

GLOSSARY .

COPYRIGHT LAW – there are the special established legislatively rights of monographers, artists, novelists disposal and use their works. In accordance with copyright law author alone has the right to establish how and who should take an opportunity to use his work. The copyright is inherited. The copyright transfers to the state in the cases, established by the law.

COPYRIGHT LAW (COPYRIGHT) – there are affording legal protection for original work executed in the fixed form or by means of representation, for example: texts, software, visual- or audio- records. The copyright period of validity is equal to continuance author's life, plus 70 years from the date of the publication, or 100 years from the date of work creation. The provisions of the copyright proceeding are multifarious in the different countries.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW FOR THE MATERIALS PLACED IN THE INTERNET – there is affording legal protection for the materials placed in the Internet, put into practice in exactly the same way as for publishing materials or for materials putting out by the other media.

BUSINESS - ANGEL – there is a retail investor or group of the retail investors financing beginning commercial enterprises. It is a source of private venture capital.

BUSINESS - INCUBATOR – there is an enterprise (firm, association), created for upholding businessmen and rendering assistance for them in the presence of making viable commercial units and effective plants on the basis of their ideas at an early stage of their activity. The business – incubator can be established as an innovation technological centre, an incubator of high technologies, an incubator of small entrepot etc.

BUSINESS - INCUBATOR – there is an organizational enterprise for upholding small-scale venture enterprises by dint of making initial conditions and rendering of services for them.

BUSINESS - PLAN – there is a main elaborating document, placed at the investor (creditor) disposal in accordance with the real investment project or faced with bankruptcy the enterprise's reorganization project, where the project outstanding features and financial activities, connected with its accomplishment, are stated in the standard sequence of sections in the short form. Generally, the business - plan is elaborated before making new enterprise, or its organization department, or the enterprise reorganization faced with bankruptcy, as well as under fundamental strategy change of the operating enterprise. The purpose of its development and representation is

the mobilization of investment resources or drawing up a credit, therefore it should convince the investor or senator of the planned investments (credits) efficiency.

VENTURE FUNDS – there are a funds joining up investors' resources and specializing on financing risk innovation projects in exchange for a share of innovation enterprise joint-stock capital, establishing for their accomplishment.

VENTURE BUSINESS – there is a kind of business focused on practical using of technical and technological novelties, results of scientific achievements, does not tested on practice yet. This kind of business is connected with the high-risk, therefore venture business is named high-risk appetite business frequently.

VENTURE CAPITAL – there is a source of the capital for the direct investment and a form of the investment resources for the private enterprises. Venture capital transferred as the direct investments to the enterprises, which are taking place at initial stages of the development, at a stage of the development or increasing business. Different countries enclose unequal contents in concepts “venture stock” and “the direct investments”.

VENTURE CAPITAL – there is a special kind of the capital aimed for financing high-risk projects. Generally venture capital invested in new enterprises, which shares are not quoted on share markets as yet. By definition venture capital is joint-stock capital, allowed for professional firms, investing and co-directing starting private enterprises, developing or altered private enterprises, demonstrating potential for essential growth. Venture capital should also be marked such essential element, as the company's cost increase, which exists in midterm or long-term perspective and comes to cost increase for the venture investor.

VENTURE (RISK) BUSINESS – there is a main form of the technological innovations. This kind of private enterprise for commercialization of results of scientific research reside, first of all in science intensive and in high-technological fields, where outlooks are not guaranteed and there is a significant share of risk. Investors, who make risk enterprises, choose a “crew“ of a list of well known managers, lawyers, scientists, searching authorities and lay out essentials for working of the enterprise during first 2-3 years. In the further role of the investors is limited in the basic estimation of the past period and subsidizing of the following stages, if there are intermediate results. The special attention is given to performance of the pre-concerted business

- plan, and the observance date of works' term is a condition of obtaining additional means. The investors to plan a profit earning due to sale acquisition shares (приобретенных акций), when by the enterprise will achieve a success and its shares begin to be quoted on the stock exchange. If venture enterprise managed to create new production first and foremost, enter with it on the market and, having increased the capital, to become the public enterprise, as a rule, the former investors immediately sell off the shares and step out for joining new high-risk appetite business. Functions of venture enterprises' employes are the following: execution of research, making of equipment, technologies processing, to execute the products, marketing, advertising, patent protection, guarantee venture enterprise practice. Enterprise's intensive work and achievements in commercial results are stimulated not only high salary, but also opportunity to purchase the shares by all workers of the enterprise, which, in essence, become its co-owners.

