not exceed 2.5%. At a time when the dynamics of the economic development of Russia remains lethargic (the continuous outflow of capital from the country, the low level of investment activity at a high overall level of savings, the relatively high level of capacity utilization, noted only in a few sectors, the lack of qualified personnel, the risk of reduction of scientific, educational and technological capacity, reduced innovation activity of economic agents, etc.) and the economy is beginning to develop according to the inertial scenario, showing the drop in the growth rate to 2-3% per year, the urgency of the measures on establishment of the conditions required to solve the innovation and reproductive problems of modernization of the national economy is clearly understood.

2. METHODS

The study includes the generalization of the main approaches of the foreign and domestic researchers whose research interests lie in the field of socio-economic development, innovation and investment activity. The study is based on: The concept of periodic fluctuations in the economy (Kondratiev); the concept of national innovation systems (Freeman) as a network of institutions in the public and private sectors, the functioning and interactions of which initiate, modify and distribute new technologies; the innovation theory (Schumpeter), in which the questions of new combinations of changes in development are studied and a full description of the innovation process is given; the process approach to understanding of the essence of innovation, in which the dualistic interpretation is given to innovation - As the process of realization of the idea and its transformation into the finished result (Twiss, Glazyev, Medynskiy et al.) and its separate stages (Schumpeter, Santo); the object approach, in which the innovation is considered as the end result, embedded in the object (Mendell and Ennis). The analysis of scenarios of investment development of Russia is based on the report "Russia on the way to the modern dynamic and efficient economy," completed by the group of scientists of the Russian Academy of Sciences under the guidance of the members of Academy of Sciences Nikipelov, Ivanter, Glazyev.

To formalize and summarize the results of the research the following methods were used: General logical, formalization, inductive-deductive. The theoretical methods were used in the analysis of the specialized literature, which made it possible to identify the problem areas in the field of innovation and investment development of Russia.

3. RESULTS

3.1. The Economic Basis of the Model of Innovative Development of Russia

The leading economic trends of this century are the innovativeness, hyper-competitiveness, the integration of the management and marketing, the implementation of business processes based on new information and communication technologies, the dynamics of consumer demand, the lack of resources, the demand for quality, safety and novelty of the products, etc. The main feature of modern post-industrial stage of economic evolution is a large-scale coverage of innovation in science, engineering, technology and society (Mendell and Ennis, 1985). The characteristics inherent to the economy of the 21st century, supplemented by such ones as globalization and internationalization of the business, increase in competition, comprehensive information space, the dominant role of human resources, dramatically transform the essence of economic activity, raising it to a qualitatively new level, called the new or innovative economy.

The growth of the competitive advantages of the economic system in the long term is possible only in the new economy model, characterized by the development of the national innovation system (Nelson, 1993), the intensification of the innovation activities of the enterprises (Freeman and Soete, 1997), the development and commercialization of new technologies and equipment, allowing to reduce the extra expenses and manufacture the products, demanded by the international market.

The new economy is dominated by the innovative management principle, fundamentally different from the industrial society, according to which the scientific and technical progress, generating the innovations, is the fundamental basis and the driving force for the development.

The economic basis of the innovative development model, specific to the post-industrial society, is the large-scale implementation of the innovations, being the decisive factor for the economic growth and social development of the highest standard (Schumpeter, 1995). The inevitability of the transformation of the traditional model of economic growth, specific to the industrial era, into the innovative development model is substantiated exceptionally by the gap to the requirements and realities of the modern post-industrial economy. This is the objective process, based on the laws of the evolutionary theory (Twiss, 2002).

The necessity and the possibility of innovative development of the Russian economy are determined by the following factors (Veselovsky et al., 2015a):

- Formation of the information and computer industry, providing the feasibility of the development of new technologies and their use in conditions of transition to production with the use of new materials, information and communication technologies, integrating the virtual reality in the practice of production, and the creation of the effective system to control

the processes in the socio-economic and financial sectors.
- Involvement of material resources, regenerative and inexhaustible sources of energy in the economic turnover to change the existing production and economic labor division.
- Market sources of investment activity and formation of the innovation development priorities.
- The scientific-educational system of high level, the technical skills of experts and the basic research, specific experience in the management and business planning processes.

