

Scientific and Information Journal

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ECONOMIC THEORY

THE RESEARCH OF CAREER ORIENTATIONS IN THE ORGANIZATION

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The article is devoted to the problems of career planning in the organization. The author-conducted research reveals the level of interest of employees in their career development and management of it. Also in the article deals with problem of the necessity and importance of career development.

Key words: career, career orientations, career development, career management in organization.

Discusses the issues of career planning in the organization and the general characteristic of the problem. The essences of the issue boils down to necessary of examine the orientation and needs of the workers themselves. At the beginning of the article the author points out the company, which was based on a qualitative research career staff orientations. This research allowed studying both the vertical career development, as well as its horizontal orientation. The author makes a particular focus on result of research on the interest of employees in the development of his career up. This is especially important in the research because it shows that still nowadays the staff basically wants to grow vertically in his career. Promising results is the ability of their application in the activities of any enterprise that will create conditions for combining the interests of workers, for the realization of these interests, in partnership with the needs of any company.

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Received for publication on 05.04.2016

**ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL REGULATORY MEASURES AIMED
AT IMPROVING EMPLOYED IN SMALL BUSINESS**

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The article discusses the content of the measures of the regional regulation of small business, the directions of activity of regional authorities that improve the level of employment of small business in the regions; The scheme to stimulate employment through a regional program for the development of small businesses.

Key words: small business, employment, regional economy, regional regulation of small business.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

STATE REGULATION OF PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

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The article deals with the arrangements for children in foster care. The indicators characterizing the number of children whose parents have limited parental rights, and the dynamics of the number of children-orphans and children left without parental care analyze. Detailed description of the placement of children in foster care describes.

Key words: restriction of parental rights, orphans, adoption, custody, foster home.

Nowadays the number of adopted children is increasing, but the number of children whose parents have limited parental rights is also growing.

The restriction of parental rights of the mother is a temporary measure, after which the rights of a legal parent may be restored or the parent is deprived of parental rights completely. The reasons for the restriction of parental rights of mothers are the following: failure by the mother of her parental antisocial behavior, inducing the child to antisocial behavior, the manifestation of mother of violence of any form, intentional implementation of mother actions that can cause harm to the child and if the mother without a valid reason does not take their own child the healthcare

sector (maternity wards, hospitals), educational institutions, or any other, concerning temporary accommodation of minors. Father or mother, limited parental rights, lose the right to private education and co-residence with children, as well as for benefits and social cash benefits in connection with the presence of these children.

It should be noted the rate of decline in the number of orphans and children left without parental care brought up in educational institutions for children-orphans and children.

To date many couples for health reasons become participants in the adoption program. Indicators of the adoption of children are given by territorial body of Federal statistics on the Russian Federation reflect a positive trend towards the orphans. As adoptive parents there may be not only those couples who can't have children of their own, but many people in our countries with an active civil position.

In the second half of the XX century there is a sharp strengthening of the social functions of the state, increasing its role in the regulation of social processes, including the adoption by the state obligations in the field of labor protection, education, health, social protection of the population.

The state makes a significant step towards supporting families with the children from orphanages. However, we believe that adoption should be guided by the original intent of the adoptive parents, as the fate of the child is hard to mess up more than they already are. It is a mistake to believe that adoption can demonstrate the high morality, as the child in the family will remain forever, and positive action for life is an impossible task.

Lately the media are actively promoting the possible adoption of children, which can have a negative effect, because an impulsive decision to adopt a child cannot form the basis of a happy family. Also the situation with the "child - replacement" is a destructive motive. The reason for this situation may be experienced loss, which leads to the fact that parents perceive the adopted kid as the idealized image of the lost mother. Some adoptive parents as the key reasons put material goods. However the main motive for adoption should be the desire to share the love in order not to deprive and not to distort the developing personality in the child.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE SYSTEM REDISTRIBUTION
OF PROPERTY RIGHTS**

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The article deals with the problem of the relationship and interaction of public-private partnership with various forms of ownership. Analyze mixed-ownership and considering the possibility of transformation and are the property of socialization when implementation of large public-private partnership projects.

Key words: public-private partnerships, mixed ownership, social relations, partnership, competition law.

