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THEORY AND PRACTICE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Monograph

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Theoretical and methodological bases of public-private partnership are stated. The wide range that on problems of formation of partnership between the state and business, international and domestic experience of formation of mechanisms of public-private partnership, branch and regional features of interaction of the power and business is considered.

For students, undergraduates, graduate students and teachers of economic higher education institutions and all who are interested in issues of integration of interests of the state, society and business.

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Introduction

In economy of Russia finding solutions on creation of the civilized social and economic model capable to provide effective and stable functioning of the Russian economy, achievement of success and prosperity of society, state and business continues. In many respects it is connected with formation of the new relations and communications in the social and economic relations, improvement of interaction of the operating institutes of public administration and business. Practically it is about processes of organizational and administrative transformation of economy, interaction of society, state and business, definition of the directions of civilized institutional transformations of forms and methods of management of the country among which one of the major is search of effective forms of the public-private partnership (PPP).

Problems of interaction of the power and business become more and more dominating. Only stability and trust in their relations are capable to provide break of Russia in the civilized future. Modern market transformations have a considerable impact on development of interaction of business and the power, and not always this influence bears a positive charge. In the manual the attention is focused on the analysis of a modern configuration of interaction of the main spheres of a triad: the state – society – business and development of real solutions of key problems of development of the country, including ensuring national competitiveness of economy of c with use of the mechanism of public-private partnership.

Russia is obliged to find the effective answer to globalization calls, having developed the corresponding model of social and economic development on the basis of serious modernization of the Russian state and economy which is a basis of increase in efficiency of the power and business. It is obvious that Russia goes on the way of formation of modern public-private partnership that demands search of the real mechanisms and tools capable to provide its effective and productive functioning for the good to society.

In the Russian practice there is unresolved a problem of providing a system ratio of reproduction, market, state regulation of reproduction and financial regulation of the social and economic relations. The lack of interaction of these key elements of development of the reformed economy is one of the key reasons of inefficiency of many instruments of the state financial impact on

development of economy connected with formation of civilized corporativism in Russia.

Problems of development of economy are considered generally through a prism of negative points of regulation in recent years: a under-collection of taxes, budget deficit, a lack of resources on the maintenance of life-supporting spheres, a debt and other problems. Therefore all efforts in this sphere are bent on elimination of these negatives that does not allow to create the modern civilized strategy of public-private partnership which is equitable to the interests of development of Russia.

Transition from direct methods of regulation to creation of conditions for improving competitiveness of national economy does not mean at all that these conditions have to be created by the states and corporate educations weak financially.

Financial capacity of the state, its power and opportunities predetermine also efficiency of measures for creation of conditions for formation of modern competitive business.

In practice it has to mean need of development of *national focused project program of formation of a system of the public-private partnership* which is guided by the microstrategy of development of economy in a new century and providing as redistribution (reorientation) of market mechanisms and tools, and creation of new market forces in economy, capable to initiate active economic recovery. The effective interaction of financial resources of the state and business capable to provide increase in efficiency and productivity of the state and corporate resources of the country has to become a key element of this program.

The prospect seems *in creation of the mechanisms uniting market and state control levers*. For this purpose forms of the last should be transformed so that the specified combination had consistent character. In modern economy there are all new sites and spheres which growth and development cannot be reflected in traditional, even in the concepts and treatments which are again introduced into circulation, one of which is the public-private partnership.

The modern state and corporate device has to provide balance of interests, effective achievement of the social and economic purposes of activity of economic subjects of the state and business which are the determining factor of economical and social processes, cause key trends of development, level of economic activity,

determining the potential of economy and business, efficiency of the state and welfare of society.

All this says that studying of questions of the theory and practice of management of PPP is extremely relevant now. The contents of the manual are focused on acquisition of knowledge, skills of students in the solution of this most difficult complex of problems on which success of realization the future of the Russian state, society and business in many respects depends.

In a grant considerable attention is paid to formation of partnership between the state and business, theoretical bases of public-private partnership reveal, international and domestic experience of formation of the relations of PPP is investigated, the role of mechanisms of PPP is proved in ensuring positive social and economic dynamics of Russia.

Practical development of theoretical material is carried out in the active ways on the basis of a method a case-stadi, plenary discussions, implementation of detailed group designs on problems of public-private partnership.

The approximate program for discipline «Theory and practice of public-private partnership» and the list of the recommended literature will help teachers and students by preparation for occupations.

In the application separate standard materials on public-private partnership which supplement theoretical and practical parts of the manual are included.

The manual is intended for the students, undergraduates studying problems of public-private partnership, students of business schools, teachers and also heads of the companies.

Subject 1. Factors and conditions of partnership development between the state, society and business

1.1. State regulation of a social and economic system

Any social and economic system functions within formally and informally established relationship between the state, society and business. The role and value of each participant of a system depends on concrete accepted standards and rules, the so-called institutional environment which was created within the settled institutes. Depending on it, for example, professor J. Sloman distinguishes the following types of economies: the centralized economy, or economy of the state order (planning) at which all economic decisions are made by the government; economy of the free market (market economy) at which all economic decisions are made by separate families and firms without government intervention; economy of the mixed type at which economic decisions are made partially by the government, partially – under the influence of market economy [64, page 26].

International experience shows that in practice in the majority developed and developing countries the economy of the mixed type dominates (mixed economy). The state is not considered as the competitor to the market relations any more, and, on the contrary, the competent state economic policy plays a key role in ensuring economic growth. The corresponding member of RAS Sorokina D. E. pays attention that at the present stage of development of the market relations «discussions about a role of the state in economic life of society became outdated. Justice of a thesis about need of its active actions as indispensable condition of implementation of innovative transition is recognized by all» [66, page 29].

