

FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INNOVATIVE ECONOMY FORMATION IN THE REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

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Abstract. The next world economic crisis of 2014 burdened by the economic sanctions of the USA, EU countries, Australia, and Canada, etc. sharply reduced the rate of economic growth in all subjects of the Russian Federation. One of the priorities changing directions in this situation should be the qualitative development of education, science and innovative technologies. At the same time, it is especially necessary to emphasize not only the purely economic, but also the social significance of the processes concerning formation and development of the innovative economy in depressed regions, because this approach allows not only to steadily ensure professional employment of residents in these territories, and thereby to reduce social tension in the regional labor market, and also to assist the population in employment.

Keywords: economic sanctions, decline in production, national priorities, regional innovation economy, competitive advantages.

1 Introduction

The urgency of the strategic management problems in the creation and development of innovative regional economies in the context of the economic blockade by the group of the most economically developed countries has determined the increased interest in this problem by many Russian and foreign researchers. In recent years, there have been published many works on the basics of managing the development of innovation; on analysis of the main socio-ecological and economic problems of sustainable development of territories in the context of creating an innovative economy; development of science, education, and training of qualified personnel in the field of innovative development of the regional economy, etc (Alekseev S.G. 2009; Granberg A.G. 2012; Preobrazhensky B.G. 2013).

At the same time, analysis of special scientific literature argues that in the context of strategic management concerning the processes of building and developing an innovative economy of the territories, the tasks of analyzing and diagnosing the development degree for the scientific and educational potential of the region are still insufficiently studied. There are also no effective methods for integrated assessment of the effectiveness for the development of the regional innovative economy; it is necessary to significantly refine the methodology of a systematic analysis of the factors for development of the regional innovative economy for depressed territories, etc.

All of the above, of course, actualizes the need to develop conceptually advanced approaches and create modern guidelines for strategic management of the processes of innovative economy building and sustainable development.

This paper is structured in such a way that it allows the most justified and complete follow-up of the research logic; it also allows to feel the relevance of problems concerning strategic management by the processes of building and developing the innovative economy of depressed territories which are under economic sanctions, to reveal the features of the proposed theoretical and methodological provisions from the perspective of the economic development theory and the theory of regional economics.

2 Research Methodology

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study were scientific papers, research results of Russian and foreign scientists and practitioners in the field of innovative economics, development and recommendations regarding the assessment and forecasting of regional trends in the development of innovative economies being under economic sanctions.

A set of fundamental methods of scientific knowledge was made as the methodological basis of this scientific work: system analysis and synthesis, dialectical unity of qualitative and quantitative assessment, subject-object approach, comparison and generalization.

In substantiating the theoretical principles, conclusions and practical recommendations, various methodological tools and methods were used, including economic and mathematical ones, system and structural analysis, and scenario forecasting.

3 Research Results

In the short term of the socio-economic development of the regions in the Russian Federation, the formation, reproduction and effective use of the resource potential of the regional economic system will mainly depend on the development level of the innovative economy of the territories. This actualizes the need for research from a scientific perspective of the socio-economic possibilities of this potential in the face of increasing competition with simultaneous economic blockade.

The 21st century was marked by the need for a total transition of economically developed countries to a new stage which consists in building an innovative society and shaping a knowledge economy. The vital need for the active use of breakthrough achievements in science and education, increasing competition in the field of innovation, etc. predetermined the significance of reducing the time period of the innovation cycle and thereby caused an increase in the rate of updating innovative products and technologies.

In Western countries, the development of innovation activity is accompanied by a significant increase in the economic impact on all aspects of society and causes serious targeted socio-economic and institutional changes. Under these conditions, innovative technologies and products of innovative activity created through the vigorous mobilization of modern scientific knowledge are the key factors of economic growth; they in fact act as the main sources for the formation of competitive advantages and sustainable development of regional economic systems.

A feature of the last years of the economic life in Russia was that the regions began to be considered as an object of innovative development. The presence of an innovative economy in a region implies such a state of the regional economic system when a key factor in building up the territory's economy is the possibility of continuous updating and improvement of technological and other processes. In the course of sustainable construction of an innovative economy in the region, the highest efficiency of using the resources of the economy is ensured, the dependence of the regional economy on the economic situation is reduced, and, ultimately, the stability of the socio-ecological and economic development of the region is achieved (Astapenko E.O. 2017;

Repchenko N.A. 2014; Misakov V.S., Khamzatov V.A., Temrokhova A.Kh., Misakov A.V., Dikareva I.A. 2018).

