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Basic Model of the National Innovative Systems Economic Mechanism

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Abstract: In the presented material, the theory of national innovative systems through the critical analysis of the existing views of economic models mechanism of innovative systems in the different countries of the world and justification of resercher's basic model develops. Researchers prove existence in economic system of all countries concentrated on innovative development, presence of a number of intrinsic economic interactions between actors of the market which provide forming national innovative system act as its fundamental basis and exert strong impact on the level of intensity of functioning of its innovative infrastructure. Specific types of national innovative systems in the different countries of the world are designed on the basis of reasonable basic model of the economic mechanism: or through domination of separate essential forms of interactions inherent in basic model or being enriched with characteristic resource and sociocultural features of economic system of the country.

Key words: Innovations, national innovative system, economic mechanism, basic model, specific models, competition, demand for innovations

INTRODUCTION

The National Innovative Systems (NIS) of the different countries of the world are distinguished by a wide variety which is explained by the following reasons.

Feature of the previous historical period of economic development of the country and the developed level of productive forces: The scale of economic potential, qualification of a manpower, research tradition of engineering culture, existence of the developed research and development centers of world value, infrastructure, specifics of the production capital and other.

Feature of political system of management of society: North america nis of market type of regulation is inherent in countries of Western Europe and NIS of administrative type of regulation is inherent in the countries of the former USSR.

Geographical location: Environment, subsoil, level of economic development of neighboring states, territory sizes.

The dominating religion: It immanently exerts impact on adoption of administrative decisions in general and including on forming NIS. For example, the Protestantism stimulates aspiration to economic achievements through maximizing the income, Orthodoxy limits limits of economic decisions to articles of belief, Islam is negative to business in general; and the Buddhism distracts in mysticism. As a result, in many Protestant countries (the USA, Great Britain, Germany, Finland, etc.) extremely various and developed typology of the NIS models is noted, any of the orthodox states is not presented in leaders of global innovative process (Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, etc.) all Islamic states of NIS have very specific character with an active role of the state participation (demand for innovations in the extracting branches and branches of processing of their products, power, tourism) in many countries where as national religion the Buddhism dominates (India, China, Singapore, etc.) the rapid break in areas of high technologies is noted.

Level of culture and education: In the Latin American countries of feature of culture and low education level constrain development of high technologies, space and atomic science and technology but allow to develop rather intensively agricultural industry and processing industries, mining and processing of products, agricultural machinery and technology.

Proceeding from the listed reasons, in the different countries the special public innovative policy which result become forming not identical NIS is formed. And one

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countries achieve impressive success and others seriously lag behind in efficiency of innovative system. For example, it: Finland with goods of Nokia, biotechnologies and new constructional materials (40 year ago this country differed only in logging and wood processing) South Korea, in the past the agrarian country, is known for a wide line of the known hi-tech brands now ("Hyundai", "Ssangyong", "Panasonic", "LG", "Daikin", Samsung, etc.) Israel, the young Middle Eastern state, in modern world economy popularly advanced technologies in medicine, cosmetology, ecology, energy saving, etc. And an opposite example, Chile, Russia and many other countries with the rich natural, a manpower and an advantageous geographical location. Similar unevenness in dynamics of formation and development of NIS causes the necessity to understand types of models for the purpose of the choice of the most effective.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Variety of approaches to models of the nis economic mechanism: So, far there were no enough settled ideas of the NIS models and the economic mechanisms corresponding to them. Quite often in economic literature it is necessary to come up against a situation when certain researchers, describing the NIS same type, identify it through own terminology. This fact indirectly testifies to a starting stage of a research way on a tipologization of models. At the same time, already today most of economists come to a conclusion about existence basic (other term-simplified) model which elements are present at all types of innovative systems of the different countries. Specifics of NIS of the concrete country, in their opinion are defined by the following features:

- Unique activity of separate subsystems of NIS (or on the contrary, depressiveness)
- Existence of specific subsystems, atypical for other countries
- The special nature of interrelations between NIS subsystems

So, L.K. Gurieva allocates two NIS characteristic models peculiar to two regions-Southeast Asia and Latin America. In her opinion, models of such NIS as Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore have to be carried to the first group. Transforming innovative systems of these states into the finished model which is allocated with high dynamism was promoted:

- Opening to the population of broad access to various forms of education
- Creation of favorable climate for attraction of the investment capitals and technologies
- Concentration on the hi-tech directions of development of economy

The second group considered as antipodes, unfortunately, is not specified and is only united by the term "Latin America". In this L.K. Gurieva Model notes the stagnating character of NIS as which reason the degrading education system, adverse investment and innovative climate, mainly agricultural orientation of economy act.