STATE INNOVATIVE POLICY – there is a definition the purposes of innovative strategy mechanisms of support priority innovative programs and projects by state of authorities of Russian Federation and entities of Russian Federation.

STATE INNOVATIVE PROGRAM – includes federal target innovative programs on major basic innovations, major innovative projects, federal program for support innovative activity, developing of innovative infrastructure. Innovative projects are included to the state innovative program on the basis of choice, the participation in it is fulfilled on a voluntary basis. Innovative projects, participating in the competitive choice, are subject to obligatory state scientific and technical, ecological examination, which subject is their novelty, socio economic and ecological efficiency. Russian Federation state of authorities is to develop regional and interregional innovative programs.

INCUBATORY PROGRAMS AND NETS OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

«**firm — incubator**»? A lot of Russian high-producible companies build the survival strategy on a basis of incubatory programs and represent incubatory - firms.

Incubatory - firm means an enterprise, creating by local authorities or the major companies with the purpose of cultivation new companies. The incubatory-firms are created to rent with a low payment for office accommodations by new companies and granting for them on preferential terms a number of services including an opportunity to advice with experts of administrative, technical, economic, commercial and legal problems.

Unprofitables.

They are most numerous, they are created, as a rule, with the support of local authorities. The

rent, raised by them from the holders, usual less than the average level 15-50%. Profitless incubatory-firms are subsidized by local authorities interested in job creation and in regional economic development. The holders can be industrial, research, design and service enterprises can be the holders. They are focused on reception of the profit. It is private enterprises, their common quantity is constantly increased. In contrast to profitless enterprises second type incubatory-firms, as a rule, do not offer the reduced fee schedules, but they allow the holders, giving them a wide service spectrum, cover service expenses only, which the holder has taken in fact.

INNOVATIVE STRATEGY – there is a definition of priority directions of innovative activity. The strategic priorities state innovative policy are reflected in the socio economic development concept of Russian Federation on long-term prospect, in the program of Russian Federation socio economic development on midterm prospect are informed Federal assembly of Russian Federation. The entities of Russian Federation develop innovative forecasts and strategy of regional innovative policy.

INNOVATION – there is a science, studying principles and methods innovative activity, innovative essence etc.

INNOVATOR – there is a natural person engaged innovative activity.

INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY – activity directed to transformation of intellectual activity results by way of the inventions, useful models, commercial prototype, selection achievement, integrated microcircuits topology интегральных микросхем, databases, the know-how, computer programs, research activity and Research and Advanced Development results for the goods (work, service) with their direct or consisting of science intensive production (goods, works, services) subsequent converting to cash.

Innovative activity among to:

- Technologies commercialization, transfer of technologies;
- Implementation and maintenance scientific-research, designed, surveying, experimental-design and operations, directed to generation new or improved production (work, service), new or improved technological process, realizable in economical transaction;
- obtain of innovative products outlet (work,service);
- execution technological re-equipment and plant preparation;

- test operation for the purpose of certification and standardization new processing, product (work, service);
- planting new or improved production (work, service), and/or adaptation new or improved technology at the initial period up to achievement innovative project cost recovery standard term;
- transformation of knowledge to the intellectual property objects.

INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE – there is a basic constituent of innovative economy, innovative social potential, innovative economy tools and facilities, interrelated sum-total, complementary industrial and economic systems, institutes, enterprises and appropriate managing systems, which are necessary and sufficient for effective activity and innovative achievements, for growth national economic acceleration and for growth population welfare.

INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE – there is an aggregate enterprises, promoting realization promoting activity: scientific and technical, educational institutions, product enterprises and their joints, technological incubators, technopolises, technoparks, business training centre centres, innovative and venture funds, other special institutes, and also innovative-technological centres.

INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISE – is a legal person irrespective of business legal structures and pattern of ownership, as well as innovators communal integration innovators public association, which main activity is the innovative activity «de facto», also in accordance with constitutive documents basic instruments, constitutive documents. Innovative enterprises to declare the same in case it being the enterprise according to the Civil code.

Innovative enterprise to declare the small-scale innovative enterprise in case it complies with Federal law criterions «About state support state financial backing for small-scale enterprises in Russian Federation».