As professor Sidorovich A. V. notes, the new economy is not purely market system, but an interlacing of three backbone bases any more: market, regulation of economy by the state and social stability. The economy indissolubly, is internally connected with destinies and the purposes of activity of people, each person. It is defined, first, by the fact that the person is a direct participant of economic activity on creation and assignment of products and other its results. Secondly, members of society at the same time are

owners and factors, and results of activity that predetermines their specific interests as owners in assignment of the benefits. Thirdly, all members of society are consumers of the benefits which get to them as a result of distribution and redistribution. Fourthly, members of society constantly feel results of economic activity also outside economy – development of the social sphere, the amount of pensions, grants directly depends on the results achieved by economy [63, page 263].

State regulation of economy is directed, mainly, to elimination of «market failures». For example, modern development of monopolies and oligopoly calls into question into use of the competition as the main market regulator. *Concentration of production and the capital can be the factor destroying the market*, at the same time being market generation, result of its uncontrolled development. In principle the market mechanism of the competition generates a self-damage factor as begins to serve the «large concentration» which are almost going beyond a usual framework of the market competition. In this regard there is a question: what to consider the market competition and how to govern the market relations to provide such market environment which would win against the enterprises offering quality products at minimum prices?

«Market failures» are regulated by the state. The market is the reliable mechanism which under certain conditions and at *reliable protection* is capable to solve many human problems. However the market system comprises the factor destroying the idea of free competition. In development of a system in modern conditions the tendency to formation of monopolies and oligopoly, i.e. limited number of market subjects is shown that turns «an invisible hand» of A. Smith's market into well visible hands of certain monopolists.

In literature market advantages are rather in details stated, but in much smaller degree attention is paid to its «back». The market a lot of things cannot or «does» to the detriment of society, and it has to be considered constantly in processes of market reforming. Without setting the task of the profound analysis of negative impact of the market on a social and economic system, we consider it necessary to allocate a number of important aspects of development of society, state and business which cannot be solved by means of a market mechanism of managing.

At the same time we recognize that the market is rather fragile instrument of distribution and redistribution, demands constant

protection, need to maintain its working capacity. Negative trends in its functioning are born, as a rule, in it, expanding as «cancer tumor», being shown in crime, corruption, fraud, violations of normal business practice.

In this regard the market gives rise to various combinations of the social and economic relations in the different countries and at different stages from model of «humane economic democracy» (option of the Swedish market model) to «corruption democracy» (many countries of Asia and Africa) and «authoritative corruption democracy» (to which, according to a number of experts, the model of Russia is close). In many respects modifications of social and economic systems are influenced by processes of concentration and centralization of the capitals.

In 1936 in the work «The general theory of employment, percent and money» J. Keynes entered such concepts as «the built-in stabilizer», «the budget animator», etc. that demonstrated already during this period introduction of non-market institutes and tools to the system of the market relations.

In the direction of violation of «virginity» of the market scheme of «supply and demand» it is possible to consider also other reasons, especially on influence on it of non-market factors and institutes (in particular, such as family, religion, culture, etc.). For example, the American economist J. Kommons considered cost not in respect of interaction of supply and demand and as a product of «the legal agreement «of collective institutes». Other famous American scientist J. Galbraith emphasized that growth of consumer demand is caused not by preference of consumers, but the institutional environment created by advertizing [31].

The Nobel laureate on economy Kenneth Errou in article of 1963 noted that buyers not always possess full information on goods. Usually sellers know more therefore in the market there is a so-called asymmetry of information [74] about goods. George Akerlof revealed that because of imperfection of information dishonest sellers can offer less qualitative (cheaper in production) goods, deceiving the buyer. As a result many buyers, knowing about poor average quality, will avoid purchases or to agree to buy only at the smaller price. Producers of quality goods in reply to separate in the opinion of the consumer from the average seller and to reserve the market, can get trademarks, certification of goods. The important role of trademarks in the developed market economy - to be sign of stable quality [75].

The problem of «openness» and «closeness» of supply and demand is underestimated in modern market practice. It is connected, in the wide plan, with the level of impact of the state on development of economy, and in reality - with concrete restrictions and the bans on the right of emergence in the market, on investment, on the property right, etc. The corporate factor contributes to this system of restrictions, having an impact on the nature of the market relations.

It is important to emphasize in this regard that it is impossible to identify market economy with a private property on fixed capital, and at the same time it is impossible to divide them. The market economy in the last decades is more and more transformed, especially in the organizational and economic plan, meaning different active emergence of associative and collective, corporate educations where there is «washing out» of a private property.

Experience of associations, the unions with collective property, corporations with the mixed corporate property in such countries as Sweden, Norway, Israel, Canada and other states shows that the market gets integrated -globalization forms where «purity» of types of property fades into the background. It is possible to address also the Russian history. So, before revolution of 1917 over 40 % of products were created by cooperatives, artels, various societies.

With certain assumptions it is possible to characterize a market system with prevalence of a private property as *capitalism* (a specific form of the market relations) to which the market with active orientation to the social relations, through a prevalence of various mixed forms of ownership among which not the last role is played also by state ownership resists now. Early capitalism, its forms and the relations in the real conditions of the modern civilized and globalized market represent a certain braking factor of social development. The market economy of Russia at early stages of its formation was open for negatives of the monopolistic and oligarchical relations, as led to many failures in development of new economy of Russia.

