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ECONOMIC THEORY

DECONSTRUCTION OF DECENTRALIZATION

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Methodology the deconstruction of binary oppositions “centralization-decentralization”, developed by J. Derrida, helps clarify the relationship between these concepts, which determines the success of the application programs of decentralization of organizational structures.

Key words: centralization, decentralization, postmodern organizational analysis.

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**COMMON PROBLEMS OF METHODOLOGY
IN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION**

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In article the methodology of research of innovative economy reveals. The new economic theory and transition to a priority of innovative economic regularities generate new theoretical problems and lead to emergence of the new directions of methodology of economic researches.

Key words: innovative economy, economical theory, methodology, method, modernization, transformation, pattern.

The modern economic science, in view of various transformations in economic systems, needs addition and development of methodology of research of modern difficult economic events and processes, such what for example innovative production is. In this context the methodology of the economic theory of innovative economy certainly is new branch of scientific knowledge where besides classical techniques of economic research also the innovative methods aimed at studying of dynamics of innovative processes of the happening in economy and their consequences, techniques which would help with the best degree to understand difficult communications in agglomerations and innovative models such as “Triple Helix” and others have to be used. Also in article it is said that the economic theory of innovative economy is a set of the interconnected provisions describing explaining and predicting some set of events of formation and development of national innovative system. That in turn does necessary to systematize various approaches and theories.

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**INSTITUTIONAL SPACE
IN THE SUBJECT FIELD ECONOMIC SCIENCE**

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The article describes the author's approach to understanding the essence of institutional space as a way of existence of institutions and institutional processes. Objectivity justified its existence, the continuity in time and permanent extension, the network revealed the nature of the institutional space. The system of binary features that allow to evaluate the quality and properties of the institutional space. Represented by three-dimensional model, structuring institutional space through the levels, areas, types and areas of economic activity.

Key words: institutions, institutional space, institutional changes, the quality of institutions, economic agents.

The article presents the author's approach to understanding the essence of institutional space, which is specified in the following provisions.

Given the author's definition of the category institutional space - it objectively and continuously existing, permanently expanding the sphere of education, implementation, and reproduction set of localized institutional norms, institutions and institutional processes, illustrating a method for their existence and form a kind of institutional continuum characterized by functional, plasticity, structural. As a way of existence of institutions institutional space created and maintained by the agents in the process of specifically organized actions and interactions. Each poses an institutional norm is formed around the first weak, sparse, and subsequently growing, dense institutional space.

Content institutional space are the agents and their interactions, institutional norms, institutions, institutional processes. It is continuous in time, as the social interaction within the community can not be reduced to zero.

Institutional space expands with the introduction of any new institutional norm or institution - as those who, like the institution of private property provides its scale increment and local institutional practices that cause minor changes in its scale.

Proved a permanent extension of the institutional space in the long-term dynamics: new institutions appear more often and faster than the old disappear. Complete disappearance of institutions is difficult since the stability of institutions due to the duration of their existence, the inertia effect of splicing and coherence of the mechanism of path dependence. Institute of inaction does not mean it disappears, it is stored in the institutional space as experience, and under certain conditions can be revived.

Discloses a network mechanism of formation of institutional space, suggesting the existence of links between individuals, between individuals and institutions, between institutions. A dense network of relationships between agents, the following specific standards that provide its integration into existing institutional space.

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THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY: THE INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION

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The articles deals with the institutional aspects of the globalization of the world economy. In this article is made the conclusion about the nature of the process of globalization. Proposed wording required key reforms in governance institutions of globalization.

Key words: globalization, international organizations, integration, Washington consensus.

This article explores the problems associated with the controversial process of globalization of the world economy. It is considered three main institutions governing globalization: IMF, World bank, WTO and revealed shortcomings in their management. During writing this article I used the works of Russian and foreign scientists engaged in this subject.

The author expressed his position on the necessary reforms in the management of key institutions of globalization. According to the author, these changes will make it possible to create a new global economy, in which not only the growth will be more stable and less volatile, but its benefits are distributed more equitably.

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COMMODITY CYCLE

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The aim of the study is to identify cyclical in world commodity markets. To achieve this goal have been analyzed price trends and production in the sugar market, grain and oil, taking into account the specifics of their operation in the Russian context. It is necessary to set goals and identify future prospects and the dynamics of the development trends of Russian economic model, which is currently heavily dependent on fluctuations in the commodity markets.

Key words: cycles, the world prices, export, recession.

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FROM VALUE TO VALUES AND FROM VALUES TO VALUE?*

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Everything should be made as simple
 as possible, but not simpler.
A. Einstein

The response to the article V.V. Galasyuk “From value to values and from values to value: the concept of the four basic types of value” in *Journal “Assessment Questions”* (2010. □ 3. P. 17-28).