According to L.K. Gurieva, the following subsystems are the cornerstone of the simplified scheme of the NIS model: private sector and state. The private sector provides development of applied science. The state is concentrated on development of fundamental knowledge (at universities) and on the basis of the public research institutions. Besides, in her opinion, the state bears responsibility for forming infrastructure of NIS and the favorable innovative environment. A ratio of proportions between basic and applied researches, specifics of infrastructure and the innovative environment give, according to L.K. Gurieva, NIS of this or that country national lines. Owing to such research approach, it drew a conclusion on not identity of NIS of the countries of Southeast Asia and Latin America. In the Asian countries, she claims, unlike the Latin American the role of the state in the course of production of new knowledge and technologies is much more active and more adequate to requirements of time, than creation of incentives for their generation and distribution, formation and improvement of favorable infrastructure.

In our opinion, representation of the simplified NIS model is given to L.K. Gurieva deskriptivno and does not open the major factors providing effective functioning of the NIS economic mechanism. Also remains unsolved owing to what reasons in one countries the private sector actively participates in generation of new knowledge and takes an indifferent position in others. Why in one countries the state pursues productive innovative policy and in others is not present? The statement that in the private sector concentrate on generation of knowledge of exclusively applied character looks rather disputable. In reality such leaders vigorous research fundamental activity universities as Harvard (gave to the world of 75 Nobel Prize laureates), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (77 Nobel Prize laureates), Cambridge (88 Nobel Prize laureates) and the list it is possible to continue are not state.

The researcher from Stanford University (USA) G.H.E. Tzkowitz when developing model of a threefold spiral (triple helix model) recognized from this, in his

opinion the obvious fact that in NIS presence of the state is felt every where (Itskovits, 2011). In this regard, the NIS basic model is obliged to reflect a role of the state. Except the state as he claims, in forming NIS universities and the enterprises act. Their functions are as follows: universities act as generators of new knowledge, the enterprises transform it to concrete technologies and products and the state forms the corresponding institutional innovative environment. Moreover, the author of this paradigm notices that the nature of participation of the state in "sheaf" with universities and business generates specific types of models and develops basic model to specific types: command and market. According to G. Skovits, the command type of model is characteristic of Mexico and some other countries now and in the past of the USSR.

The control system in such type of model is constructed by the principle from top to down. The state acts as the dominating NIS institutional element. Without its approving sanction realization of any function as a part of innovative system is impossible. As a positive side of command model the possibility of the supermaximum concentration of capacity of all system on "the breakthrough directions" of innovative development, negative-down-troddening an initiative of other participants of innovative system acts.

Other type of model (market), from the point of view of G. Iskovits, is inherent now in economy of the USA where all three components (the state, universities and the enterprises) are in a parity ratio to each other. The main innovative interaction on this model is implemented between the enterprises and universities. The role of the state consists in creation and maintenance of the favorable innovative environment and active intervention in interaction between the enterprises and universities is allowed for compensation of "market failures" on G. Skovits's) terminology and also for development and correction of the innovative movement.

Absolutely in a special way G. Skovits removes the cause of innovations. Now, he claims, there is a rapprochement of the above-stated decisive institutional spheres-the states, universities and the enterprises to such an extent that they block each other. Concerning a problem of formation and development of innovative system of Russia, G. Skovits claims about unacceptability of the above-stated types of models. The command type of innovative system of Russia is already tested and showed efficiency only in limited areas and the market type of model does not get accustomed owing to weakness of the market relations. Therefore the researcher enters the thesis about need for Russia to test on the basis of three spirals (subsystems) "hybrid model of national innovative system" (Itskovits, 2011).