Difficult economic situation in Russia, the budget deficit, the sanctions, including on loans, lower real wages, inflation and the decline in consumer demand - all these problems are surmountable, provided a sharp increase of investment in the reproduction process. The most important source of investment serves the private sector, as a mechanism to promote the attraction of investments, - public-private partnership. As noted in the article, a public-private partnership - is not only a partnership between government, business and civil society, is a mechanism to attract investment resources to ensure the reproduction process and sustainable socio-economic and environmental development. This process, forming a tolerant environment, and the basis for the development of the socialization of public relations. In the process of mixing and splitting ownership of its various forms is an exchange of competences of property rights, including, principally, social rights. Embedding the process of regulation of social rights in the structure of the mixed ownership - a distinctive feature of mixed ownership socialization.

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Received for publication on 02.04.2016

**ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AS CATEGORIES OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC ENTITY**

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The article is devoted to the approaches to definition of economic stability and sustainable development of economic systems. It has been offered the author's perspective on sustainable development management of the economic entity. Also it has been composed the "goal tree" and the mechanism of economic stability management in the context of establishing conditions for the sustainable development of the economic entity.

Key words: economic system, economic stability, sustainable development, management, determinant.

Category of the stability of economic systems is multifold, due to the complexity of the systems and a large number of elements-subsystems. In this regard, there is a set of interpretations of this category, which belong to four main approaches: stability as security, stability, reliability, strength, stability as the relative permanence and stability as the ability to maintain dynamic equilibrium, stability as the ability of the system to develop. In addition, the stability of the economic systems is classified by other criteria, including, for example, the duration of survival and the formation of its level, nature of influence of various factors, the availability of various subsystems. And so the stability of these subsystems is a key factor of sustainable development, i.e. the progressive, sequential movement along a marked path, which ensures the achievement of complex progressive social goals.

Consequently, economic stability should be considered as the target installation management concepts aimed at creating conditions conducive to sustainable development of economic systems, including mesoeconomic entities. The sustainable development management should be implemented through the mechanism, which in turn includes mechanisms for controlling various determinants, including economic stability as a key determinant of sustainable development of mesoeconomic entities.

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Received for publication on 05.04.2016

**ANALYSIS OF THE PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS
IN THE PORTFOLIO EFFICIENCY**

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The article deals with totality of factors influencing on evaluation of efficiency of the portfolio of innovation and investment projects of the company, examines their relationship, the results of quantitative and qualitative evaluation of correlation of risk and return portfolio of innovative and investment projects of the enterprise.

Key words: investment project, portfolio, optimization problem, portfolio investment, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis.

Twenty-first century signalize with widely using of project management technology in business and has moved from the theoretical knowledge in the field of practical application. In this case starts development of project standards, professional associations, system certification etc.

Nowadays many Russian companies also join into process of using such technology as project portfolio management.

Diversification of business in conditions of Russian economy and increased competition - prescribe changeover from one manage project to implement several projects with taking into account the risks and limitations of company resources, ie, the company's management understand need to manage a portfolio of projects.

Each intensively developing company has a significant portfolio of investment projects aimed at the development of their business: the creation of new production facilities, development of new products, and development of new markets.

As it is so in both cases the projects are competing for limited resources of the company: human, financial, material. The lack of a balanced project portfolio management tools leads to dispersion of resources, a tightening of terms, reduction in quality.

The aim of this work is the study of portfolio management.

The objectives of the study is to examine the following issues:

- determination of the portfolio;
- model of formation of a portfolio of projects;
- practical implementation of project portfolio formation.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

**INVESTMENT DYSFUNCTION OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
IN THE INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND WAYS
TO OVERCOME THIS DYSFUNCTION**

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The reasons for violations of the investment function of financial corporations in the investment system of the state are analyzed. The measures to restore their normal functioning in this system are proposed.

Key words: investments, investment system, non-state pension funds, insurance organizations, dysfunctions.

The main reasons for the investment dysfunction of financial corporations in the investment system of the Russian Federation are the low yield of real assets, the precarious financial situation of the recipients of real investment, the high cost of investment resources for enterprises of the real sector and the existence of legal restrictions on the movement of investment resources to this sector from the financial sector of the economy. To address these reasons and to overcome the investment dysfunction of financial corporations is necessary make a readjustment of unprofitable enterprises of the real sector of the economy, legally limit the maximum interest rate on Bank loans, promote the development of competition in the financial market, to mitigate the requirements for assets that may be invested funds of financial corporations, improve the mechanism of reduction of risks of real investment.

