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Innovation Growth of Russia: Budget Limits

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Abstract: The article considers the current trends of innovation. Some positive and negative trends are marked. To identify the reasons of the slowdown of innovation growth rate in Russian regions, the condition of regions finances as the basic source of a realization of innovation programs was analyzed. Definitely the excess centralization is not a basic reason of an absence of stimulus for innovation. One of the basic problem of economic growth is an ineffective use of budget resources and an imperfection of legislation in government purchase sphere.

Key words: Innovation · Economic growth · Budget system · Government purchase · Efficiency of government expenses

INTRODUCTION

In the economic science there are a lot of views on a problem of innovation economicgrowth.

G. Menshthought that the situation of "technological stalemate" appears when the basic innovations exhaust their potentialities. This situation identifies a depression in economic development. This question has a very big practical importance taking into account the contemporary situation in Russia.

The process of movement from one "technological stalemate" to another happens, according to his opinion, by the movement from basic innovations to pseudo innovations [1].

Kleinknecht A. thinks that the innovation products clusters are really formed on a depression phase, but the innovation process clusters – on a buoyant stage of a long wave of economic cycle [2].

Freeman C., Clark J., Soete L. introduced the meaning of the technological system as the system of interconnected families of technical and social innovations. According to their opinions the rates of economic growth depend on forming, development and ageing of technological systems. The diffusion, the process of innovation distribution, needs suitable conditions and stimulation.

Porter M.E., Bond G. [4] proposed to subdivide the innovations into upstream and downstream. In the process of upstream innovations the ideas transform into technological capabilities, prototypes of product conceptions or platforms. After building the technological base, during downstream innovations, this knowledge transforms into a commercial product or service.

K.H. Oppenlander [5] thinks that the support of an economic growth must be oriented to an investment process because the structure changes as a growth generator are under the permanent influence of new technological processes and their driving forces are an innovator, a business and an environmentunited into one system.

"Innovator" concentrates his forces on the introductionof basic investigation results into different forms offered by the government (universities, scientific research establishment etc.).

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"Business" works in the sphere of in-house technological investigations and also in the spheres which can be developed be the government.

"Environment" defines market conditions of management and concerns the government politic of competition assistance, the development of infrastructure – transport, communication, power engineering etc., the stabilization of expectations in future trends – stability of national currency, high employment.

Evidently it is impossible to consider all views on the nature and the essence of innovation development of national economic. Nevertheless the preceding information allows us to conclude that the move of the country into an innovation type of development is impossible without an active government role which shows through political and financial support and confirms the topicality of this article.

Main Part: One of the demonstrations of an innovation type of country economic development is a creation of a techno polis (scientific park, technological park) as a structure which includes a small territory (human settlement), so-called "science – cities", which is oriented to scientific and scientific – industrial complexes located in those cities.

As a rule the techno polis is a conglomerationof research establishments located in one territory, industrial firms (mainly small ones) and introductionventure organizations which are interested in an appearance of new ideas and their fast commercialization.

Those "parks", like in USA, Canada, France or Switzerland, are usually formed around big interdisciplinary university centers which provide a rich soil and a specialist inflowfor innovations because there are a lot of students and scientists.

This model of innovation development needs a big government finance support for scientific researches; in that case the government has to finance all theoretical researches, main part of applied researches and also to settle problems of favorable investment climate.

8.12.2011 they accepted the strategy of an innovation growth of Russia till 2020. They informed about the creation of "Russian silicon valley" – "Scolcovo", they provided a lot of resources for it. What is the result? Today Scolcovo participates in some scandal's episodes around corruption and launder money. Every day new cases and examinations appear around this foundation.

It is possible to think that Russia got bogged down in this unpromising project, but fortunately it is not like this. Now Scolcovo is not only one innovation project in Russia. The innovations grow in different Russian cities through theforming of techno parks and incubators in all big government universities and specialized high educational institutions (Table 1).