«Window of opportunities» for the Russian power and business was not closed yet, but gradually narrowed in this connection search of the extraordinary directions and projects of social and economic development of society, state and business is necessary. Realization of the separate postulates offered by a number of economists [13] could become one of such decisions. For example, «humane,

socially adjustable market model of economy» which main idea is creation in the economic system of a counterbalance to the private capital in the form of the public capital structured in such a way that he can put pressure upon the private capitals both in the sphere of production, and in the monetary and financial sphere, protecting the public interests of work and personal interests of each certain worker.

The basis of the offered model is made:

1. Combination of a market mechanism of production and distribution of goods and services to additional redistribution of a part of a national product in the planned way.

2. Equal coexistence in the economic system of private and public property.

3. A humanization of the relations between work and the capital by partnership of workers in the production capital on a collective (individual) basis, participation of workers as in property on fixed assets and working capital (the legal power), and in production management (the actual power).

4. Introduction in the country of institute of public property at two functional levels – at the level of «earth» and at the level of «profession» with elimination of the state from management of public property.

5. Restriction of the absolute power of owners for the earth and its riches; transition from the absolute right for states/subsoil (dominism) for the right of the remaining property (patrimonium).

The academician of RAS D. S. Lvov suggested to realize «the system of national property» which purpose is nationalization of investment income in the territory of Russia. Main composed this system – the constitutional fixing of natural raw material resources in all territory of Russia in the form of collective property of all society; the open competitive and market mode of economic operation of a national wealth providing the necessary level of its profitability; a national dividend, i.e. a part of enterprise income and all rent from commercial operation of the earth as the main economic source of fund of social guarantees.

«Institutional failures» slow down development of economy. Application of traditional theoretical approaches to the analysis of economic reformational policy, from our point of view, does not allow to consider in details evolution of the institutes and the related «institutional failures» which are expressed, on the one hand, in inefficient, often negative standards of behavior, and, on the other

hand, - in emergence of inefficient forms of the institutes which are result of the economic dynamics generating low-quality results of activity and a state both institutes, and subjects in economy.

The shadow economy, corruption, non-payments, barter, the corporate conflicts are forms of «institutional failures the» (not just subjective political and economic errors of reforming) which are transformed to negative economic events which are reproduced effects of coordination, interface, structural market dynamics, negative inertia.

This list is not full, however already on the given data set it is possible to draw a conclusion on serious institutional destructions which shook economy of Russia, and many of them continue to have negative impact on its development. All given negative factors have no accidental character at all, and represent failures of reformational process and also are result of institutional heritage of a planned Soviet system.

The problem of institutional heritage of the new, market focused system of Russia is investigated, from our point of view, obviously insufficiently that caused that out of sight there were some latent trends constraining effective development of a modern social and economic system of the country. Treat those: block diagrams of interaction of the main economic subjects, social mentality of huge mass of workers, the relation of the power to property, preservation of centralistsky trends in various spheres of the social and economic relations, maintaining excessive belief in possibilities of the state, the relations with veterans, etc. It is possible to add preservation of retro trends in a way of life, the relations, customs of considerable mass of the people who are badly joined to the traditional market relations to it.

In the analysis of features of the idea of institutional «failures» *the concept of «economic dysfunction»* which is understood as frustration or loss of qualitative properties of a system, institute draws attention. It is possible to estimate functioning of institutes on a number of groups of parameters: the purposes of existence, area of the application, to functional filling, costs of functioning, extent of rejection or adoption of the entered norm, resistance to a mutation. In case one parameter or experience loss of quality a little, then there is *micro dysfunction*, «an institutional gap»; if the majority of groups of parameters lose quality, there is system dysfunction, that is steady inefficiency of the functioning system.

It is important to note that such result of institutional dynamics is agreed with other levels of adaptive system effectiveness

(institute). To execute some function, to keep a scope of institutes, to achieve some objectives, institutes need system providing just as the person needs food. And for any institute there is the monetary range which lower bound answers system dysfunction when it is lost qualities of all necessary parameters, and the upper bound can correspond to transformation of institute.

In such interpretation dysfunction becomes a special case of institutional dynamics and the task of development of models of dynamics of qualitative parameters of institutional subsystems is set. Dysfunction represents the phenomenon is localized, assumes the differentiated actions for overcoming such state. The offered concept of «economic dysfunction» offers a system view on a problem of institutional dynamics, emergence and steady existence of rules, standards (institutes) of various efficiency. At the same time it is possible to establish the causes of inefficiency of institute and to develop the appropriate measures on its reduction (see tab. 1).

Table 1

Assessment of the situation with the provision of separate «institutional failures»

Institutional failures	Assessment of the situation
1. Growth of shadow economy	This phenomenon does not belong to new processes. It is generally about its catastrophic activation, the reproduction process of the country which captured from 20 to 40 %
2. Non-payments	As a result of reforming miscalculations most the enterprises and companies practically lost current assets. As a result action of such factors as delay of transaction, a lack of credit and their high cost, use of various fraudulent schemes, social tension because of nonpayments of salary, etc. became more active.
3. Avoidance of taxes	Evasion of taxes was more effective behavior, than trust to the state. Evasion of taxes generated effect of coordination, there was the whole system of service of avoidance of taxes. An exit from this scheme is extremely difficult (having once paid taxes, it is difficult to evade from it further)
4. Recession and stagnation of production	Closing of the enterprises resulted in mass unemployment, the budget did not receive financing in the form of tax revenues, domestic demand contracted, «decumulation» of the capital became more active

Institutional failures	Assessment of the situation
5. Import attack	Non competitiveness of domestic manufacturers, production turning, liberalization of foreign trade «killed» internal producer. The protectionist policy was inefficient
6. Inflation	Permanent growth of price level and decrease in purchasing power of money. Activation filched «inflation devaluation». Depreciation of national currency
7. Insufficient legitimacy of corporate property after privatization	Violation of conditions of privatization caused weaknesses of corporate property, inefficiency of corporate structuring, fight for repartition of property, etc.
8. Corruption	This phenomenon assumed an extraordinary scale, «having covered» the field of interaction of the power and business, having caused disproportions, having undermined confidence to market institutes

Consequences of these failures caused and continue to cause huge damage to economy of Russia. It causes need not only the careful analysis of the causes of inefficiency of certain institutes, but also studying of their interconnected impact on development of economy. All above dysfunctions can be neutralized only by means of the joint efforts of the power and business directed to improvement of national economy.

