

## Scientific and Information Journal

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**ECONOMICS AND POLITICS**

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**MANAGEMENT FACTOR IN THE CONDITIONS OF STAGNATION  
THE NATIONAL ECONOMY (A MACROECONOMIC ASPECT)**

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No rich and poor countries, and there are  
bad and well-managed country  
*P. Drucker*

The article discusses the results of economic activity through the prism of macroeconomic management problems, respectively, fiscal policy and economic growth policy.

*Key words:* management, priorities, macroeconomics, budget, economic growth.

The article details the impact of administrative processes on the problems of macroeconomic development in Russia. The author assumes that the administrative problems associated with strategy and tactics development, weak consistency of federal programs with their financial security, with failures in the use of savings in reserve funds, but not in the development of non-oil economy. Managerial failures of the state occurred under the influence of large oligarchic structures, whose interests were confined mainly to profit.

The state failed to establish effective control over costs of monopolies, which in the absence of internal competition is continuously increasing prices and tariffs, non-oil sector and ruining inhibiting the development of small businesses. During the financial strengthening of monopolies was merging parts of the bureaucracy with monopolies, which led to a significant reduction of moral standards and impact on socio-economic processes. Selection and appointment of management personnel at all levels of professional qualification moved into the sphere of connections, acquaintances, classmates and personal devotion. As a consequence, the control governmental of Russia instead of the effective use of economic instruments and incentives is rebuilding into manual control system.

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**THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN THE INSTITUTIONAL MAINTENANCE  
OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

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The article touches upon the institutional approach towards explaining the role of the state in the national economic system, which presumes creating conditions for institutional development and, thus, effective institutional structure. Understanding exchange as the central category of economics allows to expand the vision of means of organization of interaction among economic subjects within national economic system.

*Key words:* institutions, state, national economy, system, economic agents, exchange, contracts.

**INDICATIVE PLANNING: ESSENCE, FUNCTIONS (TO THE COLLABORATION  
OF RUSSIAN CONCEPTION OF MACROECONOMIC PLANNING)**

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Concept of indicative planning analyzed in it. Principal functions of planning department, its role and place in economic decision-making system considers in it.

*Key words:* macroeconomic planning, indicative plan, economic policy of the state, socio-economic strategic of the development, planning department.

The article analyzes the basic principles of indicative planning method; as well as the role and place of planning departments in the public political and economic institutions as a structure that has no executive power, but occupies a strategically important position in the economic decision-making. Indicative planning is defined as a form of decentralized planning activities based on the principle of recommendation formulated goals and indirect methods of stimulating economic agents to participate in their realization. The essence of the indicative plan is reveals a flexible combination of government regulation and market self-regulation. Specialty of indicative plan is to abandon the rigid fixation of the quantitative parameters. Generalization of formulations gives a flexibility to a plan with maneuver in the future. Indicative plan preparation relies on close interaction among the government, business and society in order to identify the interests of contractors, their coordination and consensus in the understanding of national development objectives and ways of implementation. The role of democratic institutions is indicated, providing a guarantee of transparency and formation of the final targets for purposes consistent with the supreme national interests.

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**A ROADMAP AS A FORM OF INSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE**

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Possibilities are considered of dialogical approach to the study of the roadmap as a new tool of management, peculiarities and advantages of this format.

*Key words:* institutional dialogue, roadmap, planning system, crowdsourcing.

The article presents the author's position on the question of the essence of the roadmap as a new management tool. Roadmaps developed and implemented in the framework of the National business initiative aimed at improving the investment climate in our country. Most often, this concept is considered as a synonym of "planning". The roadmap includes a wide range of variety of activities aimed at the achievement of key indicators to improve the investment climate.

The article proves that the roadmap covers not only the planning process, but also processes of the organization, control and monitoring. All road maps, complementing each other, form an integral complex. In General, they form a new management approach, based on balanced system of interaction between citizens, business entities and Federal Executive authorities.