INNOVATION – the word “innovation” has various meanings in different contexts. It is used for a designation of new ideas, methods or devices, accomplishment new products and technologies, including management and launch, for designation changes in technologies field, individual processes, management, finance, as well as these changes methods of achievements. Till recently international rules, which regulated information accumulation about innovations were suggested by leaderships in Oslo and were elaborated for technological innovations, only.

INNOVATION (NOVELTY) – there is a final result of innovative activity, in the form of generation new or improved production, negotiated on the market, new or improved processing, employed in practice: in new method of social service. Kinds of innovations: insertion new product, new method of production, found new market, developing new sources of supplying new raw materials or semi-finished products, structure management reorganisation. Subject to type application make out: product innovations – covered application new or improved production: process innovations – developing new or noticeably improved methods of production, improvement of equipment, industrial engineering, directed on issue new products, as usual.

INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY PARAMETERS – set of parameters, has characterized by results of plantation new or improved production and processing. Statistics see usually in their three groups of parameters, which are reflected: innovative products specific weight in common content; innovation influence on the enterprise activity results; innovation influence on manufacturing resources using. First group covers innovative production specific weights' parameters in the common volume of factory shipments (including export): new production (implemented just now); improved production; other innovative production. Innovations which are introduced during preceding 3d years, take into account when mentioned parameters are calculated. Leaderships in Oslo recommend sales share at the expense of production being on the development stage of repetition work and intaking to the market as an additional innovative statistical parameter also. Parameters, has characterized by innovative influence on enterprise activity results, are determined by: profit amount of innovative products and its shares in common profit amount; innovative production sales volume on foreign market and home market and it share in common sales volume; new marketing outlets admittance; shares on traditional marketing outlets. Innovative activity parameters are revealed as well as in the resources production costs changing. As a result, the following activities, which are characterized by cost reduction as a consequence of application of the achievements of innovations due to: outlays reducing wage costs, materials' costs, energy costs and others; yield of capital investments increase; other factors.

INNOVATION ACTIVITY ENTITIES – there are enterprises, which are forming innovations; enterprises and natural persons, whose intellectual possibilities or copyrights to intellectual properties used in innovations forming; credit agencies and issuing institutes, as well as other financial enterprises and funds, including foreign enterprises, forwarding resources to innovative activity financing; enterprises, rendering services in the field of financial leasing, engineering, consulting, certification and standartisation, marketing and ready sale, informal services for

innovation activities entities, as well as technopolises, technoparks, business-incubators and other office organization managing service, assistance to innovations' creating and developing: Russian Federation state authorities entities and local autonomous bodies, functioning as customers, innovative program and projects guarantors and investors, as well as innovative activity adjusting: non-governmental organisation, sharing in innovative activity or being in force on behalf of other interested parties. Purposes of Russian Federation innovative policy: effectiveness plant increase, national production strength position and national commodity producers competitive ability on the forming basis and distribution basic and ameliorative innovations: rendering assistance to stirring up innovative activity, developing market relations and business in innovative field: developing state support for innovative activity, effectiveness increase of state resources using: assistance for developing cooperation of Russian Federation entities during realization innovative activity: development international economic contacts in the innovative field, first of all with the Commonwealth of Independent States: execution arrangements for support national innovative production in international market and development Russian Federation export potential.

INNOVATIV POTETIAL – aggregate various types of resources, including intellectual, scientific and technical and other resources, which are necessary for innovation activity embodiment.

INNOVATIVE PROJECT – there is a project contains technical and economic, legal and organizational substantiation the result of innovative activity, data of financing purpose and volume, executors, terms of execution and cost recovery, plans and achievement measures new type production, technologies, service.

INNOVATIVE-TECHNOLOGICAL CENTRES – there are legal persons, forming nonprofit organizations for support innovative activity entities of innovative activity in the development and realization innovative projects, development their innovative activity, protection of interests and representation of their interests in governing institutions, federal and other funds and their representative offices, intellectual property protection.

THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – there is a property of intellectual activity results, intellectual product which is included in set of objects copyrights and invention law.

INTELLECTUAL ECONOMY – there is economy, based on scientific knowledge and special unique skills of their mediums, as a main source and key factor of the development of material

and immaterial planting, maintenance of steady economic development. The main resources of intellectual economy are knowledge and information, which as against all other resources do not characterize finiteness, or exhausting, consumption in their traditional comprehension. By restriction of access to these resources the specific human qualities comes out - the presence or absence of ability for intellectual activity, as the form of accumulation, processing and generation of new knowledge.