In the course of our study, we came to the conclusion that most of the provisions of the "Concept for the Long-Term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2020" will remain unfulfilled. This, in particular, concerns the need to ensure the competitive capabilities of Russia; the formation of a competitive economy and innovative technologies; creating an innovative base for socio-economic development of the country; structural diversification of traditional sectors of the national economy; ensuring balanced spatial development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

We must also admit that in today's realities it is impossible to talk about equalizing the level of innovative development of the regions, moreover, the solution of this problem in the depressed republics of the North Caucasus is in contradiction with the federal innovation policy, according to which the preference for financing is given to the developed (in innovative technological aspect) regions.

It is also not a secret that the economic crisis and the economic blockade froze the implementation of the strategic plan measures to mobilize private investment in innovative processes, collapsed the financial flow of the private sector of the Russian economy for the development of innovative technologies, and thereby exposed the structural gaps of the Russian innovation system. (Usacheva I.V. 2011; Dzobelova, V.B., Olisaeva, A.V. 2019; Sikimik U., Chisa V. 2016).

Experts note the unacceptably low level of investment in innovation as the main reason for the slowdown in innovation transformation in the Russian economy. This situation prevents the continuous updating of the technological base of production, cost reduction, etc.

Under the conditions of anti-Russian economic sanctions, our country should create a mobile export strategy aimed, among other things, at the diversification of national exports. Such an approach will allow not only changing the international specialization of foreign trade, but also neutralizing the sanctions impact, as well as reducing the risks associated with the increasing uncertainty of the market situation in the world economy.

Stability, sustainable social and economic development of the region is the foundation for ensuring the national security of the country.

In accordance with the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, the main strategic national priorities are increasing the competitiveness of the regional economy, ensuring sustainable economic growth, and improving the quality of life of the population. There is no doubt that the implementation of the provisions outlined in the National Security Strategy should take place in the regions through the formation of a regional investment system. This requires a departure from focusing on the raw export material model of development of the Russian economy (Kovalchuk Yu.A. 2011; Dzobelova, V.B. 2019; Ugurchiev O.B., Dovtaev S.A.Sh., Misakov V.S., Misakov A.V., Temmoeva Z.I., Gyatov A.V. 2018).

Another problem is the absence of any competition in the regions in the field of science and education, which also does not contribute to the formation and development of a regional innovation economy. The consequence of this situation is that, for example, in the North Caucasian regions there are practically no results in the development of breakthrough innovative technologies.

In the recreation-oriented republics of the North Caucasus, the problems of rational environmental management as a possible significant factor for ensuring economic growth remain particularly relevant. There are practically no ecologically effective modern technologies in the region, which does not help

to reduce the negative impact of people on the environment and does not ensure the ecological safety of recreational areas.

To assess the existence of prerequisites and conditions for the formation of a regional innovation economy, it is necessary, first of all, to assess the state of the socio-economic situation in the region. To do this, there is a set of estimated indicators: unemployment rate, decile coefficients (income ratio of 10% of the most and 10% of the least well-off population), the level of provision of social infrastructure, etc.).

The geopolitical situation in a number of depressed republics of southern Russia clearly shows that the presence of regional imbalances in the standard of population living in individual regions can be a serious threat to national security. It is worth noting that the Russian National Security Strategy itself (paragraph 55) explicitly states that the uneven development of regions is the main strategic risk and threat to the country's national security in the socio-economic sphere for the long term. All this requires the immediate development and implementation of a constructive state regional socio-economic policy, with emphasis on the development of regional investment and other financial institutions, which should allow ending the regional imbalance in the level of development of the innovative economy in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. (Melnik L.G. 2009; Misakov V.S., Tsurova L.A., Yandarbieva L.A., Thamadokova I.Kh., Goigova M.G. 2019; Ozerova M.G., Sharopova A.V., Olentsova J.A. 2019).

It is noteworthy that, despite the rather high level of development of scientific and educational potential in the republics of the North Caucasus, nevertheless, there is the highest unemployment rate in the country, especially in the mountainous regions of the region.

