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ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

**ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS TO REDUCE RUSSIAN
IMPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS WITH HIGH ADDED VALUE**

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This article discusses the development of information and computer management tools optimize processes of economic integration of the Eurasian Economic Union as the basis for reducing the import of industrial products with high added value, building on industrial-technological complex of Russia.

Key words: management, import substitution industry restructuring.

**PRINCIPLES OF OPTIMIZATION TARGET STRATEGIC ORIENTATION
OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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The article examines the economic model of optimal strategic decisions, as well as questions of strategy for decision making under uncertainty. Provides detailed economic interpretation of the models used economic optimization.

Key words: optimal strategy, econometric models, uncertainty analysis.

**INVESTMENT CLIMATE AS A CONDITION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY**

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The article analyzes the features of the investment climate in Russia, the circumstances of its formation and the barriers to the successful development of investment activity. Proposed measures to create a favorable investment climate in the country.

Key words: investment appeal, investment climate, innovative economy, investment policy, the factors of investment appeal.

The article is devoted to the complex research of the investment climate in the Russian Federation. It examines the reasons for the low investment climate in Russia, Russia are the advantages over other countries in attracting foreign direct investment and highlighted priority measures to improve the investment climate in Russia.

The article describes the most attractive for investment industry, identifies the main sources of foreign direct investment in Russia, highlighted the regions receiving more than just investments in the real sector of the economy. A detailed analysis of the problems existing in Russia when investing, explained the reasons for low investment climate in the country and give the necessary conditions for improving Russia's investment attractiveness. Also considered the theory of investment, both micro-and macro-economic positions with affected by investment decisions at the enterprise level, analyzed the investment policy of Russia.

Particular attention is paid to the consideration of methods for assessing the investment attractiveness of the country and develop a set of measures to improve the investment activity and attractiveness, both the short and the long term.

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ESTIMATION OF REGIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMALL FORMS OF THE MANAGEMENT IN REPUBLIC BASHKORTOSTAN

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In modern condition development small forms of the management in agrarian sphere very currently and is a priority direction to modernizations of the rural economy. Measures of state support of the small forms of the management are considered In article in Republic Bashkortostan and is given estimation to efficiency of these measures.

Key words: state support, financing, departmental target program, branch target program, farmer, efficiency.

Sufficient attention is spared On regional level development small forms of the management. In republic Bashkortostan is accepted by ministry of the agriculture and are realized following departmental target programs on support of the small forms of the management: "Support beginning farmer RB for a period of 2013-2015" and "Development household *животноводческих* farms on the base To(F)H RB on 2013-2015". The Purpose of the taken programs - a stimulation of the development KFH for increase production and marketing to agricultural product.

The Analysis has shown that return participant programs ("500 farms" and "Household dairy farms RB") of the bankrolls before 40% from their expenses. Possible say that

realization of all said programs on stimulation of the development of the small forms of the management has allowed to obtain definite outcome: peasant (farming) facilities has enlarged the live-stock of the live-stock and birds, has occurred the growing a production молока, meat, was obtained необходимая farm machinery.

The Perspective direction of support of the agrarian sector is in Republic Bashkortostan possible to consider reducing the price of an сельхозтехники. This has allowed not only render real support rural producer in aquisition modern and herewith available on the price of the agricultural machines, but also load the order machine-building branch republics.

The Important direction of support of the small business in agrarian sphere is an organization of the marketing выращенной product through creation market agriculture, opening of the procurement points in village, as well as legal help peasant (farming) facilities.

The Important condition of the making the holistic system земельно-hypothecary lending in APK is an improvement of the normative legal basis on guarantee of the lands of the agricultural purpose.

The Regional organ of power and organs of the local home rule assist making the conditions for registration, speed and simplified registrations of ownership of the rural commodity producers on their земельные area, with commercial banks provide operating the normal process of the turn of ownership to the land.

The Decision of the problems of the small forms of the management at condition active possible and goal-directed realization departmental and branch target programs in Republic Bashkortostan and Program social-economic development of the Republic Bashkortostan before 2020.

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ECONOMIC THEORY

TITLE CAPITAL: THE NEED TO REFORM THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE ENTITY

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This article cover capital as a structured capital-property, a type of institutional capital, mediating the transaction on the stock market; carrying out treatment, specification and protection of property rights of the investor; reduction of information asymmetries, financial risks, uncertainties development and unpredictability of behavior of subjects of the market.

