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TÍTULO: Las relaciones de apropiación como la base de las contradicciones y problemas de la economía rusa.

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RESUMEN: El principal sujeto de apropiación del trabajo social, sus medios y resultados es la clase burguesa en unión con el aparato estatal. La clase burguesa en su conjunto no se beneficia de la implementación de la reconstrucción técnica atrasada de la economía nacional; por lo tanto, mientras mantiene las relaciones de apropiación existentes, la solución al problema clave de la economía rusa: la técnica reequipamiento de la economía nacional, no es factible.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Contradicciones de la economía, las relaciones de apropiación, superación del atraso tecnológico, reequipamiento técnico.

TITLE: Appropriation relations as the basis of the contradictions and problems of the Russian economy.

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ABSTRACT. The main appropriation subject of social labor, its means and results are the class of the bourgeoisie in union with the state apparatus. The class of the bourgeoisie does not benefit from the implementation of the overdue technical reconstruction of the national economy; therefore, while maintaining the existing appropriation relations, the solution to the key problem of the Russian economy – the technical reequipping of the national economy – is not feasible.

KEY WORDS: Contradictions of the economy, the appropriation relations, overcoming of technological backwardness, technical re-equipment.

INTRODUCTION.

In recent years, the economic system of Russia clearly shows an increase in contradictions and problems. Most analysts attribute this phenomenon to the erroneous, inadequate socioeconomic policy of the state. However, the content of public policy has not changed significantly over the long term, despite of the fact that it contributes to deepening economic problems and conflicts with the interests of an increasing number of people and entrepreneurs.

Economic policy always expresses certain economic interests, which in turn are conditioned by the corresponding appropriation relations. Identification of the relationship between the existing appropriation relations, which are the basis of both the state policy and the growing contradictions

and problems of the Russian economy, is necessary for the development of effective measures to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country:

- To find out the role of attribution relations in the growth of contradictions and problems of the economic system of Russia and to determine ways to change these relations that contribute to the economic recovery of the country.
- To analyze the contradictions of the Russian economic system and to find out their basis
- To systematize the problems of the Russian economy, to identify the key problem and identify its essence.
- To identify the relationship between the state economic policy and the appropriation relations.
- To determine the direction of changes in the appropriation relations that are necessary to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country.

DEVELOPMENT.

Methodology.

The study used publications of national and foreign experts on the problems of the Russian economy and evolutionary theory; data of national and international statistics; documents of the Russian government relating to socioeconomic policy, and periodicals covering the problems of the Russian economy.

Particular attention was paid to the study of the fundamental works of leading economist of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and other industrialized countries on the problems and contradictions of the modern economy, as well as ways to solve them.

A generalization and critical analysis of the views of domestic economists on the nature and causes of negative phenomena in the Russian economy, proposals for accelerating the socio-economic development of Russia were carried out.

The methods of historical and logical analysis were used to study the forms of contradictions of the Russian economic system, their causes, factors and their problems and consequences, the relationship with the appropriation relations.

Through the generalization of factual material and critical analysis of the conclusions contained in the national publications, the features and trends of the existing appropriation relations, their impact on the growth of the problems of the Russian economy were revealed.

Ways of transformation of the appropriation relations, corresponding to the acceleration of development of productive forces of the country were estimated; proposals to change the course of the socioeconomic policy of the Russian government were critically interpreted.

Results and discussion.

1. Contradictions of the Russian economic system.

Contradictions of the Russian economy have many forms of manifestation. We select only the most obvious of them:

1. Deepening socioeconomic inequality; huge rising incomes of capital owners and management of companies, despite of the fact that the real wages of most employees; in fact, it is not growing, and millions of workers have it even below the cost of living.
2. The contradiction between the proclaimed objectives of government economic policy and the actual actions of the government, without any meaningful results in achieving them.
3. The contradictions related to the processes of globalization, the state of the environment, etc.

It should be noted that the economy of the majority of capitalist states, including the most developed ones, is also characterized by the presence of the mentioned contradictions. This is evidenced by the studies of many authoritative economists who lived or now live in these countries, who not only studied the contradictions of bourgeois society, but offered ways to overcome them. As examples, it is enough to refer to the fundamental works of such outstanding authors as J.M. Keynes [1936], J.K.