Currently, the leading innovation trends are: Creation of high-tech production segment and high-tech industries with the ability to develop products using new production methods for selective basic critical trends, optimization of the existing economic innovation systems, continuous improvement of the mechanism for the implementation of the innovations, progressive internationalization of the innovation processes (Santo, 2005). The interdisciplinary nature of the interaction in the field of innovation becomes the more pronounced trend.

Moreover, the scientific and technological potential of Russia makes it possible to perform the scientific development over a sufficiently wide range of scientific and technical issues - in the field of nanotechnology, genetic engineering, robotics, electronics, etc. Russian scientists continue to hold a leading position in such fields as physics, chemistry, psychology, earth and space sciences - The publication activity of Russian authors in these areas far exceeds the world average (Izmailova, 2014). In certain trends a unique scientific, experimental and testing base has been formed, in some cases, corresponding to the level of the best world analogues or unique. The scientific research requires considerable investment, in this regard the development public-private partnerships (PPP) is promising. This form of cooperation between the state and the private business can be quite effective. This can be explained by the increased and sustain interest of the state in the results of the scientific and technical activity, that may be considered as a weighty argument to reduce the risks of private sector investment in innovation and increase in confidence of the credit institutions to the implementation of the research projects (Veselovsky et al., 2014).

Also the development of the long-term innovation area development programs should be considered as the promising trend, aimed at the increase of the economic efficiency of the investments through the adoption of specific measures on creation of the incentives for innovation activity of state enterprises, small and medium businesses. The concept of "innovation elevator" - The presence of the institute (structures), supporting the development of ideas at every stage of their life cycle should be developed: Basic and applied research, development and commercialization. The creation of technology platforms involves the improvement of the functioning of the development institutions, greater involvement of business in the innovation activity and incitement of the interaction development among all the subjects of the innovation system (Glazyev, 2015).

Actual implementation of the requirements of the innovative development model will provide the following economic changes (Medynskiy and Skamay, 2002):

- The restructuring of the enterprises according to the technical and economic criteria commits them to improve their organizational structure and economic relations.
- The innovation processes develop the labor division, production specialization; promote the development of the relationship, forming the basis for the economy and leading to the gradual creation of inter-regional economic structures.
- The innovations change the market, brimming with a variety of new products (goods, services), including the ones of non-material nature (ideas, skills, projects, information).
- The market competition takes on a new nature: The cooperation appears, the roles of the competing parties in the implementation of innovative projects and the organization of innovative processes are distributed.
- The innovation market becomes predictable and controllable.
- The modern innovation processes consolidate the technological basis and improve the interdependence of the sectoral and inter-sectoral economic systems, as well as the entire national economy.

Assessing the real condition of the Russian economy, it should be noted that it is experiencing one of the most difficult and crucial period of its existence, complicated by the consequences of the global economic crisis, the complex geopolitical situation developing in relation to our country, the instability of the military situation, the policy of sanctions wars - initiating a search for a new vector of political and economic development of the country.

The Russian economy, as well as the global economy, must pass five technological orders by the end of the first two decades of the 21st century. It should be noted that 4 orders can be observed currently in the developed countries (synthetic materials production, motor vehicle construction, development of chemical and petrochemical industries), the establishment of the 5th order (development of the information and communication technologies) as the innovation economy platform, the development of the 6th order, while Russia remains at the level of the 4th order and establishment of the 5th order, beginning to develop the 6th technological order (Kleiner, 2013).

The transition of the developed countries to the information economic order moves the industrial production to the developing countries and regions. However, according to the experience accumulated, the division of labor between the information and industrial regions will only be improved over time. Thus, the self-incenting process of separation of the regions and the countries into the more profitable information production and less profitable industrial production appears. Being performed, such a labor division compels the Russian enterprises to conquer their own niche in the forming information-intensive product market.