Experts note that an excess of the decile coefficient over 10 indicates an extremely strong social stratification of society and, as a rule, this situation leads to social unrest (Sitnikova E.V. 2013; Dzobelova, V.B., Berkaeva, A.K., Olisaeva, A.V. 2018; Misakov V.S., Misakov A.V., Tsurova L.A., Adzhieva A.Yu., Eskiev M.A. 2017).

The effective use of the organizational and economic mechanism for managing the processes of building and developing a regional innovation economy requires the integrated implementation of such functions as the formation of an information base about management objects, planning, budget financing, monitoring and controlling the management objects.

Directly, the very potential of innovative development of the regional socio-economic system (in a generalized form) can be considered as a set of various organizations involved in innovative scientific and educational activities. In modern realities in the medium term, one can hardly even expect a relaxation of economic sanctions. This means that it is impossible to count on foreign investment from Western countries, the United States, Canada, etc. The solution is different: it is necessary to actively develop economic and scientific ties with the BRICS countries, the CIS, and East Asian communities. It seems to us that all this will help to reduce the stagflation period of the Russian economy.

Since 2015, over 20 comprehensive import substitution plans have been implemented in the regions of the Russian Federation, containing more than 2.5 thousand positions in various technological areas in such sectors as engineering, electrical equipment, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, etc., which should ensure the replacement of a number of foreign analogues in the Russian market. The implementation of these state plans has already allowed the regions to increase their tax base up to 30 billion rubles. In particular, it should be noted that the modernization of the domestic economy regarding import substitution is considered as one of the subsystems for modernization of the Russian economy.

By engaging effective social and economic anti-crisis measures in the regions, the Government of the Russian Federation intends

to carry out structural economic reforms in order to diversify the Russian economy. It is planned that in the medium term it will be possible to create the necessary conditions for ensuring sustainable economic growth.

It seems to us that it is advisable to begin the national economy development in the Russian Federation with a rational distribution of the priority directions of the balanced economy development in the regions of the country. With the goal of highly efficient development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to determine the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the regional economy, breaking which limits can create a threat to the country's economic security. Among these parameters, one can note the dynamics and structure of the gross real product, labor productivity, unemployment, volumes and rates of industrial production, innovative activity, etc. Moreover, it is very important that these parameters should be set personally for each region taking into account its economic potential and other special components. Moreover, the priority areas for the development of a separate region should be such not only for the region in question, but also for the state. The direction priority should be justified by the competitive advantages of the region, namely, by the fact that it will enable to use as many enterprises of the territory as possible.

Another feature of depressed territories is the low involvement of innovative technologies that contain the results of intellectual property and are the basis for the modernization of the domestic economy. At best, imported innovative technologies, machinery and equipment should be introduced in the regions. But imported innovative technologies are not able to contribute to a significant increase in the level of competitiveness of products manufactured by the Russian industry due to the presence of a number of restrictions on their technological level, laid down directly by the exporter. This once again speaks of the relevance of building up the innovative activity of Russian developers of innovative technological equipment.

4 Conclusions and Proposals

- Ensuring the innovative development of the economy in the Russian Federation in accordance with the challenges of our time, which, in addition to the above, include globalization processes and long-term economic sanctions, as well as the need to confront all kinds of risks. This requires updating the material and technical base, introducing innovative technologies, developing infrastructure, balanced development of both individual regions and the national economy as a whole.
- This situation implies the use of a new paradigm strategically aimed at progressive changes that involve investment activity in a constructive connection and interdependence with investment activity. This, along with the growth of labor productivity, will also solve the problems of limited capital and labor amount in production, and thereby ensure sustainable development based on innovation.
- The analysis of the features and principles of the formation of the innovative economy in the regions in the conditions of the economic blockade made it possible to develop methodological recommendations for enhancing innovative and investment activities in depressed territories. These recommendations are distinguished by strategic management of innovative development in the conditions of creating innovative infrastructure, the establishment of technology transfer centers, which implies, first of all, the interaction between regions in the implementation of strategic tasks, taking into account the territorial characteristics of management.
- The approaches proposed by the authors to the formation of an innovative investment regional economy are distinguished by the innovative orientation of investment and economic mechanisms, a clear focus on the implementation of priority areas of territorial development.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AH, AE