Galbraith [1996], P. Drucker [1995], J. Soros [2000], F. Kotler [2015], T. Piketty [2013], Akkuzova et al [2018] J. Rifkin [2014], Razavi et al [2015], Mambile & Machuve [2018], Metsämuuronen [2018] and P. Mason [2015]. Moreover, according to forecasts made by leading experts of the OECD, and in the next 50 years, the contradictions in the world of capital will not weaken [Abuzjarova, 2018; Ahmadi et al, 2018].

However, the contradictions of the Russian economic system have their own characteristics. First of all, they consist in the fact that, unlike industrialized countries, the Russian enterprises use a huge mass of worn-out and outdated equipment, which reduces significantly their competitiveness, despite the fact that the country has all the necessary re-sources for a wide-scale updating of the technical base of production.

The degree of depreciation of fixed assets of commercial organizations has been continuously increasing since the early 1990s and, as it can be seen from the table 1, exceeded 50%, and the active part became higher than 60% or came close to this value. At the same time, the volume of investments in fixed assets of commercial organizations is less than half the cost of fully worn fixed assets [Kuznetsov et al. 2018; Mat et al, 2018; Gumel, 2017; Bahreman, 2015].

The current situation cannot be explained by the lack of resources in the country necessary for the technical reequipment of production.

Table 1. Status of fixed assets of commercial organizations of a number of main economic activities in 2017 (at total book value; at the end of the year).

	Depreciation of fixed assets, %	Share of fully worn-out fixed assets, %
All fixed assets	50,9	17,9
among them:		
buildings	26,3	3,7
constructions	53,7	17,9
Machinery and equipment	60,4	27,0
means of transport	44,9	12,0
Mineral extraction	56,4	22,5
among them:		
buildings	36,0	8,6
constructions	56,4	20,5
Machinery and equipment	64,0	33,7
means of transport	60,1	27,4
Manufacturing industries	48,8	17,1
among them:		
buildings	26,2	2,0
constructions	45,6	15,5
Machinery and equipment	58,5	23,5
means of transport	52,2	18,4
Construction	52,1	17,7
among them:		
buildings	26,1	3,9
constructions	40,7	9,9
Machinery and equipment	64,7	26,4
means of transport	63,9	22,0

From the point of view of natural resources, Russia, as you know, refers to resource redundant countries. According to the level of training of natural-scientific and technical specialties, our country does not lag behind the industrialized countries, as evidenced by the high demand for graduates of leading Russian universities and specialists abroad, including in countries such as the United States, Canada, France and others. Developments used, for example, in the Russian defense industry, space exploration, or nuclear power, talk about the ability of national scientists and engineers to create the most advanced technologies. However, skilled professionals massively leave Russia, not finding the use of his abilities there. Financial resources in the country are also sufficient for large-scale

modernization of the economy. This is evidenced by the data on the relationship of Russia with the rest of the world. Since the 1990s, Russia has been characterized by net lending to the rest of the world.

The dynamics of net lending, measured as a percentage of GDP in the corresponding year, is shown in Fig. 1.

For 27 years only twice, this value was negative (net borrowing), in 1997: - 1.3% and in 2014: - 0.1%. In the remaining years it was positive, reaching 18.1% of GDP in 1992 and to 20.2% of GDP in 2000. The total volume of net lending to “the rest of the world” with national savings for the period amounted to approximately 1.65, the average annual volume of Russia’s GDP, or more than 2.5 trillion dollars (in the market exchange rates of the relevant years). Such funds, “sent” by Russia abroad, were enough for the technical reconstruction of all sectors of the economy. But that didn’t happen.

The above gives grounds for the conclusion that the current economic system in Russia prevents the introduction of modern technologies and strengthens the technological backwardness of the country. In other words, it has become a brake on the development of social productive forces.