TECHNOLOGIES COMMERCIALIZATION – technologies commercialization means the activity directed to profit earning of concrete technological developments and generally including arrangements of active product marketing.

THE HIGH TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY (high-tech-company) – is a company, which main active is the intellectual property and highly skilled personnel. Generally the high technologies companies attribute to: the Internet - companies; the software formers and manufacturers of semi-conductor microdevices, the operators of mobile and space communication, the biotechnological companies, the companies engaged in Research and Advanced Development, media- companies.

CONSULTING COMPANY – there is a company, which is carrying out research and markets' forecasting services, engineering, development of the marketing programs, estimation of the projects efficiency, creation and transformation of organizational structures, search of exit from crisis situations, of objects cost estimation, and also many other problems.

LEASING – as a kind of investment activity for property purchase and transfer it on the basis of the leasing contracts for natural persons or legal persons for the certain payment, on the certain term and on the certain conditions, caused by the contract, with the right of the property redemption by lessee.

LICENSE UNDER A PATENT – there is sanction, which is given out by the owner of any invention (licensee) during certain time. Nowadays selling of licenses became alongside with sale of the goods operations in the internal and external markets. In the license agreement (about transfer of the license) according to arrangements achieved by the parties, can contain a various set of conditions determining order of use both license, and a result of goods manufacture with its application. The agreement can also include the obligation of the equipment deliveries, transfer “know-how”, rendering engineering services.

NATIONAL INNOVATIVE SYSTEM – in accordance with one of definitions, “National innovative system – there is an aggregate certain institutions, which are expended, jointly and without assistance, to the development and distribution new technologies, as well as formed infrastructure, within the bounds of it governments are forming and incarnating impact policy to innovative process pressure policy. There is a related institutes’ system, which has a purpose to create, maintenance and transferring of knowledge, skill, ability and artefacts, which are fixed new technologies”.

SCIENTIFIC PARK – there is an infrastructure element, which is necessary for information resources results advancement at a regional level. Scientific parks business initiative climate and availability of business support services attract multinational interest, local enterprises and scientific institutes. Interdisciplinary (for example, biomedical) monodisciplinary scientific parks are existed. Scientific parks actual transformation to scientific and technological parks is one uttermost tendency in their development.

SCIENCE TOWN – there is a municipal formation, having the research-and-production complex as the city-forming element, which is in agreement with one of two requirements: the complex fixed assets contains no less than 50% of all managing economic entities fixed assets, except housing and communal and social sector; cost of its scientific and technical production arranges much than 50% production total amount from all managing city subjects. To the structure of a research-and-production complex can be included: scientific institutes, institute of higher education, colleges, science intensive enterprises (including small enterprises), infrastructureinnovative objects.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION SCIENCE TOWN – there is a municipal formation with city-forming research-and-production complex.

THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE – there is a part of national economic space, where introduced and entered certain preference and stimulus certain system for achievement purposes of general business activity, which does not use in other part of the state in view of usual geopolitical and socio economic arising circumstances.

REGIONAL INNOVATIVE POLICY OF FORMING INNOVATIVE ECONOMY – there is a complex of scientific and technical-organizational measures, including: 1. Innovative activity and innovative infrastructure concept elaboration in a region with long-term strategic purposes and means of their achievement definition within the framework of innovative

economy forming. 2. Region innovative development program elaboration, which should be the point-of-use document, coordinated with resources, executors and terms. 3. The essential program provisions of region socio economic development on the basis of the innovative development of region program. 4. Organizing practical activity of local and regional authorities for achievement and decision-making of the appropriate regional significance standard acts, and the present program organizational and information maintenance also.

TECNOPARK – there is compactly located complex, which is functioned on the base of scientific and technical activity commercialization and innovation progress acceleration to sphere of material production. Technopark distinctive features are the following: complex of firms independent de jure and research-and-production cycle of innovative activity institutes, included to technological park (scientific institutes, high schools, industrial enterprises, service offices etc.); a compactness location; limited area; a qualitative infrastructure presence; arrangement in ecologically pure scenic vivid areas; innovative activity high efficiency.