For a true understanding of his being needed synthesis of scientific achievements of the leading world business schools.

Key words: title capital, the entity, research methodology.

This article cover capital as a structured capital property used in transactions on the stock market; carrying out treatment, specification and protection of property rights of the investor; reduction of information asymmetries, financial risks, uncertainties development and the unpredictability of behavior of subjects of the market. For a true understanding of his being needed synthesis of scientific achievements of the leading world business schools. It is necessary to abandon the views prevailing in the framework of the classical school on the basis of the labour theory of value and use institutional approach, combined with the theory of expected values. This will allow to overcome the one-sided interpretation of the title of capital as bogus and form representation about it as about the kind of institutional capital, carrying out transactions in the capital market, which determines the behavior of market entities engaged in organization and management of the process of functioning of the stock market.

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ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT

**EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PETROCHEMICAL ENTERPRISES
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT BASED ON MARKETING ANOMALIES
MANAGEMENT**

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doktoral

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The paper defines the concept of identifying and evaluating the marketing anomalies, assess the effectiveness of strategic development based on marketing management anomalies in the petrochemical enterprise "Lininskaya neftebasa". The author gives description of activities of "Lininskaya neftebasa", defines strukturuupravleniya investigated enterprise, analyzes emerging marketing anomalies in the workplace and makes recommendations to address them as part of the strategy for sustainable economic growth of the enterprise.

Key words: efficiency, strategic development, petrochemical enterprise, management, marketing anomaly.

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REGIONAL GAS-SUPPLY AS INTEGRATED ECONOMIC FLOW

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This article is devoted to the development of stream-oriented gas supply processes in Samara region. The process of gas transmission is estimated in logistical terms. The aim of the article is also to analyse the organizational structure of market relations on the gas market in the region.

Key words: natural gas, gas transportation, natural gas industry, energetics, logistics, regional gas infrastructure, gas supply.

Among the companies profiles of the Russian gas industry, geological exploration, production, conversion process, storing, transmission, distribution, realization of natural gas, gas-condensate and oil are mainly distinguished. Natural gas has a particular significance for thermal and electrical power generation, transmission and distribution, for chemical and other industries.

As the other constituent territories of the Russian Federation, Samara region is served with gas through the unified system of gas supply by joint stock company Gazprom, subsidiary enterprises of which provide with natural gas all the customers' categories in the Russian Federation through the local constituent companies. A stream-oriented scheme of gas supply on the initial stage of the gas market formation, specifically from January 1991 to March 1997, is determined as "linear" because the gas transmission and realization were indissolubly tied.

On the next stage from April 1997 to March 2001 the scheme of stream functions can be characterized as 'specialized', as functions of transport ration and realization were divided between the subjects of market relations. Since April, 2001 there began the process of subject's integration on all the levels of market relations with the aim of creating the unique mechanism for effective gas-supply. The well-organised gas delivery and distribution played an important role on the level of regional gas infrastructure development where Samara region is one of the leaders among the other subjects of Federation.

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**THE ANALYSIS OF MODELS OF FORMATION OF CLUSTER STRUCTURES
IN SYSTEM OF REGIONAL ECONOMY: ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT**

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In article from a position of structurally functional approach to management of processes of a regional clustering the comparative analysis of world and Russian practice of formation of cluster structures is carried out and the option of modeling of the cluster project according to the system and integration theory, considering the Russian specifics, including specific risks of the such project is offered..

Key words: cluster structures, region, structurally functional approach, cluster project, clustering models, system and integration theory.

**IMPACT OF INCREASED COMPETITION ON THE COMPANIES' BUSINESS
PROCESSES MANAGEMENT**

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The paper presents an analysis of the development of the global market situation and the evolution of competition forms within their influence on the internal companies' situation, work and business processes organization. During the research basic models of organizational structures are compared with each other, their advantages and disadvantages are highlighted. The article examines the up-to-date competitive options and features of the modern global market, as well as provides relevant examples of successful solutions in the field of business processes management.

Key words: business process management, organizational structure, competition, functional and process management.

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THE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS AS THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

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Actualized the problem of clusters' formations in terms of integration Russian economy into the world economy. Analyzed the instruments of formation industrial clusters in modern Russian economy. Studied efficient experiences and system of state supports based on a synthesis of modern Russian and foreign experiences in formation regional industrial clusters.

Keywords: innovations, cluster, competitiveness, public-private partnership, subcontracting, outsourcing, outstaffing.