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Received for publication on 04.04.2016

ABOUT REFINING THE VALUATION OF DOMESTIC FOOD AID IN THE MOSCOW REGION, OR “FOOD CARD”, - THE QUESTION PRICE

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Discusses the issues of domestic food aid under the program “food map” in the Moscow region. Defined in physical and value terms compensation range of food, bringing actual consumption of the poor citizens of the Russian Federation to the level of the Ministry of health was developed by rational standards. The calculated value of the food card as in producers' prices, and taking into account the cost of shipping food aid to the recipient. It is shown that the delivery channel “manufacturer - wholesale distribution center - a network of grocery retail” minimize margins, and can be implemented in the region.

Key words: domestic food aid, targeted food support, food card, producer prices, trade margins.

The article considers the questions of organization of domestic food aid under the program “Food card “ in the Moscow region. The relevance of the work caused by reduction in 2015 in real incomes of citizens of the Russian Federation 3.5%. As a result, the number of citizens with incomes below the subsistence level reached in the 1st quarter of 2016 is 19.2 million people, including in the Moscow region - 1.7 million. The purpose of the “Food card “ program is to provide for the expense of the state set of food to the poor citizens to achieve them developed by the Ministry of health for rational norms of consumption.

For the successful implementation of the program need its exact value. Determined in physical and value terms compensation range of food, bringing actual consumption of the poor citizens at the normative level. The cost of food card calculated in producers ‘ prices, and taking into account the cost of shipping food aid to the recipient. In the first case the cost is 1274 rubles per person per month, the second – varies significantly (from 1800 to 2600 rubles per person per month) depending on the delivery channel food aid to the recipient. It is shown that the delivery channel “manufacturer - wholesale distribution center - a network of grocery retail” minimizes trading margin (total margin is 41% to the price of the manufacturer). Under these conditions the total annual cost of the program “Food card “ in the Moscow region can be estimated approximately 38.28 billion rubles. While food producers will be required of 27.15 billion rubles, and the delivery of food aid to the recipient - to 11.13 billion rubles (6,11 billion in the wholesale and 5.02 billion rubles in retail link).

The obtained calculated data are in good agreement with the estimates of the Ministry of agriculture of the Russian Federation, however, in contrast, take into account not only the costs of producers, but also the associated business expenses.

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Received for publication on 02.04.2016

**INVESTMENT FACTORS OF RUSSIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

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The author analyzes the problems of agroindustrial complex investment support. Main accent of the article is on disparity between support amount of raw material industries and production infrastructure - the latter getting much less. The author suggests the necessary measures for solving that problem making the main point about an integration of production and academic structures.

Key words: agroindustrial complex, investments, state support, innovations, academic sphere.

Received for publication on 30.03.2016

**PROBLEMS AND TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF STORAGE
AND PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN)**

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The article analyzes the current state of storage and processing of agricultural products. In the case of the Republic of Bashkortostan presented the regional section of the storage industry (processing), agricultural products. The author proves the thesis of the need to establish an effective system of support for the structural and technological modernization of storage and processing of agricultural products.

Key words: agriculture, storage and processing of agricultural products, food industry, the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Received for publication on 02.04.2016

**METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATION OF THE REGIONAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT
CAPACITY REALIZATION**

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It was developed a schematic presentation of a basic stages of regional cluster policy on the basis of modern researches in regional economy management and results of foreign and domestic practices. It is recommended to stratify a cluster policy for several levels to make it effective: supporting programs, aimed on the development and enhancement of cluster key processes; the development of structural frameworks; creation macroeconomic conditions; financial and technological support of the cluster coordinating installations, the program of participants relations and collaboration development. It was proposed a methodic of systematization the governmental participation with the link to potential of major regional clusters group market development.

Key words: regional cluster policy, identification of regional clusters, potential of regional clusters group, the life cycle of cluster, regional resources, matrix systematization of state measures of cluster policy, meso level, ecosystem cluster.

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Received for publication on 03.04.2016

STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN THE REGION*

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Discusses changes in the sectoral structure of the timber industry complex of Primorye and Khabarovsk territories, depending on the investment. Grounded the value of lag that is medium-term response to structural changes to changes in the volume of investment. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of changes in the industrial structure. Proposed measures to improve the quality of shifts in the sales structure of the timber.

Key words: structural breaks, cointegration, change aspect ratio, the integral coefficient of structural changes, the index of quality of structure, priority investment projects.

