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ECONOMIC THEORY

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY

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The article analyzes the evolution of the human capital theory. Considered the point of view of leading scientific schools on this issue.

Key words: human capital, human potential, quantitative methods of analysis of the effectiveness of investments in education, maximizers the behaviour of individuals.

THE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGMS OF GROWTH OF THE FIRM

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Three main paradigms of growth is causal, the results of the growth process and have sufficient potential for development, the common feature of which is the possibility of their use for practical implementation of growth. Development paradigms influence the growth of uncertainty in the external environment and internal conditions of the existence of organizations. Currently, the evolution of the integration of the growth paradigm, which includes the concept of describing the mechanisms of Association of companies.

Key words: growth theory of the firm, the integration model of corporate growth goals and objectives of the company’s growth.

References


**ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT**

**FEATURES AND PRIORITY USE OF LAND RESOURCES IN THE REGION, ASSESSMENT OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS**

(For example, The Republic of Buryatia)

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We are talking about the features, challenges and priorities of the use of land resources in the Republic of Buryatia. The article also describes the model of turnover of financial and land resources in the municipality. Evaluate the effectiveness of measures to optimize the use of land resources in the region based on the concept of sustainable development.

*Key words*: region, sustainable development, land resources, Republic of Buryatia.

**ECONOMIC ACCESSIBILITY OF FOREST RESOURCES AND ACCESSIBILITY**

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The paper presents an analysis of the assessment of the impact of transport on the affordability factor of forest resources. The main objects of analysis are the costs of hauling wood and the costs of construction and maintenance of roads. Suggested the use of “reduced distance hauling” in assessing the economic accessibility of forest resources.

*Key words*: forest rent, transport accessibility, forest infrastructure, the cost of transporting the wood, the cost of construction and maintenance of roads.

The article describes one of the mechanisms for solving the problem of public policy for the intensification of forest management - the transition to the determination of
allowable cut due to the economic availability of forests and their division for the intended purpose, as well as the level of development of transport infrastructure, commodity and rock-age structure of plants.

The author notes that the establishment does not leave potentially possible forests, and the formation of economically feasible volumes of forest management will create preconditions for the implementation of plans generated on the one hand, and on the other hand will create conditions for improving the system of payments for forest resources.

The main factors determining the value of forest rents, and thus the economic accessibility of forest resources transport. Highlighted the concept of “accessibility” (“territorial availability”), and reviewed its interpretation.

The paper presents an analysis of the assessment of the impact of transport on the affordability factor of forest resources. The main objects of analysis are the costs of hauling wood and the costs of construction and maintenance of roads. Suggested the use of “reduced distance hauling” in assessing the economic accessibility of forest resources.

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EFFICIENCY OF WOOD CONSUMPTION IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR AND THE ECONOMIC ACCESSIBILITY OF FOREST RESOURCES

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The assessment of the economic accessibility of forest resources depends on market prices for timber products and the effectiveness of the consumption of wood in processing industries. This analysis of the formation of marginal prices for raw materials by the type of processing industries for the conditions of the Arkhangelsk region allows to estimate the
most perspective directions of its use, as well as it establishes the limits of the possible growth of prices of roundwood. As objects of analysis, the production of pulp, lumber, plywood, fiberboard and pellets were examined.

Key words: marginal cost of raw materials, economic accessibility of forest resources, processing plants, forest rent.

This article discusses one of the key issues of public policy for the intensification of forest management - the formation of tools to assess the economic accessibility of forest resources.

The author notes that the recognition of economically accessible resources depends on the criterion that should be a quantitative measure to express the border effective decisions when planning resource development. This boundary is established for a certain period of time, retaining the existing conditions of development resources.

Approaches to the evaluation criteria of economic accessibility, namely, providing standard level of profitability by using modern organizational and technological level of development resources and equality of consideration or exceeded the value of forest rents values regulatory cost of reproduction, and protection of forests.

The article notes that the formation of estimates of forest rents, as well as the economic accessibility of forest resources, have a significant impact market selling price of the final product and the efficiency of wood consumption.

The analysis of the formation of marginal commodity prices by type of processing facilities for the conditions of the Arkhangelsk region, which allows to evaluate the most promising areas of its use, as well as to establish the boundaries of the possible rise in prices for round timber. The objects of analysis considered the production of pulp, lumber, plywood, fiberboard and pellets.