The brightest example is Novosibirsk. Today approximately 50 medium organizationswith good prospects in employment, manufacture and profitability went from the local incubator. One of those organizations specialize in the issue of program software, others work with the know-how in a treatment of metal or plastic.

We can make other good examples. The IT development around the study center, which will be created by Yandex, will work concurrently with the development of medical equipment. It means the integration of informatics, electronics, mechanics, medicine and psychology. This process will include the development of fine mechanics which will be used later in others domains of science.

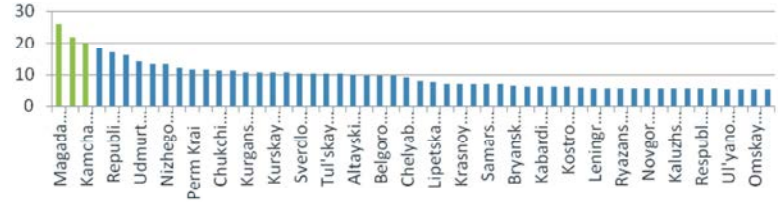
Russia has also the big innovation potential in nuclear power engineering, aviation, cosmos, for example, the development of nuclear energy stations which will become a future of the whole sectorfor safety and ecologyreasons [7].

But the positive trends are not enough. To distribute innovations all over the country we need not only the development of investments, but the preservation of some investments for technological innovations. On this point the situation in Russia becomes worselittle by little. If from 2000 till 2005 the costs for technological innovations were growing, from 2007 there is no such stability (Table 2).

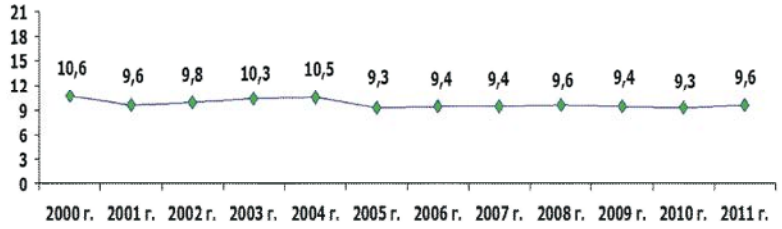
In the economics the quantity of organizations working with technological innovations does not grow in Russia on the whole and in most of Russian regions (Picture 1, 2).

So it is evident that Russia has an innovation potential and starts to use it actively. But the innovations cannot appear themselves. They will not appear after forming particularized governmental agencies too. The innovations need a universal governmental strategy in financing of policy on federal and regional level.

On the federal level we can notice a high activity in this direction, but on the regional level everything is more difficult. According our opinionit can be provoked by the absence of stimulus for providing an economic growth in regions.



Pic. 1: Position of organizations (%) which realize technological innovations, in Russian Federation regions, 2011. Source [6]



Pic. 2: Position of industrial production organizations which realize technological innovations, %. Source [6]

Table 1: Innovation statistics in Russian Federation

	2009	2010	2011
Big and medium business, thousand, from them:	35,6	36,4	38,9
Industrial production (mining and processing industry, manufacture and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water)	24,4	24,5	24,5
Sphere of service (organizations of communication, organizations connected with using a computer engineering and IT, organizations connected with scientific researches and development, organizations connected with a provision of other service)	11,2	11,9	14,4
Subjects of small business (without microbusiness), thousands,(mining and processing industry, manufacture and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water)	22,6	-	25,0

Source [6]

Table 2: Costs for technological innovations in industrial manufacture (milliard rub)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Costs for technological innovations								
Actualcurrent prices	49.4	125.7	188.5	207.5	276.3	358.9	349.8	469.4
Constant prices, 2000	49.4	57.1	74.4	72.0	81.2	103.4	90.3	104.7

Source [6].

Table 3: Dynamics of consolidated budget expenses (percentage for GDP)

% GDP	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consolidatedbudget of RF and govern. off-budget fund (expenses)	31.3	29.7	27.8	27.5	31.3	34.1	33.8	41.1	39.2	36.6
Federal budget (expenses)	18.9	17.7	16.1	16.3	16	18.2	16.3	22.4	20	20.7

Source [8].