Methodological principles (openness, interactivity, trust, responsibility, competence, transparency, social control), which is based on the methodology of formation of the road map, make this format in the form of institutional dialogue, which has a intersubjective character. Under the institutional dialogue is understood as a specific form of communication on the issue of identification, update, change, development of formal and informal norms and rules of conduct.

You receive the opportunity to move from a traditional economic analysis in the coordinates of "state - market" to the analysis in the coordinates of "state - society - individual", as well as to overcome as the materialization of economic relations and the personification of things.

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### **OVERCOMING THE DESTRUCTIVE TENDENCIES IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF RUSSIA**

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This article analyzes the nature and origins of the destructive trends in the economy and ways to overcome them constructive.

*Key words:* economic system, efficiency, destructive factors, constructive opportunities.

### **THE MODERN CRISIS AND ITS BRANCH PECULIARITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY)**

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In the article the author analyzes the causes, characteristics and ways of overcoming the economic crisis in Russia and in a single sector of the economy, in particular, in the automotive industry. The methodology is the dialectical-materialistic approach and methods of formal logic. The author comes to conclusion, that in modern conditions before модернизировать economy and to modernize it, including the automotive industry, it is necessary to review the existing economic model. The state must create with the help of foreign experience and capital the best conditions for the Russian automobile industry to ensure that its products bought not only in our country, but also abroad.

*Key words:* Russia, branches of the economy, the global financial crisis, modernization of economy, competitiveness.

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**ECONOMIC THEORY**

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**THE PROBLEM OF CONSTRUCTING METHODOLOGICAL GROUNDS  
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL  
AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**

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The article reveals the limits of modern economic theory in the analysis of institutional transformation of socio-economic systems, in connection with which the rationale for the use of institutional theory. As a result, formed the methodological principles needed for the study of institutional transformation.

*Key words:* socio-economic system, institutional transformation, methodology, institutionalism, neoinstitutionalism, methodological principles.

Given the limited nature of the dominant currents of economic thought in the study of transformations of socio-economic systems is very much a reference to the institutional theory. That institutional change and, therefore, institutional transformation largely reflect the changes that occur in society in a particular space-time dimension, determine the model behavior of economic, political and other forms of social activity, and ultimately the quality of interaction among each other. As a result, in the light of institutional theory removed many of the limitations and assumptions of neoliberal thought to the study of transformations: an interdisciplinary approach to the study of economic relations and the inclusion in the analysis of all the constituent elements of socio-economic systems, which have been ignored mainstream. But common to all flows of institutional theory is that they are “weak” elaboration in terms of methodology to apply in practice. In particular, it is confirmed by a critical analysis of theories of institutional change, which found that: 1) they are based solely on descriptive evaluations of institutional changes in socio-economic system, and 2) they are difficult to apply to the development of the current economic policy, and 3) they are based on the regulatory classification approach with breeding properties, factors and features of institutional change. To build the foundations of research methodology and evaluation of institutional transformation of socio-economic systems were analyzed methodological principles of neo-classical, “old” and neoinstitutionalism. Rejecting the commitment approach any particular course of economic thought (that in modern society, in our opinion, is destructive) conducted their synthesis. Thereby been eliminated restrictions neoclassicism in this matter, previously identified.

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## **LABOR MARKET IN RUSSIA AND DYNAMICS OF HIS REQUIREMENTS**

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Today's labor market in Russia is in the process of significant changes due to the influence of the wide range of factors. This article analyzes one of these factors - the employees' level of education. It studies modern needs of the Russian labor market. The results of the research presented in the paper identify trends and patterns of labor market development in Russia.

*Key words:* labor market, labor, education, the need for labor, employment.

The present stage of development of economy of Russia is characterized by an aggravation of problems on a labor market. The labor market in Russia is inseparable from macroeconomic indicators. Current situation on a labor market is a result of imbalance of requirements of economy and all system of vocational training of shots when the structure of demand for educational services and received qualification don't correspond to modern technologies and requirements of a labor market. Tendencies of development of the personnel industry are in many respects dictated by requirements of production and are defined by the developed supply and demand of labor on a labor market.

