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ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

**MODERNIST AND POST-MODERNIST UNDERSTANDING
OF ORGANIZATIONAL POWER**

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Until recently, in the views of the organizational power dominated modernist paradigm implies centralization of resources and tools for the management of the organization in the same hands. Soft version of this paradigm allows the individual elements of decentralization as delegation and distribution of powers in making important decisions. However, the further development of these processes allows to conduct a postmodern deconstruction of the meaning of the government, which opens new possibilities for creative consciousness in the construction of power relations in organizations.

Key words: organizational power, soft systems thinking, deconstruction, creativity.

INSTITUTIONAL TRAPS OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY'S MANUAL CONTROL

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The possibilities of Russian Economy's change-over to the unmanual control - the basis of private enterprise are being introduced in this article. The necessity of such change-over is evident while the achievements of contemporary democracy are being pragmatically examined. Out of this point comes an understanding of institutional role of the middle class for the effective business struggle, social stability and new source of economic growth.

Key words: Institutes of civil society, institutional reorganization, unmanual control of economy, middle class, motivation, private enterprise, task repartition of the Federal Centre.

There is a point of view, that Russian October Revolution was a result of great inequality that blocked Vitte-Stolypin's reforms (N. Berdyaev). Something similar is happening now in Russia - inequality is growing steadily, Russian economy feebly falls for reforming, resources of administrative interfering have ended, motivation for business activity declines, corruption in government and business rises. Generally, the mobilization period of reforming has been depleted and without changes of the reforms' course - it will only mean: keep going over the same ground. The Forced reforming ideology could only exist during the War and after the fall of the Soviet Union. Evolutionary development, accelerated economic growth claim other approaches.

No impetuous or rush steps - only experiments and reauthorization between Federal Centre, regions and municipal level of governance. Instruments of the change-over to unmanual methods of management, adjustment and self-organization in the competitive environment are well-known all over the world. Critical amount of the middle class with the share of GDP to 50-60 % will make Russia a reformed country, will make inner motivation climate and a real competition. A society of wealthy and very poor people is

not able to change. Only medium is out for perfection (Aristotle). Middle class and its values will create conditions for Russia's economic development. The state will become more comfortable and strong, the society will become more receptive to values, declared in our Constitution. The reforms will be irreversible and Russia will enter the number of countries which economic order bases on competition and free enterprise.

SOME INTERPRETATION PROBLEMS OF FEDERALISM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF MULTILEVEL BUDGET SYSTEMS

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The article discusses various approaches to the interpretation of the notions of fiscal federalism, the universal principles of its financial incarnation in different budgetary systems. Identify specific features of the federalization of interbudgetary relations in Russia after 1991.

Key words: federalism, multi-level budget system, spending powers, tax revenues.

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INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF INNOVATIVE INDUSTRIAL POLICY

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Improving the efficiency of the Russian economy is related to the formation and implementation of innovative industrial policy. Institutional environment acts serving subsystem. The article focuses on providing customers with high quality goods and consumer protection, institutional instruments.

Key words: innovation, industrial policy, consumer protection, trading companies, institutional environment.

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STATE AND FEDERAL OBJECTIVE PROGRAMS ARE SOURCE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF RUSSIA

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The state and federal objective programs (which are the most important cure of strategic tasks of development of innovative economy of Russia) was considered in article. Federal budget expenses for objective programs for 2006-2012 and budget and quantity of state programs and federal objective programs for 2013-2016 was given. Shortcomings of the developing and implementation of federal programs in 2006-2012 (which didn't allow Russian economy to reach significant positive results regarding innovative development) was listed.

Key words: innovations, state programs and projects, federal objective programs, program-objective method of planning, expenses of the federal budget, state-private partnership.

The federal budget expenses (draft of the federal law “About the federal budget for 2014 and on planning period 2015 and 2016”) for the state and federal objective programs implementation was investigated. It was established that expenses of the federal budget for implementation of the state and federal programs for this period (taking into account inflation) was decreased.

The list of federal objective programs (the direction is development of high technologies), which will be financed from the federal budget for 2013, was presented in the article.

Share of expenses for “Development of High Technologies in 2013-2016” in the all budget expenses for implementation of federal objective programs was decreased too. Expenses on research and development in 2013-2016 were considerably cut down.

The government of Russia (having proclaimed the slogan about innovative development of economy) cuts expenses of the federal budget on development of high technologies and research and development.