The possible reason can be a chronic deficit of regional budget.

According to the Russian statistics agency the deficit of consolidated budget of Russian regions in 2012 is 278.5 milliard rub, it is in 5.2 times more thanin “crisis” 2008 [8]. In 2015 the deficit of consolidated budget of Russian Federation can increase up to 330 milliard rub, in 2018 it can reach the record level – 1.8 trillion rub [9].

This misbalancebetween expense and profitpowers is a consequence of superfluous centralization in a budget system of a country. It can be proved be the Table 3, which shows the constant growth of the GDP part redistributing through the federal budget.

This situation has to bring to the increase of a debt load on regional budgets. According to RF finance ministry during last six years the government debt was increasing from 418691.2 million rub (01.12.2007) to 1172187.3 million rub (01.01.2012) [10]. During this time they started to talk about a forthcomingbankruptcy paradein Russian regions.

Table 4: Role of federal budget in forming of regional budgets

RF regions	Govern.debt 01.01.2013, % for budget profit of RF regions without gratuitous entrances from other budgets of RF budget system	Index of industrial manufacture, 2012, in % to 2011	Part of gratuitous entrances from other budgets of RF budget system in region budget profits, 01.01.2013	RF regions	Govern.debt 01.01.2013, % for budget profit of RF regions without gratuitous entrances from other budgets of RF budget system	Index of industrial manufacture, 2012, in % to 2011	Part of gratuitous entrances from other budgets of RF budget system in region budget profits, 01.01.2013
Volgogradreg.	66.4	89.4	19.31	SiberiaF.A.	18.2	104	23.27
Kaliningrad reg.	41.4	99.2	31.6	Rep. of Altai	46.4	100.5	69.52
Leningrad reg.	7.5	101.6	11.4	Rep. of Buryatia	12.9	104.7	49.17
Murmansk reg.	19.2	104.2	15.76	Rep. of Tiva	32.5	100.9	79.23
Novgorod reg.	42.6	98.6	334.32	Khakassia	27.0	101.5	24.81
Pskov reg.	43.4	105.2	38.33	Altai Krai	1.6	103.6	40.46
St. Petersburg	6.4	100	12.27	Trans-Baikal Krai	33.2	102.1	37.27
Nenets A. A.	-	104.3	19.62	Krasnoyarsk Krai	19.1	103.6	13.74
South F.A.	31.6	106.3	26.82	Irkutskreg.	2.5	112.8	14.33