Key words: the value, usefulness, wert.

* Continuation of the article in the journal “*Economic Science*” (2014. □ 9 (118). P. 17-20).

THE THEORY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP UNDER CONDITONS OF MODERN FOREIGN ECONOMY

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The article had highlighted theoretical issues of entrepreneurship in historical aspects. The analysis of different opinions of foreign researchers which is allowed to specify the theoretical nature,

functions and characteristic of term “entrepreneur” under the conditions of modern foreign economy is presented.

Key words: entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, risk, uncertainty, economic agent, functions, innovator, manager, economic man.

One of the main issues of the theory of entrepreneurship is the question of definition of the term “entrepreneur” and entrepreneurship”.

In a whole, if to summarize all available information in the foreign economic literature on the term “entrepreneur”, there are no less than 12 definitions of it.

By our opinion, the more economically accurate definition of the term “entrepreneur” can be formulated on the bases of synthesis of the theoretical assumptions of Jean Baptiste Say, Joseph A Schumpeter, Israel Kirzner, Frank H. Knight, William Baumol, and Edward Lazear.

We share the opinion of Jean Baptiste Say who indicated that an entrepreneur is on the one hand, the middlemen who connects in a single chain landowner, capitalist, employees, producers and consumers, and on the other hand - an entrepreneur is production manager who connects the interests of all production agents.

Secondly, we think that an entrepreneur is a person who is more confident, taking risk and inclining to act independently and under conditions of uncertainty and in accordance with his own opinion and whose aim is to search, find and uses all opportunities to get profit by means of ensuring of balance between unsatisfied demand and untapped supply, and also whose aim is to find prospective products, technology and new markets (Israel Kirzner and Frank H. Knight).

Thirdly, we agree with Edward Lazear who thinks that an entrepreneur is the jack of all trades who is not relatively good in one definite skill and qualification but talented in a set of skills and qualification.

Fourthly, an entrepreneur is a manger and innovator (Joseph A Schumpeter and William Baumol).

And lastly, an entrepreneur is a person who is conducting activities under uncertainty, having capability to develop new products and whose motives as a rational economic agent is the desire of change, well-being, achievement and power (Joseph A Schumpeter).

If summarize all definitions presented above, by our opinion, and entrepreneur is a person who has innovative and managerial talents and whose main motives are achievement of his ambitious goals and objectives under conditions of uncertainty and risk.

ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION*: SOURCES OF FUNDING

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The article analyzes the state of the economy during the crisis, the reasons of reduction of output and inflation, and outlines the main directions of import substitution.

Key words: import substitution, recession, structuring, modernization, institutions, and public-private partnerships.

Article import substitution is considered as the most important policies of domestic protectionism, which implies the structuring of production on the basis of the latest technology and the expansion of the volume of production of a particular range of products within the country in order to, first of all, to meet domestic needs.

Import substitution is based primarily on investments. The paper analyzes in detail budgetary investment opportunities and credit conditions needed to start the investment process. An attempt is made to suggest specific ways to address the problem of import substitution by:

- Sustainable economic growth in non-oil sectors of the economy due to the structuring and modernization of industry, the transition to the production of downstream and increasing non-commodity exports;

- The concentration of limited investment resources in priority areas of development and major infrastructure projects that have significant multiplier effect;

- Development of a system of measures to stimulate economic growth through the introduction of project financing mechanism, creating industrial parks with the use of PPP and reimbursement of expenses of the Federation for their creation, the creation of special economic zones and territories of priority development and others.

* Import substitution as an essential part of the policy of the Russian government protectionism involves the structuring of production on the latest technological base and the expansion of production volumes definition of the range of products within the country for the purpose, primarily, to meet domestic needs.

ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVENESS OF RUSSIAN HIGH-TECH COMPANIES IN THE MODERN PERIOD

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The article highlights the process how high-tech companies conducting business from the implementation and optimization of innovations point of view, it also deals with the most suitable organizational structure, schemes and forms of innovation process, and criteria of competitiveness increase of innovation business.

Key words: innovations, organizational structures, criteria of competitiveness increase.

METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE FORMATION AHEAD OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Describes the characteristics of competitive processes peculiar to the industrial market. Examines the socio-economic essence of the concept of competitiveness of the enterprise. The concept of “anticipatory competition-rentpoint”, describes methods of its formation.

Key words: enterprise, competition, competitiveness, ahead of the curve.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL POLICIES
IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY**

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Links have been established between social and financial-economic characteristics of the regions and trends population in them. Identified the priority tools to overcome the negative trends in the development of demographic and migration processes.

Key words: region, demography, migration, population, employment, agriculture.