Shortcomings of the state and federal objective programs (draft of the federal law “About the federal budget for 2014 and on planning period 2015 and 2016”) was listed in article. Measures for improvement of the organization and implementation of the state and federal objective programs are offered in the article.

Article represents scientific and practical interest for a wide range of scientists, economists, employees of government institutes, managers and experts, teachers and students.

**STATE INVOLVEMENT IN INNOVATION ACTIVITY IN A MODERN MARKET
ECONOMY**

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This article reveals the role of the state in the implementation of innovative processes in the modern global economy.

Key words: market economy, innovation activity, state involvement.

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**ABOUT THE PRIORITY SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST FEDERAL
DISTRICT IN SOLVING THE HOUSING PROBLEM FOR YOUNG FAMILIES**

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Need of revision of an operating technique of distribution of means of the federal budget locates in article to budgets of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation within implementation of the subprogramme "Provision of housing for young families" the federal target Dwelling program for 2011-2015, for the purpose of providing preferences at distribution to the Territorial subjects of the Russian Federation of Far East federal district.

Key words: housing problem, public financing, youth policy.

In the article "On the priority subjects of the Russian Far East Federal District in solving the housing problem for young families" justified the need to revise the current method of distribution of the federal budget to the budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation within the framework of sub-program "Housing for young families" federal program "Housing" for 2011-2015, with to provide preferential treatment in the allocation of subjects of the Russian Far East Federal District.

As a result of scientific research by the author identified financial and economic problems, organizational and legal flaws in the current method of distribution of funds from the federal budget to the budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation on the implementation of activities of the subprogram "Housing for young families" federal program "Housing" for 2011-2015, which determined the scientific novelty of this work. Analyzes the extent to which the identified problems and weaknesses in the effectiveness of the federal program. The necessity of improving the current allocation methodology by introducing the increase or reduction factors for the subjects of the Russian Federation according to the index of migration outflow or inflow in the subject population, respectively.

With the introduction of this coefficient federation's Far Eastern Federal District will have the opportunity as soon as possible to solve the housing problems of young families, thereby "fixing" them on their territory. In case this factor will be applied in the implementation of government programs implemented by the Government of the Russian Federation, the Far Eastern Federal District will develop rapidly in all sectors of the economy, which will help to change the direction of migration of the Russian population

in the East. The rapid depopulation of vast Far Eastern territories and the replacement of indigenous migrants stop.

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ECONOMIC THEORY

COMPETITIVE DISPOSITION OF SYSTEM INTEGRATORS IN THE IT MARKET LEADING CONTENDERS FOR THE LEADERSHIP CONTENDERS FOR THE LEADERSHIP

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Analyzes competitive disposition of system integrators in the it market, such as leading system integrators, contenders for leadership contenders for the leadership. Peculiarities of behavior in relationships with competitors.

Key words: competitive relations, competitive disposition leaders, challengers on leadership contenders for the leadership.

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ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT

ABOUT PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE ECONOMIC CLUSTER'S FORMING

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The paper demonstrates, that the efficiency of the regional economics' clusterization is determined by the degree of understanding and proper using of the principles of economic clusters' forming and functioning, which consider the fundamental tenets of the theory of systems and specifics of cluster formation. It shows the relationship of presented principles and the necessity of their complex usage.

Key words: economic cluster, regional progress, principle of the multicollinearity, principle of the multiplicative, principle of the centre of gravity's presence.

The article shows that the role of clusters as a factor of strengthening economic and social development and forms of territorial-industrial organization remains insufficiently explored. Principles, under which the formation of clusters in production and non-production areas is appropriate and provides positive dynamics of parameters of the life's level and quality, sustainable, balanced reproduction of social, economic, resource and ecological potentials territories, are not yet developed and does not have substantially justified. The principles of formation and functioning of clusters were defined by authors in this paper based on the identification of the essential features of the cluster. These principles encourage clustering of the economy will be a factor of acceleration of regional development and contribute to achievement of strategic interests by the country. They account the fundamental tenets of the theory of systems and specifics of cluster formation.

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INSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

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The article deals with the use of institutional instruments for regulation of innovative activity of trade organizations and the role of trade in its provision.

Key words: institutions, innovation, regulation, security, trade organizations.