Adygeya	20.3	105.9	49.8	Kemerovoreg.	26.6	98.1	11.57
57Kalmykia	21.4	99	45.92	Novosibirskreg.	11.3	109.1	17.55
Krasnodar Krai	42.5	103.7	29.6	Omskreg.	339.6	102.1	23.45
Astrakhanreg.	54.5	126.1	18.24	Tomsk reg.	24.5	102.5	18.67
Volgogradreg.	35.6	103.5	21.43	FarEasternF.A.	13.2	102.8	32.03
Rostovreg.	8.6	106.5	23.49	Sakha (Yakutia)	18.3	106.3	39.87
UralF.A.	6.7	100.8	10.29	Kamchatka reg.	17.5	107.8	66.02
Kurgan reg.	14.7	102.1	43.83	PrimorskyKray	0.6	110.1	23.42
Sverdlovsk reg.	11.2	108.3	9.05	Khabarovskreg.	8.0	110.6	22.01
Tyumen reg.	0.6	98.7	14.6	Amur reg.	43.8	102	33.64
Chelyabinsk reg.	15.1	97.8	18.34	Magadan reg.	9.0	107.7	43.14
Khanty-MansiyskA.A.	1.2	97.8	3.29	Sakhalin reg.	4.0	96.6	9.37
Yamal-NenetsA.A.	8.0	101.9	1.64	JewishA.R.	31.4	105	50.11
Central F.A.	20,6	105,5	13,52	Northern Caucasia	35,8	102,5	63,91
Belgorod reg.	62,1	105,1	27,72	Rep. of Dagestan	36,2	100,4	71,62
Bryansk reg.	26,6	117,5	37,56	Ingush Rep.	33,7	93,2	85,94
Vladimir reg.	4,6	101,1	22,45	Kabardino-Balkaria	34,7	118,6	55,12
Voronezh reg.	20,1	129,4	27,83	Karachai-Cherkess	57,7	115,2	72,5
Ivanovo reg.	36,2	103,9	40,08	NorthOssetia–Alania	73,1	106	58,9
Kaluga reg.	38,8	106,6	15,27	Chechen Rep	38,9	90,3	85,15
Kostroma reg.	58,6	103,5	32,36	Stavropol Krai	27,0	100,7	33,49
Kursk reg.	11,0	105,3	25,93	PrivolzhskiyF.A.	35,3	104,1	21,8
Lipetsk reg.	29,0	111,9	18,85	BashkortostanRep	11,6	105,7	17,54
Moscow reg.	25,6	109,4	15,31	RepublicofMariEl	57,1	110,3	40,98
Orelreg.	34,8	101,3	39,49	MordoviaRep	133,5	101,2	55,19
Ryazanreg.	66,5	100,5	29,91	Tatarstan Rep	52,8	107	22,38
Smolensk reg.	56,0	101,3	30,62	UdmurtiaRep	40,0	101,8	23,35
Tambov reg.	32,1	112,5	50,9	ChuvashiaRep	39,9	107,2	35,31
Tverreg.	52,4	108	20,95	Perm reg.	0,5	98,9	10,77
Tula reg.	18,6	102,5	17,64	Kirov reg.	41,5	100,7	31,96
Yaroslavlreg.	31,5	109,2	14,39	NyzhniyNovgorodreg	42,2	104,4	16
Moscow	13,4	101,2	5,95	Orenburg reg.	22,7	100,6	17,6
NorthwestF.A.	19,4	101,9	16,72	Penza reg.	49,1	111,1	43,31
KareliaRep	44,2	99,7	26,97	Samara reg.	28,5	102	11,57
KomiRep	19,0	102	10,78	Saratov reg.	63,7	104,5	24,39
Arkhangelsk reg.	42,1	95,8	19,09	Ulyanovskreg.	29,2	104,5	26,68
				ChukchiA.R.	45.3	98.3	35.09