3.2. Prospective Trends and Possible Scenarios for the Development of the Russian Economy

The innovative development of Russia in accordance with the strategy of innovative development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020 (Strategy of Innovative Development of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2020 (2011, December 08) can be executed in three possible scenarios: Inertial (oriented to

the import) technological development, catching up and leading development. The proposed scenarios are characterized by the following basic elements.

The inertial scenario provides for the orientation to the use of technology and equipment purchased abroad, combined with the reduction of public expenditures, aimed at the incitement of the development of the innovation system of the country, expenditures, related to science, investments in education and human capital assets, innovation activity financing, as well as by the inability to perform obligations on the growth of wages, financed by the state budget.

The scenario of catching up development involves the modernization of the economic system of the country with the use of imported technologies. This scenario provides the attraction of the investments to increase the competitiveness of the labor and the capital, which can be named as the basic factors of sustainable development and enhancement of competitiveness in the international market. The main segment of modernization, in addition to energy and raw segment, are the industries, using high technology, focused on the trends, having the prospect of a successful product commercialization. The public expenditures in this scenario are primarily focused on investments in the infrastructure projects and the implementation of commitments on the growth of wages of the people employed in the public segment.

The scenario of leading development in the leading scientific and technical segments and the basic research is characterized by the high rates of economic growth, increased competitiveness and the development of non-resource export by modernization of the research and fundamental science segment. This scenario assumes the increase in the efficiency of public expenditures, aimed at developing the economy of the country, the growth of public expenditures on human capital assets, science and innovation development, commercialization of the scientific and technological research. Nowadays in Russia the variants and the support mechanisms for the nine promising new technology markets are discussed, which in the long term from 15 to 20 years can have a volume of 100 billion dollars and more (Pogodina et al., 2015). The attention of the scientists of the Russian Academy of Sciences and of the government leaders is focused on the formation of the following markets: Artificial intelligence and large data control systems, new energy sources, unmanned aircrafts, control systems for the unmanned maritime transport and unmanned vehicles, personalized medicine systems, decentralized financial and energy systems, artificial consciousness elements, security.

According to the analysis of each of the presented scenarios and taking into account the current situation in the country and in the world, characterized by the geo-political and economic instability, the scenario of leading development of our country is considered the most appropriate (Veselovsky et al., 2015b), including a number of promising trends:

- Increase in the power of the industrial and technological potential, primarily through the development of the existing and creation of the new high-tech productions.
- Transition to a non-resource economy specialization, including through the creation of high-tech processing facilities for the production of competitive product.
- Implementation of the import substitution programs with the support of the domestic manufacturers, improvement of the export efficiency by the import reduction, motivation of the growth of the domestic consumer demand for domestic products.
- Improvement of the energy and resource efficiency, property management efficiency, development of the infrastructure, able to minimize the transaction expenditures in all segments of the economy.
- Establishment of priority development zones, within which mega- and infrastructure projects can be implemented.
- Involvement of the domestic and foreign investments on the basis of informed decision-making, implementation of the investment projects on the basis of PPP.
- Creation of the incentives for innovation activity of the enterprises, decrease in polarization of the regions through development of the strategic region management, improvement of the capacity of the subsidized regions.
- Improvement of the financial system stability, establishment of a flexible tariff, tax and customs policy, the budget financial support for small and medium-sized businesses.
- Provision of the social protection guarantees, solution of the demographic problems.

Thus, the conditions for achievement of the desired results in the field of innovation development are: The creation of a favorable domestic environment for entrepreneurship and innovation, the improvement of the attractiveness of science and high-tech segments; the improvement of the competitiveness of Russia through the formation of its innovation and investment attractiveness; the creation of an economic environment making the demand for innovation; the successful implementation of the innovation policies at national and regional levels. In conditions of risk and turbulent environment the implementation of the whole complex of measures on transition of the Russian economy to the innovative way of development should be based on informed management decision making, including the ones in the field of investment.