Along with creation of economic, legal and organizational efforts for formation and successful functioning of the most various structures of business activity the most important function of the state is *assistance to development of different forms of business and that Wednesday in which the business activity is carried out*. Sellers and buyers, employers and hired personnel, creditors and borrowers not could is effective and mutually advantageous to work if they were in isolation, i.e. out of an economic situation, a political situation, the legal, sociocultural, technological and certain geographical environment. Wednesday, defining position of businessmen in all system of the relations in economy and in society in general, can influence both achievement of progress, and losses and losses, and in some cases and the general insolvency of these or those enterprise organizations and society in general.

The social contract of business and the power on the basis of the principle of «welfare for the majority». Recently the power gives more and more attention to a problem of the standard of living of the population. Growth of decile coefficient (the relation of

level of income of 10 % of the superrich to the level of income of 10 % of the poorest), maintaining high unemployment rate, low level of security of bulk of the population and other negative processes caused special attention to this aspect. And the state tries not only to solve these problems, but also to focus on them business which behaves in this plan rather passively.

In terms of public interests any economic mechanisms are only the tool for achievement of real result. Each economic system can be considered as effective only in that measure in what she is capable to provide achievement of the basic purposes of society in specific circumstances: worthy life and free development of the person, harmonious social relations, steady dynamics of development, ensuring national security.

Core of strategy of social and economic development of Russia is consecutive increase in the standard of living of the population on the basis of self-realization of each citizen, decrease in social inequality, maintaining independence and cultural values of Russia, the statement of an economic role of the country in the international community.

Weak social orientation of the Russian corporate business. Recently the subject of social responsibility of the Russian business especially as businessmen are skeptical about appeals to invest money in charity programs is briskly discussed. At best they agree to spend them for sponsorship as thus they draw attention to the trademark that improves promotion of their products to the consumer.

Discussion of this problem allowed to reveal two most typical points of view. Supporters of the first are convinced that responsibility of business to society is limited to honest payment of taxes and payment of a decent salary. Supporters the second, dominating among scientists and politicians, consider that responsible business is obliged to participate in development and carrying out the state social and economic policy providing sustainable development, to do investments in large charity and ecological programs, in transport infrastructure of regions.

It should be noted that it is far not so simple to carry out it as it can seem at first sight as for involvement of businessmen to above the called problems need stimulation from the state through well thought over system of tax benefits and in particular through joint projects with counter financing.

In this plan, from our point of view, to this serious Russian problem the corresponding member of RAS R. S. Greenberg most accurately stated the opinion: «In the world there are not enough countries which governments would treat social responsibility so irresponsibly. It is considered that during our current transition «from crisis of socialism to crisis of capitalism» the state very weak therefore the only alternative for the government – the maximum number of social functions which are peculiar to the state to dump from itself, to transfer to private business. It is considered that in Russia any official, by definition, the thief. From there is a philosophy: not to give any money to the official. But if the state does not spend money for health care, education, culture, then and business will not invest money there».

This problem becomes more and more relevant and demands adoption of extraordinary decisions up to very revolutionary – «introduction of the card of social responsibility». In our opinion, *the partner triumvirate in cooperation of the authorities, business and public organizations which could hold in common peculiar fairs of socially responsible business* where non-profit public organizations could offer the projects necessary to the city, the district, local structures for their joint realization *is necessary*.

It is obvious that social responsibility of business is «it is expensive not with one track». Undoubtedly, social responsibility of the state as only in this case it is possible to expect activization of business in the social plan is necessary. Therefore a fundamental condition and at the same time criterion of success of realization of strategy is social consolidation, expansion of support is more whole than development of society and actions of the power along with enhanced action of a part of society, its liberation, activization of business, business.

Polarization of the Russian society, his estrangement from the government remains the main factor interfering high-quality updating of the country and its economy. The main segments of society disperse on valuable orientations, welfare, a way of life, style and standards of behavior. Wealthy social groups are opposed to population bulk with low income, paternalistic valuable orientations, but (so far) with high standards of education and culture. In such conditions formation of effective labor and enterprise motivations is hardly possible; instead prerequisites of the public conflict are reproduced. Formation of institutes of the state, business and civil

society as the basic principles of democracy – *social consensus* concerning basic values and the principles of life disappear is as a result blocked.

Social consolidation around a strategic objective - development of the country capable to provide worthy existence to the citizens and by that to take the worthy place in the international community assumes existence of a number of conditions, are basic of which following.

1. *The social contract* consolidating the state, business and society on the basis of the principle «welfare for the majority»:

– in relation to society the state undertakes real responsibility for creation of conditions for increase in the standard of living, providing necessary social guarantees, rights, freedoms and safety of citizens, getting in exchange legitimacy and public support;

– in relation to business the state provides guarantees of the property rights, favorable enterprise climate, getting in exchange support of policy of the state from the national capital and strict observance of the precepts of law and rules established by the state;

– the balance between society and the capital is based on the principle: «socially responsible behavior of business in exchange for public support of its interests, purposes and actions».