To improve the competitiveness of Russian economy in the global market, it is necessary to use high-tech complexes which are based on foreign experiences and consider the national economic specifics. In this situation, the cluster approach to the development of industrial enterprises has been successfully tested in the business practice of the developed countries regardless of their political and economic stabilities. Any region of Russia can become competitive in certain areas with its resource-market potential and by creation of cluster structures.

The article is actual because to date, the cluster approach as a marketing tool of spatial development has received official recognition in many regions of the Russian Federation, where the policy regime conducted a vigorous development and implementation of strategies and programs for cluster development, but, inspite of it, efficiency of using the cluster approach in solving the multiple problems of innovative modernization of the country is still low in Russia, which can be seen in the rating of Global Competitiveness Index on clusters development where Russia as of 2012 was ranked only 114th among 144 countries in the world.

Besides analysing expert reasons, author has noted the personal vision of the problem which is related to the very complicated problems of interaction of the system of vocational education and the labor market which happen due to a discrepancy of professional structure and economic needs; decline in the quality of vocational education; imbalance of primary, secondary and higher vocational education in Russian Federation. Author also gave personal recommendations about the necessity to develop a common methodology for the formation of clusters and cluster initiatives support mechanisms based on proven international guidelines for the identification and management of potential (existing, mature) clusters, implement adequate cluster policy aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for innovation in regional areas.

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PROSPECTS OF THE ERP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

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The purpose of this study is the analysis of the evolution of the techniques of production management with the development of the principles of quality management; it is carried out an analysis and definition the direction of development and valuation ERP system's existing functional modules of company.

Key words: ERP system, quality system, quality assessment of operation, development prospects.

Objective of this research is the analysis of automated control systems progress evolution and identification the main directions of the ERP systems development.

The purpose of this study is the analysis of the evolution of the techniques of production management with the development of the principles of quality management; it is carried out an analysis and definition the direction of development and valuation ERP system's existing functional modules of company.

The author carries out the chronological analysis of management techniques development stages and standards of corporate information systems of resources planning of the enterprise, allowing to observe the established standards.

In article author marks out the key differences of domestic and foreign systems, and the main is a lack of domestic methodologies community and as a result of the uniform standard for automated control system integration.

On the basis of the conducted research it is offered to use quantitative and quality indicators for a cumulative assessment of efficiency of the process and the general model of an assessment of system productivity is formed, owing to the integration of the ERP system.

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**CRITERIA OF DEPENDING TO SMALL
AND MICRO INNOVATIVE BUSINESS IN RUSSIA**

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Objective of this research is definition of the main stages of innovative process and detection of innovative process stages features by the Russian small innovative companies. Object of research is innovative process. The main approaches to forming of innovative process stages in the world are given in article. The author provided the description of each stage. As a key conclusion the author emphasizes the need of using outsourcing and strategic alliances with large enterprises for ensuring development.

Key words: Innovative process, small innovative enterprises, method benchmarking, outsourcing, strategic alliances, development of the small innovative enterprises.

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FINANCE, MONETARY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

THE PROCESS OF REFINANCING COMMERCIAL BANKS BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF RUSSIA: CURRENT SITUATION, PROSPECTS AND TRENDS

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The article focuses on the content and the aims of refinancing credits provided by central banks as an instrument of monetary policy. It also contains the analysis of the domestic practice of refinancing by the Central Bank of the RF on different stages of its development. Finally, the article draws conclusions on the key trends of using this instrument in the current situation of acute shortage of bank liquidity, as well as the prospects of its development.

Key words: refinancing credits, credit auction programs, Lombard list of the Central Bank of the RF, direct loans of the Central Bank of the RF, Central Bank's direct repo operations, total bank liquidity, single collateral pool for providing the refinancing credits.

Bank refinancing (lending) is a key function of central banks as well as a tool for state monetary policy implementation.

The intended purpose of refinancing is to regulate bank liquidity and to be a source of funding base for banks.

In the analysis of the current state of banks refinancing by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation the following trends were pointed out:

In the recent years there has been an increase of refinancing volumes in the Central Bank of the RF and its gradual transformation into the most significant and determining source of money supply.

Mainly market elements are used in refinancing of banks in Russia, such as lombard loan, credit auctions, floating interest rate of the Central Bank. Administrative elements are used in the conditions of crisis as transitional measures (direct targeted credits, unsecured credits, control of the credit use).