In our opinion, the model of a threefold spiral of NIS of G. Skovits cannot be considered as the NIS basic model. As as he illustrates, for one countries there is one type of model, for others other and for the third it is required to invent something absolutely hybrid. In skovits's research classification of the NIS specific types is obviously traced. It entered the state into structure of NIS on only that basis that its presence is felt constantly. In our opinion, the state and innovative system are subsystems of system of wider character. The Social and Economic System (SES) of society. The influence of the state noted by G. skovits in many spheres of NIS is natural as the state is an operating subsystem of SES of society and NIS is one of many operated subsystems (such as economic, cultural, national, etc.). Quite naturally in this regard presence of continuous influence of the state (as the operating parameter) in NIS. In this regard, it is more correct to identify the state an external factor in relation to innovative system. Actually, in the second option (market model) G. Skovits and declares: "The state can interfere only to compensate market failures" (Irskovits, 2011), i.e., before "intervention" process of generation of innovations is autonomous. Now at once the casuistry of a threefold spiral is visible: as it is possible to include a factor of the external environment in structural structure of the studied object, in our case national innovative system. In our opinion, the nature of their interaction is identical to the formulation of the second law of thermodynamics which says: any system will come to disintegration if it is not supported by the external environment. Quite so also interaction in a sheaf "the state-innovative system" is characterized. NIS is a type of open system which cannot exist independently infinitely long-for development it needs "to be fed" constantly from the external environment: the purposes, resources, demand and as result of the functioning to give to the external environment including to the state, new knowledge and innovations.

G. Skovits's statement that innovations arise in segments of the blocked spheres of institutional influence of factors of innovative process looks also disputable. The numerous facts of opening and inventions, innovative on character which place of emergence is located in not blocked areas of a threefold spiral are known: either on the basis of university or within the enterprise. For example, it is impossible to exclude fundamental science from the innovative sphere but it in large part is not crossed with private firms (pay attention to mathematics, astrophysics, etc.). The Japanese system of improvement of the organization and process of production of the enterprise constructed on regular

holding meetings of workers of the lowest link and meetings of middle managers works without participation of scientific and educational institutions.

The point of view on the NIS basic model of B.B. Leontyev. The CEO of Federal Institute of Certification and Assessment of Intellectual Property and Business (CJSC SOIS, Russia) looks interesting. He does not become isolated on national peculiarities and an originality of NIS and proceeds from need of identification of corner components of subsystems which act as "backbone" of the NIS basic model for all countries of the world. From its position it is correct to NIS to build from formation at each enterprise and in each branch of a special link on generation and management of innovative process-endo innovative structure (Leontyev, 2009).

According to B.B. Leontyev, similar process was carried out in our country in the 1970-1980th and found the expression in creation at a number of the enterprises and branches of a control system of scientific and technical developments and introduction of the new equipment. Structural crisis of all social and economic system of Russia in the 1990th did not allow to reach its logical conclusion.

In the countries of Western Europe, the USA and Japan endo-innovative structures of NIS were formed even earlier in the 1960-1970th and in the 1980-1990th qualitatively functioned. They made a fundamental basis of future highly effective NIS when around endo-innovative structure exo-innovative infrastructure in the form of service trade by assessment, audit, patenting and management spontaneously began to be formed.

Thus, NIS as primary structure is the cornerstone of its concept the economic innovative mechanism of theenterprises and organizations creating a finished product or rendering services. From our point of view, the basic model of B.B. Leontyev reflects an appertseption of the author from times of the Soviet period. The current state of affairs in NIS of Russia convincingly proves that existence of endo-innovative structures in the enterprises and even the companies, completely innovative on the purposes does not intensify development of NIS of the country. So, for the last decades in Russia the largest corporations, innovative on tasks are created: RUSNANO, Russian Technologies, Rosatom and other companies of national value but their innovative effectiveness remains at the minimum level. It is similarly inefficient innovative systems in general of Russia.

A number of researchers pay close attention to specifics of NIS in various countries and remove its concrete types on this basis. In this row the special attention is drawn by collaboration of (Sergeyev *et al*., 2008) who subjected to systematization of NIS of the majority of the developed and many developing states. They carry the following to basic structural structure of NIS on their terminology, blocks:

- Creative in which they include both institutional and physical subjects (scientists) generating new knowledge and also that part of infrastructure which promotes exchange of opinions in the research environment (in particular, in the form of informal interaction through social networks)
- Transfer of technologies-the extensive environment of network communications providing finishing the new ideas from authors to potential the buyer
- Financing which is important for transforming the idea in concrete engineering development (aprototype or technology) with the subsequent introduction in mass use
- Productions where the innovation which received financial security is sought to be brought to mass application
- Training which have to develop, increase systemically the knowledge and competences not only of educational institutions but also within the enterprises and the organizations

