

Models of technological integration development¹

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Abstract

Issues of scientific and technological development of the economy, increasing its competitiveness, including various aspects of technological integration, are the subject of foreign and domestic research. At the same time, technological integration is considered as a key direction of the new industrial and scientific-technical policy, as a means of transition to the digital economy, to production processes with higher added value, as a means of establishing a constructive dialogue between industrial enterprises and science. The reason for this is, on the one hand, the relative novelty of this economic phenomenon, and, on the other, the lack of theoretical and methodological tools for modelling the development of technological integration.

The purpose of the article is to study the problems of modelling the development of technological integration in the context of priority scientific and technological development of the Russian economy. The article uses a wide range of general scientific methods: analysis and synthesis, grouping, typing, modelling, economic-statistical and graphical. The main methodological approaches used in the article are: structural-functional, instrumental and process approaches, which are reflected in the scientific and practical material of the general theory of systems, the theory of organization.

The theoretical results of the study are the disclosure of the organizational model for the development of technological integration as a dynamic set of interconnected modules: management and coordination; structure; processes; resources designated to achieve the strategic objectives of technology integration participants. Classification characteristics of technological integration development processes have been identified and theoretically justified.

The applied result is a specialized modelling tool based on a combination of a standardized approach and improved design quality with the ability to test simulated processes and the presence of stable feedback with all participants in technological integration. The process model of technological integration development was argued, its decomposition was carried out, which allows distinguishing the main, supporting and regulatory processes of participants in technological integration. The combination of these models facilitates the management of these processes in order to maximize the efficiency of the modern economy. An organizational and economic mechanism for modelling the development of technological integration is proposed, which allows the use of operational monitoring, due to the vector orientation of which it becomes possible to promptly carry out regular adjustments of key parameters of assessing the impact of technological integration on the results of technological development in national economies.

Keywords

Technological integration, organizational model, process model, development priorities, modelling

Introduction

Technological integration is a phenomenon that can transform the external and internal relationships of business entities that are integrated into each other, or closely interact for the period of performing certain tasks. First of all,

this concerns the development of technologies focused on process innovations, including the production of high-tech products of deep processing, as well as technologies for managing industrial complexes. The ultimate goal of these changes is to generate added value along the production chain, as well as to digitalize the

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economy. The study of issues and prospects for the development of technological integration is due to the global challenges of the economic crisis, the sharp deterioration of the environmental situation on a global scale, as well as restrictions and barriers to the free circulation of innovative ideas and developments.

Technological integration contributes to the development of intelligent production technologies based on a system of interconnected and complementary production complexes. In contrast to the existing concepts of managing organizations that operate in the face of external challenges, the development of technology is based on organizational and process modelling, which offers a clear set of tools for simplifying and reducing the timing of the transition to the level of high technological redistribution based on the state of the resource base, using existing and new economic ties inside and outside of industrial complexes. Digital information processing technologies focused on modelling complex technological processes are of particular importance in the development of technological integration.

1. Methodology

1.1. Structural and functional approach

The methodological framework applied here was structural-functional approach, which is based on the methods of analysis and synthesis in the study of the technology integration development in integrity, unity and relationship of its constituent parts; economic-statistical methods (grouping, typing, plotting time series, determination of ratings, etc.) to analyse and compile statistical information, identify trends and characteristics of scientific and technological development of industrial enterprises. The implementation of the approach is facilitated by the use of a computational and analytical method for modelling the development of technological integration of economic entities; whereas a graphical method was used for visualizing the obtained results.

The essence of the structural and functional approach is that technological integration is considered as a dynamic process of transforming the flows of production resources in the form of new technologies at the enterprise level, as well as on a global scale by using the reserves of internal and external development (Miller & Davidenko, 2019). A connection with the theory of structural

functionalism can be seen in the definition, especially if the socio-economic system is interpreted in the light of stable complexes, rules and norms (Vanderstraeten, 2019). However, there is a distinctive feature – when determining the object and subject of technological integration, the system of economic relations for regulating the flow of production resources in the form of applied technologies is taken as a basis, since it will be subject to the greatest transformation in case of detection of problem areas in the organization of production.