New requirements to competences and knowledge of the workers, the developed structure of a labor market to the Russian Federation, change of requirements of this market in workers of certain professions and specialties predetermine need of state regulation of interaction of a labor market and system of professional education, and as creations of modern system of career guidance of the youth focused on structure of the Russian economy in a section of types of economic activity. All this is closely interconnected with the forecast of balance of a manpower and dynamics of change of workplaces both interdependent institutional changes and economy modernization, increase in labor

productivity, creation new and elimination of old workplaces as a result of scientific and technical progress, change of a demographic situation in the Russian Federation and the entry of the Russian Federation into the World Trade Organization.

In article the analysis of an education level of labor as the factor influencing development of a labor market in Russia is carried out. Needs of the Russian labor market for modern economic conditions are investigated and tendencies of its development are revealed.

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### **FORECASTING OF DYNAMICS OF PREFERENCES OF CONSUMERS IN THE MARKET OF SERVICES**

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In article the model of the analysis and forecasting of dynamics of preferences of consumers is given in the market of services. The model is based on ordinal approach. The concrete example of the analysis and forecasting of dynamics of preferences in the market of dentistry services is given.

*Key words:* forecasting, preferences, consumers, service, rank, dentistry.

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**THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN SOCIAL ORIENTATION CONSUMER CONSUMER**

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The article examines the positive and negative sides of growth of personal consumption, which is the key factor of economic development at the modern stage. The author believes that the positive moment is the increase in the quantity of goods consumed and improvement of its structure, availability consumption for broad layers of the population, negative - is expressed in the heavy, excessive, irrational consumption. The vast majority of the population in all developed countries, in varying degrees, participates in consumption outside the socially necessary framework. Such a model of consumption is based on the cultivation of needs and is called a consumer society. This model of consumption leads not only to a rapid degradation of the environment and degradation of man and society, first of all, in the moral sense. To prevent the negative implications of the development of the consumer society, the author emphasizes the necessity of state intervention in the process of changing the moral bases of the society, this introduces the concept of "culture of consumption". Considering the essence and structure of the consumption culture, the author proposes instruments of state influence on the rationalization of consumption, formation of culture of consumption for the purpose of determining the vector of the main directions of traffic to a socially-oriented personal consumption.

*Key words:* consumer culture, consumer society, human potential, morals, private consumption, values.

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#### **THE FORMATION OF THE MODEL OF "RESETTLEMENT OF SOCIALISM" (KALININGRAD REGION 1946-1950 YEARS)**

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The article is a detailed study of historical experience of construction of socialist economy in Kaliningrad region. While focusing on this subject, the article also considers key factors and crucial prerequisites of the process. The article reveals the specific features of the pattern of "the resettlement socialism model": the necessity of giving preference to the region (providing equipment for plants and factories destroyed during the war, financing, migrants' benefits) and the region's increasing role in the defense doctrine of the country.

*Key words:* economic strength, East Prussian exclave, integrated region, institutional factors, the resettlement socialism model, Soviet Union economic model.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF LAND RELATIONS IN THE ECONOMY OF RUSSIA IN XVIII - XIX CENTURIES**

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In this text the historical analyze of the process specification of the system of the land relation formation in Russia's economy of XVIII-XIX centuries was held, including national, ethnical and geographic peculiarities of land use and land tenure development. In order to analyze the land reforms, the reform of the state peasants, the program of the abolition of serfdom, the Drafting Committee's documents.

*Key words:* the land relations, the serfdom, the peasantry, the State, the noble land tenure, community, land plot, capitalization of the tribute, ransom, pledge, population growth, loan, lease.

