

СЕКЦИЯ 7. АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ

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NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEM OF FINLAND

***Abstract.** In this paper we discuss different approaches to the development of Finnish national innovation system. Particularly we present the main organizational mechanisms of Finnish innovation system in industry.*

***Keywords:** national innovation system, Finland, budget, investment.*

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ФИНЛЯНДИИ

***Аннотация.** В представленной статье рассматриваются подходы к развитию в Финляндии национальной инновационной системы. Представлена общая характеристика основных организационных механизмов отраслевого аспекта инновационного развития Финляндии.*

***Ключевые слова:** национальная инновационная система, Финляндия, бюджет, инвестиции.*

Modern society is characterized by rapid deployment of innovative solutions. Innovation systems can be characterized by different features, depending on the country. In comparison to other countries, Finland has a huge amount of innovations. In addition, it is one of the highly-developed and actively growing countries of Western Europe. They call it «the country of hi-tech»

The development of Finnish innovation system was supported by the decision of accepting the concept of national innovation system to serve as a basic element of politics in scientific and technical field. That led to the increase of industries, introducing innovations and supporting the organizations making research. The concept of the «national innovation system» (NIS) was introduced to the academic community by Christopher Freeman in order to study innovation networks and the economic performance in 1987.

The amount of investments, which Finnish government allocates to innovative fields is huge. Among other countries, Finland plays the leading role according to the number of investments. Particularly, every year it spends up to 5 billion euros for scientific research and experiments [1]. The majority of the investments 73.3% comes from the industrial partners, while 26.7% - from the budget.

Finland is the leader in the list of competitive countries in 2009-2010, that is announced by Swiss business school (IMD) and World Economic Forum [2]. We can name several advantages, such as low level of corruption and strong law-abidingness of the population. All that led to its success along with other factors such as relatively high GDP per person – 44,491 USD. Finland is the country with the highest annual gain of GDP – 5.1 % (USA – 4.3%, Japan – 1.3%, EU – 2.6%). Besides, Finland belongs to the countries with the lowest level of social stratification. Finnish government plays a big role in deciding the direction of the economic growth.

The Academy of Finland as a part of National Innovation System is responsible for financing of fundamental research having a budget of around 200 million euros. It is supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture. At the same time, Tekes as the second big component of NIS, is managed by the Ministry of the Employment and the Economy [3] and supports the research and industry collaborations. According to the Sfinno database, Tekes has been funding more than half of commonly known innovations created in Finland between 2000 and 2013 (VTI Sfinno, 2014).

The foundation of Finnish innovation system is a collaboration between the government, industries and universities. Finnish universities run mainly fundamental research, being financed from state funds, research institutes, business-incubators, techno-parks, etc. Research institutes and universities are tightly connected with industrial sector of economics, forming a closely related network.

Aalto University, previously known as Helsinki Institute of Technology, besides providing strong education, creates business success stories from the science and art within Aalto community. Innovation Services coordinates all activities related to technology transfer, intellectual property management and entrepreneurship services. Aalto Center for Entrepreneurship (ACE) connects Aalto University entrepreneurship activities with the surrounding ecosystem of incubators, accelerators, and investors. The objective is to help the new startups by all means to be successful.

Besides that, Finland is one of the conventional leaders of silvicultural sector and pulp-and-paper economy. Forest industry brings around 5% of Finnish GDP. Huge investments in forest industry are allocated to acquiring and merging with competitive companies, improving production, increasing the usage of waste for energy purposes, events for the environment protection. The investments into timber industry exceed 2 billion euros per year.

In addition, the innovation activities are held in chemical industry, including pharmaceutical, in the production of electronic and optical goods, personal computers. The biggest companies in the electro-technical field and electronics are international industrial corporations and concerns, such as Nokia, ABB, Kone and ElcoTech.

Service-oriented companies provide a full range of innovative and it-telecommunication solutions, including programming, consulting and telecommunications. In the ICT related service sector the turnover by 8 % was achieved during 2013–2014. This was done mostly due to the gaming industry, with 70 % of its companies being established in the last 5 years [4].

Neogames estimates the revenue of the Finnish game industry to be about 2.4 billion euros in 2015, that is 33% increase compared to 2014 [5]. Supercell and Rovio are the leading game industries. Clash Royale, published by Supercell at the beginning of the year 2016, is already on Apple's top grossing list. Angry Birds in their turn has released a new movie in May 2016 [6].

So far, the system of research organizations, based on rational approach, promoting government active support, effective collaboration with business and long-term investments into science, innovations and education helped Finland to become highly developed country with actively growing economics. The success of country is dictated by competent, balanced investments that became the main factor of creating competitive economy industries.

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