The key place among the elements of the structural and functional approach is occupied by tools that allow formalizing the procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of the development of technological integration in a set of measures agreed on terms, resources and performers. The toolkit allows users to:

- reveal the causal mechanisms of commercialization of ideas and profit (the direct Causal Mechanisms of Profit, "DCMP"), focused on innovation, technological change and meeting the need for fixed assets (Kim & Lee, 2018);
- determine the key forms of interaction between structures for the purpose of forming economic, technological and social thinking within a single ecosystem (Audretsch & Link, 2018);
- implement innovations based on internal and external knowledge flows. State programs for subsidizing research and scientific and technological developments on the basis of mandatory involvement of universities in the implementation of innovative projects (Guerrero, Urbano & Herrera, 2019; Colombelli, & Quattraro, 2019);
- develop agglomeration economy through geographical concentration of innovations and growth of regional innovation capacity ("RIC"), expressed by the average number of patents, innovations and small innovative firms (Hamidi, Zandiatahbar & Bonakdar, 2019);
- accelerate the process of adaptation to the heterogeneity of integration participants while expanding the areas of global cooperation in the field of technological innovations in order to maximize the impact of external innovations (Huang, Chen, Ye & Wang, 2019).

At its core, basing technological integration on a structural and functional approach contributes to the integration of production, technological, and financial and economic content into a single data set. According to domestic and foreign experts,

the transition to the level of intelligent industrial production is determined by the readiness of enterprises to implement interactive programs of innovative projects on joint production sites by forming a common bank of breakthrough technologies, after which the management system of integrated economic complexes will be able to move to a new level of production organization that meets the requirements of high returns on all types of invested capital.

2. Results of research

2.1. Organizational model for the technology integration development

The research of the processes of selecting models for the development of technological integration in the industrial sector of the economy has shown that today there are two approaches that are most important and play a key role in the development of technological integration: organizational and process modelling.

Organizational modelling should be considered as the process of creating analogues to real objects or processes, which allows isolating the key properties and essential characteristics that correspond to the simulated objects (Visnjic, Ringov & Arts 2019). This does not take into account minor properties and characteristics. Among the tools that make it possible to create organizational modelling, we should highlight the formalization, which is used, on the one hand, to organize knowledge about the object, and on the other – as a way to provide information.

The formalization of the organizational model for the development of technological integration is reflected in the following documents: standards, statutes, regulations, methods, instructions, rules, etc. The main purpose of these documents is to establish a procedure for distributing functions, responsibilities and rights among participants in technological integration (Pfohl, Yahsi & Kurnaz, 2017) The effectiveness of formalization of the organizational model is achieved, on the one hand, due to the action of objective laws that form specific conditions for the implementation of technological integration, on the other hand, due to the consistency of documents of different levels of action, their common perception and application. Implementation of the organizational model of technological integration is possible in the form of graphs and diagrams.

Two types, which are divided according to the signs of their formation, can be distinguished in

organizational models of technological integration. The first type allows revealing the characteristic features of the relations of the original and the reflection of its properties, as well as the principles of the model functioning. The second type reveals the reasons for changing the properties and relationships of the generated model, and its relationship with the properties and relationships of the original. The first type allows us to distinguish logical (symbolic, figurative and figurative-sign); semantic and material (geometric functional, functional-geometric) models. The second type of organizational models of technological integration includes mathematical, conditional, and analogue models.

This division of organizational models of the technological integration development into types allows us to reflect their key characteristics. Considering the model of technological integration development as a model of a complex system, it should be emphasized that it reveals all the features of a complex type and can contain a variety of representations.

The development process of technology integration may involve the use of models that reflect the functions of technological integration; resources to fully implement the functions; the processes to meet the objectives of technological integration; the composition and structure of participants in technology integration, providing structural interrelation of all elements of the relationship; the variety of financial, material, informational and other flows characteristic of full the functioning of technological integration (Park, Choi & Hong, 2015).

Thus, the organizational model of technological integration development is a complex characteristic that allows revealing graphically or descriptively the elements of technological integration, as well as reflecting the completeness of their relationship. The main task of the organizational model of technological integration development is to simplify the system representation of existing or projected technological integration on the basis of analogies. The organizational model of technological integration development should be considered as a tool for purposeful research of technological integration, which will allow anticipating all possible variants of technological integration changes using changes in the initial assumptions. The organizational model is actually a means of simplifying the consideration of technological integration, since it allows studying

it in relation to the essential characteristics of technological integration, levelling the actions of non-essential changes.

The formed organizational model of technological integration development reflects the characteristic features of its system-forming elements. Formation of the organizational model, as well as its design, is carried out based on the strategic plan of the business entity. At the same time, the structural elements of a business entity significantly affect their strategy, since it determines the ability to respond quickly to the action of environmental factors. The organizational model of technological integration development should not be considered as a static model, since it changes in the course of the business entity's activity. It is impossible to maintain the static organizational model in relation to the conditions of dynamic development of the external environment (Boschma & Fornahl, 2011).

