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ECONOMIC THEORY**FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY THROUGH
THE PRISM OF THEORIES OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE**

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The article is devoted to the motion of foreign investments (Direct & Portfolio) in world economy as a feature of global finance and external factor of their crises. New phenomena are reviewed through the prism of traditional theories of economic cycles. There is an offer of the working hypothesis of certain applicability of eco-physics (quantum physics) in global finance theory. The complex of different methods of analysis (graphical approach, data gathering, analysis & synthesis, advance of hypothesis, etc) makes it possible to reveal the correlation with GDP, growth/depression of national economies. Surplus of the value of production transfer over world trade volume is one of the indications of globalization. The dynamics of foreign investments reflects economic cycles. The analyses of validity, forecasting power of the main cycle theories (J.Kitchin, C.Jugler, S.Kuznets, and N.Kondratiev) are indicated, that K-waves is organically fitted into theory and practice of global economy. The nature of global crisis (2008-2009) and post crisis recession are determined by transfer to the new technological type of economy.

Key words: global economy, global finance, foreign investments, global crisis, theories of economic cycles.

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ECONOMIC TIME IN THE THEORY OF REPRODUCTION OF FIXED CAPITAL: CLASSICAL AND MODERN VIEW

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In this paper, based on Marx's idea of time as a universal gauge theory of value and the switching mode of reproduction of capital proposed by Academician V. Majewski, justified

the role of time management in the formation of values, prices of production and profits, which resolves the known theoretical problem of “dual-system approach” to the measurement of capital and redundancy category “value.”

Key words: reproduction, fixed capital, economic time, cost.

PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND THE EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

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This article represents the elements of information sources concept, equal to the modern science and practice of management of socio-economic objects, uncovers correspondingshortcomings of the traditional theory of economic information, developed in such economic science, as economic analysis, considers the continuation of some of them in practical management.

Key words: the theory of economic information, the source of economic information, economic analysis, the concept of sources of economic information, classification of information sources, the objects of the external and internal environment, information management.

It so happened that the development of the theory as information in Soviet economic science was monopolized by science “economic analysis”, characterized by the fact that she tried to base management on the analysis of financial and statistical reporting. As a result Russian economic science to the beginning of the third Millennium remained with the theory of economic information, completely divorced from the practice of management of socio-economic objects. Significant disadvantages are, in particular, in this part of the traditional theory of economic information, as the concept of sources of information needed for management. Possession of the necessary information is a necessary condition of successful business. From here, the concept of sources of information should provide a clear understanding of where exactly is the information needed and how to obtain it. Essential for management in modern conditions are the primary sources of information, especially important in control, as traditional sources of recorded information, primarily, documentary, are formed without the fate of the Supervisory authority, and therefore contain information that embroiders activity or hides its flaws. Significant differences in terms of obtaining information reflects the division of sources into the following groups: 1) people, 2) special media, 3) other resources used by the managed object and the objects of its external environment. Essential to ensure access to necessary sources of information and to information in sources has a grouping of sources according to the following criteria: location, formality access, free access to the sources, the method of information perception, a part of a chain of reception and transmission of information on which getting information from the source depends on. These, and many other elements of the concept of sources of management information, corresponding to the modern practice of economic management, are not reflected in the concept of sources developed in the science of economic analysis.

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LOCAL PUBLIC GOODS: A THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE CATEGORY “MUNICIPAL ORDER”

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The article deals with the research of the problems of territorial collective needs, local public goods and their interconnection with the economic category of “a municipal order”. The present state and market peculiarities of local public goods are considered and the directions and motive power of its development are analyzed.

Key words: public sector, public Finance, public goods, local public goods, the budget, taxes, municipal order.

The emergence of a human being and a society caused the formation of numerous needs. The satisfaction of individual needs occurs at the expense of common (private) goods. A specific means to satisfy collective needs includes public goods which are consumed without the right to choose but the appropriation doesn't require any payment.

Many kinds of public goods have territorial borders of consumption. In this case one can single out a special kind of public goods – local public goods. Local public goods are the public goods with benefits centered on a small territory, a territorial community being their consumer. Local public goods serve as a theoretical basis for the economic category of “a municipal order”.

The wordings of a municipal order contained in the legal framework and used in the economic activity don't reflect the social and economic content and a specific quality of the latter as an independent economic phenomenon. They either can't define its structure or can't explain why these commodities are included into its structure. In fact the most important theoretical prerequisite for the economic category of "a municipal order" to emerge and for the necessity of municipal orders to be placed in the economic activity is the existence of social public goods and collective needs for them to exist.