2. *Creation of the social order based on division of responsibility of the power and the main subjects of economy for achievement of the coordinated parameters of the standard of living.*

Creation of the corresponding mechanism will allow to differentiate, on the one hand, strictly obligations and spheres of responsibility of the federal center, territorial subjects of the Russian Federation, local governments, business and citizens for increase in welfare and the solution of social tasks, with another – to adjust continuous dialogue, in the most various forms, the main participants of economic processes.

3. *Reduction of social obligations of the state in compliance with its material resources, gradual transition from realization of social functions of the state, paternalistic to subsidiary model.*

The only constructive way of formation of a social order is gradual transition to the principles of subsidiarity including: availability to all citizens of basic social services; redistribution of social expenses of the state in favor of the most vulnerable groups of the population; reduction of social inequality; granting higher level of social consumption to citizens of opportunities at the expense of own

income. Such transition, in particular, assumes ensuring general availability of the fundamental social benefits, first of all high-quality medical care and education, strengthening of targeting of social support.

4. *Ensuring welfare for the majority and formation of the mass middle class.* The success of the strategy of development for the state «welfare for the majority» will be determined by the principle by dynamics of formation of the middle class. It has to capture, at least, 50-55 % of the population, at the same time with decrease in a share of the population with incomes below the poverty line to 10-15 %. Formation of the middle class will give necessary stability of all social design and will form a basis for sustainable social development of the country in the long term.

Ensuring welfare for the majority assumes that the consumption level has to increase in comparison with existing by 1.5-2 times.

Need of the solution of social tasks, in parallel with ensuring sufficient level of national security, sets extremely strict requirements to economic growth in the next decade: it is not lower than 5-6 % on average in a year.

Corporativism in realization of «a social reserve» of the country. The direct dependence between the realized social policy and increase in efficiency of national economy is obvious. But, unfortunately, «the social reserve» of economy (by some expert estimates, it reaches 30-35 % of potential opportunities of growth of economy) is used insufficiently. And it belongs both to the state, and to business. In many respects the category «social efficiency» remains demanded only in the theory, and practice shows that the principle of «conscientiousness» in the relations of the state and business with workers is implemented rather fragmentary and inefficiently.

The analysis shows that during reforming in Russia there was a number of the main models schemes of the social relations of workers with the enterprises.

1. The model focused on the greatest possible satisfaction of needs of collective in these conditions (this model can be defined as paternalistic). This scheme is implemented at the remained enterprises which try to support the wage level, not to dismiss elderly people, to keep social protection.

2. The model connected with sharp decrease in social support (reduction of salary, deprivation of social privileges, etc.). Is implemented at many enterprises of manufacturing industry.

3. Scheme of selective social support of a part of collective (normal salary to the best experts, limited reduction of staff, etc.).

4. The mixed model with elements of «shadow social security». Considerable «gaps» in payment, use of the scheme of «envelopes», big differentiation in payment.

Existence of material and financial and cost imbalances caused a situation in which market regulators (the prices, interest rates, taxes, etc.) do not reflect the real needs of economy for savings, fix a tendency to deindustrialization and folding of the industries, especially with difficult technological processes.

The mechanism of development and realization of the system-wide purposes and priorities practically does not work. Besides there are no governing bodies possessing sufficient organizational and economic resources for counteraction to crisis processes. Prevailing became the principle: «everyone survives alone» that leads to lack of the coordination systems increasing production efficiency.

The system of social partnership has to be the cornerstone, meaning not only the agreement between workers and employers. First of all, the long-term agreements between large corporations on the prices and deliveries signed on the basis of the medium-term program of social and economic development of the Russian Federation which have to become the framework providing acceptable price parities and economic stabilization are necessary. It concerns both mechanics, and landowners, and raw materials, and bankers as they have a common goal – improvement of an economic complex. If this task is not solved, then Russia will lose strategic opportunities.

For this reason *elaboration of the strategy of the majority* uniting all groups and segments of the population of the country *is necessary*. At the same time this strategy should not be considered as a recurrence of isolationist policy. It is necessary to use practice which is applied or applied literally all countries to protect these or those industries of the production during this period when they were not able to compete in the world market yet.

The state acts as the leading link of consolidation of society. This idea has fundamental theoretical tradition. «The state – the agent of social solidarity» (O. Comte) [39]. «The state is actively involved in all industries of social life today, makes a basis of the

social organization and raises production efficiency» (Yu. Habermas) [39]. «The less unity in society, the more it has to be in the state, i.e. whatever and intently there has to be a power» (B. N. Chicherin).

were resulted by a fundamental contradiction: The constitution of the Russian Federation proclaimed Russia the social state, and the plutocratic state, with economic and political domination of the oligarchical groups focused on comprador interests, with all that it implies social and economic by consequences was actually built.

1.2. Interaction of the state, society and business

In the developed civil society for stable and its dynamic activity between basic elements there has to be a certain unity and interaction not only during each short period, but also to remain dynamic balance on long historical pieces. In Russia process of formation of civil society is not finished yet, existence of a contradiction, both between its various segments, and in them follows from here.

Ways of action and the short-term interests of business and the population are various. Business by the nature strives for concentration of the benefits at the most successful subjects of economy and policy, the population stands up for justice, i.e. more uniform distribution of the benefits. In these conditions the state has to provide harmonization of their current interests for the sake of achievement of long-term success of society in general.