In the process of forming an organizational model for the development of technological integration, a special place is taken by taking into account the interests of all its participants, since it is necessary to ensure the priority position of the initiator of its creation, based on the fact that it bears both investment and financial risks. It is also necessary to take into account possible differences in the legal status of each participant of technological integration, as well as their right to independence as an economic entity.

The formation of an organizational model for the development of technological integration is carried out in strict accordance with the organizational and strategic lines, taking into account the existing experience of participants, as well as technological, information and other achievements in the rapidly changing conditions and environmental factors.

The organizational model of technological integration development can be disclosed in the form of system modules that are interconnected (figure 1).

Considering each of the modules, it is necessary to select the "resources" module, which shows the sources of formation of all types of production resources, the total volume, the procedural order of their receipt, the direction of use in the main activity of the business entity.

The "structure" module shows the order of interaction of all elements of technological integration. This module includes the technological structure, financial and

organizational structure. At the same time, the process of their formation is directly connected to the processes related to ensuring the development of technological integration, which is reflected in the "processes" module. The formation of an organizational model for the development of technological integration should begin with identifying the main products of the business entity, revealing the processes of its production, levelling the "secondary" processes and developing the existing ones.

To provide the "regulation" module for technological integration, it is necessary to take into account such processes as planning, motivation, analysis; centralization of management and regulation of the activities of participants in the development of technological integration.

The development of technological integration takes place with the active participation and influence of factors, both within the business entity and outside it. Thus, dynamic, structural and static aspects of the development of technological integration are updated. In parallel, the functioning of the business entity is being streamlined, which is based on regulatory processes, compliance with business conditions and life cycle parameters (Proskuryakova, Meissner & Rudnik, 2017).

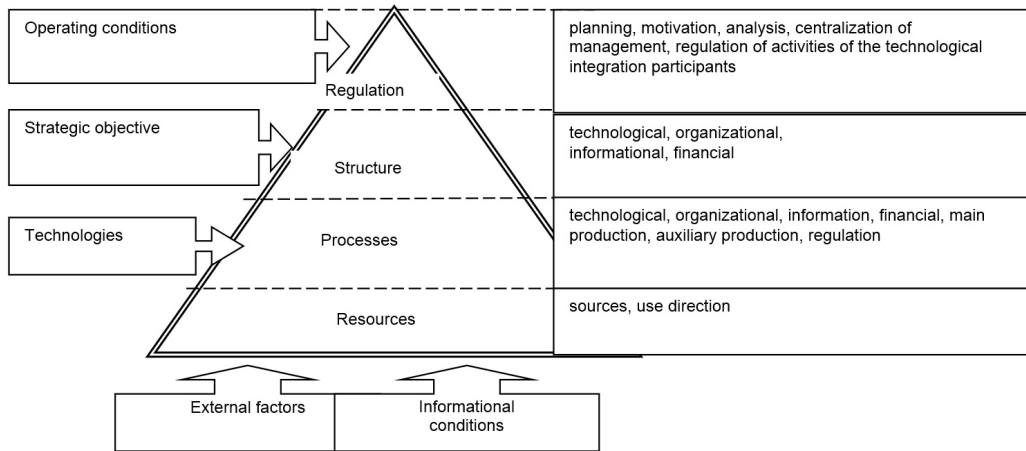


Figure 1 Organizational model of the technological integration development
Source: the authors' research

For the purpose of forming an organizational model for the technological integration development, a specialized modelling tool plays a significant role. The main advantages of the instrumental approach to organizational modelling of technological integration are: the presence of a standardized approach and improving the quality of design; the creation of a single integrated documented system; the ability to reuse the generated models; the ability to test the simulated processes; availability of stable feedback from all participants of technological integration; cultivation of generally accepted terminology. The problem stage of determining the generally accepted approach in relation to organizational models is the achievement of a given level of standardization. However, the formalization of modelling methods is a good basis for standardization. This is largely facilitated by the use of an instrumental approach in organizational modelling.

Of course, modelling is possible without the use of a tool approach, but it is in many ways that makes this process easier. The use of the tool approach is achieved through diagrams, graphical symbols, and links that are set in advance and thus ensure compliance with the unified methodology of model design. Consequently, the processes of creating their own standards are updated, allowing the selection of methods and tools for target use in modelling technological integration.

A reserve in organizational modelling is an information-oriented mechanism for regulating technological integration based on modern information technologies based on the availability of information systems (Oughton, et al., 2018). This, to a large extent, leads to the full functioning

of technological integration, to the positive dynamics of the vector of adaptability, as well as to increased competitiveness.