In our opinion a municipal order is a system of interrelations between the local self-government body (a customer), an executive agency (a supplier, a contractor) and consumers (the people of a municipal community) concerning production, distribution and consumption of local public goods.

THE ECONOMIC NATURE OF FACTOR INCOMES

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The article devoted to the identification of the economic nature of factor incomes. The author proves that the study of the economic nature of factor incomes can be fruitful only when, along with the mainstream neoclassical ideas will be taken into account the views of the representatives of classical and institutional schools.

Key words: factor incomes, the classical school, the neoclassical theory, institutionalism, information theory of value

The article is devoted to the problem of identifying the economic nature of factor income. The relevance of the article there is no doubt, because this issue was in the spotlight not only scholars, but also is the most discussed in the current economic environment. The distribution of factor incomes is associated with the implementation of the economic interests of the owners of factors of production, which, not infrequently the intersecting cause great difficulties in the allocation process, this contradiction, in many respects, could be removed faithful approach to the study of the economic nature of factor income.

In their study, the authors rely on the views of representatives of different economic schools. The article touches upon the problem of correlation between the categories of "cost" and "value", valid and fictitious capital. The work contains a number of provisions concerning the delimitation of factor income of practical interest.

The article explores the methodological and theoretical approaches to the study of economic and institutional interests of the owners of factors of production. Disclosed implementation of the economic interests in the process of income distribution and its institutional forms.

Of particular interest is the conclusion that at the present stage the identification of the economic nature of factor income can be productive when taking into account not only the views of neo-classicism, but also representatives of the classical and institutional theories.

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**THE METHODOLOGICAL ROLE OF CATEGORIES OF BANK CAPITAL
AND BANK PROFITS IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENESIS
AND ESSENCE OF THE TITULAR CAPITAL**

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The article considers the questions of the origin and essence of the title of capital, which is the Central link and the main object of the transaction on the stock market, which have not received a clear understanding in the literature. The authors are proponents of different positions, whereby the title capital is an institutional component of modern global capital, designed to facilitate its movement in the financial market by the specifications and handling of the property rights of shareholder and investor.

Key words: loan capital, loan percentage, bank capital, bank profit, title capital, genesis.

The formation of an adequate view of the nature of the title of capital entails clarifying ideas about its Genesis, which is implemented by system purpose the title of capital. It is very important to form a correct conception of the role of Bank capital and Bank profits, protruding outward reflection of the movement of loan capital and lending rates, in the process of having the title of capital. Many authors investigating this process, I believe that the movement of loan capital has played a key role in the emergence of the titular capital. The authors believe that in a tribute to the special role of capital in the process of the Genesis of the title, it is impossible to exaggerate its importance, and these two types of capital. Loan capital functioning in the Bank, formed the background and opened up opportunities for the emergence of the title of capital. But the latter is a special phenomenon, other than loan capital. He is the institutional component of modern capital as a macroeconomic system, ensuring its perfect mobility using transactions on the stock market.

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EVOLUTION OF CATEGORY INTANGIBLE PROPERTY

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In article evolution of historical ideas of category intangible property from primitive-communal society and is considered up to now. R. Savatye's approach to expansion of category property is considered, and also Fernam and M. Argayl's approach which traced dynamics of development of objects of property in the history of society is analysed. The author presented a number of decrease in material essence of object of property, characteristics of objects of intangible property are allocated, features of alienation of intangible property are defined.

Key words: intangible property, objects of intangible property, incorporeal objects, alienation of the rights for intangible property.

In article evolution of historical ideas of category intangible property from primitive-communal society and is considered up to now. R. Savatye's approach to expansion of category property is considered, and also A. Fernam and M. Argayl's approach which traced dynamics of development of objects of property in the history of society is analysed. Approaches to the non-material sphere in antiquity, the Middle Ages and an era of mercantilism are investigated. In article it is said that the accurate division of objects on material and intangible is impossible, and the intrinsic characteristic of object has impact on character of the property rights.

Abstractness of object of studying complicates application of a wide range of methods of knowledge, in particular methods of empirical knowledge (measurement, experiment). The author presented a number of decrease in material essence of object of property: material objects, electric power, gas, services, securities, rights and competences, non-material objects. In article characteristics of objects of intangible property, such as are allocated: absence of material and material (physical) structure, possibility of identification, ability to bring to the owner economic benefits, existence of organizational intangible object structure, intangible object replicability, etc.

In article features of intangible property alienation are defined: washing out of the property rights to intangible object as a result of commercialization, intangible object alienation demands activity of the accepting subject, exist are inalienable or partially alienated objects of intangible property, existence of additional expenses of measurement concerning intangible property at the conclusion of the contract.