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OUTSOURCING ANALYTICAL ACTIVITIES AS A WAY TO MINIMIZE THE RISKS OF STRATEGIC STABILITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

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In this article the conceptual basis of strategic outsourcing, aimed at minimizing the risk of strategic stability of the company.

Key words: risk, strategic stability, analytical procedures, outsourcing.

Managing the implementation of the company strategy is associated with uncertainty and economic situations is largely due to the prediction of risk and ways to reduce it.

Is important for company to develop strategic approaches to managing risk, for which you need to understand:

- what risks may reduce the strategic stability of the enterprise?;
- what methods and tools allow you to manage these risks?;
- what risks the company can take on and which ones to pass to third parties?

When choosing methods of risk management in the strategic management of commonly used type schemes based on the experience of experts and confirmed its effectiveness in practice. This allows professionals in typical situations to act swiftly and most efficiently. However, if the standard schemes cannot lead to the desired result, specialists must move from traditional approaches to risk management to new. One of these approaches appears to outsource strategic risks of the enterprise.

Outsourcing - is the transfer of a third party (outsourcer) some business functions, or parts of a business process in order to improve the economic efficiency of the enterprise. Strategic Outsourcing allows you to send an outsourcer management functions strategic enterprise risk. Because the outsourcer has experience in this field, its risk management activities will enable the company to avoid many negative phenomena and provide strategic sustainability of development.

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FEATURES OF PUBLIC CATERING DEVELOPMENT WITH USE OF INNOVATIONS

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Questions of innovative activity are key for the majority industrial the developed countries of the world. Such sphere as public catering represents a source of the steady income at active and productive introduction of innovations.

Key words: public catering enterprise, innovation, and state regulation.

**EMPIRICAL BACKGROUND OVERRIDE THE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT
OF GLOBAL LOGISTICS: INTERNALLY-ORIENTED AND EXPORT-ORIENTED
VALUE CHAINS**

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Discusses the empirical shifts in global commodity exchange, allowing to justify the need for reconfiguration of logistic chains in the direction of their reorientation to domestic markets and regionalization, including "South-South".

Key words: value chain, inventory-sales cooperation, production, trade.

**MODERNIZATION OF A METHODOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF FORMATION
OF INNOVATIVE STRATEGY IN THE SMALL OIL COMPANY**

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In article of authors the attention to one of elements of a question of strategic development of the small oil company, namely - modernizations of a methodological component it is paid to realization within carrying out the specific analysis of its activity in a studied question. On the example of the concrete small oil company (JSC Yadran Oil) the list of actual problems of the designated area of research is designated, and the concrete recommendations of authors aimed at their elimination are offered.

Key words: innovative strategy, small oil company, formation, modernization.

Relevance of research of questions of modernization of process of formation of strategic initiatives of the small oil companies in methodological aspect is caused, first of all, by dynamism of development of small oil business in the Russian Federation. So for the last twenty years the number of the small oil companies here increased ten times and for the beginning of 2013 exceeded 160 units.

The purpose of writing of this article is development of organizational support of actions for modernization of a methodological component of formation of innovative strategy in the small oil company.

In the course of research of the designated question the following elements of organizational support of actions for modernization of a methodological component of formation of innovative strategy in the small oil company were allocated: formation of the list of stages of organizational ensuring actions; characteristic of the list of stages of organizational support of actions; distribution of responsibility of the personnel on stages of organizational support of actions; time allocation of costs on stages of organizational support of actions.

Universal stages on improvement of a technique of formation of innovative strategy of the small oil company were also developed: justification and allocation of the planned budget on carrying out action; formation of methodological base of action; formation of personnel base of action; formation of information base of action; formation of the

monitoring system of realization of action; action realization; control of realization of action and assessment of its actual efficiency. Thus passing of the specified stages is recommended to be carried out consistently, taking into account specifics of activity of the concrete small oil company for the purpose of elimination of the revealed problems in aspect of methodical ensuring formation of its innovative strategy.

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MAIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INVESTMENTS IN SPHERE OF THE SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

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Investments in the sphere of social care services are of interest of scientific research because of little-studied practice and high dynamics. Now we face the necessity to improve the methods and instruments of government investments, estimate of investments efficiency in sphere of social care services. We need to find out new forms and methods to attract private and non-financial investments and to increase their efficiency.

Key words: social care services, community care, investments, non-financial investments, efficiency.