Problem key in interaction of basic elements of activity – *harmonization of interests of the state, business, the population.* And this harmonization constantly balances between *efficiency and justice.*

The possibility of harmonization all the time is under any threats, internal and external, and combination of efforts in this key triad is always temporary equilibrium state as any solutions of the state and assessment by their business and the population are on the verge of efficiency and justice. And this balance is provided with the system of the counterbalances and self-restrictions realized in difficult social and administrative and financial decisions. Examples of that it is possible to give a set, in particular, growth of pensions not always corresponds to opportunities of the state, at the same time «the efficiency of the state» demands the costs not always accepted by the population; large business goes for self-restrictions, agreeing to antimonopoly regulation; combination of efforts of the population

and business in opposition of external expansion, for preservation in the country of a bigger share of the made resources, can not answer political steps of the state, etc.

The role of the state is most active. Its function has compensatory character: the state undertakes all tasks which face society, but which the last cannot execute itself (for example, harmonization of interests of the population and business). Owing to existence of a considerable circle of such tasks society suffers the state with its inefficiency and monopoly for violence.

Unfortunately, the rights of the authorities and very approximately the rights of citizens of Russia scrupulously register in any legislative document or decisions of executive power. The population lives in internal confrontation with the authorities. It constantly waits for a dirty trick: a default or devaluation of ruble, new taxes, increase in prices of housing and public utilities, a payment for education and treatment at «world prices», restriction of stay in hospital with five days, etc.

Act as the integral functions of the state: also corrected setting standards, guaranteeing their observance, safety of society (including defense capability, maintenance of stability of the natural and technological environment), strategic planning and the organization of the social help.

Besides, the state depending on the level of development of society renders him services which in the future pass to the population. The most important of them – implementation of the long-term and capital-intensive projects unattractive for business, first of all, in the field of infrastructure and creation of new technologies.

It should be noted at the same time *that when the state does not feel the responsibility to the population, it loses a necessary point of support in the relations with business and either submits to it, or crushes it under itself*. Submission of the state to business (besides the enormous growth of corruption) can turn the power into the instrument of realization of private interests of the last as, actually, and was in the 90th years of the last century in Russia and to deprive of it an opportunity to perform the public functions (just owing to objectively caused discrepancy of interests of owners of the capital and society).

In respect of formation of uniform interests of society, the state and large corporations experience of the USA where the system of national interests as a unit, uniting corporate business and the state

initially began to be formed is of interest. In Russia at first the systems of the corporate and state purposes and tasks separately began to be developed, and work on connection, their adaptation to each other with use of difficult and inefficient state machinery began already then. Naturally, contradictions, tension under such circumstances remain and extremely development of uniform national ideology of development of Russia is at a loss.

The solution of this problem, very difficult for the country, is disturbed by history and genesis of modern Russian business. The state and business were formed locally therefore they appeared «one against another», practically without leaving to the population of any opportunity to influence somehow this process. By granting privileges to business, at that time mainly small and to average, the state tried to turn it into a steady political support. However it appeared it is impossible as this business (small and average) was practically a support of speculators and bandits. And the power addressed the idea of formation of large business.

In economic literature and in practice, the idea of «*discharge of large business from the power*» is often voiced what is rather disputable, considering features of the Russian socioeconomic development in the conditions of the globalized and integrated world order of the Russian socioeconomic development. It is necessary to tell that this idea is considered as a panacea from modern «troubles» of the Russian society and economy. It is represented that «discharge» has to have local, dot character and proceed in the form of liquidation of corruption and criminal alliances in the scheme «the power-business», in certain spheres of social and economic life.

In the strategic plan there is a problem of creation of a civilized system of interaction of the power and business, with mutual support, high level of confidence and coincidence of strategic interests in the solution of the major historical problem – formation of Russia as civilized, modern, effective, cultural and advanced country.

So far this problem is far from the decision, considering that the Russian oligarchs prefer to work with «shift method» - to live in the West (Paris, Nice, London, etc.), and to earn the capital in Russia. Their environment (family, friends) also is focused on the West that, naturally, assumes also movement of the capitals to family, the house.

Civilism of the power and business as reference point of the national idea. In sociohistorical measurement the real situation

in alliance «power-property-business» is characteristic of a development stage when the economic and political events and the relations in Russia, owing to their backwardness (to civilized measures) did not stand apart from each other yet and did not form rational forms and spheres of joint life and interaction. Such symbiosis of the power and property, policy and economy means what social and political whole did not ripen before differentiation on private-law and the political authorities, on civil society and the political state yet.

Where there is no strongly approved uniform system of the sovereign government, there by definition there cannot be a real rule of the law, obligatory for all, and in general uniform legality and the general law and order, uniform economic, political and legal space.

Such typically uncivilized phenomena as devaluation of a role of the law, inaction of the general legal principles and norms, the competition of sources of law, disparate and contradictions between various regulations, dissociation, mosaicity and randomness of legal regulation, the corporate, «class and shop» nature of various competences and legal statuses are characteristic of really developing situation. Instead of the general human rights declared in the Constitution and the citizen as opposed to the principle of general legal equality in real life the spirit of corporativism dominates, the set of the special rights privileges which are standardly established by the federal and regional authorities, special legal regimes, any legal exceptions and privileges – in favor of individuals, groups, professions, social groups, territories, etc. works.

From here the essence of «civilism» as specific form of the institutional relations of the main segments of society – the power and business follows, of which the relation of the inalienable right of each citizen for property is key. In the most general treatment we consider that «civilism» in aspect of the property rights assumes normal coexistence of the state, private and public property (in its different modifications).

Without going into detail, it is possible to tell in general surely that the categorical imperative generated and supported with a real story about the inalienable right of everyone for property will overcome resistance of the developed relations in the sphere of property and will subordinate them to the regulatory influence. In historical scales the vector of development of public practice

coincides with the direction and reference points of progress of the ideas.