With the development of organizational modelling, the process of modernization and improvement of its tools takes place. As a result, there are built organizational models, both for the initial process of technological integration and for those that are being reorganized in the process of development. It should be emphasized that each business entity should correspond to the organizational model for the development of technological integration. Detailed elements of technological integration contribute to the successful functioning, improvement and development of all participants of the business entity as a system. The key point is the formation of an adequate organizational model that meets the requirements of the information system. Meeting the requirements of the information system contributes to making operational decisions aimed at improving communication and integration of participants in technological integration, and maintaining a full cycle of regulation of the main and auxiliary production processes of the business entity.

Thus, the presence of an organizational model for the technological integration development contributes to the formation of a system of interrelated components. In order to achieve the effectiveness of regulation of this complex system of relations, the use of a process approach based on the separation of business processes of technological integration and their regulation is updated.

2.2. Process model of technological integration development

Economic entities have a complex structure, defined by a wide range of their main activities, the presence of diverse participants, the presence of structured elements of technological integration, which are influenced by the entire range of environmental factors. The data show the difficulties of applying the process approach, both to the regulation of relations between participants in the development of technological integration, and management processes aimed at the main activity. The formation of a process model for the development of technological integration should strictly follow the conceptual framework of the strategy for the development of technological integration, implement preventive measures to neutralize the negative effects of environmental factors, and adhere to the format of existing organizational structures (Druzhinin & Dong, 2018). The process model of technological integration development reflects the entire set of tools for their regulation: planning, analysis, control, organization of the main cycle of production activities, management technology, business process maps, list of regulations, procedures execution regulations, list of

indicators, evaluation lists for participants of technological integration, motivation regulations, document flow diagram, operational reporting forms.

The process model for the development of technological integration is the basis for the formation of a long-term process regulation, as approved procedures for the implementation of the process. It should be correctly assessed that the quality of the final product is formed by the quality of the organization and execution of the business process. At the same time, the process should be considered as a stable, purposeful set of interrelated types of main production activities, which, in turn, involves a certain technology for converting incoming initial production resources and outgoing finished products that are in demand by consumers. The presence of a regulated and formalized procedure makes it possible to regulate demand, strictly measuring the vector direction of the specified business process. Time costs are minimized by optimizing the internal structure of the business process (Kovacs, 2018).

The process model of technological integration development can be represented, on the one hand, as a set of independent business processes of their participants, on the other hand - as separate business processes (figure 2).

Real opportunities of technological integration	The effect of environmental factors	Goals of technological integration participants	Finished products	Information resources participants
Technological integration regulatory mechanism	Process model of technological integration development			Potential technological integration participants
External investment				Financial results
Bank credits				Contractors
Means of technological integration	Productive resource	Technological, software, and financial support	Functional services and production units of participants in technological integration	Technological, software, and financial support

Figure 2 Process model of technological integration development
 Source: the author's research

Decomposition of the process model of technological integration development in the form of a conditional method makes it possible to see the entire set of technological integration convenient for real understanding. This makes it possible to clearly define the structural elements of technological integration and reveal the main relationships between them. The degree of decomposition depth is determined by the goals of process modelling.

The process model of technological integration development includes the following information items:

- nomenclature list of sequential functions, procedures, and operations required to perform in order to achieve the effectiveness of technological integration development;
- a minimum list of entities in the form of specific individuals, services, and divisions as the main performers of business process functions;
- defining the procedure for relationships and interactions between participants in the

development of technological integration when performing the full functions of business processes;

- development of accounting, control and regulation mechanisms in relation to implemented business processes;

- selection of parameters that reflect the degree of completeness of the execution of each of the functions separately, and processes as a whole;

- creating a list of outgoing and incoming information, formalized in the form of a specific document, which is performed during the implementation of each process;

- defining all types of resources necessary for the full implementation of each of the process functions;

- availability of documentation regulating the execution of each individual business process.

As a rule, the process of technological integration development depends on the nature of production activities, as well as on the nature of the final product. They can be divided into three groups: main processes, supporting processes, and regulatory processes (Wu, Harrigan, Ang & Wu, 2019). The main business processes are aimed at creating added value, generating profits, and producing final products that are in demand by potential consumers.

Supporting processes are focused on building the infrastructure of technological integration and providing the necessary resources to the main business processes. With the help of regulatory processes, the actions of participants in technological integration are coordinated, as well as the functions of planning, analysis, control, and motivation are performed.