Arranged with information from sources [11, 12].

Looking at the Table 4, with the high level of a debt load – 67.1% for budget profit, without gratuitous entrances, the Republic of Tatarstan has one of the highest rates of industrial manufacture in the country – the index of industrial manufacture in 2012 was 107% for the 2011 year level, it was higher that the All-Russian index – 102.6%.

From another hand the entailing no-deficit budget is not an index of a healthy economic.

For example, the Republic of Altai, with the deficit budget with surplus – 157,3million rub or 1.13% from the budget profits in 2012, has a considerable part of gratuitous entrances from other budgets of the budget system. In 2012 this part was 69.52 % from profits of a regional budget with the government debt 83.3 % for 01.01.2013. In the same time the index of industrial manufacture is behindthe all-Russian index and in 2012 it amounts 100.5 % for 2011 year level.

Table 5: Development of methods for distribution of RF state-guaranteed order

	Decree 305 from 08.04.1997	Federal law 97 from 06.05.1999	Federal law 94 from 21.07.2005	Federal law 44 from 05.04.2013 (comes into force 01.01.2014)
By the form of auction	1) Open auction 2) 2-stageauction 3) Closed auction (closed competition) 4) Specialized closed auction 5) Purchases of products for government needs from one source 6) Innerauction (inner competition)	1) Open competition 2) 2-stage competition 3) Closed competition 4) Closed 2-stge competition	1) Open competition 2) Closed competition 3) Open auction (electronic form auction) 4) Closed auction 5) quotation Inquiry 6) disposal of an order at one supplier	1) open competition 2) competition with limited participation 3) 2-stage competition 4) Electronic auction 5) quotation Inquiry 6) proposition inquiry 7) closed competition 8) closed competition with limited participation 9) 2-stage closed competition 10) Closed auction 11) One source
By the criteria of valuation	1) Price of application with profits established by this decree 2) Expenses for exploitation, maintenance, production repairs, delivery time, completion of work or service 3) Functionaldescriptionof products 4) Order and time of payment realization and conditions of security pledging for products 5) Providing of national defense and security	The criteria of valuation are not determined, in every concert case they are indicated in competition documents	1) Price of contract 2) Functionalor qualitydescriptions of products 3) Quality of work or service and (or) qualification of competition participant 4) Expenses for product exploitation 5) Expenses for products maintenance 6) Time (period) of goods delivery, execution phase, facilitation 7) Time of accordanceof quality guaranty of goods, work and service 8) Volume of accordance of quality guaranty of goods, work, service	1) price of contract 2) expenses for exploitation and repair of goods, for utilization of work results 3) qualitative, functional, ecological descriptionof purchase object 4) qualification of participants of procedure for determination of supplier, contractor, executor (the participant of procedure has a necessary technical and professional qualification, labor and financial resources, equipment and other recourses or execution of contract, working experience).

Arranged with information from sources [14, 15, 16, 17]

To check the availability of the interrelation between those indexes, with the Table 4 we calculated correlation coefficientsbetween a part of government debt and rates of economic growth and also between rates of economic growth and financial help from other levels budgets, which were – 0.012292 and – 0.0156 thereafter.

So the point of view that the centralization in a budget system limits an economic growth of regions is not absolutely confirmed by factual information. Undoubtedly the centralization reduces stimulus for innovations, but it is not correct to connect Russian economic problems only with the centralization.

On the way of the innovation development of the country one more barrier is an efficacy of using the budget resources and the system of governmental purchases is the most important problem here.

It is necessary to notice that the federal legislation in government and region purchases spheres was a subject of a regular revision during last 15 years. With all that the form of a purchase realization, criteria of a participant's selection and a determination of a supplier were changing too (Table 5).

The passage of the federal law 94 "About the distribution of goods delivery orders, execution phase, facilitation for state and regional needs" in 2005 had to commemorate a new milestone in government purchase development, the main idea was a removal of corruption in a government purchase sphere and an increase of efficacy in spending government resources.

But, according to the opinion of calculating chamber, in this federal law the superfluous specification of evaluation criteriaassists an artificial complication of contract conditions [13] (for realizing corrupt schemes of a transmission of an order to an official organization), a procrastinating of an organization and a realization of auction's procedures and contract's executions.

It leads not only to a destruction of effective governmental purchases, but to an irregular using of budget recourses.

So, after the results of the dynamics of a quarterexecutionsof federal budget expensesfor some years in the strategic report aboutthe course of an execution of a federal budget for January – December 2012 of the RF calculation chamber [13], on December 2012 the cash execution of a federal budget expenses was 2 260.5 milliard rub or 17.6% from the factual execution of a federal budget for a year and it exceeded the similar index in 2011 for 5.6%, in 2010 for 26%, in 2009 for 52.6%.

On the whole the part of the cash execution of a spending part of the RF federal budget for the last month of the accounting year in 2012 increased (concerning the same period of 2001) for 1115%. According our opinion it is evidence of an existence of a deep-seated problem in the budget management.

After the information from the RF financial ministry, given by the Information Agency Finmarket [18], the biggest part of the federal budget expenses, used during the last week of December 2012 (1.1 trillion rub or the half of the whole expenses of December budget), was expenses for providing of federal contracts – 430 milliard rub. With all that the total price of federal contracts, financed from the federal budget, was 440 milliards rub in 2012 after the information of the Federal Treasury [19].

