Improving the regional legislation on science and innovation as a factor in the socio-economic and technological development of regions: a roundtable review

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Abstract. The article analyzes the state of the legislation of the Altai Region on scientific and innovative activities. The article notes the need to update the regional legislation on science and innovation as a condition for the successful socio-economic development of the Altai region, taking into account the legislative experience of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: legislation, innovation, constituent entities, Legislative Assembly, innovative activities

1. Introduction
On March 5, 2019, a round table on the improvement of the legislation of the Altai region on scientific and innovative activities was held at the Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia). Scientists, representatives of the legislative and executive branches of government of the Altai region took part in the discussion. The article reflects the outcome of the discussion and notes the need to update the regional legislation on science and innovation as a condition for the successful socio-economic development of the Altai region. Being adopted in 1999, the current law of the Altai region [1] has exhausted its potential, and some of the principal issues have been resolved through the adoption of by-laws by the Governor and the Government of the Altai region.

2. Materials and Methods
The regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation governing regional scientific and innovative activities are used as research materials [1; 2; 3; 4]. The article used a number of research methods. (1) The dialectical method which allowed to analyze the current legislation of the Altai Region in connection with the problem of material and ideal factors in stimulating scientific and innovative activities. (2) The formal legal method aimed at analyzing the current legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation on scientific and innovative activities in order to develop and improve the legislation of the Altai Region in this area. (3) The comparative method that allows to compare the legislative experience of the subjects of the Russian Federation on scientific and innovative activities.
3. Results
1. Recognizing the need to modernize science legislation in terms of developing institutional, informational, and financial measures to support research.
2. The Altai Region Legislative Assembly must develop a new law of the Altai region “On scientific, scientific, technical and innovation activities in the Altai Region”, taking into account the concept of the federal law on science. This law should integrate the provisions of various regulatory legal acts of the Altai region on science: about scholarships and awards to scientists, competitions of scientific works and inventions, forms of state and other support of scientific activities, funds to support science [5].
3. The need to establish a special fund to support research of the Altai region with sufficient funding is overdue. This fund could select scientific projects on a competitive basis in the interests of the development of the Altai region. In terms of the financing of science, the Altai region has one of the last places in the Siberian Federal District, which adversely affects the quality of science in the region.
4. We consider the experience of the Novosibirsk region and Tomsk region useful [2; 4] regarding the adoption on regional laws on science:
   • The Special Council for Scientific and Technological Development under the Government of the RF Subject or the Governor of the region for coordination and expert discussion of scientific activities;
   • Independent concepts (programs) of scientific and technological development with areas of science development in the region, target values and responsible entities;
   • Introduction of tax incentives for organizations producing high technology products and innovations.
5. The regulatory establishment of measures to support young scientists in order to retain talents and personnel in the Altai region requires a separate study.
6. The question of developing a special housing program for scientists (including young ones): subsidizing mortgage rates, building houses for scientists, and other measures require consideration.
7. The experience of the Krasnoyarsk region is of great interest. It combined legal regulation of research and innovation activities in one law, which helps to resolve the serious problem of commercialization of scientific research [3];
8. Creating an inventive support system is a separate issue. The opening of the Kvantorium children's technopark and the holding of annual competitions encouraging inventions should be recognized as correct. However, the invention should become a constant companion of educational organizations like the Soviet model of the “young technician’s club”.
9. In the law on science and innovation, attention should be paid to creating conditions for the cooperation of business, science and government; definition of legal regimes of special innovative territories; project support measures for the development of the region; the role of universities in the development of science and innovation.

4. Discussion
The Chairman of the Committee of the Altai Region Legislative Assembly, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor A. F. Lazarev noted the need to adopt a new regional law on science, taking into account the concept and draft of the new federal law on scientific activity. He also noted the positive aspects of the action of the regional legislation in terms of supporting scientists, conducting competitions of grants.
Moderator of the round table, Director of the Law Institute of the Altai State University, Doctor of Law, Associate Professor A. A. Vasiliev suggested systematizing the provisions of the laws and regulations of the Altai region on science in a single legal act; considering to set up a special research support fund. He also proposed to provide in the draft law an independent chapter on the support of
young scientists, including addressing the issue of housing construction; by analogy with federal legislation, it is advisable to unite scientific and innovative activities into a single subject of regulation.

Associate Professor of the Department of Civil Law of the Altai State University, Ph.D. D. V. Pyatkov drew attention to the need to correct the copyright holder regarding public ownership of the results of intellectual property. Not a public authority should be the owner of the rights, but the public authority structure itself, i.e. the Russian Federation, the subject of the federation or the municipality.

The President of Altai State University, Doctor of Law, Professor S. V. Zemlyukov spoke in favor of combining scientific and innovation activities within the framework of legal regulation, since results of scientific research must be directly introduced into the production and business, to achieve an innovative effect. In the structure of the new law of the Altai region on science, the provisions should be related to special areas of scientific and innovative development: innovation parks, technology and innovation laws; provisions regarding the priority of supporting research projects for the needs of the region, and not just individual scientists. Finally, S. V. Zemlyukov considers the decision to support young scientists, including housing, an important task.

Deputy of the Altai Region Legislative Assembly, Ph.D. V. A. Vakaev supported the idea of establishing a special public science council under the Governor of the Altai region, as well as a special program to support science and technological development of the Altai Region.

5. Conclusion
Thus, during the round table, the participants came to the conclusion about the timeliness of the development of a new law of the Altai Territory on science and innovation activities. In the general opinion of the participants in the discussion, the following questions should be reflected in the law: the creation of a special fund for the promotion of science; fixing priorities in supporting projects taking into account the criterion of the “needs of the Altai Region”; systematizing the rule of law regarding scholarships, awards, competitions among scholars; establishing special legal regimes regarding innovative territories; defining the state support measures for young scientists; developing the institution of public participation in the development and implementation of government programs in the field of science, technology, and innovation [6].

References