TECHNOPOLIS – complex, which is situated in one region, founded specially nearby the centre of scientific ideas (in a small city with the advanced infrastructure), is including firms and institutions, which are covering complete innovative cycle. Distinctive technopolis features: technopolis as against technopark, is founded specially and includes necessarily all innovative process work package completely. Regional agglomerations are the sort of technopolises, their difference is in all-inclusiveness, in integration, and in large territory, in unregulated processes, in venture capital activity.

TRIZ – Solution theory inventive problem solving, theory, studying the objective laws of development technical systems and allowing on this basis to decide any systems problems, on account of absence precise division on “technical” and “not technical” systems.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER – there is scientific and technical knowledge transfer and experience for rendering of scientific and technical service, using processing, production issue both free-lance bases, and on terms determined by concluded agreement between parties. Technology transferring on a vertical (from rise idea till its embodiment to material object, converting to cash and consumption) and technology transferring on a horizontal (objects of process changing transferring by one person to another person) are distinguished. Technology transferring can put into effect both within one country, and have being international dealership, when technology transferring through national borders from one country to another. Technology transferring considered as eventual act in case recipient began to apply transferred technology

for the industrial purposes. Up to the moment of its effective utilization there was only the information transferring. Technology transferring is classified in accordance with transferring objects [patents for inventions, unpatented inventions, know-how, trade marks and industrial designs, services, connected with technical activity and management activity, technical documentation, technical support]; by methods of data receipt: exhibitions, symposiums, conferences, exchange of scientists and specialists, engineering information, attendant acquisition or rent (leasing) of equipment and machines, scientific and technical and industrial co-operation]; in accordance with character of intercommunication (joint enterprise, joint scientific research and developments, joint stock companies); under informal channel (commercial and non-profit, intergovernmental agreement, inter enterprises contacts multinational or transnational association). With the help of statistics quantitative and cost parameters are searched, transferring technologies with the following kinds of dealership: transferring patents for inventions; sales of unpatented inventions; patent licensing; transfer know-how; dealership, including trade marks, industrial designs, technoservice - engineering; science research and developments, carried out abroad by national specialists or sponsored by foreign sponsors; other dealership, including marketing, advertising, financial, insurance, shipment and other service, applied to achieve concrete technology exchanging agreement, but does not have technical content. Value parameters includes: common value of subject, declared in the agreement (contract), net value of sales except expenses, value or expenses in accordance with articles, which does not connect with this technology or being connected with it, should be paid by the seller of technology (freight charges, packing expenses, shipment charges, charges of the insurance sums payment, custom duties expenses, taxes expenses, discount on a price charges), payments, made in accordance with agreement in force during financial year.

THE TECHNOLOGIES TRANSFER CENTRE – ensures: choice and examination of innovation projects, having some commercial potential; holding technological and patent audit of innovative elaboration; protection of different kind of intellectual property of scientific firms (inventions, useful models, industrial standards, software, databases, new technologies and know-how); preparation of license agreements, contracts, intellectual property management agreements, rendering of engineering and consulting service, about scientific and technical and industrial cooperation, etc.; holding intellectual contribution estimation for founding joint enterprises; legal help in case of infringement of the owners of patents' rights and unfair competition; management of founding firms for commercialization results of scientific researches and development; elaboration and analysis of программно-методического material efficiency innovative projects commercialization. There are the following basic tasks of

telecommunication technology center: innovative processes monitoring in federal region; extension work for the development science intensive plants and branches of economy in the region; territorial research-and-production system forming; forms and methods elaboration applied research-and-development works and development activity assurance, to be in great demand at a market; balance maintenance between interests of state, formers, producers, consumers of science intensive technologies and potential investors, when innovative production is commercializing; increase in activity of small-scale enterprise and midsized business in the elaboration products and planting; innovative developments informational data bank forming; coordination research studies in the field of new technologies; an innovative production (new sets, materials, technologies) creation, application, replication and distribution; coordination разработки and issue methodical ware and software for new technologies commercialization; arrangement learning and application new program technological means of information technologies in accumulation and systematization applied innovative subject developments; expertise work-in-progress innovative products; applied research effectiveness analysis; analysis of worldwide experience in application of new technologies; analysis of worldwide experience in innovative developments and manufacturing application new technologies; estimation of the requisite financial and материальных expenses for achievement appropriate projects; business-plan drawing up; holding conferences and seminars by commercialization and new technologies; elaboration and execution joint scientific-research and scientific and technical projects in common with a foreign scientific centers - worldwide leaderships in new technologies