There are significant disproportions in the structure of the forestry sector of the far Eastern Federal district. The main reasons for the dominance of the logging industry: low efficiency of use of forest resources; a long time gap between investment of additional funds in the timber trade and their anticipated final result, which led to priority investment of the logging industry; the weak investment climate in the region. One of the most important factors influencing structural changes in forestry, are an investment.

* Work performed under support of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation. The state task No. 1398.2014.

The presence of cointegration between the time series integral of the structural changes and investment significance with a lag of 2 years, indicates that between them there is not random causation. Therefore, structural changes in production volumes of wood products are the result of investments in timber industry complex, and time lag of 2 years is the average response time to structural changes to changes in the volume of investment.

A significant influx of investment in forestry in the region in recent years testify to the attempt to move to the principles of sustainable development: improving the efficiency of investment and comprehensive utilization of raw materials. However, to eliminate existing imbalances in the structure of production of forestry in the region is not yet possible. This requires:

- creation of favorable conditions for investments in LPK, which are able to make the domestic wood-processing enterprises more competitive;
- technical re-equipment of forestry enterprises on the basis of introduction of modern technologies of deep processing of forest raw materials;
- to stimulate intensive and priority development of woodworking and pulp and paper industry.

Received for publication on 02.04.2016

ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF FERRY TOURISM IN SAINT-PETERSBURG

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The article discusses the main trends in the development of cruise and ferry tourism in St. Petersburg, analyzes its structure and dynamics of changes in recent years and identifies problems hampering the development of cruise and ferry tourism in St. Petersburg as well.

Key words: tourism, cruise and ferry tourism, ferry services.

Received for publication on 03.04.2016

FORMATION AND REALIZATION FEATURES OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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This paper examines the nature of industrial policy, its main characteristics in relation to modern Russian conditions. It suggested methodical recommendations on its formation and implementation and investigated its relationship with innovation policy.

Key words: industrial policy, institutional reforms, innovations, investment policy, investment programs and projects.

In this paper, we investigate the content of industrial policy, its role in the industry development of modern conditions, examine the provisions of the Federal Law “On industrial policy” related to the domestic conditions in current development. There are also considered the supporters and opponents arguments, dealing with its implementation, studied the role of industrial policy to coordinate the individual plans development in enterprises, improved the efficiency of the single production process chains, supported for innovation activities in enterprises, including the basic innovations implementation and innovations improving, proposed guidelines for the industrial policy formation and implementation, taking into account the interrelationship of the tools (“soft” and “hard” types), as well as the sequence and interrelationship of all development stages. The investment programs and projects formation and their investment support are highlighted as the main points among them.

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Received for publication on 02.04.2016

CURRENT STATE OF RUSSIAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCING

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The article analyzes the financing sources of the Russian healthcare system. The structure of public expenditure is classified by sections, during the study highlights the development of public health problems in Russia.

Key words: health care system, budget, financing, public expenditure, program-targeted funding, public-private partnership.

The health system is an essential part of social and economic policy. According to article 41 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation medical care is free for the public. In this context, problem of determining the sources of health financing and sizes becomes more and more urgent. From the definition of government policies in this area depends on the preservation and increase of such an important resource as population. In most developed countries the financing of health care costs is mainly due to public funds, and takes place only government funding in some regions. Health care costs in developed countries (USA, Canada, France, Great Britain, Japan) account for 7.9-8.1% of GDP. In Eastern Europe the “new EU” (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia), government health spending accounts for 5.4% of GDP, while in Russia 3.5-3.7% of GDP.

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Received for publication on 02.04.2016

FINANCE, MONEY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

**PROSPECTS OF OPTIMIZATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE
OF INVESTMENTS UNDER THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL DISCONTINUITY**

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The article discusses the effect of the ratio of capital works and capital acquisitions in the technological structure of investments on financial system of the state. It is proved that the current ratio contributes to an increase in the share of unearned income and generates irreversible financial processes that lead to the current state of the economy.

Key words: investment, technological structure, unearned income, quasi financial system, financial discretion.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

**REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF REGULATION
AND SUPERVISION OVER THE SECURITIES MARKET ORGANIZATIONS**

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The article discusses regulation and supervision over the securities market organizations, the implementation of prudential supervision system on the securities market by analogy with the banking sector. And also considers foreign practice of assessment of US banks sustainability. Additionally the article considers and argue the delegation of some supervision powers to the self-regulatory organizations on securities market.