Thus in article features of the relations of property depending on object are considered.

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**THE REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF INTERPRETING THE SCOPE
AS PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY
AT THE TURN OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES**

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This article discusses the initial period of the history of interpretation of the scope of science as relations of production in the domestic political economy, shows what was understood under the appropriate definition of the scope, reveals the real reasons for the popularity of its such interpretation. The author reasonably explains the weakness of interpretation of the scope of science as production relations.

Key words: the subject of economic science, industrial relations, public relations, political economy, economic studies, economic principle, the interpretation of the subject of economic science.

The interpretation of the scope of political economy as the relations of production have caused substantial harm to soviet science, and through it to the economic development of the country, as it allowed the scientists, infected in the era of stagnation by economic aspirations,

officially to evade research, the need for which sustained practice of economic management, including state management of the economy. The interpretation of the scope of science as the production relations in the soviet political economy was a continuation of the respective tradition, established in domestic science since the late nineteenth century. This raises the question what led to the popularity of this definition of the scope of science, obviously not corresponding to the real results of political-economic studies, even those included in education courses of science. These are three reasons. The basis of the first reason was the continued treatment of the scope of science as wealth (by the time understood as the technical side of economic activity) primarily in the anglo-french political economy. The definition of the scope as industrial relations (social side of economic activity) acted as a counterweight to this one-sided interpretation of the results of science. The second reason is the ability to explain on this basis the later origin of the science of political economy. If its scope - social relations arising in the process of economic activity, the later emergence of science is due to the late arrival of their modern forms, what actually took place. The main reason is the possibility on an appropriate basis to divide the study of the same business processes between technology and the economy that russian scientists in the field of political economy were concerned about. The problem of this separation arose in connection with the appearance in the german political economy, that had a strong influence on russian science, the false idea that the technical and economic science have shared knowledge objects, in particular, the economic life of the country. It is important to note that Marxist theory has no relation nor to the interpretation of the scope of science as a productive relations in the Russian political economy, nor to the acquisition of its popularity by the end of the nineteenth century.

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ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT

INVESTMENT FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The analysis of the content of the updated forecast of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, From the point of view of economic growth, according to data contained in a conservative, moderately optimistic and forced (target) scenarios. Examines the sources of investment in the real sector of the Russian economy and justified their role in ensuring sustainable economic growth in modern Russia.

Key words: long-term forecast, variability, sources of investment, investment policy, economic growth.

The article analyzes three options of the long-term forecast of the Russian Federation socio-economic development for the period till 2030. The pattern of economic growth, valid before the 2008 crisis is analyzed and the necessity of transition to its new model involving the use in the production process the factors of production of higher quality such as production capacities, labor force, technology and innovations is justified. The role of different sources of investment in ensuring sustainable economic growth as well as the formation of a major state investment policy that provides: determination for each period of time the appropriate volume of investment and its structure: sectoral, reproductive, technological, territorial and by the form of ownership; the selection of priorities; improvement of the efficiency of investment, is explained. Much attention is paid to the issues of institutional support of the investment process, in particular to its elements, such as: Russian Direct Investment Fund; Institute of the Federal Investment Mandatory to accompany the projects of foreign investors; Agency of Strategic Initiatives to assist in overcoming administrative barriers and attracting co-financing for future commercial, social and infrastructure projects; Advisory Council for Foreign Investments to promote foreign investment in Russian economy. The set of problems related to the creating the favorable investment climate in the Russian Federation, as well as implementing the measures in the area of fiscal policy aimed at easing the tax burden on investors who are investing their capital in the Russian economy is considered. A special place in the article is devoted to the issues related to the formation of the mechanism of the long-term crediting of the investment projects. The article concludes with the typology of the factors impeding the development of investment activity in Russia and the characteristics of the government regulation measures needed to address them.

**INNOVATIVE OIL-PRODUCING CLUSTER IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:
THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF CREATING**

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In this article the author focuses on one of the most pressing, the boards of business organization in the Russian Federation, namely cos-ation cluster forms an example of

mutually beneficial association nave-tedobyvayuschih companies through the prism of their research-functional component of. Practice-information part of the publication was formed with the help of peer review mechanism and the use of advanced tools of its processing. Special attention is paid to the actual creation of the list of issues stem-sr in the Russian Federation and to identify the most likely cause.

Key words: innovation, the oil-producing cluster role-problems we create.

Relevance of research of a question of formation of an innovative oil-extracting cluster in the Russian Federation is defined by existence of the global integration processes on the world economic scene connected with prevalence of a cluster form of the organization of the subjects managing there.