With the growth of banks' demand for liquid funds, the tools like REPO or "currency swap" are becoming more popular as an alternative to refinancing tools of Bank of Russia. Such tools help the banks to manage their asset portfolios properly.

Formation of single pool for refinancing credits maintenance can be considered a relevant direction of commercial banks refinancing development by the Central Bank of the RF, as a bank will be able to get several credits without any links to specific type of collateral.

Consequently, the procedure of bank crediting by the Central Bank of the RF will have a more unified nature just like it is observed in the international practice.

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**THE MECHANISM OF DECISION-MAKING ON THE CHOICE
OF THE AMOUNTS OF DEPOSIT AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS WITH
THE ACCOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN ADVERTISING IN THE CREDIT MARKET**

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The author proposes a decision-making mechanism commercial Bank optimal amounts of Deposit and credit transactions, including investments in advertising in the credit market. Develops models of decision making, if the conditions of market equilibrium is characterized by a condition of the supply of resources on the part of depositors and demand for loans from borrowers. Acceptance of optimum decisions taking into account of expenses on advertising at deficiency of demand for loans.

Key words: commercial banks, credit market, the volume of deposits and loans, appropriate to the market, strategy of an advertising Manager.

**DIRECTIONS OF REALIZATION OF STRATEGY OF INCREASE
OF FINANCIAL STABILITY OF CORPORATIONS**

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Presents directions of realization of strategy of financial stability corporations, based on the model of sustainable growth Rishikesh, aimed at achieving the level of financial stability of the Corporation by defining a balanced ratio of sales increases, the structure of assets and capital.

Key words: financial sustainability, efficiency of financial and economic activity, the policy of asset management, policy management of own and borrowed capital.

In modern economic conditions the Russian Corporation are the subject of increased attention of a wide circle of market participants who are interested in the results of their activities. At the present stage of economic development is only sustainable, competitive and secure functioning of Russian corporations can provide financial stability of the enterprise and the country in General. Financial stability and competitiveness of modern corporations determine the development of the national economy, its proportions, rates of growth and influence on the world commodity and financial markets.

Modern Russian corporations operate in conditions of uncertainty and dynamics of the external environment, and therefore, they come the need for a timely response to the instability of the market environment, on the one hand, and formation of strategy of financial stability, on the other. High rates of business growth, increased competition on

domestic and global markets increase based corporations from external funding sources and can lead to loss of financial stability.

The issue raised in the article are relevant for industrial enterprises. To ensure financial sustainability of economic entities is one of the most priority.

Proposed directions of realization of strategy of financial stability corporations, based on the model of sustainable growth Rishikesh, allow to increase the level of financial stability of the Corporation in the determination of the balance of the increase of sales volume, structure of assets and capital.

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ECONOMETRIC FORECASTING LONG-TERM BUDGET

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The article substantiates the possibility of the formation of the municipal budget in the long term on the basis of econometric methods for planning and forecasting.

Key words: econometrics, econometric forecasting, long-term planning, municipal budget, regression analysis.

BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

EVOLUTION OF A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF A COMPANY 'S COPPER INDUSTRY

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The results of the strategic analysis of the copper industry enterprises designed to justify management decisions aimed at leveling the negative impact of an integrated internal and external environment. The publication is considered copyright representation directions of development of the methodological approach to strategic analysis of the copper industry enterprises.

Key words: strategic analysis, integrated assessment, the enterprise of the copper industry, external environment, internal environment, strategic directions, rating assessment.

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MATHEMATICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ECONOMICS

SOME APPROACHES TO VIRTUAL ENTERPRISE SECURE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATION FOR INTEGRATED LOGISTICS LIFE CIRCLE SUPPORT OF COMPLEX PRODUCTS

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This article provides reviews of approaches for organization of secure data center during integrated logistics support of complex product creating. There is proposes of adaptation methods for data center resources for real world performance. The article contains review of adaptation features for processor nodes, time characteristics of the operation of the data center and its functioning algorithm using method successive configuration. It is shown that proposed adaptation methods solve the problem of organization of data center for integrated logistics support in the way computing resources are integrated and available for members of complex product life cycle as single service in the form of modifiable for user specific requirements information-analytical system.

Key words: integrated logistics support, life cycle, complex product, information-analytical system, data center, adaptation methods.