So more that 90% of all federal contracts are executed in the end of the year, it can have an effect on the efficacy of a government programs financing, including the direction for an innovation development.

From 01.01.2014 the federal law 44 from 05.04.2013 "About the contract system in the sphere of goods purchase, works and services for providing of federal and regional needs" comes into force. This law establishes the basic stages of a federal purchase realization and also supposes to register all stages of purchases, from planning to an analysis of results with help of the creation of the unified informational system of federal purchases.

The new federal law introduces a new definition of a system in the sphere of purchases, works and services for providing federal and regional needs. This system is directed to the creation of a unified cycle of forming, distribution of a federal order and execution of federal contracts. It can provide an optimization of budget resourcesexpense and reduce the corruption in the government sector.

We think that the introduction of multi-stage system (which is focused on the stage of the execution of federal and regional contracts) of a federal order execution control can be a big step for the counteraction of corruption in the federal purchase sphere and for the increase of an efficacy of budget expenses. But, at the same time, all problems were not considered in this new law.

So along with the reduction of a valuation criterion of giving by suppliers' application (from 8 to 4, after the federal law 94), there is an indistinct formulation- "qualification of participants of a supplier determination procedure including the availability at this procedure participant of a necessary and technical qualification, labor and financial resources, equipment, work experience and other resources for executing the contract" [4].

According our opinion this formulation gives possibilities to a customer to complicate contract conditions or to change them for a known supplier. It assists in different abuses and the corruption schemes in the federal purchase sphere can be realized easier.

The range of consequences has already becomethe talk of the town, according to the report of the counting chamber in 2012, presented on the plenary session of State Duma from 15.02.2013 [20]. During control arrangements for 2012 they found infringements for the sum of 187 milliard rub, the biggest part of it – 130 milliard rub –is infringements in a federal order sphere.

But due to the absence of active mechanisms of a real damage calculating in federal and regional purchase sphere, this valuation is a result of a check of 10% from a total volume of federal purchase market. After the chief of the RF counting camber, "it is possible to talk hypothetically about infringements in this sphere in the volume more than 1 trillion rub in a year" [21].

The sums are really huge. For comparing: for creation and work providing of the innovational center "Skolkovo", from the RF budget for financing "Skolkovo" they gave abound 11 milliard rub in 2011, 22 milliard rub in 2012, they plan to finance 57.16 milliard rub in 2013-2015 [22]. Even without the corruption part of those expenses, the compare is not in favor of innovations.

CONCLUSION

Now the Russian economy has a situation which needs a deep structural reconstruction. It means that Russian organizations need not only to install a policy for renovation of a product choice, increase of product quality or changing old equipment for increase a product issue, but to install an active policy in an innovations sphere.

The statistics show us that innovations in Russia are really developing. With all that the accent to a development of government companies like "Skolkovo" and "Rosnano" doesn't justify hopes.

The problem is not in a wrong model of an innovation development, but in an ineffective resources using. And this problem is not only for expenses for innovations, but for the whole country budget system.

The information in this article shows evidently that the problem of ineffective expense of budget resources goes deep to the system of federal purchases. The imperfection of the system of federal purchases gives possibilities for constructions of different corruption schemes and for pointless using of all level budgets resources.

This is the most important budget limitation of the Russia innovation growth.

Inferences: This research gives possibility to make following conclusions:

- The innovation growth is not possible without an active support of the government and the big part of a budget financing of special-purpose programs.
- The positive tendency is the appearance of innovation growth places which show the Russian potential in this sphere.
- With all positive tendencies the statistics of innovations shows that the stimuli for an innovation growth reduce on organization and regional levels.
- After the result of analysis of regional budget supply it is possible to talk about an absence of a direct connection between the region economic growth rate and the budget condition.
- It is already known that the most important budget limitations of Russian economic innovation growth are an imperfection of a governmental purchases system; due to it the country has colossal losses. The removal of those losses can help to hasten the rates of growth of innovations and the country economy on the whole.

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