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**ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT**

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**OPTIMIZATION OF DYNAMIC INTERACTION  
RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND INVESTORS  
BASED ON THE MONITORING OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

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This article discusses the use of monitoring infrastructure projects to optimize the dynamic interaction of Russian industrial enterprises and investors as a basis for improving the effectiveness of infrastructure management in the post-industrial era of economic development.

*Key words:* management, monitoring, shadow economy, infrastructure projects.

**STRATEGIC INNOVATIONS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE KEY SUCCESS FACTORS  
OF THE ORGANIZATION**

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The article considers the modern policy instruments, such as strategic maps and key indicators in the system of balanced indicators. It identifies the factors of development of innovation projects. It explains the need to use benchmarking metrics for evaluating the success of the company. It identifies the main errors in the development of innovations.

*Key words:* balanced scorecard (BSC), key factors of success (KFS), strategic innovation, strategy maps, key indicators, innovative projects, benchmarking.

**METHODICAL ASPECTS OF THE INDICATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATUS  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGGLOMERATIONS**

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In article methodical aspects of the indicative analysis of a state and tendencies of development of agglomeration are considered. Features of indicative planning in relation to agglomerations reveal. The technique of carrying out the indicative analysis of a state and agglomeration development is presented.

*Key words:* agglomeration, indicative planning, indicative analysis, indicators, social and economic state, development.

In article methodical aspects of the indicative analysis of a state and tendencies of development of the Russian agglomerations are considered. Features of indicative planning in relation to agglomerations reveal. The main components of process of indicative planning of development of agglomerations are allocated. Problems of indicative planning of development of agglomerations, such as formation of information base for the analysis of economic and social situation of agglomerations are defined; identification and justification of the concrete actions directed on the effective solution of social and economic problems; development and introduction of set of the mechanisms, allowing to influence subjects and objects of management by use of instruments of indicative planning; different decrease in risks due to increase of probability of approach of future events and concentration of resources on the chosen priority directions of development of agglomeration.

The author's technique of carrying out the indicative analysis of a state and development of agglomerations is presented. Calculation of indicators of development of settlements is offered to be carried out by means of linear dependences. The general indicator of development of the settlement of agglomeration is offered to be counted as arithmetic-mean value of indicators of development of the settlement of agglomeration; the general indicator of development of agglomeration - as arithmetic-mean value of indicators of development of settlements.

The offered methodical approach can be used in the course of indicative planning of development of the Russian agglomerations.

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### **MODERN APPROACHES TO CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES DEPENDING ON MARKET POSITIONING**

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The article draws attention to the issues of joint cooperation of various construction companies by creating integrated corporate structures aimed to receive certain positive synergetic effect needed for better performance in the complex economic conditions.

*Key words:* marketing approach, corporate integrated structures, innovations, investments, synergetic effect, effective integration, mixed holding.

The article draws attention to the issues of joint cooperation of various construction companies aimed to receive certain positive synergetic effect needed for better performance in the complex economic conditions. Recent analysis of relevant scientific literature showed that there are four main types of integrated corporate structures: technological, situational, random and marketing. Main disadvantages of first three types relate to focus on internal rather than external factors influencing the system. Therefore we expect marketing approach to be the most appropriate in current economic conditions as it focuses on external factors like demand, market competition, sales plan, etc. Only after detailed analysis of the said factors it is possible to make the system work effectively. So, we suggest marketing integrated corporate structure named mixed holding as the best possible solution for effective construction management. Management structure of this holding should have the following components which comprise basis for the successful development:

- Financial
- Marketing
- Production
- HR

To make the integrated corporate structure work effectively certain components therein should be separated from each other and all managerial and strategic functions should be performed by separate division. This division should be also responsible for the following:

- Investments and innovations,
- Sales plans,
- Logistics,
- Optimization of production and administrative expenses,
- Legal and tax issues.

After segregations of duties would be clarified relevant synergetic effect would become possible and effective integration would be reached which will cause performance of mixed holding to be improved.