At all stages of the life cycle (LC) complex products there is a problem of minimizing the total cost while reaching the required quality level. In this case, achieving a real solution of this problem can be based on an integrated logistics support (ILS). Researches of G.N. Khubaev, A.I. Dolgenko, V.V. Lipaeva, E.N. Efimova, A.M. Vendrova, E.V. Sudov, A.G. Bratukhin, V.V. Klochkov, I.P. Norenkov, O.V Serpeninov, A.P. Lapsar and other authors are devoted to analysis of information-analytical systems (IAS) and the ILS, including an assessment of software quality.

Despite the attention given to a large extent on the whole information systems, logistics support of complex products, the IAS ILS construction methods, researching of the IAS ILS LC complex products functioning specifics and infrastructure almost was not found.

Currently support of the LC individual stages is provided by various information resources in their heterogeneous software and hardware components. Considering that, the problem of their integration into a single information space appears, i.e. task of “virtual enterprise” (VE) creating. Such an enterprise can be realized on the basis of a secure data center (DC) with complex products LC participants (including operators) connected via specific protocols. This raises the tasks of resources organization and optimization of such VE’s data centers, and the can be solved with adaptation methods. Proposed approach in the paper: adaptation of processor nodes; the DC functioning temporal characteristics adaptation; the DC functioning algorithm adaptation with sequential configuration method.

The proposed adaptation methods solve the problem of IAS ILS secure DC organization in the way the computing resources become integrated and available for LC participants as a single service, which can be modified for real requirements.

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TRENDS MARKET DEBT CAPITAL IN RUSSIA

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The global financial crisis of 2008 has pushed the international community to realize the necessity of tightening controls on the risk embedded in debt securities and related derivatives. However, the post-crisis period led to major structural changes causing cheap-liquidity environment, expansionary monetary policies and massive capital flight towards developing countries. The article describes trends of the Russian debt capital market in recent years, contains comparative assessment of local and external debt of Russian Federation and our main peers. Yield curve analysis for largest players in developing space allows us to forecast the prospects of our assets in case of reversal in ongoing trend.

Key words: debt capital markets, yield curve, quantitative easing.

The global financial crisis of 2008 has pushed the international community to realize the necessity of tightening controls on the risk embedded in debt securities and related derivatives. However, the post-crisis period led to major structural changes causing cheap-liquidity environment, expansionary monetary policies and massive capital flight towards developing countries. Large inflows of foreign liquidity enabled number of developing economies successfully cover current account deficits and in some cases even increase over the time. Despite this fact, core economic structure of commodity-dependent countries largely remained unchanged. Stimulating domestic demand by unconventional monetary measures in Western countries is a temporary phenomenon, so emerging markets being exposed to those developments may bear unaccounted risks.

We conducted comparative assessment of local and external debt of Russian Federation with its main peers, pointing out some major trends in recent period and evaluating current situation among major market players. Came to conclusion that both local and hard currency instruments may look overvalued and become vulnerable in case of reverse in international fund flows towards developed economies. Russia enjoying twin surplus, which is rare case among other countries considered in the article is still suffering from elevated headline inflation making it less attractive in terms of real yield.

Despite ongoing fundamental issues in the global economy and dangerous geopolitical conflicts across the globe, Russian debt market remains tight enough to benchmarks in historical context, due to spread's sharp compression on the back of liquidity injections by foreign regulators. Analyzing basic prerequisites of this trend, as well as in-country growth characteristics and prospects, makes us concerned over current prices and we tend to recommend play cautious in liquidity driven market euphoria. We conclude that credit risk component of Russian sovereign debt is undervalued.

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ECONOMIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ATTITUDES

THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS: CAUSES, NATURE, MECHANISMS OF DISTRIBUTION. ANTI-CRISIS ACTIONS OF MONETARY AUTHORITIES

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The Global Economic environment and Global Economic System were formed in the beginning of 80-th XX Century. Global financial crises are the character of it. Their cradle is *i* national economy (Mexico-1994, South Korea-1997, USA-2008); classical nature - imbalance of domestic market.

The “waves of financial tsunami” are flower over other economies in Global open economy. Be an of its segment, national finance does not pass the withdrawal of global investor's assets. This circumstance makes crises deeper. Global Crises 2008-2009 and further up to 2013 continuous sluggish recession (first of all in Euro Zone) differentiated surface reasons and deep nature of the crises, put down before the World an solider activity of G20, extra ordinary solution different problems of our civilization and quick move to new High-tech mode of production.