The purpose of writing of this article is identification of a role and actual problems of creation of an innovative oil-extracting cluster in the Russian Federation.

In the course of research of the designated question the parameters allowing to characterize this or that cluster were allocated: the main directions of the realized technologies of products; list of the participating enterprises of a cluster; the list of the scientific and educational organizations - participants of a cluster; the main of the parameter of development of a cluster (volume of investments, revenue volume, volume of expenses on research and development, growth of expenses on research and development, growth of investments, revenue gain).

Were also revealed and ranged, according to the level of their importance, problems of creation of an innovative oil-extracting cluster in the Russian Federation (insufficient development of methodical base of formation of the clusters, a long payback period of the project, complexity of attraction of financial resources necessary for implementation of the project, insufficient qualification of the personnel of the enterprises entering a cluster, complexity of communication providing the project) and their most probable causes (low level of penetration of clusters into economic system, differentiation of a cash flow of the project by number of the enterprises, the entering its structure, the essential volume of investment caused by project scale, a lack of experience of employees of cluster educations and need of association in real time of information streams, significant for the project, a cluster of the forming enterprises).

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**COMPETITIVENESS OF MACHINE BUILDING:
REALITY, POSSIBILITIES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**

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The article considers the problem of improving the competitiveness of the economy of modern Russia and the necessity of structural changes, modernization of the machine-building complex. In the article are given the positive experience of development of mechanical engineering in the USA, Germany and Japan and the analysis of key indicators of machine building and metalworking. The author focuses on the indicators to judge the level of development of machine-building complex and indicators of increasing its competitiveness. Analysis and evaluation of existing problems of declining competitiveness of machine building in Russia allows to find the ways out of the crisis and the measures of state regulation of competitiveness in machine-building complex. A special role in this process belongs to the state as the main regulator of financial, tax and antimonopoly relations. The article notes that the financial policy of the state in the field of mechanical engineering is formed by business, but not by the government. This is confirmed by the priorities of budget financing of the various sub-projects of the machine-building complex. Article weighed and analyzed the possibility of implementing innovative and energy and raw materials scenario. In the article the position of the author to the realization of the various options is defined.

Key words: competitiveness, analysis of problems of machine building in the crisis conditions, priorities of budget financing of the programs, scenario of development of economy.

RURAL AREAS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: the article deals with the place and role of rural areas in regional development. The authors put forward a hypothesis that we prove with empirical evidence and logical techniques.

Key words: rural and urban areas, regional development.

CURRENT STATE OF LABOR RESOURCES AIC CHECHEN REPUBLIC

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This article analyzes the current state of labor resources AIC Chechen Republic and the theoretical basis for improving the efficient use of resources in the region. In the work the problem of increasing motivation to work agricultural producers. The absence of the distribution system and policies for promotion of production in the food markets by domestic agricultural producers is the main cause inefficient use of labor resources of the AIC Chechen Republic.

Key words: human resources for agriculture, food market, agricultural production, food security, rural employment, product distribution channels.

MODELING OF BALANCE OF LABOUR RESOURCES IN THE REGION

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The article deals with the modeling of the balance of labour resources in the region, the education system in the country as a whole, additional vocational education (CVE) as a structural part of the system of Russian education.

Key words: the region, additional professional education, frames, modeling of labor resources.

THE FORMATION OF REGIONAL TERRITORIAL CLUSTERS AS THE FORM OF A NEW MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAR NORTH

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Special economic zone of accelerated economic and social development of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) should be formed based on regional territorial clusters, directly representing the interests of improving the quality of life.

Key words: Far North, Arctic zone, macroregion, cluster, complex development of the territory, regional territorial clusters, special economic zones.

Combination of sectoral and territorial principles of economic management has always been an actual topic for our country. Each region of the Far East and Baikal territory has its own historical specific development, mining and mineral processing specialization. Criteria for advancing development of economy and social sphere of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) determines the creating of regional territorial clusters of integrated development of the absolutely uncomfortable (Arctic zone) and extreme uncomfortable regions of the Far North. Creation of special conditions of an integrated development for the Far East and Baikal regions is essential to manage the new technological structure of the economy and human resources. Quality of life is a very important economic complex category, covering its three key aspects: the welfare of the population, the formation and effective use of human resources, and the degree of development and education of the individual, social groups and society. Quality of life is determined by the level of livelihood of the population, and also reflects the degree of material and spiritual development of the individual, social groups and society in accordance with the industrial, post-industrial and innovative development stages of the country. Criteria for improving the quality of life of the population shows a quantitative and qualitative measure to ensure the objective needs of people in the material and cultural goods and services. Most objective, fundamental and at the same time sensitive indicator of welfare assessment is the dynamics of demography, employment and migration. Population growth is largely determined by the sustainable development of micro- and macroeconomics and at the same time reflects the degree of improvement of quality of life. Truth says that indeed the wealth of society is created by labor, intelligence and talent of people. In turn, social and labor sphere of the country continuously created through the effective use of material, financial, physical, intellectual and spiritual potential of society.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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The article presents the results of theoretical and practical research in the field of integration. Revealed evolutionary aspects of the formation of the theory of economic integration. On the basis of different approaches, taking into account modern trends given essential characteristic of the process of mutual adaptation of integration as economic entities. The classification of integrated units. The role of large-scale integrated business in the economy was demonstrated.