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5. Petrov A.P. Rental payments - the effective mechanism for increasing the yield of forest // The use and protection of natural resources in Russia. 2002. № 3. P. 82-84.
This article examines the relationships of structural units in logistics system which coordinates all production processes, including procurement. The paper suggests mechanism for procurement management of industrial enterprise on the basis of the systematic approach.

Key words: procurement, procurement management, logistic system.

Current economic conditions for the functioning of the companies in the market of industrial equipment reinforce their dependence on suppliers and consumers demands, that is why it is necessary to change the approach to the planning and management of procurement. Analyzing the traditional approach in management of enterprise resources in the field of “production - consumption”, the lack of coordination at various stages of the enterprise functioning is revealed.

The author offers some suggestions on the implementation of procurement management system at the enterprise, which are based on eight basic principles of international quality standards.

The author shares the view that a well-built system of procurement management allows to make decisions on the supply of the production process with necessary materials in time. The formulated systematic approach, as well as, the recommended principles of procurement management in the logistic system allow enterprises to function smoothly and to compete in the current and future market conditions.

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THE EXHIBITION INDUSTRY OF RUSSIA DURING ECONOMIC RECESSION OF 2009 - 2011: THE EXPERIENCE OF STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION

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The anti-recessionary experience of 2009-2011 useful for the development of measures for stabilization of Russian exhibition industry which found a tendency to delay in 2014 is
presented. The nature of Russian exhibition sector transformation under the recession influence is considered. Ways for adaptation of the domestic exhibition industry to crisis changes are investigated. Features of the national exhibition sector restoration after the sharp phase of the crisis are shown. Recommendations on the exhibition industry management during an economic recession are formulated.

**Key words:** exhibition industry; trade fair market; exhibition; recession.

The exhibition industry of Russia is the particular section of economy responsible for preparation and holding of trade exhibitions. On it’s importance and complexity Russian exhibition industry is comparable to a number of the most important manufacture and service sectors of the countries’ economic. Now Russian exhibition industry is operating under the negative influence of the recession taking place in the national economy.

The analysis of crisis experience of 2009 - 2011 allowed to formulate a number of recommendations on providing of Russian exhibition industry stabilization and growth in a complicated for the national economic period.

1. Updating of exhibition programs and projects, the revision of expositions subjects priorities, trade fairs reformatting, joint project management by several organizers, new exhibition topics search, diversification in the direction of congress activity.

2. Revision of strategy of exhibitions advance and advertizing, implementation of special measures for involvement of commercial visitors, extending of events and business programs connected with trade fairs.

3. Concentration on formation of favorable market conditions for domestic manufacturers, concentration on stimulation of demand and activity of sales of Russian enterprises products, focusing on the increasing of exposition opportunities for medium and small business.

4. Application of flexible and transparent price policy, providing preferences to key exhibitors and target visitors, research of the ways of reducing of hotel, transportation, customs and other costs for exhibitions participants.

5. Reduction of expenses, optimization of the organization and personnel structure of the companies-exhibitions organizers, in-sourcing application.

For the rest the prospects of the exhibition industry of Russia are defined by the further development of the economical and political situation in the country and in the world, oil prices, national currency rate, domestic industry condition, and also depends on the course of import substitution plans implementation which were proclaimed by Russian government.

**References**

Today companies, establishing a long-term business in passenger traffic sector, are hanging behind in new generation vehicles equipment in comparison with worldwide practice. Wastage of machinery assets in motor transport sector is exceeding 50%. Out-of-date equipment fleet maintenance is unprofitable to haulage companies, competitive vehicle scarcity grows every year & assets’ retirement rate is several times more than its renewal, which leads to lack of new economic vehicles. Lack of funds reduces ability of motor manufacturers to produce required transport, & capability of haulage companies to obtain it, so both supply & demand for home-produced cars decreases not only in Russia. Lessee gets revenue from leasing property maintenance. It consists of the revenue from providing services with the use of this property & from advertisement positioning on it. At the same time the lessee bears the costs of permanent contributions to the lessor (lease payments) & other expenses (maintenance, technical & organizational gear handling, personnel teaching & retraining, property maintenance upkeep, gas, oil & lubricants expenditure, etc). In the lessor’s point of view, commission rate is a parameter, which directly defines his profit, while for the lessee, on the contrary, it’s the costs’ indicator. Thus, the aim of this publication is to choose such a parameter of the lease contract, that on the one hand would consider lessee’s financial possibilities & on the other - would provide required profitability for the lessor, i.e. optimization of their cooperation process. Issues of this publication are, firstly, lease companies activity essence & special aspects investigation, as well as procedures of interaction with the acceptor of an innovative leasing subject. Secondly, examination of current mechanisms of B2B cooperation. Thirdly, application of optimization methods as exemplified by some haulage company. So, the math interaction model between lessee and lessor is formed. Using certain numbers, it’s possible to get optimal range of auctioneer’s rate parameter, which helps to figure each bargain participant’s profit and the principles of its functioning. Further investigations of this topic can help to answer the question of best satisfaction of each participant’s interest and compromise reaching. That, certainly, will redefine the development of economy.