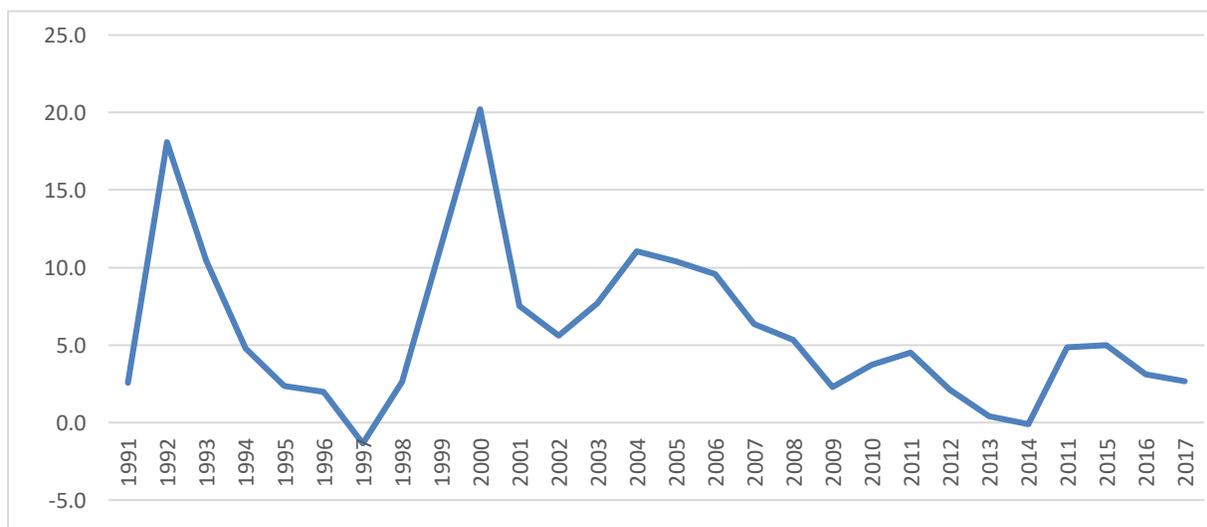


Figure 1. Net lending to the “rest of the world” by Russia, in a percentage of GDP. Source: [7].

2. The key problem of the Russian economy.

In our opinion, Russia's technological backwardness, consisting in the use of a significant amount of worn-out, outdated equipment by enterprises, is a key problem of the Russian economy. It generates such negative phenomena as:

- Lack of competitiveness of many types of manufacturing products and their displacement by imports.
- Low productivity and wages of most employees and relatively long working hours.
- Predominance of raw materials and products of low degree of processing in exports, and in imports
 - machinery, equipment and vehicles.
- Undervalued ruble exchange rate (by 2.3 – 2.5 times) and the resulting non-equivalent exchange rate in foreign trade.
- Weak innovative activity of the majority of economic entities, much lower in comparison not only with industrially developed, but also a number of developing countries.
- Increasing technological dependence of the economy on industrialized countries, which poses a threat to the national security of the country and its integrity, etc.

The solution of the specified problem would mean carrying out in historically short terms of technical reequipment of economy, on the scales comparable to reconstruction of the national economy, carried out in the USSR during the first five years. This will require a dramatic increase in the flow of modern technology to Russian enterprises. However, if the equipment will come mainly from imports, the technological dependence of Russia will only increase.

In order to restore the country's technological independence, it is necessary to create a competitive national machine building industry; first of all, the machine tool industry, which will be able to produce any kind of technological equipment not worse than the world's advanced achievements. This, of course, does not mean that absolutely all types of working machines and equipment should

be produced in Russia. We are talking only about the fact that in case of refusal of foreign “partners” from the export to our country of certain types of equipment, our machine tool industry should be able to replace them with national equipment that is not inferior in its characteristics.

The creation of a competitive machine tool industry in Russia is the first task, the solution of which will create a basis for solving almost all the problems of the Russian economy in the future. This is due to the fact that the machine tool manufactures tools for the engineering industries and this forms the basis of the technologies used by them. If the supplied tools allow introducing the most advanced technologies, then other branches of engineering become competitive. They, in turn, supplying the means of labor to all other sectors of the economy, including the sphere of consumption, become able to form the technical basis for the development of advanced technologies in the economy as a whole. Therefore, the technical reequipment of the economy, in our opinion, is necessary to start with the machine tool industry – not only by modernizing the operating enterprises, but also by building new ones, in order to increase significantly the volume of machine tool production and to achieve the provision of the economy with national equipment at the level of 70-80% of the need for it, as it is in countries - the world leaders of machine tool industry. Currently, 90-95% [Shcherbakova, 2016] of the domestic market of machinery and equipment, as it is known, is occupied by imported equipment, there is a significant dependence of Russia on its supplies, which poses a serious threat to the economic security of the country.