Historically formed that sphere of social care services almost completely is under government control and financing. Presentation and organization of social service are one the main social functions of state. The state has always been responsible for functioning of social service sector investing into this sphere. Thus, investments in social service are mainly state. Nowadays this sphere has no investment attractiveness for private and non-financial investors. Sphere of social sphere services couldn't invest itself. These are because of it social and economic features and high social importance.

This article presents improved and expanded terms - “investments in social care services” and “non-financial investments”. Author offered to systematize social and economic factors, which govern the investments in sphere of social care services and their effectiveness such as level of education and qualification of employees, standard of well-being, complexity of client’s problem, informational content and etc.

Systematization of social and economic factors will help to define direction of government regulation in sphere of social care services and it’s investing.

Main results of this research could be used for development of the theory of social care services, increase of investments effectiveness, attraction of private investments and perfection of interaction between all sides of investment process in sphere of social care services.

Investments in into social service are the investments into human capital. It is social notional investments. Government can’t fully satisfy the demand that’s why its necessary to develop private investments.

FINANCE, MONETARY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

MECHANISM TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF POLICYHOLDERS

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The theoretical aspects and methodological approaches of the proposed mediation institutions, insurance ombudsman to resolve economic disputes between the subjects of insurance relationship in the insurance market.

Key words: insurance, the insurance companies economic disputes, institute mediation, ombudsman, interest, insurers.

Research trends in the development of the insurance market showed that in insurance practice often appear controversial circumstances between the insurance company and the insured (beneficiary) requiring operative and right permission. In insurance possible settlement of the dispute by means of mediation, this phenomenon is organically embedded in the management model. Key Advantages of mediation in insurance compared with the judicial process implemented its principles: voluntariness, equality of the parties, impartiality of the mediator , confidentiality . Practice sanitation disputes through mediation institute consists of different methodological approaches to the interpretation of the most important terms of the agreement on insurance, establishing the amount of damages , production claims, a dispute between reinsurance or insurance companies.

Implementation of the concept of mediation pilot project , the regional insurance market aimed at developing mutually acceptable solutions to resolve short-term conflict situations under contracts between the insurer and insurance (reinsurance) companies that authorizes insurers to overcome disagreements , keep partnerships with potential insurers and positive goodwill insurance activities.

Introduction insurance ombudsman in the insurance market will lead to a transformation in the insurance tools to increase the efficiency of the economy, to develop quality relationships between insurance institutions, insurers, state.

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The Law of the Russian Federation from July, 27th, 2010 □193-FZ “On Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure involving Mediator (Mediation Procedure)”.

**THE FINANCIAL MARKET IN THE SYSTEM OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ECONOMY**

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The article is devoted to research of problems of development of the financial market-based financial engineering, the potential of which is treated as a special resource and tool for the creation of an innovative model of the national economy.

Key words: financial engineering, innovative financial instruments, innovative activity.

Research of problems of development of the financial market-based financial engineering, the potential of which is treated as a special resource and tool for the creation of an innovative model of the national economy seems to be relevant in connection with the processes of globalization of the economy, the internationalization of markets and the need of the development of scientific and methodological tools for the management of financial innovations taking into account the global trends. Through investments innovations being multiplied in the real and financial sectors of the economy.

The interaction of economic entities of the real and financial sectors of the economy forms the traditional and the innovative sphere of interaction. Innovative activity of financial institutions or financial engineering is the design, development and implementation of new approaches to solving problems in the field of Finance on the basis of innovative financial instruments. Unlike the traditional sphere of interactions, carrying out reproductive activity and reproduction of traditional goods and services, based on the law stabilizing tradition, innovative sphere welcomes the upgrade of its elements and replaced interaction models, relying on the world experience of development patterns and economic law of the pack.

The article shows the relationship stages of development financial institutions to economic development cycles, and the ratio of stages of institutional and economic cycle, with financial security that leads to a qualitative transformation of the real and financial sectors of the economy.

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BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

**TYPOLOGY OF REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ACCORDING
TO THE METHODS OF PRIVATIZATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL
PROPERTY**

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The article presents a statistical study of spatial patterns of distribution of Russian Federation regions on the groups in which the processes of privatization are homogeneous in nature, due to the unity of the forms of privatization of state and municipal property.

Key words: privatization, methods of privatization, statistical indicators of privatization, cluster analysis, classification of subjects of the Russian Federation.