An important component of the macroeconomic environment is demography and migration processes. It is therefore necessary to identify the links between social and economic characteristics of the regions and changes in their population.

Were selected 6 macroeconomic parameters that affect the demographic and migration processes: the wages, the production of goods and services, the value of basic funds in the extractive and manufacturing industries, content of humus, the sum of active temperatures, the distance to Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In the correlation analysis was determined by the degree of influence of each factor variable on the resulting sign (the population of the region).

The results of the study confirmed the hypothesis that the main incentive of the migration process is the low level of wages.

Was confirmed and the role of the number of jobs and their attractiveness through the indirect influence of the volume and structure of the regional economy.

The influence of the agrarian economy on the demographic and migration processes significantly lower, however, an obvious advantage in black earth regions.

Differentiation of regions in the direction of “North-South” takes place, but does not play a significant role.

On the basis of the received data identified priority tools to overcome the negative trends in the development of demographic and migration processes.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: THE AUTHOR'S MODEL

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The author's model of system of an assessment of efficiency of activity of the public civil service is presented in article. The system is developed concerning all levels of its activity - nationwide, ministry and the department level.

Key words: the state, civil service, performance, evaluation, performance evaluation, activity.

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

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As part of the article presents issues related to the nature of technology transfer, its types and forms, as well as the role of innovation in economic development of a country, region.

Key words: technology transfer, scientific and technical cooperation, innovative economy.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONTROLLING SYSTEM AND THE EFFICIENCY OF ITS USE IN THE ENTERPRISE

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The article is devoted by a question of creation of system of controlling at the Russian industrial enterprises. Importance of expeditious controlling as final stage of system of controlling locates. The special attention is paid to such instrument of expeditious controlling for financial and economic model of business management as budgeting.

On the basis of use of process approach, the author offers algorithm of creation of controlling and expresses opinion that use of key indicators of activity (KPI) belongs to a field of activity of expeditious controlling as they formalize the purposes for the staff of the enterprise, allowing to carry out thereby an assessment of activity and definition of remuneration of employees.

Key word: strategic controlling, system of controlling, operational controlling, SWOT analysis, key performance indicators (KPI) of the company, business processes, process approach, the centers of financial responsibility (CFR).

**THE CONCEPT OF “COMPETITIVENESS OF MEAT PRODUCTS
AND THE KEY MANAGEMENT FACTORS**

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Examines the concept of competitiveness of production of meat and dairy industry agribusiness. First of all, it is about creating a sustainable competitive advantage, identify potential competitiveness and the choice of mechanisms and tools for their use. Management of competitiveness of the products offered on the basis of selected factors discussed from the perspective of level of classification. Management of competitiveness of products should reflect the dynamics of contemporary consumption of meat products and the dynamics of the external environment of the organization. Management of competitiveness of products should be a collective form of control system.

Key words: competitiveness, dairy subcomplex, sales, office, products, competition, demand, supply, market.

Competitiveness is a key factor in the development and functioning of the enterprise. Realizing this, the domestic producers in the competitive and challenging set themselves goals such as meeting the needs of the market, maximize profits and increase sales, the rise in the share of internal and external market, ensuring the necessary level of quality products at competitive prices, introduction of new technological processes and equipment upgrades.

Features of this stage pose new challenges in the study of the competitiveness of enterprises as the main “actors” in a competitive relationship. First of all, it is about creating a sustainable competitive advantage, identify potential competitiveness and the choice of mechanisms and tools for their use.

To obtain a sufficient profit and to survive in the conditions of market relations is possible only on the basis of improving the quality and competitiveness of products and services. When this need is not some isolated and sporadic efforts, and a set of systemic measures permanent effects on the production process to maintain the appropriate level of quality.

Therefore, in modern conditions of economic development is important not just “something” to produce and strive for quality and competitiveness of its products. Competition is the driving force behind the development of society, the main instrument of saving resources, improving the quality of goods and standard of living of the population. The contest producers developing economy, so as to stop the activity does not meet the requirements of the market, enterprises and organizations to function and remain competitive.

For a more complete analysis of the competitiveness of the products of meat processing enterprises also need to consider the factors of competitiveness in the meso - and macro-level:

- government decision-making in livestock development of Russia as the basis of the raw material base;
- quotas and customs duties on import of stuffing components of meat products, as well as the basics of the raw material base of meat processing enterprises in the moment;
- informing the media about the usefulness of the meat for human life.

You can say that macro-level factors of competitiveness of production are factors of food security and sovereignty of the state, and to mezo-level - independence of the region. At the meso level also takes into account the population and demographic dynamics, the standard of living of the population and its age differentiation.

Management of competitiveness of the products offered on the basis of selected factors discussed from the perspective of level of classification. Management of competitiveness of products should reflect the dynamics of contemporary consumption of meat products and the dynamics of the external environment of the organization. Management of competitiveness of products should be a collective form of control system.