**ECONOMIC APPROACH TO THE CLASSIFICATION  
OF SECONDARY CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES**

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The suggested approaches to the classification of HRV will evaluate options for the use of EMR reconstruction of objects taking into account the definition of efficiency of the material, social, ecological and scientific-technical spheres, that gets in the modern conditions of increasing importance.

*Key words:* secondary building resources (SBR)secondary construction resources (HRV), classification, resource conservation, recycling, efficiency, recycling.

One of the most important and difficult in the scientific and methodological aspects of the analysis of the problem of increase of efficiency of production due to the use of secondary building resources (SBR)secondary construction resources (HRV) is the development of their classification. Classification of building waste is currently based on physico-chemical properties and structure of materials, their parameters after dismantling. The article proposes the classification of secondary construction resources put the principle of maximum economic efficiency of their use at all stages of the recycling: from the moment the decision on reconstruction, construction and demolition of their formation, collection, sorting, transportation, processing, storage and realization of products thereof on the market of secondary raw materials. One of the main components of economic benefits in the sphere of material production is to reduce the use in the production process of primary natural resources owing to possibility of rapid change (recycling) of secondary resources. Effect in scientific and technical terms from the use of the SIS consists in the development of resource-saving technologies and processes for the processing of HRV and the whole range of solid domestic waste (SDW), to minimize the material energy costs in the production of new perspective materials and the creation of environmentally cleaner production. Planning of activities for the treatment of secondary construction resources generates a number of social factors that directly affect the sustainable development of the regions which implemented comprehensive measures to improve the efficiency of their use. Increasing the employment through the creation of new jobs at enterprises processing HRV, improves the state of health of the population, increased income of the workers employed in the sphere of processing of HRV, improving the conditions of work of workers of enterprises on processing of HRV. The environmental effect from the use of EMR is formed by reducing the cost of primary resources, interchangeable with the recycling of HRV minimize the amount of construction waste to be disposed, as a result - reduction of the total number and areas bases landfills construction waste, to reduce the cost of prevention of hit of harmful substances in water, air, swimming pools and почва.- На basis of the proposed approach developed a classification of secondary construction resources by type components of the economic effect, reflecting the interaction and relationship all the constituent elements focused on their дальнейшее use with maximum efficiency, on the basis of which the basic directions of their complex processing at the enterprises of the construction industry and in the regions.

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**CORPORATE CULTURE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RUSSIAN MANAGERS  
INNOVATIVE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY**

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The article describes the results of the empirical study of opinions of Russian owners and managers about the importance of various factors of a corporate culture for the fostering of innovation climate.

*Key words:* Russian managers, innovative activity, entrepreneurial activity and corporate culture.

In the first phase of the study (2009-2010) in-depth interviews and focus groups with the owners, managers and HR specialists were conducted to identify the main barriers to development and implementation of innovations in Russian companies, as well as factors of corporate culture that have the greatest impact on innovation activity in the organization.

In the second phase of the study the questionnaire survey to rank the various factors of corporate culture was conducted among 104 representatives of Russian companies. The study shows that the factor of “transparency of goals” has the highest value for innovation and entrepreneurial activity, which means understanding of the company mission and its purpose in terms of common good by the employees. Three hypotheses about influence of characteristics of the companies and the respondents on the priority of factors of corporate culture has been tested. And the results shows that the selection of the priority factors of the innovative corporate culture does not depend on any demographic characteristics of the companies and the respondents.

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**ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF THE QUALIFIED COMPETITIVE  
SPECIALISTS FOR THE AGROINDUSTRIAL  
COMPLEX**

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In the article the problems of formation of personnel in agriculture, examines the pros and cons of HR policies in agriculture, and suggests some measures on preparation of qualified personnel.

*Key words:* competitiveness, agriculture, qualified personnel, partnerships.

**THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION AND STIMULATING FACTORS  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAREER  
AND WORK OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS**

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The manifestation of positive motivation of personnel of customs authorities and use in the management of customs officers stimulating factors have important significance in the development of career employees. Also, these factors contribute to the growth of the job satisfaction of employees of customs bodies and create a favorable socio-psychological atmosphere at the customs teams, aimed at the implementation of national interests and objectives.