In their opinion, the listed blocks are present absolutely at all NIS (as gave the grounds to classify them as basic) but the principles of the organization and functioning differ from the region to the region, from the country to the country. Besides, resources and sociocultural parameters of national education and also priorities of innovative development chosen by the government (the purposes, ways of achievement, extent of participation of the state, etc.) exert impact on specifics of NIS. Proceeding from this E. Alekseenkov, V. Nechayev and V. Sergeyev remove three NIS basic models: "Euro-Atlantic", "East Asian" and "alternative".

Basic characteristics of these models are as follows: "The Euro-Atlantic Model" differs from the others in a complete cycle of innovative process: from emergence of the idea before introduction in mass use and consumption. NIS on the organization and functioning is presented by all mainframes. In these countries fundamental and applied sciences, systems of financing, diffusion of new knowledge and a transfer of technologies, research and development and also preparation of innovative personnel potential are developed. Among the countries of "Euro-Atlantic

model" researchers of this classification note the USA, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy and also such small European countries as Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

"The East Asian Model" unlike previous is characterized by almost total absence of a stage of forming basic researches and sometimes and applied science. Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong are referred to this category NIS (before reunion with continental China). As the listed states are distinguished by a high share of export of the made hi-tech production, the deficit of own developments in the scientific sphere is covered by acquisition of patents, licenses and other at the countries with strong academic scientific base. The countries with "East Asian Model" NIS focus economic potential, first of all on such directions of progress which promise greatest "exit" of effect for the smallest period of time. As other criterion of the choice of innovative projects high degree of value added in an innovative product as overwhelming number of the states of "East Asian model" distinguish scarcity or limitation of natural resources but surplus of human resources acts.

According to E. Alekseenkova, V. Nechayev and V. Sergeyev, it is necessary to carry Portugal, Thailand and Chile to the most noticeable representatives of "alternative model" of development of NIS. The countries of this category have, first of all, an agricultural focus of economy. Structures of NIS of these countries are almost deprived of the creative block as here fundamental and applied research activity is minimum, respectively, this specific feature forced results in weakness of the block of a transfer of technologies and diffusion of knowledge. NIS in these countries concentrate the main efforts on training in the field of economy, finance, management and also in development of separate branches of national economy.

Classification of the NIS basic models in E. Alekseenkova, V. Nechayev and V. Sergeyev's research is represented rather reasonable. From the research point of view it gives the chance to note remarkable process on which authors could not focus attention. Its essence is that the countries of "East Asian model" and "alternative model" obviously carry out the movement to "Euro-Atlantic model" as to more effective. It is visible on the example of Japan forming comprehensively developed and multipurpose creative block; Thailand, Turkey, Chile, Portugal and other countries re-targeting the NIS on hi-tech production with a high share of value added and the program of preparation of own scientific shots on the basis of the first-class universities of the USA and Europe. This circumstance suggests an idea that "the East Asian Model" and "alternative model" represent no other than intermediate stages on the way to full-fledged NIS "Euro-Atlantic Model". Otherwise, we would observe process of unique development of each of these models in the special structure but not their Rapprochements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Author's basic model of the NIS economic mechanism: Estimating the points of view of many researchers including given above on the NIS types, it should be noted that practically nobody, except for G. Itskovits and B.B. Leontyev, notices direct dependence of the NIS Model on specifics of the economic mechanism of generation of new knowledge and its transformation into innovations which developed in this country. Are listed or factors of influence as that: an environment, the program purposes of the state, feature of development of the country during the previous period and other or features of a structural design of NIS: creative block, education system, features of financing, originality of a transfer of technologies, etc. Thus, the attention is limited only to a system form. Also the fundamental principle of dialectics is forgotten: contents defines a form. In our case contents-the economic mechanism and other factors only strengthen or weaken separate unique lines of innovative system of the concrete country.

To understand versions of the NIS economic mechanism and respectively, further to come to understanding as it influences forming the NIS various types, it is necessary to address definition of the economic mechanism reflecting its intrinsic contents. Authors in the research rely on Semenov (2013)'s definition: the NIS economic mechanism is a set of organizational and economic interactions of elements and subsystems of national social and economic system concerning generation of new knowledge, its diffusion and transformation into innovations.