Key words: optimization, organizational process, mathematic model, lessor, lessee.

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CONSTRUCTION OF MARKET STRATEGY OF FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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In article problems of formation of market strategy of the enterprises of food processing are considered. Opinions of leading scientists by principles of market strategy construction are analysed. Strategic problems of food processing are shown.

Key words: strategy, strategic management, food processing

THE SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURAL POLICY IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY OF THE REGION*

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Conditions of implementation and complexity of the development of structural policy in the timber industry. Proposed sequence of development of the theoretical foundations of structural policy in the regional timber industry and ways of improvement of structural policy. Developed a system of indicators of the state of forestry of the subject region. The proposed methodological approaches to assessing the effectiveness of structural policy in the timber industry.

Key words: forestry, forest complex, assessment of the effectiveness of structural policy, differentiated approach, areas of improvement, performance appraisal, structural policies, differentiated approach, the performance indicators.

* The work was supported by the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation. Government job No. 1398.2014.
The development of forest relations, continuous complication of conditions for the forest sector of the economy are forced to look for new and improve existing methods of improving its structure. The implementation of structural reforms in Russia is much more complicated than in any of the countries, which has long been designed by the market mechanism. It is this circumstance is due to the need to develop own art structural policy precluding an exact copy foreign experience. The main area of improvement of the structural policy for the coming period is the reform of regional timber industry complex, taking into account the specifics of each administrative-territorial unit, the accumulation of the necessary operational and financial capabilities to implement real structural transformation. We believe that the integral indicator of structural efficiency of the forest policy should be considered in dynamics. Positive dynamics will be evidence of the effectiveness of policies. Effectiveness evaluation should be performed annually, which would make timely adjustments in the process of improving the structure of the forest sector. We also note other important areas of improvement of structural policy in the forest sector: improvement work on the organization of foreign economic activity, which determines the direction of the main flow of forest products for export, increasing the interest of producers in the organization of production of high quality end products, the efficiency of Federal agencies on strategic issues of foreign trade.

The article discusses the possibility of adaptation of foreign experience of development of regional social sphere on the basis of state-private partnership. Identify opportunities for creating toll roads based on the adaptation of foreign experience for PPP support services garage infrastructure in the regions of Russia. Recommendations of a legal nature.

Key words: Public-private partnership, method, social services, transport infrastructure, transport policy, government, international experience, government regulation, strategy.

Analysis of foreign experience of state regulation of the transport system relevant to modern Russia in the conditions of implementation of the Transport strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030. In developed countries has had positive experiences using various methods of state regulation, passed the path to implementation in software deregulation of the transport market.

Foreign experience of state regulation of transport is of interest to the Russian Federation in the light of such strategic principles (1) the priority of the state-legal Department of transport; 2) the supremacy of Federal laws in the sphere of management of transport system (USA, Germany); 3) interaction of public authorities at Federal and regional levels with local authorities in the sphere of transport; 4) the combination of state control in this area with the deregulation of the transport market with the assistance of private enterprise. Foreign experience of state regulation of transport is of interest to Key development strategy of transport in cities is a transport policy with respect to their centers. However, the solution center is always beyond. There are three main fundamental approach.

1. The principle of full freedom of movement and Parking place for passenger cars is at the initial stage of motorization, when machines among citizens is not enough.
2. The principle of prohibitions and restrictions is a more extreme direction of transport policy in relation to the city centre.

3. The system of reasonable alternatives - “Parking place+Trip” (“P+P”) (overseas practice “Park and Ride” (“R+R”)).

The legal recommendations in this case can be, firstly, to develop a detailed concept of the project addressing the urgent social needs of the population, and secondly, socially equitable distribution of income from such public-private partnership.

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METHODS FOR HOUSING RENOVATION

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This article deals with the methods of the renovation of the housing stock of the Russian Federation.

Key words: methods, renovation, housing, rehabilitation, redevelopment.