*Key words:* customs officials , motivation, incentives, motive, organizational behaviour, conditions of work.

In this article there are provisions stating that a motivated employee of customs bodies of the better uses his ability, technical means, which leads to the development of a career civil servant and more efficient work of the whole organization.

The author analyzes the specifics of the motivational process and stimulate the working activity in customs bodies. Criteria of these peculiarities consist in the fact that, first, the activity of the customs bodies is directed on the realization of national interests, strengthening and development of state system, and second, in the rigid norm regulation management and labour discipline of customs officers. Based on this, was the dependence between the degree of job satisfaction and efficient behavior in the organization.

Thus, if the degree of job satisfaction of employees of customs bodies of the low, and their behavior in the organization will be ineffective. There is a directly proportional relationship between such categories as stimulating factors, motivation and effectiveness

of the organizational behavior of the employee: the less stimulating factors in career development and motivation of work of customs officers, the less effectively its behavior in the organization.

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## **FINANCE, MONETARY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT**

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### **FINANCIAL STABILITY: CONTENT, FORMS OF EXPRESSION AND ESTIMATION**

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This article is devoted to the analysis of financial stability and its estimation through the essence specified by content and different forms of expression.

*Key words:* financial stability, essence, content, estimation, levels of financial status, liquidity, paying capacity, system economic entity.

Financial stability means operational liberty in managing financial resources to repay obligations and fund planned events. Change of financial management influences on the content and forms of financial stability expression that reflect external system unity of economic entity.

Possibility of resources and expenses formation using different forms of funding sources defines the levels of financial stability. Complexity of separating the obligations on attraction duration specifies the content of financial stability levels where personal financial sources are represented by monetary forms, debt sources - by monetary and nonmonetary forms.

Estimation comes from the priority of a certain financial source in the formed stock and expenses through the calculation of the absolute measure of excess (shortage) of financial sources or calculation of financial sources excess over the formed stock and performed expenses. Financial stability appears in paying capacity, liquidity represents its inner organization.

Therefore, financial stability represents a system of interactions when forming and using resources and expenses on attracting personal, debt sources and their combinations in order to provide continual activity. Content of the category analyzed will depend on a nature of formed interaction. Financial stability analysis is determined by the necessity to control the activity of economic entities.

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## **BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS**

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### **PRACTICE OF JSC “RUSSIAN RAILWAYS” ON CONSTRUCTION OF RISK-ORIENTED INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT SYSTEM**

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Discusses the principles of a unified risk-oriented internal control and audit system in the holding company “Russian Railways”, which is an essential tool in managing the company and one of the necessary conditions to ensure the effectiveness of its economic activity, financial stability, increase of investment potential and dynamic development.

*Key words:* audit, internal audit, United risk-oriented system control, internal control and audit system.

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**PROBLEMS AND RISKS OF FORMATION  
OF THE TAX BASE FROM INCOME AND PROFIT**

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Considered the OECD's approach to the problem of erosion of the tax base and move profits, entailing the reduction of the tax base and increase the risk of incomplete delivery of tax payments to the budget. Is the necessity of development of methodological approaches to the definition and assessment of the tax gap.

*Key words:* profit, tax base, tax rate is the corporate income tax gap.

**AN INTEGRAL INDEX OF CONCENTRATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTION  
IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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Theoretical foundations of concentration as a factor of development of enterprises is represented. The method of calculation of integral measure concentrations of dairy production in the regional context. Marked regions of the Russian Federation which have reached the highest values of the indicator.

*Key words:* concentration, integration, milk, dairy products, index, average cost.

The article reflects the theoretical and legal prerequisites for studying trends taking place in the processes of concentration in the dairy industry of the Russian Federation.