As a result of interaction between subjects of SES the demand for concrete types of new knowledge leading to scientific research, research and development and eventually, the innovations satisfying the demand which caused them is born. Without demand of an innovation do not arise. Now demand for innovations is in Russia at the minimum level. It is confirmed by statistical data (Table 1) and numerous expert conclusions (are brought further).

Let us give some of expert estimates on materials of poll of the Center of the economic analysis of Interfax-CEA:

Table 1: Statistical data on a condition of innovative activity in Russia

Indicator names	2000	2014
Specific weight of the organizations which were carrying out technological innovations in total number of the organizations (%)	10.6	9.7
Specific weight of innovative goods, works and services in a total amount of the shipped goods,the performed works and services (%)	4.4	8.2
Specific weight of costs of technological innovations in a total amount of theshipped goods,the performed works, services (%)	1.4	2.1

- D.A. Novikov (Deputy Director of Institute of Problems of Management of RAS for scientific work) "A certain scientific potential is but the disorder of production which happened in the 1990th led to the fact that there is no demand for scientific applied researches (innovations) in which applied branch scientific research institutes have to be engaged"
- A.L. Vedev "The problem of lack of demand for innovations has a historical origin and is directly connected with problem processes of the 1990th"
- A.I. Kashirin (Chairman of the Board of "National Commonwealth of Business Angels" Non-profit partnership (SBAR)) "The problem of low demand for innovations is in many respects accompanied by the broken innovative process"
- D.A. Medovnikov (Editor of Department of Innovations of the Expert magazine): "It is extremely difficult to solve a problem of lack of demand for the Russian innovations in domestic market" and so on-quotes could be continued

All agree in one; in Russia demand for innovations is extremely low. It, in turn, leads to critically weak level of generation of new knowledge. On this logical and factual basis it is already possible to build still incomplete function chart of the NIS economic mechanism: demand causes the need for generation of new knowledge and to its transformation into innovations.But in the specified scheme the source of emergence of demand for innovations is not disclosed. In SES the structure of the elements and subsystems participating in innovative process and influencing it is exhausted by firm (the enterprises and the organizations), the state and households (Anonymous, 2011).

Let us consider separately functions of the listed subjects of organizational and economic interaction in the NIS economic mechanism on forming demand for innovations. Each firm aspires to the maximum gain of a market niche and replacement of the competitor from it (the first interaction-the competition) the need for innovative knowledge forces the enterprises and the organizations to be interested in production of new knowledge in the environment of universities and other research establishments (the second interaction-scientific and practical cooperation). In certain cases, generation of new knowledge turns out not in power the separate company what forces to cooperative merging with other companies (the third interaction-cooperation).

Thus, in the market the listed types of interaction between firms provide functioning of the NIS economic mechanism. Here the main regulator of level of intensity of functioning is the market. Demand for innovations that will be higher, than interaction between the enterprises and the organizations which in turn, depends on development of the market competition is more active. Such model of the NIS economic mechanism shows good results if to judge by the USA, Germany, France, Finland, Japan and a number of other countries. It is absolutely fair to define such model of the NIS economic mechanism as market. It is clear, that the NIS similar economic mechanism is poorly interfaced to a modern situation in economy of Russia where the share of nationalization of property is big and the role of monopolistic groups is considerable that is the market competitive relations are not intensive.

Except the enterprises and the organizations, demand for innovations can quite arise also out of the market relations. For example, as a result of implementation of state programs in various directions of national value (increase in defense capability of the country, development of alternative energy sources, health care, ecology, etc.). In this case scientific institutions receive orders from the state and budget financing. In many cases implementation of the state orders of innovative character has very large-scale character (we will remember the lunar program to the USA, the program of creation of the operated thermonuclear synthesis in France, the development program of high-speed highways in China, the program of creation of the medium-haul Superjet airliner in Russia). Therefore, the similar system of forming demand for innovations is also obliged to be considered. The specified model of the NIS economic mechanism can be defined reasonably as command.