INSTITUTIONAL ELASTICITY FORMATIONAL STRUCTURE RUSSIAN LOGISTICS MARKET IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT

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In the article the author justification prerequisites factors, conditions and specific features of modern transformation formational structure of the logistics market in Russia, the empirical diagnosis which is based on scientific and practical study of two key messages.
The first - a fixed structure of the logistics industry in Russia and the factors of its formation and development immanent in modern retrospect. Second - preconditions and factors of crisis the development of domestic professional logistics in modern conditions limiting opportunistic growth drivers of the domestic economy, sanctions restrictions, independent anti-crisis restructuring of the logistics business in the 2015-2016.

**Key words:** logistics market, demand, supply, outsourcing, transportation services, 3PL-provider, production and trade.

The author presents the rationale prerequisites factors, conditions and specific features of modern transformational structure of the logistics market in Russia.

Empirical reassessment of the consolidation process of the institutional structure of the logistics market is implemented in the context of the author - from the perspective of the spirit of key messages. The first is a fixed structure of the logistics industry in Russia and the factors of its natural evolution in the formation and development of modern retrospect. Second - preconditions and factors of crisis the development of domestic professional logistics in modern conditions limiting opportunistic growth drivers of the domestic economy, sanctions restrictions.

More in-depth analytical emphasis on the author makes an assessment of factors and conditions of the current stand-alone anti-crisis restructuring of the logistics business in the 2015-2016.

On the basis of summarizing the complexities of the modern development of the Russian economy, the author shows that the logistics outsourcing in Russia was not yet on the path of sustainable growth homogeneous, which is a measure of his regular anti-crisis transformation, which will last at least two years and will not work on qualitative effective transformation of the market structure on the supply side. This turbulence distinguishes the Russian market by European and creates a certain braking effect of its institutional growth, supported by the chaotic system of administration of the national economy, its instability, projected on the individual industrial markets, including logistics.

### IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATE INNOVATION SYSTEM

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One of the strategy aims in national economy marked by most important state programms is competitiveness companies increase. Modern market more dynamic than in XX centure and what nowadays is actual tomorrow may will be obsolete it mean not profitable and not perspective. That is why Russia should improve the competitiveness and acting ahead ot the curve. It need an innovation trends that is creation new industries and development companies based on high technologies.

**Key words:** innovation, corporation, corporation organization model.

### References

PLANNING OF ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

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Article is devoted to disclosure of essence and the importance of planning of activity of subjects of managing in modern market conditions of economy, to consideration of the principles and methods of planning.

Key words: planning, economy, planned indicators, principles and methods of planning, economic entity.

References

SELECTION CRITERIA OF COST MANAGEMENT METHOD AT ENTERPRISES PRODUCING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

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The article examines factors influencing costs of building materials industrial enterprises, basic and innovative level of development of industrial enterprises producing building materials from a perspective of organization costs control efficiency, selection criteria of cost management methods, approach to costing at construction materials producing
enterprises of closed type. The dependence of building materials enterprises performance on the applied cost accounting method is determined. The author makes a hypothesis about dependence of the choice of cost management method at building materials enterprises on the life cycle stage of enterprise. The necessity of choosing of cost management method depending on the characteristics of enterprise life cycle stage is being substantiated in order to control the efficiency of its operations.

Key words: building materials industry, management, costs, criteria, factors of external and internal environment, cost-based approach to the management of the enterprise, life cycle of the organization

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FINANCE, MONETARY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

OPERATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS ON THE SECURITIES MARKET AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE FIELD

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The tendencies of the development operations of commercial banks on the securities market of the Russian Federation (on the example of Sberbank of Russia), problems and
directions of their development. Considerable space was devoted to the study of the functions of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation on regulation and supervision.

Key words: market of securities, debt and equity securities, megaregulator.

BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

THE CONCEPT OF A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF MORTGAGE LENDING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF INDICATORS FOR ITS SPECIFICATION

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In the article the existing approaches to the interpretation of the concept “system of mortgage lending” are analyzed. The system of statistical indicators is proposed for analysis of regional systems of mortgage lending as well as evaluation of the factors affecting their territorial differentiation.

Key words: mortgage, mortgage lending system, the regional system, the system of statistical indicators.

The problem of housing affordability is one of the most pressing challenges that Russia faces. One of its possible solutions is the development of system of mortgage lending (SoML). This system is studied in the works of many scientists and experts in the field of banking. Among them, we identified a number of approaches to the definition SoML: institutional approach, functional approach, and the approach that considers SoML as a set of relations. Basing on this interpretations, we consider SoML as an open system that reflects the totality of relations, mechanisms and relationships that occur between its elements (subjects) for the functioning of mortgage lending basing on the classical principles of the loan.