Often, the restoration of the domestic machine tool industry is associated mainly with the attraction of foreign capital. However, as experience teaches, foreign firms, creating machine building enterprises in Russia, do not go to a high level of localization of production, preferring to produce the main components and components in their countries and import to Russia. They are not interested in the emergence of Russian competitors of their products and do not transfer the latest technology. It

should be added that the US and its allies limit exports to Russia of goods and technologies of dual purpose.

Successes in the development of advanced technologies in the field of weapons, space research, and nuclear energy suggest that Russia has the necessary scientific potential for the development of technologies in other activities. Another thing is that this potential is not sufficiently involved at the present time, and specialists who could use and develop it, go broaden masse.

Thus, when restoring the machine tool industry, the emphasis should be placed primarily on the development and implementation of domestic technologies, without, of course, abandoning advanced foreign technologies, if they are available or can become available to domestic producers.

Today, many people rely on digitalization as a way for Russia to master the latest technologies. But digitalization as the use of electronic means of transmission and processing of information, the use of computer programs does not develop any technology itself. Technology, as we know, is primarily a certain means and objects of labor, as well as a specific way of using them. Digitalization may be only one characteristic of the use of tools and objects of labor, but not of technology as a whole. Therefore, the introduction of “digits” when using imported equipment in no way solves the problem of overcoming the technological backlog of Russia. Moreover, the imported equipment, as a rule, is already equipped with the appropriate software.

The key to solving the central problem of the Russian economy is in the restoration of the domestic machine tool industry. But in practice this does not happen. Moreover, despite the government’s programs for the development of machine tools, as well as engineering in general, the situation in these sectors – with the exception of the production of certain types of equipment intended for national defense, space research, nuclear energy and mining industries – is not changing for the better, and the targets set in the programs are not being achieved.

This, in our opinion, is determined by the fact that the measures taken by the government to develop the machine tool industry are not able to resolve the contradiction that hinders the development of this industry. Let us explain what has been said.

Most machine tool enterprises are characterized by:

- Use of substantially worn-out and outdated technical base.
- Lack of own funds for implementation of large investment projects.
- The inaccessibility of credit resources because of high interest rates, complicated bank lending conditions and low profitability of production and assets.
- Tough competition with foreign producers.

Therefore, these enterprises themselves are not able to update their own technical base.

At the same time, the modern machine tool industry is a highly socialized process carried out by a whole complex of enterprises and organizations, and not only individual machine tool enterprises. For the production of competitive equipment, they need not only significant financial resources to upgrade the technical base of machine tool enterprises, but also the development of new competitive models of equipment, consequently, funding for research and development; required training of relevant personnel; the condition is also the competitiveness of the products of all enterprises involved in the creation of machines and equipment at earlier technological stages – from the extraction of raw materials to the manufacture of parts, units and components.

The organization of such a socialized production is not under the power of private machine tool enterprises, at least because of the lack of their resources. But it will be possible provided that the necessary investment is allocated for the development of the entire complex of enterprises and organizations involved in the development and production of machinery and equipment.

As already mentioned, Russia has funds for such investments, but they are not directed to the development of machine tools, and go to those activities where the level of risk is lower and the profit rate is higher – in the extraction of natural resources, metallurgy, chemical industry, construction, communications and a number of other activities. These industries prefer to purchase better and more affordable imported equipment, there-by dooming the domestic machine tool industry to stagnation and degradation. And even companies with state participation buy imported equipment, despite the ban on its purchase in the presence of domestic analogues of this equipment.

Thus, the private form of appropriation of means and results of production hinders the development of the industry, designed to form the basis of the economy – its technical base, and therefore, comes into conflict with the development of the productive forces of society.

