ACUTE PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING NATIONAL ECONOMY STRUCTURE: MODERN CONDITION AND WAYS OF INCREASING ITS STABILITY

M. V. Sirotenko[1], E. A. Kotugin[2]

[1]Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia)
[2]Altai State University, «South Siberian Energetic Company», LLC (Barnaul, Russia)

The article analyzes the structure of Russian economy according to the criterion of sustainable development adopted by OECD experts, in which the basic structural elements include the manufacturing industry, the sphere of finance and services. Functional problems of Russian economy have been identified, the solution of which is necessary with regional specifics taken into account. Criteria for a comprehensive diagnosis of the state of the economy, the structure of consumer demand and development resources have been determined.

Keywords: the structure of economy, sustainable development, territorial management, factors of the efficiency.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ СТРУКТУРЫ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ: СОСТОЯНИЕ И НЕКОТОРЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЕЕ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

М. В. Сиротенко[1], Е. А. Котугин[2]

[1]Алтайский государственный университет (Барнаул, Россия)
[2]Алтайский государственный университет, ООО «Южно-Сибирская энергетическая компания» (Барнаул, Россия)

В статье приведен анализ структуры российской экономики согласно принятому экспертами ОЭСР критерию устойчивого развития, в котором к базовым структурным элементам относят обрабатывающую промышленность, сферу финансов и услуг. Выявлены функциональные проблемы российской экономики, решение которых необходимо с учетом региональной специфики. Определены критерии для комплексной диагностики состояния экономики, структуры потребительского спроса и ресурсов развития.

Ключевые слова: структура экономики, устойчивое развитие, управление территорией, факторы эффективности.

At present, there is a consensus of the expert and business communities on the possibilities of Russian economy to reproduce resources that ensure its sustainable development for the medium and long term. The resource-based and export-oriented model of Russian economy only encourages the development of natural monopoly sectors of hydrocarbon extraction, resource development and mining, and service industries that provide the distribution of export revenues. Low level of export products diversification contributes to high sensitivity of factors of Russian economy development to fluctuations of global foreign markets environment, including resource-based ones. Decrease in export revenues leads to the depreciation of national currency, inflation development, and, consequently, to a decrease in consumer's demand of the population and the corporate sector, including demand for services.

The structural imbalance in Russian economy affected the economic entities' activities and financial performance, as well as it had intensified the processes that eventually led to its regression in the last two years. Moreover, the BLOOMBERG information and statistic

service shows that Russia is at the bottom among the underdeveloped countries — members of the UN — according to the levels of GDP reduction and drop in the value of the country's currency [1].

At the same time, an analysis of structural changes in the national economies of 9 developed countries of the world conducted by experts from OECD countries (Austria, Spain, Italy, Canada, South Korea, USA, Finland, Sweden, Japan from 1970 to 2003 and Germany since 1990 to 2003) revealed the patterns of structural changes contributing to economic growth [2]. Table 1 presents the data characterizing the directions of these changes in the averaged structure of the economies of OECD countries.

Table 1

Mean values of the GDP sectoral structure of developed OECD countries, %

Economic Domains	**1970**	**2003**	**Expansion Rate**
Agriculture	9,7	2,2	−7,5
Mining industry	1,5	0,9	−0,6
Energy production	2,1	2,5	0,4
Construction	7,2	6,2	−1,0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotel service	14,5	14,0	−0,5
Transport, logistics, communication lines	7,6	7,4	−0,2
Individual, public and social services	17,8	21,5	3,7
Finance and consumer services	14,3	25,5	11,2
Manufacturing industry	25,4	19,8	−5,6

Processing industry and the sectors of financial and individual, public and social services are here the basic structural elements. We should emphasize that the manufacturing industry is the growth driver of the development of the real sector of economy as a whole despite the decrease in its contribution to GDP. These data are confirmed by the US economy development dynamics in 1970–2003. The unbalanced increase in the contribution of the financial sector (from 19.1% up to 32%) and the decrease in the contribution of manufacturing (from 23.4% to 13.8%) led to the economic crisis in Europe peaked in 2008 [3].

OECD experts summarizing the research results came to a consensus agreement on the criterion of sustainable development. The structural core of the optimal balanced sustainable development economy is formed by the manufacturing industry (about 20%), finance (25%) and services (22%). The contribution of manufacturing to Russia's GDP is much less than 20% (17.4% in 2014) [4].

The ratio of contributions to GDP in high-tech, medium-tech and low-tech manufacturing sectors is especially critical. Table 2 presents the ratios that are generally accepted as optimum. These data indicate that in the manufacturing industry of developed countries high-tech production ratio is about 20%, medium-high-tech production ratio is about 30% (see Table 2) [3].