At the same time, a number of authors (Harrigan, Di Guardo & Cowgill, 2017) identify the fourth group of processes for the development of technological integration – business processes of development aimed at achieving profit in the forecast period and ensuring the progressive development of technological integration. It should be emphasized that the processes of technological integration development can be classified as regulatory processes, since a number of their main characteristics are very similar, which makes it possible to integrate them into the algorithm of the corresponding processes. However, for the purpose of objective justification of the process model for the development of technological integration, it is still necessary to emphasize that the existing traditional typologies of business processes do not fully reflect the characteristics inherent in the development processes. Groups of processes that are typical for the development of technological integration are presented in Table 1.

2.3. Decomposition of the process model of technological integration development

The decomposition of the process model for the development of technological integration is primarily related to the need to identify the main and supporting processes, the subjects of which, as a rule, are the participants of technological integration. (Figure 3). The regulatory processes are managed by managers of business entities (Meissner & Carayannis, 2017).

Table 1 Classification characteristics of the technological integration development processes

Process groups	Process subjects	Characteristics	Goal
Main processes	Participants in technological integration	Aimed at the production of main products. Generate profit. Responsible for the development strategy	Meeting the needs of consumers
Supporting processes	Participants in technological integration	Are aimed at ensuring the main processes. There is no direct link to the final product. Generate costs.	Providing resources for the main processes
Regulatory processes	Managers of a business entity	Regulatory processes are directly related to the core business	Regulation of the activities of participants in technological integration
Development process	Participants in technological integration	Coordinates interests and strategies of technology integration participants	Coordination of investment and financial direction of development

Source: the author's research

Participants in technological integration are also subjects of development processes, which allow them to coordinate their interests and

strategic goals. The need to identify business processes in order to form specific process models for the development of technological integration

should be carried out with certain principles in mind:

- all processes must have clearly defined contours;
- every process must have input, output, and subjects of technological integration;
- a process must have process subjects, criteria and parameters, resource support, methods and

methods for converting input and output, and regulatory techniques;

- every process must contain factors that are focused on a specific economic result;
- there should be a possibility to exclude non-resulting processes.

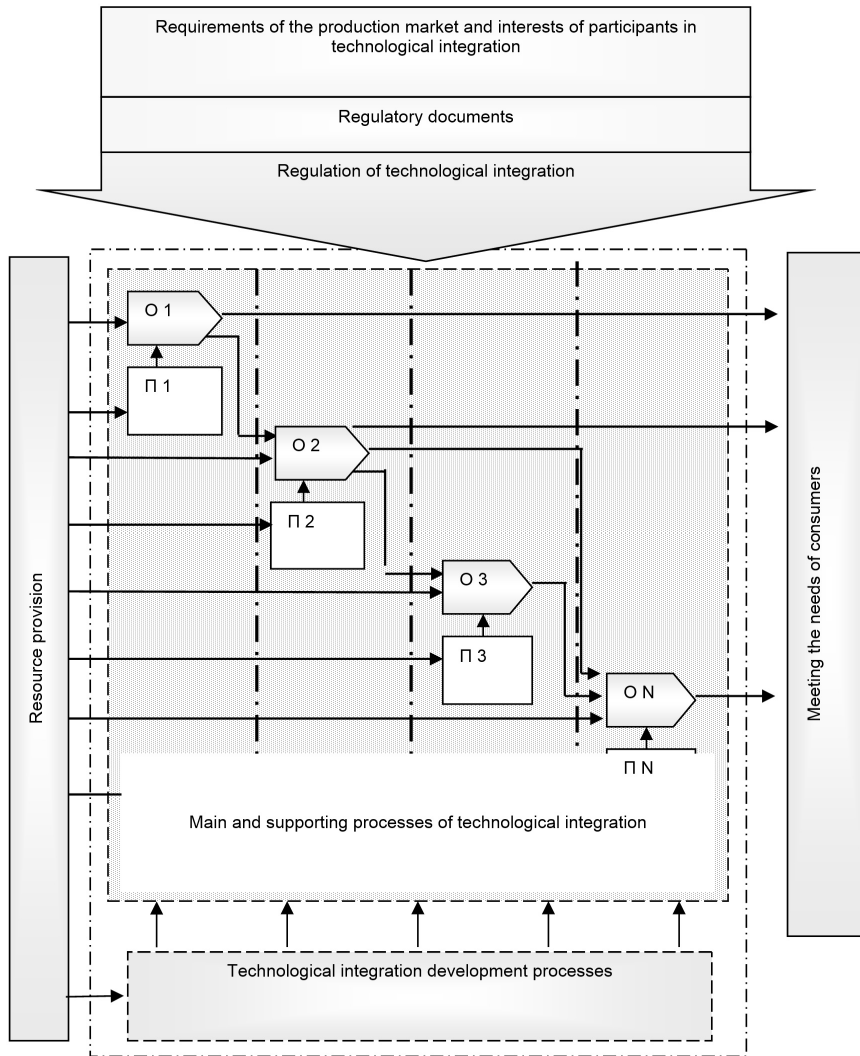


Figure 3 Decomposition of the process model of technological integration development
Source: the author's research

Figure 4 presents decomposition of the supporting and regulatory processes of technological integration in the form of a business process system.