3. The role of appropriation relations in public policy formation.

The object of appropriation in the economic system is primarily labor, its means and results; and the subject; first of all, is the owners of the means of labor. In today's Russia, economic activity is carried out mainly in capitalist enterprises. Therefore, the subject of appropriation is mainly the class of the bourgeoisie. The share of the value created in the household sector – which includes individual entrepreneurs – in the created total value, according to our estimates, calculated on the basis of Rosstat data, did not exceed 7.5% in the last ten years [Shcherbakova, 2016; Agara, 2017].

At the same time, the system of economic relations in Russia is characterized by the merging of large business and government into a single economic mechanism, which gives basis to its definition as state-monopolistic capitalism. It is worth noting that not only economists of Marxist direction came to this conclusion, but his opponents, for ex-ample, the head of the FAS Russia I.Yu. Artemyev [2018].

The state plays a significant role in the Russian economy. Thus, the volume of government spending, including not only the consolidated budget, but also extra-budgetary funds, came close to 50% of GDP. See table. 2.

Table 2. Share of public expenditure in Russia's GDP.

Years	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017
The share of public expenditure in GDP, %	32,5	48,5	47,6	48,1	46,8

In other words, the state redistributes through the financial system almost half of all primary income generated in the country.

The share of the state in the creation of GDP is now also quite large. According to various estimates, it ranges from 44% (Ranepa) to 70% (FAS RF) and has grown significantly since 2000, when it was estimated at 32-35% [Artemyev, 2018]. At the same time, the contribution of companies with state participation in the creation of GDP in 2017 was approximately 28.7% (slightly decreased in recent years), state unitary enterprises – 1.6% (also decreased), the public administration sector – 13.7% (growing). The share of public administration in final consumption exceeds 18% of GDP, 22% of fixed assets are in state ownership.

Top managers of leading companies with state participation are closely connected with the government circles, they themselves held high positions in the government as well as members of the government previously held senior positions in business structures. Similar links between business and government structures can be traced at the level of the Russian Federation subjects and municipal level.

The close relationship between business and the state is clearly seen in the composition and activities of elected and executive authorities at all levels – from municipal and regional to federal; in the composition and activities of leading parliamentary parties; in the content and forms of presentation

of material by the main media, both public and private; and often – in the activities of law enforcement agencies.

The mentioned features allow identifying the main subject of appropriation in the economic system of Russia. This is the class of the bourgeoisie in alliance with the state apparatus, and to a large extent it is true that “Modern state power is only a Committee that manages the general affairs of the whole class of the bourgeoisie” [Shcherbakova, 2016].

Of course, this subject itself is heterogeneous, consists of a variety of hierarchical groups of the bourgeoisie and bureaucracy, formed at different levels of the economic system, which compete with each other, but at the same time are united in order to realize the common interest – the enrichment of the bourgeoisie class as a whole, i.e., increase the value assigned to them. Entrepreneurs who are not members of these groups, in one form or another are subject by the latest to tribute.

The methods with the help of which the enrichment of the bourgeoisie is achieved are very diverse:

- Increase in working hours and intensity of work of hired workers and employees.
- Extension of retirement age.
- High taxes and levies to workers.
- Reduction of taxation of large capital, as exemplified by the growing offshoring of assets of Russian enterprises, allowing the bourgeoisie not to pay taxes on trillions of rubles.
- Reduction of wages of a significant part of employees below the cost of the re-quired product.
- Increase in consumer prices, rapid wage growth of the majority of workers and pensions.
- The outstripping growth of wages of top managers, deputies, officials compared to the growth of average wages.
- “Optimizations” of budgetary sphere, strengthening the exploitation of people employed in this sector and worsen the quality of services.
- Commercialization of medicine and education, etc.

Methods of appropriation of social work and its results are the so-called “cuts”, “kickbacks”, misuse of funds, bribes and other economic crimes, the number of which in the last five years ranged from 105.1 thousand to 112.4 thousand [Allais, 1999]. Here are just a few examples. During the construction of the stadium “Zenit arena” its estimated cost increased from 6.7 to 50.7 billion rubles, i.e. by 7.6 times [Galbraith, 1996]. During the construction of the St. Petersburg – Priozersk gas pipeline, part of it “disappeared”, while its construction was paid for by 97% [Drucker, 1995] Theft in the banking system is measured in trillions of rubles. Allocating huge funds for the rehabilitation of banks that have “holes” in the balance sheet, in the number of trillions of rubles, even the Bank of Russia at the end of the year 2017 was in a record loss in the amount of 435.3 billion rubles [Kotler, 2015].