Key words: financial stability, supervision, regulation, securities market, prudential, proportional regulation, self-regulatory organization.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

**THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC CONTENT OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES
OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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The theoretical significance of the study lies in the classification of views of Russian and foreign authors to the definition of “financial resources of commercial organizations”, presentation of the author’s position on this issue. A separate theoretical theses of the research it is advisable to use as teaching material for the courses in Financial management, Financial strategy, Corporate Finance etc.

Key words: financial resources, systemic-functional approach, capital, financial capacity, commercial organization.

Various research schools and individual researchers have a mixed view on the essence of economic category “financial resources of commercial organizations. Modern scientific thought on this matter is still very far from consensus. And in each of these approaches to the concept of “financial resources of the commercial organization’ vary the direction of their potential use and purpose. In the study, the author sistematizirovat the following approaches to the concept “financial resources of the commercial organization: on the basis of the aggregate of cash and other financial

assets at the disposal of commercial organizations; income approach: the incomes and revenues at the disposal of commercial organizations; describing the financial resources of commercial organizations as a source of support and development of production; factor approach: financial resources - factors of production; stock approach - a set of funds of funds at the disposal of the organizations; identifies the concept of "financial resources" and "capital"; reproduction approach: the material carriers of financial relations that mediate the exchange and distributive processes. As a result, the author proves the preference of the systemic-functional approach to the concept of "financial resources" of the commercial organization, in which - it is a subsystem of financial relations, their media and financial resources), which integrates Finance and production, financial investment, financial innovation, financial credit units arising between the commercial organization and the various actors of the financial market (external, internal) in the process of formation, distribution, use, and evaluation of financial resources focused on the implementation of the financial resources of its functional purpose in the financial management of commercial organizations", including the period of financial market conditions and stages of development of the organization, a key objective of which is profit.

The study aims to reveal the economic content of the concept "financial resources" of the commercial organization and offer your own position on this issue.

Theoretical and methodological basis of research: works of Russian and foreign scientists. Methodological basis of research are: systematic, logical, situational scientific approaches to the study of the concept "financial resources of commercial organizations.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016

INSTRUMENTS OF STATE FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING

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The article defines the concept of the state financial forecasting and its relationship to strategic and financial planning documents; analyzes the state of financial planning tools; the report focuses on financial planning steps in relation to the applicable on each of these tools; highlighted the problematic aspects and directions of improvement of budget planning technologies.

Key words: financial forecasting, financial planning, the state program, the program budget, expenditure commitments, the register of expenditure obligations, justify budget allocations.

Justification indicators of financial planning is carried out in the framework of financial forecasting, which is regarded as an essential element and an initial stage in the process of financial planning. Financial forecast is developed taking into account the need to achieve the goals of the state financial policy and on the basis of different scenarios of social and economic development. It should become an important element of the budget forecast, which provides synchronization of state programs goals and objectives with their financial security. The function of the medium-term policy plan, which is provided by the correlation implemented policy goals with their financial security performs budget approved a three-year period in the programmatic format.

Instrumentation forecasting and planning of budget expenditures within the budget legislation and adopted in accordance with its normative acts of the Ministry of Finance. A key role in the planning of budget expenditures play instruments such as expenditure commitments - acting and received, the types of expenditure commitments, registers of expenditure obligations, justify budget allocations.

To improve the quality of budgetary planning are important methodological basis of forming conversion expenditure commitments registry to actually integrate this document into the budget process. Significant impact on improving the results of budget planning practices, provides the formation and representation in the budget request format budgetary appropriations adopted rationale for expenditure commitments. Among the problems in public finance management discussed the lack of clearly regulated procedure of formation and use of documents in the budgetary process of strategic planning and forecasting, as well as the lack of a three-year budget planning horizon

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Received for publication on 30.03.2016

TAX RECORDS: CONTENT AND RATIONALE FOR REFERENCE ORGANIZATIONS

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Recently it is becoming increasingly important question of reducing the burden on the business representatives. And here it is necessary to consider in a very broad context, bearing in mind not only the burden of the state in the form of mandatory payments of taxes, fees and other payments, but also the load in the form of imputed state forms of accounting. Analysis of the Russian

Federation shows that financial control is based on research and analysis of accounting data and prepared on the basis of its financial statements, which proves the inherent necessity of conducting of accounting and preparation of its forms. Keeping the tax records is contrary to international practice, which is often non-existent other than the statutory tax accounting.