Table 2

Optimum technological structure of the economy of developed countries

Manufacturing industry	OECD ratio,%	Russia ratio,% (2014)
High-tech production	19	3,7
Medium-high-tech production	28	13
TOTAL:	47	16,7
Medium-low-tech production	21	51,1
Low-tech production	32	22,2

Thus, the optimum is that high-tech production accounts for 50% of the technological structure of manufacturing industry, while the high-tech sector contributes only 3.7%, and the innovation sector does not exceed 7%. Consequently, most of the production capacities of developed countries form the 5th and the 6th technological modes. For instance, in the USA, the correlation between the 5th and the 6th technological modes is 60% and 5% respectively, while in Russia it is only 10% and 0.5%.

According to the review the structure of Russian economy does not match the criterion of sustainable development. It is noteworthy that the ratio of manufacturing in Russia's GDP and GRP has been decreasing in the regions of Russian Federation in the last five years.

To a large extent, the technological branch structure of the manufacturing industry does not match the criteria of sustainability. Medium-tech and low-tech production play the leading role in Russia's manufacturing.

The structure of the manufacturing industry of leading countries contributes to their adaptation to the new institutional model (the 6th technological mode). In that context Russia needs to solve two functional problems simultaneously:

1) Industrial structural reorganization of the economy for extended resources reproduction with the range and quality corresponding to the conditions of the 6th technological mode.

2) Implementation of the 6th technological mode with the potential of competitive advantages in the global and national markets taken into account

As far as we consider, the problem of choice is crucial for the solution of these problems, taking into account the specifics of the regions' economies. It is necessary for a comprehensive diagnosis of the state of the economy, the structure of consumer demand and development resources to be conducted in order to justify the directions of sustainable development of the territories.

The world practice is to evaluate the quality of life with three parameters: GDP per capita, life expectancy and level of education. As a characteristic of life expectancy — the indicator «Life expectancy at birth in different age groups' is chosen. An analysis of the dynamics of this direction for a certain period of time makes it possible to identify the losses of the able-bodied population in different regions. This is a negative factor of economic growth and is significantly determined by working conditions, the level of health care system development, the social standard of living, the cultural level of leisure activities.

One of the major characteristics of the human resource quality is the level of education as well as it is the most important factor of economic growth and social economic sustainability of the territory. The utilization efficiency of this resource determines human potential for the regional economy development. In particular, the priority in the country development at present is the utilization of human potential in the breakthrough directions of the 6th technological mode. Thus, monitoring of the social and economic situation of the region and the effectiveness of regional management begins with an assessment of life quality of the population focusing on the trend of its changes over a certain period of time. Matching these data for different regions we can identify groups with relatively high and relatively low ratios comparing to average Russian indicators.

The next problem is to determine the factors influencing the production of GRP, which in turn enables us, on the one hand, to identify opportunities in accordance with the OECD criteria to ensure sustainable development of the regional economy, and, on the other hand, to illustrate how effectively regional economic system uses the economically active human resources and fixed assets as a result of different economic activities distribution. In this case, the structure of deposits in the GRP of different segments of the economy indicates the potential for sustainable development. The effectiveness of the utilization of these resources is determined by the value of the GRP contribution to one employed, and the fixed assets cost unit. The dispersion of these ratios across the various sectors points at a level of structural imbalance. Comparison of the relevant data for different regions and for Russia as a whole makes it possible to determine the groups of RF subjects by the level of structural disproportion. The prospects for the development of a certain segment of regional economy significantly depend on the level of its competitiveness in the regional labor market. The level of wages is one of the major factors affecting it. From the fundamental point of view, the more is the contribution per capita to GRP, the higher are the earnings, but in real life this proportion is often disregarded. Within this framework, an important characteristic of the social component is the GRP per capita and the share of wages in it. It should be taken into account that with a low GRP this share may increase in relation to the best industries with a large GRP value as a result of a subsistence minimum guarantee. Accordingly, the standard of living of the employed in this branch of the economy is at the level of survival.

According to the results of research, conducted by S. Kuznets, in the regions with the population at the level of survival over 11%, the development of innovation economy is not promising. At the first stage, there is a job cut due to higher labor productivity, and there exists an objective need for a training period for specialists and job provision, including additional training for personnel in expanding production. At the same time, there is a high risk of the transition of the threshold level of the unemployment rate, and, consequently, the increase in social tension. It should be noted that the analysis of Russian Federal Statistic Service data on the age structure of unemployed and the structure of their education shows that the average age of the unemployed in many regions of Russian Federation is 36. That is the age corresponding to high life activity and creativity.

At this age a family is being formed, which is crucial for solution of the most topical demographic problem in Russia. On the other hand, high unemployment at this age contributes to the growth of crime, as well as migration of the able-bodied population. We should

also consider a fairly high level of education of the unemployed in several regions. These data indicate a low level of human resource management in the regions of Russian Federation.

In other words, it is necessary to compare relevant data on different regions of Russian Federation and Russia as a whole, and their distribution among groups with different levels of human resources management, which, eventually, will contribute to specification of the development strategy in each of them in the context of dynamic development of an innovative economy in Russia.

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