3.3. The Problems of Investment in the Field of Innovation and the Solutions for Them

The key element of innovative development of the Russian economy is the high level of investment activity. The increase in the investment activity in the Russian economy with the outlook up to 2030 can be illustrated based on two scenarios - The constructive and the inertial ones, proposed by the Russian academician (Nekipelov et al., 2013). The constructive scenario of socio-economic development based on the use of the existing potential for the economic growth is inherently internally oriented investment scenario; the constituting attribute are the high rates of economic growth, in turn, related to the dynamics of investments and the efficiency of their use. In contrast to the constructive scenario, the inertial scenario is discussed, the comparison to which makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the measures implemented under the program of the internally oriented investment scenario.

The implementation of the constructive scenario in the period up to 2020 is provided based on the active measures in the field of economic policy, which should include, inter alia:

- The intensification of all the features of increased investment in the fixed assets with the involvement of the state assets, private and foreign investors.
- The implementation of the program of revival of the investment engineering, providing for the creation of the new industries and the deployment of the Russian production facilities for industrial assembly; the advancing growth of the invested production of goods in relation to the rate of growth of the internal market of such products.
- The increase in the production capacity in construction of the infrastructure and road infrastructure.
- The implementation of the projects, aimed at maintaining and increasing of the production volumes, manufacture and transportation of the raw materials.
- The increase in the investments in research and development (R & D), aimed at improvement of the capacity of competitiveness of the manufacturing industries, followed by the expansion of non-resource products export volumes.

The planned result of the implementation of the internally oriented investment variant of the economic development is the achievement of the average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 5.1% by 2030.

According to the inertial scenario the economic dynamics will be affected mainly by the following factors:

- A steady decline in working-age population, reducing the possibility of the development of the labor-intensive segments of the economy.
- The lack of significant growth in production and export of the raw materials in terms of cash and prospective levels of capital intensity and tax burden.
- The significant dependence of the dynamics of the economic growth from the foreign competition.
- The increase in public investment in the infrastructure and defense segments and the related increase in the load on the budget.
- The anticipation of the rate of investment and consumer demand, relative to domestic production capabilities.
- High import dependence in the domestic market.
- The unformed effective capital transfer mechanisms, slowing down the pace of modernization of the production base.

The above listed limitations make the resources available to address a fairly narrow range of priorities of the economic development, namely, the modernization of the infrastructure of the energy and transport segments; the support of the raw materials production; the development of the individual manufacturing industries, often isolated from the rest of the economy (Eskindarov, 2015). Implementation of the inertial scenario forecasts the average GDP growth of 2.9% in the period up to 2030.

The selection of the possible scenarios of investment activity is the priority of state policy. It should be emphasized that a critical precondition for the economic growth within innovative economy model is a balanced investment policy of the state, having the strategic priorities of maintaining economic stability in the long term (Krasin, 2011). The State investment policy is aimed at creation of a favorable current and expected conditions in the area of tax, financial and credit policies, forming the attractive investment environment in the background of a stable economic and political situation (Table 1).

In recent years, in Russia, after a brief period of gradual intensification of investment processes, the situation of the deficiency of the investment funds, including those due to the outflow of foreign investment, is close to critical. According to the scientists (Mau and Yasin, 2012), the main traditional deterrents for the activity of domestic and foreign investors include: The high dependence of the national economy, public finances and the balance of payments under the existing structure of GDP upon the external economic factors; the excessive bureaucratic barriers for entrepreneurs; the defective legal protection of the Russian and foreign investors, poor law enforcement practices; the high price of commercial lending; the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms of transformation of the citizens' savings into investments; weak development of the stock market.

The ranking of the issues constraining the investment activity allows to obtain the following sequence: Inadequate and constantly changing tax legislation; poor enforcement of property rights and the rights of creditors; the risks of changes in the political situation; the unstable macroeconomic situation; the undeveloped banking sector; the corruption. According to the interviewed representatives of the regions and investors, the main obstacles for the development of the small and medium business are: High interest rates on loans (32%), high taxes (23%), infrastructure (19%), the slowdown of the economy (16%), the difficulty with access to the government contracts (10%) (8th Annual Conference "Financing of the Small and Medium Business - 2013: The future of the SME lending market," 2013).