Key words: economic integration, classification of integrated units, the role of integration in the economy.

On the basis of the philosophical understanding of the nature of the integration process, not denying or criticizing each of its definitions, we can give the following definition, which reflects the objective of the social and economic processes at the present stage.

Economic integration - a process of mutual adjustment of individual economic entities, leading to the formation of ordered relations between them. System of ordered relations between economic entities is characterized by a more or less continuous relations, strictly regulating the actions of the participants for performing common tasks and contribute to the institutionalization of their activities.

In accordance with these criteria, you can submit a typology of economic integration, which allows her to see the specifics, a variety of properties, general and specific, and thereby penetrate into its essence. Integrated formation across a variety of forms, and their possible intertwining approximation in terms of organizational design can be classified into eight distinct types.

Integration into modern management practice and economic systems, both in the region and in the sectoral aspect, is an objective process based on economic feasibility and motivation organizations counterparties.

Establishment and operation of an integrated form in a particular area contributes to its development, increases employment of labor resources, provides modernization and renewal of the material and technical base infrastructure. Integrated structure and introduce new production culture that is primarily focused on large scale production. This has a positive effect both on the economic and social aspects of participating enterprises.

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**SYSTEMATIZATION OF APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT
OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE MICROARCHITECTURE OF THE BALANCED
SCORECARD EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION**

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Actualized the problem of maintaining the sustainability balanced scorecard effectiveness through the prism of its microarchitecture. Generalized approaches to the description of the structure of the balanced scorecard, identified the main types of its microarchitecture: contour, linear, hierarchical, pyramidal, centric, cross, plural. Proposed process type microarchitecture balanced scorecard, produced according microarchitecture MOP the environment. The results of the study have practical significance and can be useful when creating a balanced system of indicators, evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation strategy.

Key words: Balanced Scorecard, Business Process, Process Approach, The Microarchitecture Of The Balanced Scorecard, Process Type Microarchitecture Balanced Scorecard, Internal Resistance, The Criterion Of Effectiveness Of The Framework Of The Balanced Scorecard.

The achievement of the strategic goals requires constant monitoring of resources, maintaining sustainable relationships between all elements of the organizational and operational management structures. Very significant role in ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation strategy of the commercial organizations, in particular in terms of risk-free environment, given the conceptual and methodological component in making management decisions. Among the many promising concepts for the implementation of the strategy of the company is allocated a balanced scorecard (BSC). The fundamental component, which, in particular, and further determines the feasibility of the strategy lies directly in the structure of the BSC. A systematic relationship between BSC perspectives affect the traffic of financial resources, the sustainability of the business processes, speed of decision making.

The structure of the BSC in the work presented through the prism of its microarchitecture: organization-key relationships between prospects, their system configuration. Building on existing research in the area of SBA-lanciavano strategic management, made systematization types microarchitecture BSC: contour, linear, hierarchical, pyramidal, centric, cross, multiple, process. Systematic differences between the existing types of microarchitecture team BSC. That gives us a deeper look at the problem of stability of the structure of the BSC in General, to identify the causes speed reduction strategy implementation, to subsequently identify the factors of instability.

A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation strategy for the efficiency criterion based on the ratio of the change dynamics of key indicators of activity and rate of resource consumption by the system as a whole. By matching the type of

microarchitecture BSC with the amount of risk in the external environment formed by the vectors stability of its structure.

The author justifies the position of the wide application of the process approach in building microarchitecture BSC, but there is no denying the importance of other approaches, relevant types of microarchitecture.

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MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION BASED RISK MANAGEMENT

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The article considers the modern approach to organizational development is more focused on foreknowledge, building proactive business models, involving systematic qualitative transformation. Augmented conceptual framework, the proposed principles of the modern concept of management development organization based preventive model risk management.

Key words: cascading management structure, organization development, dynamic development, preventive model risk management.