Law enforcement officers often commit economic crimes themselves, a sensational case about 9 billion of the Colonel Zakharchenko can serve as a bright example of that. Among the officials, the record for the appropriation of property belongs to the former head of the Serpukhov district Moscow region A. Shestun, from whom undeclared assets worth 10 billion rubles were seized in favor of the state, including at least 771 real estate objects with a total area of 1,300 hectares.

The existing appropriation relations led to the above-described situation in the domestic engineering industry, primarily in the machine tool industry. Capital investment in the machine tool as a whole is not profitable to the bourgeoisie class, because it threatens with high risks and low returns. Therefore, investments go to those industries where high profits can be obtained without special risks. The exception is the military-industrial complex, the preservation and development of which is necessary to protect the wealth accumulated by the bourgeoisie. In this industry, state planning and financing remain, which allows maintaining it at the required level. However, in the future, the growing technological gap inevitably leads to a loss of national security.

It should be noted here that the bourgeoisie is capable of accelerating the development of machine tool construction and machine-building in general with the help of state planning, if this is the main way to increase capital. This is evidenced by the experience of countries that are not rich in natural resources, such as Japan, South Korea, France, etc.

Recently adopted “National projects” are another form of attribution relation. It is characteristic that they affect the development of engineering in no way. Projects are limited to the formulation of common goals and objectives and the allocation of funds, but there is no planning to achieve the goals. This, on the one hand, creates ample opportunities for “cutting” the allocated funds, and, on the other hand, makes projects, in fact, un-realizable. In addition, the goals proclaimed in the projects directly contradict the actions of the authorities. For example, the policy of dismissal of employees in the public sector with a simultaneous increase in the workload of employees does not correspond to the statements on the health and education development.

The increase in health and life expectancy does not in any way correspond to the extension of the retirement age, or the increase in taxes and levies on workers. It seems that the declared goals of the national projects are only a screen behind which the further advance of capital on the living standards of the majority of workers is hidden. It is not accidental that with the start of these projects there was a sharp increase in the “natural decline” of the population.

It is also characteristic that for the financing of national projects it is planned to use the funds of budgets and extra-budgetary funds, but not the National Welfare Fund, the growth of which in 2019 is planned, as it is known, at the level of almost 3 trillion rubles (a surplus of the Federal budget). The funds of this Fund are planned to be invested in foreign assets, but not spent domestically. It turns out that the state “withdrew” from the economy financial resources and gives back in the form of financing of national projects only part of the “withdrawn” and the rest sends abroad, which hinders the development of the economy. This creates a wide field for new “cuts” and “kickbacks”.

4. The need for fundamental changes in the attribution relations system.

As it was already mentioned, to solve the key problem of the Russian economy – the technical re-equipment of the national economy – first of all, it is necessary to accelerate the development of machine tools and on this basis – all engineering. Modern mechanical engineering is a highly socialized production, and raising it to a competitive level requires coordinated development of a whole range of industries – from research and development, personnel training to the production of materials, components and assembly of finished products. In the current concrete historical conditions of serious technological backwardness of Russia, it is possible to perform such a task only by means of centralized state planning. This is evidenced by the historical experience of the Soviet Union, Japan, South Korea, France, China and several other countries.

In addition, as all the values are created by the work of society, the creation of competitive engineering will require a sharp increase in the volume of labor, its means and results, directed to those areas that are designed to provide technical re-equipment of the national economy – in research and development, personnel training of the necessary professions, in machine tools, engineering in general.

At the same time, it is necessary to reduce the volume of labor, its means and results spent in those activities in which social labor is used insufficiently effectively. It is a part of trade and services, financial activities, real estate operations, public administration. In addition, the source of resources for technical re-equipment could be the reduction of social labor spent on the creation of luxury goods and services for the richest part of the bourgeoisie and officials; as well as the results of labor, which are lost in connection with net lending to the rest of the world, the outflow of capital and the activities of financial speculators.