The effectiveness of the process model of technological integration development is determined not only by optimizing the existing business processes of the participants of technological integration, but also by identifying business processes aimed at performing functions,

operations and procedures (Zambelli, Fredholm & Venkatachalam, 2017). The allocation of support and regulatory processes greatly facilitates the use of the results achieved at the output of these groups, since they actually serve as combined resources for the main processes and processes of technological integration development.

In these groups, by prior agreement with the subjects of the main processes and processes of development (O), it is possible to include those

supporting and regulatory processes (P) that allow providing of specific internal results aimed at the action of the entire set of main processes and processes of development. As a basic solution, information support (software products),

compliance with environmental safety, innovative processes, financial and legal support processes, and regulation of relations with contractors can be attributed to these groups.

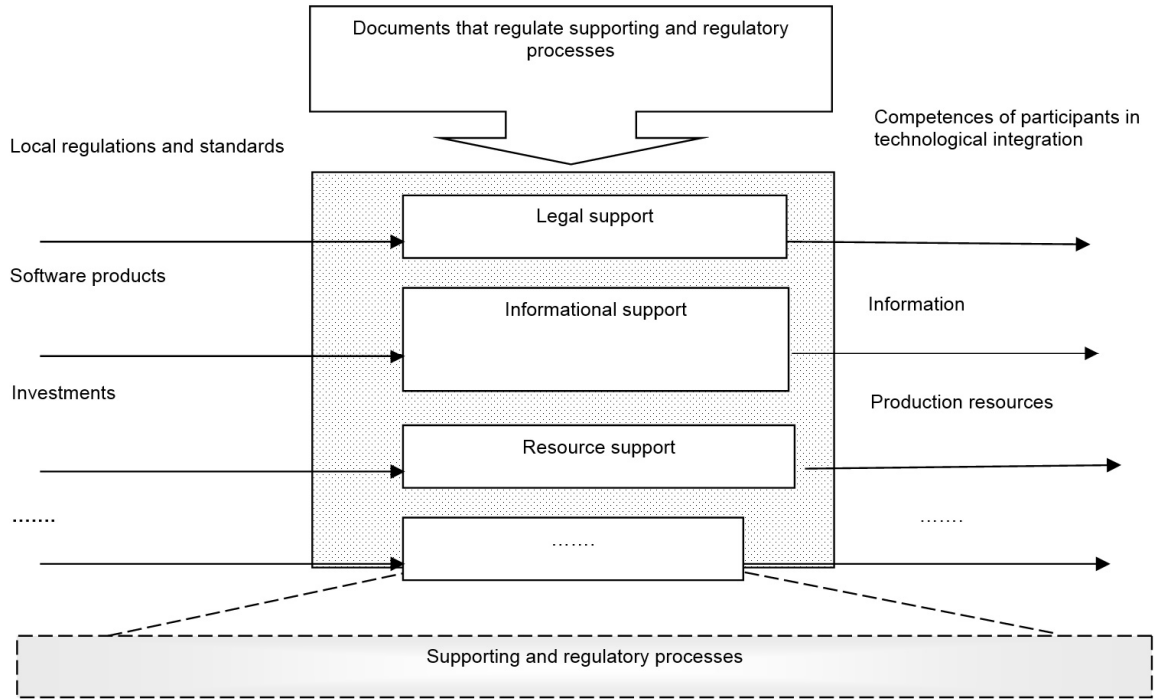


Figure 4 Decomposition of supporting and regulatory processes of technological integration
Source: the author's research

Certain difficulties in forming a process model of technological integration may arise when the regulation of relations between individual participants of technological integration as legally independent and separate units is combined with tasks aimed at solving common issues for the business entity. The system of coordination and regulation of relations between participants of technological integration focused on the development of technological integration is presented as a system that includes subsystems of development strategy, regulation of specific business processes, motivation of participants of technological integration, and others. The list of elements of subsystems is formed on the basis of specific features of the organizational structure, as well as the directed activities of business entities.

The set of regulatory methods is formed in close connection with the key functions and specifics of the organizational structure. The formed set of regulatory methods usually changes in the course of the main activity of the business entity.