USING THE CONCEPT OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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This article describes methods of using the provisions of the concept of stakeholders in an industrial company. Offers a structured stakeholder in accordance with the principle of structuring business environment. The peculiarities of the formation of economic and social interests of different stakeholder groups and provides recommendations to harmonize the interests of the coalition of stakeholders and develop the interests of stakeholders.

Key words: industrial company, stakeholders, interests and budget.

**TARGET USE OF AMORTISATION MEANS AS INDUSTRIAL DEVICE
OF THE ENTERPRISES EFFECTIVE MODERNIZATION CONDITION**

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In article problems of modernization industrial device of the Russian enterprises on the basis of fixed capital amortization system transformation are considered. The indispensability of formation of target sinking funds which use is limited to area of modernization and updating of a fixed capital of the industrial enterprises is shown.

Key words: modernization, amortization, a fixed capital.

**REDUCTION IN PLANNED COSTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS**

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The paper presents the simplest and most effective ways to reduce costs in the implementation of construction and installation works. Reducing the cost of materials used in this process is the primary but not the only way to reduce costs. An important aspect of the validity of acts engineering costs and their subsequent decline.

Key words: planning, design, construction and installation work, cost, expenses, costs, estimated cost, planned cost, excess profit, a set of measures, reducing costs, raw materials.

**INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE HOUSING SECTOR THROUGH THE OPTIMIZATION
OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MANAGEMENT**

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The article is devoted to enhancing the capacity of governing institutions in the housing sector by optimizing the organizational structure. On the basis of the counts of the analysis of existing organizational structure. In the analysis of the organizational management structure of the management organization, Lesosibirsk were calculated parameters characterizing the structural characteristics of the systems: the rank of an element, connectivity patterns, structural redundancy, structural compactness, the degree of centralization in the structure. The analysis allowed to identify ineffective communications

between divisions of the managing organization. In this paper we propose a variant of the reorganization of the existing organizational structure, taking into account the identified problems.

Key words: management organization, capacity, organizational structure, method of graphs.

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SELF-INSPECTION MODEL IN THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITY

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The role of self-inspection is justified in the quality management of pharmaceutical activity. Integral international global Supply Chain of pharmaceuticals utilizes the self-inspections procedures as a tool to verify the compliance of performed business-processes with regulatory requirements in order to be sure that there is no deterioration of the quality of medicinal products released by manufacturers to the market within the numerous export/import and other distribution activities. Currently in Russian pharmaceutical activity there is no regulation similar to the international Good Distribution Practice. Sociological survey of pharmaceutical professionals from distribution and retail pharmaceutical enterprises (pharmacies) states that some companies implemented self-inspections or self-audits in its practical activity based on previously valid requirements in Russian pharmaceutical regulation and in order to guarantee for itself the compliance of actions performed with the objectives set up by the legislation. The author's concept of the triad 'self-inspection' content is presented: 1) as the field of scientific, specialized professional and regulatory knowledge; 2) as the practical activity and 3) as the informative tool of quality management. Self-inspection, as a field of scientific and specialized professional and regulatory knowledge requires the analysis and interpretation of huge massive data fixed as algorithm of actions in standard operational procedures and it obliges the internal auditors to develop constantly their professional competences. Self-inspection, as the practical activity from the position of social constructivism, leads for the establishing of common interpretation of the obtained results and creation of Corrective Actions and Preventive Actions in order to improve the inspected processes. Self-inspection, as the informative tool of quality management, provides the management with new ideas and solutions how to improve business-processes and to assure the main pharmaceutical mission of pharmaceutical companies. The implementation of self-inspection in the regulation for pharmaceutical activity is important for human

society in order to increase the patients' confidence to receive authentic medicines with guaranteed quality and to strengthen the pharmaceutical professionals' assurance in the appropriate business-processes performance.

Key words: self-inspection, pharmaceutical activity, medicines, standard operational procedures, business-processes, Supply Chain.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND MARKETING OF THE RESOURCE-SAVING

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The theory of marketing was connected to the solution of resource and environmental problems. On the basis of this should be investigated direct and adverse impact of production activities and ongoing market goods on the life of man, his physical, psychological health

and gene pool of the population. More acutely the question of the need to switch on environmental type of expanded reproduction.

Key words: marketing of the resource-saving, environmental awareness, the saving of material resources, environmental policy of the state, resource-saving technologies.

FINANCE, MONETARY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

CREDIT TO INDIVIDUALS: APPROACHES TO CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

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Forms of credit not fully covered in the economic literature. In most publications on the theory of credit, often one and the same concept some authors call loan other species, third classes. In the conventional (philosophical) sense, form is the external manifestation of something that can be judged or only guess about its internal and nature”, that is, the external form is the most common way of manifestation of a phenomenon which, though connected with his inner essence, but does not disclose it.