Reallocating the labor, tools, and the results are really with a variety of specific actions: changes to the tax system and fiscal policy, partial regulation of foreign exchange and trade transactions and the exchange rate of the ruble, the full nationalization of natural resource rents, reducing the pay of deputies, officials and managers of enterprises with public participation and measures of the de-offshorization of assets, etc. It requires only political will.

However, the thing is that under the current system of appropriation relations for the main subject, appropriating social work, its means and results – the bourgeoisie and fused with it part of the state apparatus – the described redistribution of social work is not profitable, therefore, they are barely going to do the state planning for the development of machine tools. It is much more profitable to produce and export raw materials, export part of the capital, and on a “market” basis without strict state control, allowing profiting in excess of the formal restrictions established by law. Moreover, this subject of appropriation is unlikely to refuse even a partial reduction in its huge income and life in luxury.

Therefore, measures to change the state economic policy aimed at the redistribution of social labor for the development of engineering are unlikely to be taken and implemented, especially if according to various estimates from 70 to 80% of the share capital operating in Russia is owned or controlled by non-residents, for whom the interests of Russia are in the background compared to the interests of own enrichment.

It follows from the mentioned above that without a change in the nature of power in Russia, it is impossible to solve the problem of technical reconstruction of the national economy and to restore the lost technological independence of the country. Objectively, there is a need to replace the power of large capital with the power that defends the interests of the majority of employees. This will make it possible to develop and take the necessary measures to transform radically the entire system of appropriation and ensure the country’s systematic access to the forefront of science and technology.

What these measures will consist of depends on the degree and forms of resistance of the ruling class to progressive transformations. Thus, taking into account the current high degree of state participation in the economy, large-scale nationalization of enterprises may not be re-quired, provided that the resistance of the bourgeoisie is insignificant. As experience shows, for example, in the PRC, the interests of the majority of workers can be realized with a sufficiently high role of non-state ownership in the economy, but provided that the state pursues a policy in the interests of the majority of the people.

As a result of the change in the nature of power, which was mentioned above, the economic system in Russia will not become either socialist or “symbiosis of the best features of capitalism and socialism”, it will be only an important step towards true democracy.

CONCLUSIONS.

The contradictions of the Russian economy have both common features inherent in the capitalist countries of capital, and their own characteristics. The latter consists in the fact that Russian enterprises use a huge mass of worn and outdated equipment despite of the fact that the country has all the necessary resources for large-scale updating of the technical base of production.

The current economic system in Russia prevents the introduction of modern technologies and strengthens the technological backwardness of the country, has become a brake on the development of social productive forces.

The key economic problem in Russia is the technological gap. It generates all the main negative phenomena and contradictions in the economy. To restore the technological independence of the country, it is necessary to create a competitive domestic machine building; first of all, its foundations – machine tool construction, but this is hampered by the existing appropriation relations.

Relations of appropriation are the basis of the country's rate of socio-economic policy, which does not undergo significant changes and despite of the fact, that increasingly contrary to the interests of the country.

The current appropriation relations in Russia are characterized by the high role of the state in the economy and the merging of large business with part of the state apparatus. The main subject of appropriation of social labor, its means and results are the class of the bourgeoisie in union with the state apparatus. It consists of hierarchical groups of the bourgeoisie and officials who compete with each other, but at the same time unite in order to realize the common interest – the enrichment of the bourgeois class as a whole.

To solve the key problem of the Russian economy – the technical re-equipment of the national economy – it is necessary to increase radically the volume of labor, its means and results directed to those areas that are designed to provide technical reequipment of the national economy, and a corresponding reduction in their volumes spent in those activities where public labor is used. It is possible to do so, only political will is required.

However, under the current system of appropriation relations for the main subject, appropriating social work, its means and results – the bourgeoisie and the merged with it part of the state apparatus –such redistribution is not profitable.

Therefore, without changing the nature of power in Russia it is impossible to solve the problem of technical reconstruction of the national economy and to revive the lost technological independence of the country. Objectively, there is a need to replace the power of large capital with the power that defends the interests of the majority of employees, which will be the most important step towards true democracy and become a prerequisite for a powerful breakthrough in the development of the productive forces of the country.

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