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MATHEMATICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ECONOMICS

THE PRICE OF INFORMATION IN CAPITAL BUDGETING PROBLEMS WITH FUZZY CASH FLOWS

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A concept of the price of information related with reduction of uncertainty is introduced. We suggest an approach which allows calculating the price of information for investment projects with fuzzy cash flows.

Key words: measure of uncertainty, information, fuzzy cash flow, price of information.

In many cases the lack of information in capital budgeting problem leads to non-stochastic uncertainty. The theory of fuzzy sets provides tools to handle with such uncertainty. In general more uncertain is the data more uncertain is the result. Conversely, reducing the input uncertainty we get a more accurate result. In case of a financial result the price of uncertainty decrement can be determined as follows. Let X be a fuzzy input and let $U(X)$ be uncertainty of X . Denote by $F(X)$ the financial result with respect to X . Reducing $U(X)$ by additional information I we arrive to a more accurate input X^\square . The difference $DY = F(X^\square) - F(X)$ can be considered as the cost of I . So the price of information is DY/I . Let X be a fuzzy cash flow of an investment project. A project will be accepted if its net present value (NPV) is positive with rather high degree of certitude. Consider a case when reducing the uncertainty of the cash flow we move from an unacceptable project to an acceptable one. Then $DY = NPV$. Minimizing the information needed to make the project acceptable we get I . Then NPV/I is the highest reasonable price of additional information.

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**ECONOMIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ATTITUDES**

**COMPARISON OF ASPECTS OF ACCESSION TO WTO OF RUSSIA
WITH OTHER COUNTRIES OF POST-SOCIALIST SPACE**

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In article experience of the entry of the post-socialist countries in the World Trade Organization is studied, positive and negative sides from participation in the WTO are designated, recommendations to the countries, seeking to become a WTO forehead are made.

Key words: World Trade Organization, strategy of accession to WTO, country of post-socialist space.

The entry of the countries into the WTO is one of the decisive factors defining long-term priorities of social and economic policy for ensuring competitiveness of national economy in the external and internal markets. Today the majority of the countries of post-socialist space are participating members of the WTO that speaks about relevance of the chosen subject.

Joining WTO of the country assume liabilities following from agreements of the WTO, regulating trade in goods, services, intellectual property, and also the agreements concerning technical regulation and application of protective measures. For example, system obligations which were assumed by Russia, aren't beyond standard obligations of the WTO by which all members of the organization are connected.

However social and economic consequences of accession to the WTO aren't equally favorable to the participating countries. The market becomes more open. So for considerable part of the enterprises which are letting out noncompetitive production, the entry of the country into the WTO puts a choice: either modernization of production or its reorganization. For transformations are necessary: time, means, desire and ability, and also the state measures of protection of domestic market and those producers who aren't trained for sharp changes connected with membership of the country in the WTO.

Results of research show that from the entry of the post-socialist countries into the WTO win in the majority other European countries countries importers of inexpensive goods.

Each country joins WTO on the conditions, and the final success of stay in the WTO is substantially connected with that, how successfully the country held negotiations and created conditions of the WTO membership.

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**EXTERNAL ECONOMIC POLICY OF TRANSITION COUNTRIES EXPORTING
ENERGY RESOURCES**

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The following work analyzes the specific elements of the external economic policy of transition countries-exporters of energy resources. Within the frames of above described issue, the transitional countries exporting the energy resources are adopting the energy

strategies which are the key elements of their external economic policy. The main goal of such strategies is the maintaining of macroeconomic stability and the diversification of national economy's structure.

Key words: external economic policy, external trade policy, transition countries, resource curse, energy security.

The following work analyzes the specific elements of the external economic policy of transition countries-exporters of energy resources. Historically, the key element of external economic activity is the external trade. According to the economic theory, trade as a phenomenon takes place due to the need of one economic subject in possessing the limited goods which belong to another economic subject. This rule is fair for the international trade relationships between countries, number of which occupy competitive position on the world market.

Number of transition economics is rich in energy resources like oil and natural gas. Export of such resources is the key element of their external economic activity. Thus, their external economic policy is highly influenced by internal and external energy factors. The main energy factors influencing the construction of international economic connections of such countries are the resource curse and the rising significance of importers' energy security problem.

Within the frames of above described issue, the transitional countries exporting the energy resources are adopting the energy strategies which are the key elements of their external economic policy. The main goal of such strategies is the maintaining of macroeconomic stability and the diversification of national economy's structure.

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