This type of activity under OKVED "15.5 dairy products" includes mainly the processing of milk and cheese production. There have been great changes in the dairy industry over the past 10 years: have been reached historic maximum of milk production, have developed regions of intensive milk production, there is a trend towards larger and larger firms.

In theory the provisions on the assessment of the level of production not adapted to the regional level. Many of the indicators are not represented in the statistics at the regional level.

The proposed integrated indicator for assessing the level of concentration of dairy production consists of three of the most important indices with different sides are

characterized by the concentration of production: an indicator of average costs, subscript 1 proceeds to the company, index receipt on 1 ruble long-term investment.

Evaluation of integral index implemented with the use of method of coefficients of the indexes.

In the assessment of the concentration of the production 75 regions of the Russian Federation are classified into 7 groups in which trends in varying degrees of concentration exist.

The most concentrated production of dairy products is in the Saratov region (5.4), Altai Krai (5.4), Orenburg oblast (5.2), the Republic of Karelia (5.2) (5.2), Sverdlovsk oblast, Vologda Oblast (5.1). In General, the level of concentration in dairy production for the 2005-2012 amounted to 4.9 in the maximum expected magnitude of 5.8.

The concentration of dairy production is seen as a precondition to the integration of production, in the form of holding structures.

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## **ECONOMIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ATTITUDES**

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### **FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND PRESENCE OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGICAL FOREIGN COMPANIES UNDER THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT**

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The article examines the dynamics of the production of the main components of the energy complex. Analyzed trends in the industry and indentified problems of increasing the efficiency of the fuel-energy complex of the Far East. Thinking about investment into the new area, first of all, serious-minded investor will analyze general conditions and tendencies of its development. But in addition, one of the main arguments in business is economic benefit which is promised by market conjuncture. But it must be confessed that the government and constituent corporations rather than private companies act as main investors of macro region. And they will be main policy leaders of federal center in development of Far East in the nearest future.

*Key words:* oil, gas, coal production, development centers, the problems of region.

The development of public infrastructure for speed-up of economic region development, increasing of population living quality, increasing of budget funds using effectiveness, development of service quality are the priority directions of economic development. Thereby the government solves the following tasks: attracting of private capital, using the private partner competences, using the experience in investment project management, as well as economic interest of private partner in object management effectiveness.

Having organized massive investments federal government have set the task not only to expand market outlets for raw hydrocarbons which are widespread in the region but also to help regions which are on the way of ESPO pipeline to form new points of economic growth.

It is necessary to build up the special conditions for doing business and range of preferences for increasing the investment attractiveness of the Far East. The specialty of the region dictates such approach. The risk of doing business here is much higher than in central part of Russia and the problems which arise particularly at the beginning of the projects are more difficult to solve. The problems include underdevelopment of infrastructure, negative tariff policy (energy engineering, transport), weak workforce capacity etc. The confirmation of fact that the “gold century” of natural gas is coming was received at the last summit in Vladivostok when the countries included into APEC admitted that this type of fuel in the further development of energy engineering is prioritized. According to present projects regarding the prospects of Russian fuel and energy complex development for the period till 2030 the main increase in demand for natural gas is expected from China and the Republic of Korea, also Japan can increase its demand by 20%. Generally the potential of gas demand increasing in APR is equal to three new Russian gas pipe lines which capacity will be 20-25 billion cubic meters a year. Asian-Pacific region will be considered as world center of growth for a rather long time. Demand for energy resources will grow at even greater rate; it means that the role of Russia in the region will increase. Japanese business circles gave more attention to Russia. First of all it is huge investment - 13,5 billion of dollars, which will be invested into factory building in the Khasansky district. It is of critical importance that taxes will be received by budget of Khasansky district and Primorsky region since the moment of building and after putting it into operation. Building of LNG (liquid natural gas) factory will bring not only financial income into budget but the specialists will be attracted as well such as builders and gas workers. The realization of “Gasprom” project will promote the development of social welfare in Khasansky district.

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