Due to the fact that any system consists of elements, we have identified the following subjects of SoML: borrowers, real estate market, banks, investors and the state. The development of a national system of mortgage lending in Russia is impossible without its development in the regions of Russian Federation. Therefore in the Russian regions exist their own regional SoML. For their evaluation, we developed a system of statistical indicators that consists of 2 blocks of dependent variables and of 5 blocks of independent.

Block Y1 characterizes the state of mortgage lending in the region through volume indicators. Y2 block allows to compare regional SoML with regional economy (GRP). Block X1 characterizes the regional market of mortgage lending. Block X2 describes the regional real estate market. Block X3 gives a description of the borrowers in the region through indicators of living standards. In block X4 indicators characterizing the security of banking services in the region are presented. Block X5 presents consists indicators of refinancing loans and secondary mortgage markets in the regions. The formed system of statistical indicators is a basis for further investigation phase - their statistical parameterization in order to study the territorial differentiation.
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ECONOMIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ATTITUDES

GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION
AND THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT FACTORS IN THE UIS

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Transition of mankind from the twentieth century to the twenty-first second designated time band-ous events are very strong and contradictory affecting the fate of different countries and peoples, but also, as it turns out with the passage of time, and the fate of the world community as a whole. There was a need for special the study of such processes on the transition of socio-political and economic, (primarily) systems of individual countries and groups of as many as one of the first states in the qualitative detection of radically different state (behind-the-parts representing several generic and misty form). First and foremost, the need to study such processes delineated with respect to transformations of national economies, creating after the collapse of the Soviet Union, which set out to Shape-vat on their territories market-oriented economy, similar to the institutional terms of economies of the developed West. These and other post-socialist (and sometimes to developing) countries that have embarked on the path of radical market reforms, stuck the name “transition economies”, and those of their targeted market transformation began to be called “economic transformation.” These transformations were a response to the demands of the global economy that developed in the last quarter of the twentieth century, and they propagation-country influence, although to varying degrees, all countries of the world.

The Book by Professor Spitsyn at all, maybe full of special passion for materials related to one country in the UIS - to Kazakhstan (which, as I said, is understandable and justified because of the specific life experiences of the author), will be interesting to the every reader, no matter where he lives in UIS countries or not, because it energizes the strategic transformation in our countries, in the context of the urgent strengthening of global instability in the world.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF FORMATION OF CLUSTER SYSTEMS

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The article discusses the theory of economic space, analyzes the theory of clusters, the characteristic of cluster policy in the EU, aimed at stimulating innovation. Conclusions about the necessity of formation and development of joint international cluster systems.

Key words: economic space, cluster, clustering of economic space, a cluster system.
There have been areas in which development occurs international cluster systems in the EU zone (formation of clusters involving businesses of two or more countries, the creation of cross-border clusters, which are formed in the border regions of neighboring countries, the creation of so-called globalizing clusters, which are composed of one or even a few multinational companies, which form the core of the cluster itself).

The paper draws conclusions about the necessity of formation and development of joint international cluster systems.

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VIETNAM’S ROLE IN APEC

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This article provides an active and responsible participation of Vietnam in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation since 1998, which marks an important step towards the integration of Vietnam into the world economy and its development of cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific.

Key words: multilateral integration, partnership, summit, foreign investment, deepening economic cooperation, competitiveness, legal and institutional reform.

Up to now, APEC has become an important mechanism for economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific region. It has 21 participants, including leading economies of the world, such as USA, China, Japan. Vietnam joined APEC in November 1998, marking an important step towards the integration into the world economy and the development of cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific.

Vietnam is an active and responsible member of this forum. Joining the APEC contributed to the development of bilateral relations with the countries of the region. Currently, Vietnam continues to be involved in promoting the priorities of APEC issues, including food security, disaster management, water management, protection of marine resources. It is supposed to pay particular attention to the development of cooperation in the areas that are particularly important for Vietnam, including energy, climate change, natural resources and education.

During the period of the last 15 years of interaction with APEC Vietnam has significantly expanded the supply of the external market with their traditional export products. The expansion of foreign economic relations allows to create new jobs and start new businesses. Through interaction with the APEC, Vietnam has the opportunity to develop their export
potential, improve product quality and thus become more attractive to foreign companies for cooperation.

References