It should be noted that the state owner prevents the state power to be approved so far as the sovereign organization as sovereignty by the nature is the organization of the power, but not property.

The state power in the real conditions looks for ways of the civilized relations with business, generally with its corporate form as most answering to the relations of «tsivilizm», capable to provide achievements of social consent in society.

In the concept of «tsivilizm» the past and the future of Russia gains the interconnected and intelligent character as steps of the uniform, progressively developing historical process. Only thanks to it it is possible conceptually, but not without adducing any proof to claim that Russia has not only a past, but also the future that it has history which has own continuation.

Ideology of inaccuracy and deadlockness of the Russian history of the XX century, being anti-historical by the most nature, imposes to Russia and its people a resistant complex of historical inferiority and rejects the country on the periphery of sociohistorical development. For example, professor Amosov A. I. points to it.: «Nobody is abroad obliged and for us will solve a problem of happy marriages, decline in mortality, increase in cultural and intellectual level of the people of Russia. The best that could make the countries dominating in the world market for Russia is not to prevent restoration of independence in the choice of ways of social and economic innovative development of the country, on the basis of saved up in the society of century wisdom of its multinational population» [14, page 50]. It is meanwhile clear that socialism of the XX century is Russian story.

Moreover, it, by criteria of world history, the most essential in all history of Russia, that star case when national history directly does serious work of world history. In Russia all manual labor of world history connected with realization and practical check of the universal idea which in brief can be formulated as follows was done: *variety of forms of ownership and civilism*. It is also the Russian idea today and on the future, the Russian contribution to world-wide and historical progress of freedom and equality of people.

At the same time the concrete embodiment of this idea is implemented in the civilized state and corporate device, a system

where the power and civilized corporate business, effectively interacting, supplement each other.

In this regard there is a wish to remind that that time when we primitively considered that in the conditions of market economy the state is the tool of capitalists sank into oblivion. At the same time in market conditions the state cannot be the tool used against businessmen. Establishment of partnership between the state and private business is a major prerequisite of progress of modern Russia. The purpose of such partnership – to make everything for the Russian person, to raise his welfare, to provide it quiet, worthy life, to create all opportunities for its spiritual improvement. At the same time we persistently emphasize social responsibility of business [58].

Modern configuration of interaction of the main spheres of a triad: the state - society – economy. As a rule, speak about a role of the state, meaning interaction of the state and the market as two ways of coordination of the relations between economic agents and their social groups. At the same time «market failures» can be compensated by «progress of the state» and, on the contrary, «the inefficiency of the state» can be overcome by means of «effective market mechanisms».

Certain underestimation of such element as «society», its social organization, collectives which have an important impact on social and economic processes is in this regard observed. In our treatment the economy, the market represent their specific organizational forms – corporate educations which, being result of development of market economy, become full partners and accomplices in the scheme: «state-society-economy». And real manifestations of realization of functions of the state and society are carried out through specific forms of the social organization, now to key of them belong corporate business education.

In the conducted researches, as a rule, as the main regulating forces in the country two are considered: state and market. However such representation of a situation is, according to us, incomplete as does not consider influence of one more country of force, very important at the present stage of development, – *society*. Results of development of the institutional economic theory, evolutionary economy, a research of a role of modern factors of production show that society (in microscale – collective, social group, in macroscale – the population of the country) renders direct (i.e. out of market or public channels) and very significant effect on economy.

The main complexity consists in impossibility of localization of sectors: *the states, economies, societies* which eventually prove through activity of the same subjects (agents), the individuals connected in a framework of various social groups (integration, associations, etc.). However in each case of action of the individual can be, as a rule, classified and carried to manifestation of one or several of the specified structures (societies, the states, economies) within which attractors realize themselves, in particular:

- *the state* realizes the purposes and opportunities through federal, regional and municipal authorities, activity of the relevant institutions and officials, representatives of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities;

- *the economy* is implemented in activity of economic entities in development and interaction of complexes, the industries, regions, in processes of dynamics of volumes of the made and consumed products, price levels, employment, investments, etc.;

- *life of society* is shown in creation and activity of public organizations – parties, associations, the unions and also mass media.

At the same time it is necessary to consider that forms of realization of the state, economies and societies are characterized not only own features, but also «are imposed» at each other, however at the same time *a certain balance*, interactions of key institutes of the country *has to remain*: states, societies, economies, social and organizational institutes.

The specified key spheres though are independent, but have considerable general parts, crossings. So, the enterprises which the significant share of the state participation is owned should be carried both to «state», and to «economy». It is necessary to carry to crossing of spheres of maintaining «economy» and «state», according to us, and the enterprises which belong to the state make products by the state orders, transfer profit into the state budget and are financed by the state.

The commercial structures which are owned by public organizations belong to the crossed public and economic spheres, *first, secondly,* stock market; *thirdly,* joint-stock companies of workers.

Borders of the spheres belonging to at the same time key elements of a configuration «state-society-economy» are indistinct and their definition has considerably conventional character [53]

which can be represented in the form of the following scheme of their interaction (see fig. 1).