The analysis of the data provided by the participants of the 11th Regional Investment Congress "Technologies of development of the regions at the budget constraints" (11th Regional Investment Congress "Technologies of development of the regions at the budget constraints," 2013) shows that more than half of the respondents indicate the direct measures to increase the availability of the loans as the most effective measures to stimulate the lending market for the small and medium-sized businesses. Slightly less than one third of the respondents believe that the increase in state and development institutions guarantees is required, another 27% believe the expansion of the volume of state concessional lending through securitization to be the most effective measure. At the same time, almost a quarter of voters believe that no special measures in this field are required, except for the macroeconomic stability. The minimum share of the votes was given for a measure in the form of reduction of the tax burden on small and medium business (3%).

The analysis of the problems constraining the investment activity (Veselovsky et al., 2015c) allows to offer the most promising solutions. First of all, the need to develop the mechanisms for

Table 1: The tools for the development of the supporting processes for the innovation activity investments

Tools	The incentive mechanism of development of the investment activity in the field of innovations
Technical innovation and industrial production special economic zones	Obtaining by the residents of the special economic zones of certain preferences, including tax incentives, lease payments, customs duties
The Investment Fund of the Russian Federation	Financing of the projects based on the principles of the PPP; state promotion of the priority and major projects, including infrastructure projects
"Russian Venture Company" OJSC	The competitive selection of the best venture management companies and the acquisition of shares of the venture funds created by these companies
"Russian Investment Fund for Information and Communication Technologies" JSC	Support for the initial phase of the development of promising significant projects in the sector of information and communication technologies
"Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs" SC	Medium- and long-term financing of investment projects, support in financing by the foreign investors, the financial support of the export-import policy of the state in the priority sectors of the economy
Russian Nanotechnology Corporation	The implementation of programs for the development of the nanotechnology and their full resource provision
Scientific funds and objects of the innovative infrastructure	Financing of the construction of the necessary infrastructure in the field of high technologies at the expense of extra-budgetary resources, as well as budgetary funds through the implementation of the federal and regional programs
Tax incentives	Reduction of the term of (1 year) recognition of R & D expenses for the purposes of taxation, allocation of the expenditures to the expenses without reference to the effectiveness of R & D; decrease in social security contributions for the companies of information and communication segment; making decisions on deduction of VAT on the implementation of capital construction in the general order before the setting of the corresponding objects on the account, on zeroing of the import customs duties on technological equipment not produced in Russia
Financial mechanisms of participation of the business in support of the non-profit organizations	Incentive character of the laws on endowments and autonomous non-profit organizations for the involvement of the business in innovation
Support for the small businesses in the field of science and technology	The establishment of the Fund to promote venture capital investment in small enterprises in scientific and technical field
Innovation and Investment Market on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange	The development of a transparent mechanism for involvement of the investments in the venture capital funds and high-tech companies of small and medium capitalization with a view to the inflow of equity, the implementation of complete investment cycle, the incentive of the implementation of PPP concept in the field of innovation
Infrastructure Fund of "Russian Venture Company" OJSC	Financial support for the projects and companies engaged in service activities in relation to innovative companies
The mechanism of the "innovation elevator"	Support of small business development and transfer of the innovation projects among the development institutions as they move through the stages of development

PPP: Public-private partnerships, R & D: Research and development

investment management, capable of leading the Russian economy on the highway of the innovative growth, should be noted. In this aspect the experience of the developed countries on the usage of the tools of PPP in the implementation of priority programs of the innovative development and important infrastructure projects is very significant.

In the modern sense the PPP in the field of innovation is the organizational and institutional alliance of the public and private businesses aimed at implementation of the important innovation projects and programs in various segments of the economy and science, based on the consolidation of resources, benefits and opportunities of each project participant. The implementation of PPP programs is based on the principles of equity financing of the parties, the distribution of risks and responsibilities among the parties, provides for the sharing of the information, the results of R & D, the intellectual property, new technologies, personnel and facilities.