Key words: need for lending to individuals, the substance of the form of loan classification criteria of the loan, the basic principles of lending, retail credit.

Loans to individuals largely determines the development of the banking sector, the growth of production and trade, the satisfaction of consumer needs. In conditions of increasing competition, stricter requirements lending and reduce lending study of the problems of retail lending deserves special attention. This leads to the need to improve approaches to the content of the principles of lending to individuals, minimize costs and risks, the implementation of effective regulation of retail lending. In order to provide a wider range of quality services, improving lending conditions and ensure their availability, reducing risk requires the development of scientifically-based approaches to the development of the content and forms of lending.

When opening the approaches to the content of credit provided to individuals, it is important to follow certain methodological principles, one of which includes: all varieties of credit should reflect its essence, regardless of the forms, so that the loan can serve a variety of long-term and short-term needs (the cost of purchasing raw materials, equipment). Regardless of the needs serviced loan, its content remains unchanged, credit expresses its inherent relationships. Another principle involves the analysis of the essence of the loan and the disclosure of some of its specific characteristics, which are inherent to its contents.

Thus, insufficient knowledge, the complexity and diversity of the problems of lending to individuals (including retail loans), its theoretical and practical significance demonstrates the need for integrated research.

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**THE PROBLEM OF ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL
AND LOCAL LEVELS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS**

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In article opinions of scientists on an assessment of efficiency of the interbudgetary relations are considered, need of creation of system of an assessment of efficiency of the interbudgetary relations for the Russian Federation locates. Indicators and criteria of such system of an assessment are considered. On the example of the Rostov region an example of an assessment of financial independence of the territorial subject of the Russian Federation for 2012-2013 is reviewed.

Key words: interbudgetary relations, interbudgetary transfers, territory, budgetary funds, grants, subsidies, subventions, tax income, non-tax income, own income, criteria of an assessment, financial independence. inter-budgetary relations, intergovernmental transfers, federal budget, regional budget, local budget, financial stability, territory, spending powers, budget funds, subsidies.

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**REGIONAL TAX MANAGEMENT: PROBLEMS AND CONTRADICTIONS
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KARACHAY-CHERKES REPUBLIC)**

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The main objectives of the regional tax management were studied. The main problems and controversies arising in the implementation of the regional tax management were described.

Key words: state tax management, regional tax management, tax policy, Karachay-Cherkess Republic.

State Regional Tax Management covers the federal and sub-national (including local) levels and determines the tax relations developing between the state and taxpayers.

Evaluation of socio-economic development of the KChR allows to determine the main factors of regional policy:

- the limited investment and financial potential of a regional policy;
- high dependence of the socio-economic system of the region of external factors;
- establishing of external control over the most valuable resources;
- insufficient level of diversification of production;
- imperfection of budgetary and interbudgetary fiscal relations;
- high degree of subsidization of the regional budget;
- deficit of own financial resources;
- limited opportunities for coordination of interests of the region's subjects.

Considering the State Administration of Taxation on the regional level the main contradictions can be identified:

- interests in the tax area of the federal center and regions;
- between fiscal and regulatory component of the regional tax policy;
- competences and powers of the federal center and regions;
- the socio-economic and fiscal potential of the region;
- the interests of taxpayers and the tax authorities;
- mechanisms for implementing of fiscal and socio-economic policy.

The dominance of the interests of federal center and the high dependence of regional budgets is typical for a state tax policy. On the one hand, the center should stimulate an activity of regions to increase capacity of tax collecting, on the other hand - has the right to fix on its high-level the most lucrative taxes, which further raises region's dependence on central funding.

Problems and contradictions of a modern system of government taxation indicate the need for changes aimed at improving the regulatory component of the tax policy. In the formation of the concept of the tax management it is necessary to develop an efficient and fair tax policy that takes into account the interests of the federal center and the regions. In the development of regional policy it is necessary to realize the tax potential in tax revenue of a territory as efficiently as possible.

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METHODICAL SPECIFICS OF EFFICIENCY CALCULATIONS OF THE LEASING DEALS

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The Russian economists approaches to assessment of efficiency capital investment project as applied to leasing deals is considered. The comparative analysis of property acquisition under the sale and purchase agreement and the lease agreement is done.

Key words: leasing deal, analysis and evaluation, net present value, discounted cash flow.

BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

THE PROCEDURE FOR FORMING A WORKING CHART OF ACCOUNTS WITHIN THE GROUP COST CENTER OCCURRENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY CENTERS IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES*

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Problems of forming a working chart of accounts on farms subject of this article. The order of creation of the work plan of accounts, depending on the grouping of expenses on the place of origin and centers of responsibility. Offered to the implementation of on-farm bill second, third and fourth order, tailored to the technological features of these industries.

Key words: accounting management accounting, working chart of accounts, costs, cost centers, responsibility centers, agricultural enterprises.

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**CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH IPSAS**

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The article describes peculiarities of preparation of certain aspects of the accounting policies of the national research University in accordance with the standards of accounting and reporting for public sector organizations formed on the basis of International Public Sector Accounting Standard sector (IPSAS).

Key words: the public sector entity, IPSAS, accounting policies, accounting principles, national research University.

**THE INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF LEASING ACTIVITIES**

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The author's model of realization leasing activities developed on the basis of the institutional approach is presented. The basic elements of the model are justified from the standpoint of the current legislation and actual conditions of leasing activity in researched companies of Chuvash Republic.

Key words: leasing, model ,institutional environment, lease payment, conditions for realization of the leasing agreements.

**ECONOMIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ATTITUDES**

EUROPE: RE-INDUSTRIALISATION VS. DEINDUSTRIALISATION

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The article discusses prospects of revival of industrial potential in Europe after the long period of deindustrialization.

Key words: deindustrialisation, services sector, industrial sector, European Commission, competitiveness, ranking, modernisation.

Deindustrialisation in West European countries has reached such levels that calls have been made for a speedy revival of the industrial potential. The EU Commission has set the goal raising the share of the industrial sector in the GDP from the present 16 % to 20 % by 2020.

However, experts are quite skeptical about a new “industrial revolution” in the EU. The European countries are quite diverse with respect to the levels and possibilities of raising industrial competitiveness. So it is difficult to work out a common “one size fits all” strategy of re-industrialisation.

The European countries will have to compete not only with China, India or Brazil, but also with the USA which has already embarked on re-industrialisation and has, unlike Europe, a lower level of labour costs and cheaper energy.

Revival of the European industry is only possible if deep high-tech orientation in its modernization has been achieved. However, this is not the case in the industrial sector of most of the European countries. The first place in the EU industrial production belongs to metal working manufacturing, the second to the foodstuffs industry.

Germany which has retained a significant industrial core whose backbone is machine building, automotive industry, electrical engineering, chemical industry is an exception rather than the rule.

Projections of economic development in the EU hold no promise of a clear recovery in the economy and consequently in demand. In this context it is hard to expect growth of investments in the industry.

Deutsche Bank experts say that conditions for an industrial renaissance in Europe have so far failed to appear. Whether they will do so in the foreseeable future remains an open question.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN CHINA AND THE WTO

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The article describes the modern economy and China’s foreign trade and examines its interaction with the World Trade Organization. It is concluded that for China, which is an export-oriented economy, WTO accession yielded significant positive results.

Key words: World Trade Organization, foreign trade, exports, China’s economy.

The article describes the modern economy and China's foreign trade and examines its interaction with the World Trade Organization.

The factors that ensure the competitiveness of Chinese goods in world markets, such as the traditionally low cost of Chinese labor; State measures to support the production of export goods, as well as transport in order to reduce costs to China many foreign TNCs assembly plants that actually turned China into a kind of "assembly hall" of the world.

It is noted that for China, which is an export-oriented economy, WTO accession yielded significant positive results, such as the right to use the rules and procedures of the WTO to promote the interests of their exporters, gaining greater access to the world market, facilitating the export of labor.

Addressed concerns of partners of China on the global trading system. First and foremost, is that China can not fully implement the commitments made when joining the WTO, and that China will use its growing influence in the world economy for the large-scale implementation of its own global interests that may result in a fundamental restructuring of the existing rules and mechanisms of the global trading system, established under the GATT / WTO.

Conclusions that, given the scale of China's economy and the dynamics of its economic development, we can expect further strengthening of China's position in the world economy and increase its influence on the character of the global trading system, which increases the potential for China to have a real impact on the course of world economic processes.

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**INTERNET-TOOLS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE INFORMATION
ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF POSITIONING OF THE NORTH-CAUCASIAN
FEDERAL DISTRICT ON THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET
OF TOURIST SERVICES**

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Discusses the positioning of the North-Caucasian Federal district at the national and global market of tourist services through the most effective Internet tools, analyzed the amount of use of these tools at the present stage.

Key words: North-Caucasian Federal district, the tourism cluster, the marketing site, Internet marketing of tourism services, international tourism, development of tourism.

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