Key words: Crises in South-East Asia 1997, Russia 1998, Global Crises 2008-2009, crises in Euro Zone, anti crises activity of G20, regularity of Global finance crises.

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SCENARIOS FOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE WTO: SELECTION METHODOLOGY TOWARDS SPECIALIZATION AND IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

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The article analyzes the provisions of state regulations for agribusiness sphere development, reflecting the changes in strategy, based on the Russia membership in WTO. Concluded that there was insufficient reflection of foreign policy factor in the strategy documents for agriculture; necessity of formation programs and plans focused on patterns and trends in the development of internal and external food markets is substantiated. Stated the author's technique of differentiation and segmentation for foreign strategies of five basic food products groups, which can be used in the development of the national agrarian sector policy.

Key words: strategy, policy, agrarian sphere, technique, differentiation, segmentation, WTO.

**GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND EMPIRICAL BACKGROUND
MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF GLOBAL LOGISTICS**

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The author explores the complexity of processes of global commodity exchange, commodity supply chains and regional integration, which are determined by the peculiarities of the transformation of growth patterns of individual economies, their specific forms of industrialization and development of the national manufacturing business, its market adjustment and inclusion in the global commodity exchange. According to the author, these processes actualize additional plane of scientific research in the field of global logistics related to the analysis of exogenous factors and conditions for economic development, macroeconomic parameters of the institutional transformation.

Key words: global supply chain, commodity exchange, commodity and marketing cooperatives, world trade.

The paper presents the rationale for further empirical prerequisites change theory of global logistics, an important area of future expansion of the concept which probably perform transdisciplinary research results related to the analysis of the impact of economic policies on the development of modern supply chains accumulation value in world trade. On the set of examples, the author shows that the current economic policy and growth model economies reinforces the dialectic contradictions in the development of the global commodity exchange, where the background of prosperity in China, Germany and Japan, as well as a number of export-oriented commodity economies stagnating U.S. and other countries operating under huge trade deficits.

Significant analytical emphasis on the evaluation of the author, and the complexities of the asymmetry existing global practices of trade cooperation and trade and supply chains within chains linking sectoral management of individual economies.

Stability of the modern system of international division of labor weakened by the lack of understanding about the need to create a synergistic effect, in which the increment of output in individual countries would have to rely only on the level of savings, funded their own real-world production. This fundamental concept, theoretical development is based on a critical mass of those defects that weaken the global economy typical mechanics of economic growth, is crucial to further understand the extent to which growth model economies will ensure the sustainability of global supply chains of commodity exchange.

**MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
AS THE FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY
AND CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND**

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Main directions of electronic services and main factors, which influence on the development of the information society, are searched in the article.

The stages to form the system of e-government services are presented. Problems and prospects of the development of the system of electronic services in the Republic of Poland are described.

Key words: information society, globalized economy, innovative economy, information economy, e-government, electronic governmental services.

PECULIARITIES OF STATE REGULATION OF LAND RELATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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This article analyzes the economic mechanisms of state regulation of land relations in the developed countries, which may be taken into account in the formation of land relations in the agriculture of the Russian Federation.

Key words: land relations in foreign countries, state regulation, land tax, land lease, land shortage, shoals, land use.

The work includes a summary of international practice of state regulation of land relations. Analyzes the basic norms and implementation of the land policy in accordance with the principles of international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Analyzes the various programs and economic instruments operating in the developed world, through which the State differentiates measures of state regulation of land relations in flat areas to measures related to limiting the expansion of farmland used, in order to avoid overproduction of products, and in the highlands of the state contrary stimulates the development of agriculture to maintain the population in these areas. Assesses the land laws of different countries. Analyzed state policies regulating land relations in agriculture abroad, aimed at improving the efficiency of agricultural land and land protection of interests of the agricultural sector. Compared changes in the area of individual categories of land in the past few years. The methods of forming performance statistics and monitor the use of agricultural land in foreign countries. Analyzes the technique of performance zoning procedures in foreign countries and the possibility of their use on the territory of our country. We study the system of taxation of farmland developed countries, as well as features of application programs to stimulate farmers.

Based on the analysis of practice and methods of regulation of land relations in the developed world, are invited to make corrections in the formation of economic mechanisms of regulation of land relations Agriculture Rosiyskoy Federation. Namely: the preservation of land in agricultural use and limit their transfer to other categories; limit speculation in land fragmentation and excessive concentration in a few hands; introduction of preferential taxation on farmland.

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