The goal orientation of PPP program includes: The acceleration of the transfer of results of R & D works carried out in public institutions at the expense of the federal budget; introduction to the market of R & D results obtained by the state; the support of small and medium enterprises, including by encouraging the creation of the state organizations, start-ups and spin-offs of the companies; the development of market oriented cluster research. Two important tasks are implemented as a part of PPP in the field of innovations: (1) The expansion of the financial basis of the R & D; (2) expansion of the participation of businesses in co-financing of the programs and projects, initiated by the government in the face of various ministries, which is the important mechanism approaching the developments to their actual use and commercialization.

4. DISCUSSION

The present study of innovation and investment development of Russia is based on the methods of empirical and theoretical knowledge. As a result of the analysis, the systematization of the economic information, the compilation of statistics, the opportunity appeared to confirm the hypothesis of the need for a detailed study of the latest trends and possible scenarios for the innovation and

investment development of the Russian economy with the selection of the version of highest priority and adequate to the Russian conditions. During the theoretical analysis, it was stressed that the main objective of the Russian state in modern conditions is the innovative modernization of all without exception fields of activity, based on the ability to generate and quickly transform the current knowledge in advanced products and technologies, which implies not only the timely decisions in the manufacturing complex, but also the organization of management of the economy on a fundamentally different level. The evidence of the implementation of this requirement in modern Russia can be a new wave of modernization, requiring the inflow of investment funds, both from the state and the private investors. Increasing the number of participants of the investment activity and a list of sources of financing of the innovation activity, improving the quality of investment, expanding the range of segments for the investment and inventory of the investment goods are the priorities of the state today.

The high reliability of the results is based on the papers of the foreign (Mendell and Ennis, 1985; Twiss, 2002) and domestic (Glazyev, 2015; Kleiner, 2013; Medynskiy and Skamay, 2002; etc.) scientists. A distinctive feature of the study is an attempt to address the global trends and options for innovation and investment development of the economy in terms of sanctions and pressure of the restrictions of foreign economic conjuncture. The search for new tools to incite the innovation, the development of new effective investment mechanism for the innovation activity, increasing the investment activity in the coming years are the uncontested objectives to return the lost dynamism of development of the Russian economy.

5. CONCLUSION

This study strongly suggests that Russia's transition to the innovative way of development requires a large-scale implementation of the scientific, technical, technological and social innovations, which are the constant attributes of the innovative economy, asserting the vector of development from the embodied labor to the predominantly intellectual work of a human, radically modernizing the technology basis of production as well.

The globalization of the economy of the 21st century, the growth of the competitiveness rate accompanied by the formation of the hypercompetitive environment, the transnational nature of the business, blurring the boundaries of the information space, increase in the innovative activity, accessibility of modern information and communication technologies, transformation of the role of human resources, attributable to the typical post-industrial economy, radically change the foundation and the content of the economic activity and introduce it to the qualitatively new level. This, in turn, requires a search for new mechanisms of functioning of the economy in the new and innovative challenges.

The large-scale modernization of the Russian economy on the basis of accelerated innovation development is possible upon condition of the formation of the new scientific and industrial policy, focused on the technological upgrade of the entire economic landscape, giving the economy a truly innovative nature. This objective should be implemented as soon as possible, because according to the estimates obtained, the completion of the restructuring of the developed countries will take 3-5 years, after which there will be the new leaders, taking over a new long wave of economic growth. For Russia not to miss the chance to become one of such leaders, a strong initiating impulse toward the accelerated formation of a new technological order is required. The science must play the most important role in this, that is why it is necessary to: Increase the allocations for science, ensure the optimal distribution of resources allocated among all the links of the "science-production" chain, harmonize the investment performance and maturity of the respective innovative environment, provide the annual increases in investment in the development of facilities of the new technological order by at least 1.5 times, base the choice of priorities of Russian breakthrough not only on the existing potential, but also with regard to its present position in the international labor division.

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