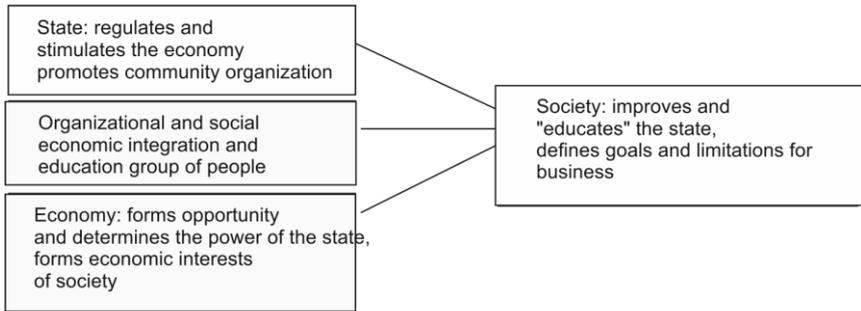


Fig. 1. Borders of spheres of the state, society and economy

Thus, there is a difficult scheme of interferences, with big degree of uncertainty and various forms of interaction and channels of interpenetration to which it is possible to carry: *direct forms, diffusion, mediated and indirect.*

The principles of interaction of elements of this triad rather general, however, taking into account a specific objective it is advisable to structure them with orientation to providing more organic combination of key institutional structures (society, the state, corporations) (tab. 2).

Table 2

Principles of interaction of the power, society and business

Principle of relationship	Features of manifestation
1. Principle of autonomy of elements of a triad	The scale of manifestation of this principle has general character, however also autonomous functioning of spheres of a triad is possible
2. Reciprocity of the relations of certain spheres and interference in development	The reciprocity of the relations is shown in various forms, institutes and mechanisms, and this reciprocity has no long and stable character
3. Specificity of functions and missions of these spheres and their not interchangeability caused by it	Within the general scheme of interaction certain spheres of a triad rather locally realize the functions
4. The principle of institutional	The state as a key element of this triad

leadership of the state in relationship of spheres	provides temporary and spatial continuity of realization of the main mechanisms and institutes of society and economy
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The state – society – corporations of the country: conflicts and prospects of interaction. Relationship of these basic elements constantly is in the center of attention of science and practice. Our analysis is focused on participation in this triad of corporate educations (more often scientists consider more difficult segment - «economy»), considering that they in the real conditions are «an economic skeleton», the bearing organizational design of economy. And institutional bases of the Russian state and public system also depend on their interaction with the state eventually, especially considering that so far we cannot speak about absence of conflict in this triad and even about normal coexistence, coordination of interaction of institutes and mechanisms of the state, society and economy yet. Successful development of the country depends on interaction and balance of forces of the state, society and corporate educations and in case one of components does not correspond to others, there is a deformed and inefficient type of social state system. In this regard accounting of a role of indirect influence of the state on economy through impact on its basic structures is necessary.

Conceptual bases of formation of the institutional environment of development of corporate educations. The current state and trends in development of the institutional environment of corporativism cannot be considered positively focused, despite attempts of its state and regional regulation. Increase in production and activization of investment processes do not make large-scale transformational impact on structural changes in national economy yet. In these conditions problems of search of the new decisions directed to expansion of high-quality transformations in the institutional environment of development of corporate business are updated.

Theoretical and methodological approach to formation of the institutional environment of development of corporations has to be based on the theoretical provisions which are adequately reflecting essence of activity of corporate educations as a complex system in which center there is their interaction with the activity environment. Systematization of basic provisions of the institutional theory allows to prove cumulative influence of political and social factors on social

and economic processes and the relations of corporate subjects of economic activity.

The system of the institutes forming the institutional scheme matrix forming the environment for effective development of corporate business structures is presented in the following figure 2.

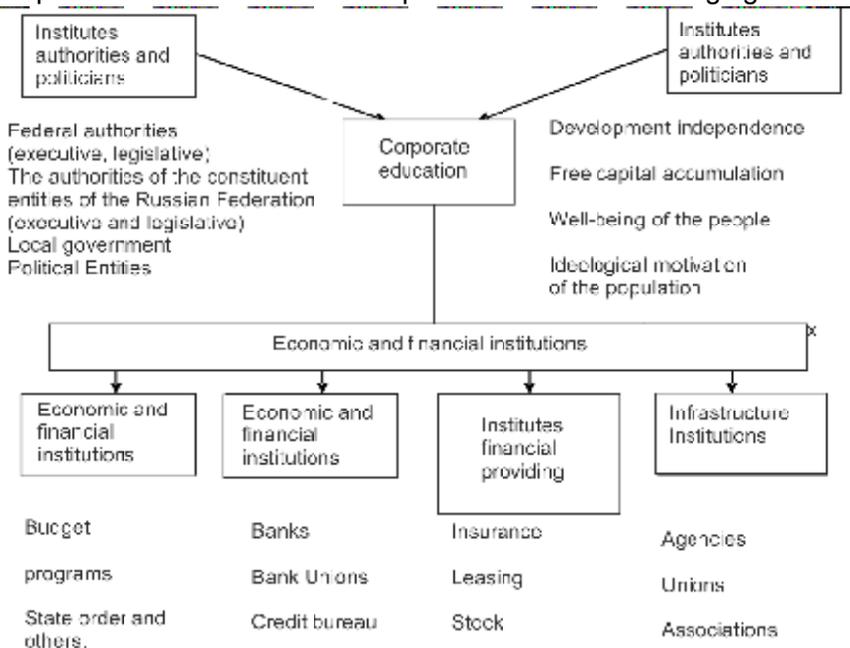


Fig. 2. The scheme matrix of the institutional environment of functioning and development of the corporate integrated structures

Key element of institutional ensuring development of corporate educations, the institutional environment of their dwelling is the state. The absence of thorough investigation of separate elements of the institutional environment reduces efficiency of development of corporativism, reduces business activity of society. We proceed from the definition given by Nort D.: «A leading role which institutes play in society consists in reduction of uncertainty by establishment steady (though not necessarily effective) structures of interaction between people. But stability of institutes does not contradict at all the fact that they undergo changes» [52, page 21].