Key words: accounting, tax accounting, the burden on business.

Received for publication on 06.04.2016

GAPS AND INCONSISTENCIES OF THE TAX LEGISLATION IN THE SPHERE OF THE DEPRECIATION POLICY REGULATION

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The article discusses the features of depreciation calculation for the purposes of the profits taxation according to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation.

Key words: tax accounting, fixed assets, depreciation, useful life, write-offs.

The features of depreciation in tax accounting (initial cost, useful life, depreciation formula, correction factors) are systematized, most important and at the same time illogical differences from accounting within this system are considered. At the same time an overview and analysis of the internal contradictions of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation in terms of depreciation regulation is performed. In particular, the article highlights significant problems and inconsistencies resulting from the liquidation of fixed assets, depreciated by non-linear method. The article also provides recommendations for relevant changes in tax legislation that could eliminate obvious internal contradictions and illogical regulations of the depreciation of fixed assets.

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Received for publication on 05.04.2016

FINANCIAL ISSUES OF HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

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In response to a reformation of a financial mechanism of healthcare, the problems of implementation of legislative novelties and state programs on the regional levels become more crucial. This work covers a financial aspect of functioning of a healthcare system in Rostov Region at the modern stage. A number of tasks has been identified, the solution of which shall allow to enhance the search of the new financing sources for the industry, and to establish more effective ways and methods of utilization of the existing resources.

Key words: healthcare financing, financial resources, budgetary funds, extrabudgetary resources.

The current problems of development of healthcare in Russia are closely connected to an aggravation of economic situation caused by a complex geopolitical and marketing conditions. Among these, a financial aspect plays a key role by determining the state and the opportunities to engage financing sources for the healthcare, and the possibilities to solve the issues of an effective use of the existing financial resources. A search for the new financing sources for the healthcare as well as for the new forms of the effective use of the existing sources is one of the main trends in reformation of the Russian health protection system.

The problems within the sphere of healthcare are determined by an underdevelopment of diseases prevention system, misbalance between the volume of financial sources and the volume of state guarantees of a free medical help, and also by an insufficient development of voluntary medical insurance. A transition of healthcare institutions to a single-source financing promoted an increase of a share of funds from an obligatory medical insurance within the total volume of financing of healthcare, which is proven by an experience of Rostov Region. The extrabudgetary financing sources for medical help have not become widely spread in the regions as of now, although, it seems to us that the role of the obligatory medical insurance in provision for, restoration of, and preservation of the health of the citizens might have been more significant. It seems to be impossible to try and solve all the financial issues within the sphere of healthcare only by means of the state funding sources. Thus, the activities of the authorities shall, in a middle-term prospect, be aimed at the solution of this set of problems.

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Received for publication on 03.04.2016

WORLD ECONOMY

**IMPORT SUBSTITUTION STRATEGIES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY:
EXAMPLES FOR RUSSIA**

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The authors examine the global experience in exercising the import substitution strategy; reveal the backbone of the basic models; open up the aspects that will undoubtedly be effective under the current Russian conditions.

Key words: import, import substitution, model, strategy, internally-oriented import substitution, externally-oriented import substitution, mixed import substitution.

Many states around the world have used the policy of import substitution industrialization at different stages of economic development. Among the most famous models of the policy release: outside oriented, inside oriented and mixed import substitution industrialization. The main purpose of the use the policy of import substitution industrialization - is development of exclusive state of the internal market.

Widely used inside oriented strategy of import substitution industrialization newly industrialized country of Latin America, in order to protect its economy from the expansion from North America in the 50-60-ies. Twentieth century. It applies the model of import substitution industrialization gradually in two stages.

The countries of Western Europe and the USA for the first time used the strategy of import substitution industrialization outside oriented to support its own industry, even in the middle of the XIX century, but the greatest development strategy began in the mid XX century. Asian NIC (Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines).

The elements of both strategies of import substitution industrialization in different proportional ratios combines mixed strategy of import substitution industrialization, used in India and Egypt.

Thus, the reduction of dependence on external markets, as part of the import substitution industrialization strategy is implemented by different states on different models, but, as a result, the main positive result is to ensure industrial development and the formation of a stable base to ensure the self-sufficiency of the individual countries' economies on the world market.

Western sectoral sanctions could lead to a decline in the share of Russian products on the world markets, and therefore the main efforts of the state should focus on strengthening the position of already competitive industries.

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Received for publication on 06.04.2016