Now the similar model in "a pure look" practically does not exist. It was succeeded by command model in combination with the market NIS economic mechanism. Belarus, Vietnam, Jordan, Kazakhstan, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and a number of other countries can be examples. It is necessary to recognize that a combination of the state participation and market mechanisms in each of these countries unequally. Results of achievements in the innovative sphere also very much differ. From here it is possible to draw a conclusion that this type of the economic mechanism does not guarantee unambiguously effective result of functioning of NIS. Everything depends on adequacy of system of public administration.

In the opinion, Russia as there is along with the developed public sector of economy also private sector of economy "gravitates" to this model of the NIS economic mechanism now. From the Russian state, it should be noted, there is desire to create effectively functioning NIS. Here only the main vector of efforts was still directed not to forming demand for innovations and to construction of infrastructure of NIS. Among the most known state orders for innovative products it should be noted very limited list: the Superjet plane, environmentally friendly fuel for the Angara launch vehicle for a conclusion to an orbit of Earth of spacecrafts and also a number of samples of military equipment. On the contrary, in the sphere of forming innovative infrastructure the state showed very high activity. So in 1994 the Federal fund of assistance to development of small forms of the innovative organizations is created, in 1998 the "Activation of Innovative Activity in Russia" program aimed at creation and support of the Innovative and Technological Centers (ITC) with science and technology parks, business incubators and other organizational structures of innovative business is adopted were created by JSC Rossiyskaya venchurnaya kompanii, "The national commonwealth of business angels" (SBAR) and other a bit later; the order of the President of Russia about creation of the innovation center in Skolkovo is executed. But ignoring of a problem of forming demand from the state led to the fact that infrastructure was uninvolved and innovative system of Russia imitating.

By force, the third on value, capable to form demand for innovations, the ultimate consumer-households acts. This factor plays a comparable role in forming demand for innovations on an equal basis with the enterprises and the organizations and also the state in all countries. For example, in Russia for 2015 retail trade turnover made over 27 trillion rub. (Sergeyev *et al*., 2008) paid services to the population-nearly 8 trillion rubles. Such volume of participation in economic circulation does not grant the right to ignore households as a factor of forming cumulative demand for innovations especially as in certain areas it has crucial importance. For example, at protection of motherhood and the childhood, in health care, ecology, housing and communal services, etc.

Summary: Apparently from the scheme, all types of organizational and economic interactions between subjects of NIS directly or it is mediated meet in one place the market competition. It is natural as only firms create the benefits satisfying requirements of other firms and also the state and households. In this regard, it becomes clear that in lack of the developed competitive market it is impossible to provide development and effective functioning of the NIS economic mechanism. The main conditions of forming such specific types of the NIS economic mechanism as command and market follow from this model. Considerable participation of the state in forming demand for innovations is characteristic of the first type. The state compensates for the deficiency of the market competition as source of generation of demand for innovations. Strong influence of market regulators of innovative activity and moderate participation of the state is characteristic of the second type. The optimum type of the NIS economic mechanism represents a combination of active functional influence on forming demand for innovations at the same time of all subjects included in system of organizational and economic interaction: firms (enterprises and scientific organizations), state and households. Only under such condition there will be efforts of all three driving forces of forming demand for innovations and under the influence of synergetic effect it will appear on the maximum value.

Other options of specific models of the NIS economic mechanism are formed under the influence of a variety and institutional development of SES of this or that state and also features geographical, climatic an arrangement and a number of other factors. For example, scarcity of an environment of Singapore forces it to concentrate in the innovative sphere on high technologies, financial operations and advantage of a geographical arrangement on transport and logistic technologies. Special institutional innovative policy of the government of Japan long time provided high innovative rates of development of the country due to mass purchase of patents and licenses for opening and inventions in other countries to the determinent of development of own fundamental science.

The dominating manifestation of the state organizational and economic influence on forming demand for innovations is characteristic of the economic mechanism of innovative system of Russia now. This fact is reflection of a transition period on the way to an optimum combination in the future of all possible driving forces on forming demand for innovations with manifestation of synergetic effect of their addition (the state order, the developed competition between subjects of a business environment, demand from households and self-development of innovative system). Today for Russia important that the state as the operating SES parameter, made decisive impact on structuring demand from households, carried out demonopolization of economy and intensified the market competition among the enterprises and the organizations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in economic system of any state act as essential sources of forming demand for innovations: the

competitive relations between firms, the state innovative order and demand from households. Now it is already possible to submit the full scheme of basic model of the NIS economic mechanism.

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