The subsystem of the development strategy is included in the process of coordination of the business entity, the subjects of which are the participants of technological integration. The subsystem of regulation of specific business processes is focused on the entire set of processes and business processes of the business entity participants, as well as on the processes of technological integration development. The subsystem of motivation of technological integration participants is focused on increasing the effectiveness of the process that can be integrated into other business processes.

When creating a process model of technological integration, certain principles must be observed. These principles are the structure of technological integration is determined by the process; consistency of goals of technological integration participants; rational balance of coordination and regulation; the ability to combine disparate procedures in a single business process; optimal combination of the organization of technological integration; dynamic development of processes and structures of

technological integration; multiplicity and variation of participants in technological integration; a combination of centralized and decentralized approach.

The complexity and problems of applying the process approach to the development of technological integration actualize the use of software products for business modelling.

Modelling the process of technological integration development is carried out through documentation (as a description of the process with the help of documents regulating technological integration), as well as a detailed assessment and rationalization of the process. The optimal choice of the process design procedure and related software product algorithm is considered a key factor in promoting the process approach to the development of technological integration.

When making selection of the tools, the following aspects must be considered (Richter, Kraus, Brem, Durst & Giselbrecht, 2017):

- 1) the purpose of the project;
- 2) requirements for information support that reflects the content of the business process and is necessary for analysis and decision -making;
- 3) features of the algorithm and certain software products used in business process modelling;
- 4) capabilities of software products required for documenting processes.

The tools needed to create a process for regulating technological integration can be divided into manual tools (MS Office, MS Visio), as well as automated tools (application software systems – IDEF, ARIS, AllFusion). Manual tools are used to detail the process of regulating technological integration, usually in the text version. This is due to the convenience of reading and understanding all the ongoing processes by participants of technological integration who do not have special training. Automated software tools are more focused on both visual and text design. These tools are more time-consuming to set up, are expensive, but are more adapted for the purposes of current and subsequent evaluation and optimization.

The process model of technological integration is aimed at achieving the following goals:

- 1) Standardization of business processes of technological integration and their regulation, which allows ensuring the stability of their passage and reducing to a minimum the cost of their implementation. When expanding production

activities, the involvement of new participants in technological integration significantly speeds up the procedure for applying regulatory processes, as well as modern technologies implemented in the course of technological integration development.

- 2) Building a system of criteria and indicators for the development of technological integration in relation to the regulation of the entire set of business processes;

- 3) Preservation of the experience of joint activities by participants of technological integration and involvement of new subjects of relations in this process;

- 4) Evaluating the prospects for technological integration, improving the quality of existing business processes, and increasing the level of customer satisfaction;

- 5) Involving the subjects of technological integration in the process of their formation and development, as well as levelling inter-organizational and inter-functional contradictions by involving the participants of technological integration in the creation of system regulations that provide for their powers and main functions;

- 6) Increasing the flexibility of technological integration to respond to changes in the production market;

- 7) Availability of the ability to certify the processes of technological integration development in accordance with current standards;

- 8) Optimization of the document flow procedure that regulates the processes of technological integration development;

- 9) "Transparency" of technological integration development for all their participants, as well as investment processes.

Thus, the organizational model of technological integration development as a form of its complex characteristic can usually be represented in the relationship of four interrelated modules: regulation, structure, processes, and resources. The formation of the organizational model is due to the tools of organizational design, focused on the organization and functioning of technological integration, their organizational and strategic orientation, the use of modern technologies, existing experience, information, taking into account the levelling of the action of environmental factors.

An important role in organizational modelling is played by business process modelling aimed at ensuring the regulation of technological

integration, evaluation, coordination and regulation of their development processes. The process model of technological integration development is designed to determine the vector direction of coordination of actions of all participants of technological integration to achieve goals. Process modelling is based on the principle of processes "nesting", which allows for the decomposition of process models for the development of technological integration, providing a consistent movement from the general to the particular.

2.4. Organizational and economic mechanism for modelling the development of technological integration

The development of the global economic system highlights the need to expand the formats and practices of interaction between economic entities, including in the industrial sector. The focus of industrial entities on building modern, compact, high-tech production is indicative. It becomes impossible to produce products with high added value that are in demand on the market without taking into account organizational and process modelling of integrated technologies.

The desire for a high degree of technologization, which is embodied in the introduction of Industry 4.0 technologies into the production process (industrial Internet of things, additive technologies, industrial robotics, additive technologies, big data, digital design and modelling of parts and products, etc.), is explained by the inability to further improve productivity using the so-called traditional technologies widely used in the last century. In this regard, organizational modelling of technological integration finds its application in the world and Russian practice.

Taking into account the characteristics of organizational and process development models technology integration, it is necessary to identify the trend of intra and interdisciplinary collaboration designed to combine the technical and technological capabilities of business entities, embedded in the productive industrial chain to complement the missing technologies and competencies of its own process. In addition, it is important to emphasize that one of the outcomes of the application of organizational and process models can often lead to original technological solutions that have arisen in the process of mutual technological "settings" subjects of technology

integration with each other and is a transformation applied input technologies.

The key issue related to integration and requiring methodological study is the justification and application of the organizational and economic mechanism for modelling the development of technological integration. The procedural organizational and economic mechanism includes the following stages.

At the initial stage of the organizational and economic mechanism, the subjects responsible for organizing the integration process are selected both by the business entity as the object of integration, and by the subjects (participants) for integration.

Then, based on the monitoring data, obtained at the second stage, there are identified priority directions for implementing technological integration measures. The results of monitoring of technological integration, implemented on an ongoing basis, provide important information for the business entity, necessary for making further decisions on integration measures, including data on the scale of technological integration practices in the industry context; the practices of technological integration in the areas of integration (Industry 4.0 technologies); the structure of the types of participants of business entities for technological integration; the typical difficulties faced by business entities in the process of technological integration; the practice of involving third-party specialists who are not employees of integrated organizations in the implementation of technological integration; the approximate level of making changes to related production processes in the business entity in the process of developing technological integration, etc.

At the third stage, priority areas are identified – a common understanding of further activity on technological integration, considered as enlarged blocks of the planned process, and at the fourth stage of the mechanism, these blocks are transformed into activities that have a pronounced contextual, applied nature. In addition, at this stage of the organizational and economic mechanism, qualitative and quantitative benchmarks are defined in the form of targets that reflect the desired outcome of technological integration activities.

The fifth stage of the mechanism is the systematization of previously identified integration activities by dates and performers in the form of a plan in the appropriate presentation

form. The resources necessary for implementing technological integration activities are also recorded in this plan, including as estimated (in cases where the exact amount is not yet clear for objective reasons).

The budget of the action plan adopted during the sixth stage is a separate document that reflects only the monetary part of the necessary resources and is coordinated by the amounts of funds and their sources with the financial services of the integrated business entities.

The seventh stage covers the process of implementing measures for technological integration according to the approved plan. At this stage, various situations and circumstances may arise, the presence and impact of which makes it necessary to deviate from the accepted guidelines for the content of the event, the period of its implementation and the necessary resources, including financial ones. Therefore, a motivated return to the fifth stage of the organizational and economic mechanism in this case is justified and allows you to show a flexible approach to such a complex and not always easily predictable task as the introduction of advanced technology in the production process.

The final stage is to analyse the achieved targets, as well as possible reasons for deviations from the initially set values. The results obtained at this stage are the basis for making organizational and managerial decisions on technological priorities in general or individual components of the integration process in particular.

Despite the increasing number of practices of using a model approach to the development of technological integration (by building a technological space and implementing Industry 4.0 technologies), this integration is still fragmented on a general scale. Meanwhile, we should pay attention to the main global trends in the implementation of technological integration as guidelines for understanding the further trajectory of its development:

1. Productive practices of using a model approach to the development of technological integration strengthen the desire of business entities to search for and implement new forms of production and technological partnership.

2. In the modern sense, the implementation of technological integration becomes unthinkable without involving the consumer (customer) as a participant in this process.

3. Technological integration becomes relevant only in the case of promising productivity improvements and the creation of high-tech jobs for cooperative participants.

4. The main content of technological integration is shifting from the material and production component of collaboration to building cooperative chains for the use of software and intellectual property rights management.


5. If you change the preferences of the consumers, the emergence of new quick and/or temporary forms of technological interaction between the subjects of integration becomes possible.

6. Development of the 4th industrial revolution leads to the emergence of intersectoral technological interaction, mainly related to the Internet of things, "big data" and other digital solutions.

It should be noted that the organizational and economic mechanism for modelling the development of technological integration, along with the monitoring system and technology for evaluating technological integration, is considered as a necessary methodological support for research on the development of technologization in national economies.

Conclusion

It should be concluded that the development of technological integration in general is logically and consistently integrated into the global trends of transformational changes in production within the framework of Industry 4.0. However, the scale and frequency of technological integration practices is still part of the overall "catch-up" strategy of technological development.

Understanding the importance and necessity of involvement in the process of modelling the development of technological integration gives significant advantages to business entities, regions and the national economy as a whole. The use of various formats of interaction between economic entities up to close and continuous technological integration should be considered as an opportunity to ensure the sustainability of both technical and technological, and general economic progressive development of the national economy. 

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