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**A FINANCIAL STATEMENT STRATEGIC COMPETITIVENESS
BUSINESS-ANALYSES OF A TRADE COMPANY**

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The problems of internal factors influence on the strategic competitiveness are overviewed in this article. An approach to business-analysis of strategic competitiveness of the financial condition of the company is suggested.

Key words: Strategic competitiveness of a financial condition, business-analysis, stakeholder's theory, key performance indicators.

Providing strategic competitiveness of the enterprise in today's high level of uncertainty requires a deep and comprehensive analysis of all business processes in the company. In this aspect, the main place is taken by the internal components of the company's competitiveness. The current national practice of assessment of the company gives key priorities to the analysis of the financial condition due to several factors: methodological elaboration, the presence of regulatory secured information base, consensus of economists in the interpretation of the resulting data analysis etc. In this regard, particular relevance considered in this article approach to analyzing the strategic competitiveness of the financial condition of the company.

Presented in the article provisions are formed on the basis of the study of domestic and foreign concepts of financial analysis and strategic management, as well as their own authoring. Using the business-analyses tools, the article proposes main stages of the business model of strategic competitiveness of financial condition, the development of key performance indicators for the enterprise as a whole and recommendations for decomposition of this indicators for final performers.

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BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

**ACCOUNTING (FINANCIAL) REPORTING AND ROLE
IN PROVIDING FINANCIAL SECURITY OF BUSINESS**

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The financial security of the Russian organizations may be provided a set of measures, including an important task is to organize the information system of accounting and reporting, basis of which management decisions are made to mitigate the risk, adjusted strategic development goals. The article describes the main objectives of the organization of the accounting system, to be solved by based on the use of modern technologies and to meet the requirements of the global economy. Author noted problems of the organization's internal control system and the need to strengthen the training of accounting personnel.

Key words: financial security, threats, risks, business, information technology, accounting, reporting integration.

**MATERIALITY AND APPROACHES TO THE DETERMINATION
OF ITS LEVEL**

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The mechanism for determining the level of materiality in audit is a significant factor in quality planning and conducting of the audit. The article analyzes the provisions of international standards and the views of economists with respect to characteristics of the category materiality systematized most effective methods of materiality level used in practice.

Key words: audit, materiality, international standard, determine the level materiality, methods.

**THE OPERATIONAL AND STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF LIFE CYCLE
OF A BIOLOGICAL ASSET ON POULTRY FARMS**

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Definition of life cycle of a biological asset in poultry farming is specified. Indicators for an assessment of efficiency of the movement of a bird are offered. The main tendencies are reflected in the movement of a livestock of a bird in poultry farm of the egg direction on the basis of the operational and strategic analysis of life cycle of biological assets.

Key words: life cycle, biological asset, incubatory egg, livestock, efficiency, efficiency, poultry farming, agricultural bird.

One of important aspects in technology of cultivation of a bird which has impact on the general gross collecting production, is management of frequency of placement of a bird of various age groups in the existing cases or management of life cycle of a biological asset.

Article opens opportunities for carrying out researches and reflection of estimates of processes of management of biological assets at the level of the enterprise on the example of poultry farm with the closed production cycle.

As information base for formation of life cycles the data on age of the individuals who were on the contents in cases collected in the form of dynamic ranks with a step in one day that reflects operational aspect of research served.

Studying of results of reflection by zootechnical service of the maintenance of a bird in cuts of age groups and types of herd allowed to create indicators which formed a basis of the analysis and localization of the revealed shortcomings of regulation of the movement of a livestock of a bird.

The described material covers consideration of stages of life cycle of a bird, defines concept of a biological asset, is a source of information on the description of the interrelations capable to have impact on productive and economic indicators of activity of the organization.

By means of the offered indicators the most problem sites in management of life cycle of a biological asset are revealed: consolidation of landing of a bird, lengthening of the periods of the maintenance of a bird in adult and industrial herd, reduction of the periods of the maintenance of the young growth intended for transfer to parental herd, lengthening of life cycle of the young growth intended for transfer to industrial herd.

The accounting of the specified features in management of specific categories of assets will provide increase of rationality at their use.

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METHOD OF AUDITING COSTS INCURRED IN RESTORING FIXED ASSETS ELECTRIC GRID COMPANIES

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The paper deals with particular activities of electric grid companies, also disclosed relevance development of audit methodology restoration costs of fixed assets in the regulation of electricity tariffs, there are a general plan and audit program.

Key words: electric grid companies, restoration costs of fixed assets, tariff, audit costs.

**THE ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
AND ESPECIALLY ITS ACCOUNTING ON THE EXAMPLE FARM “LUCH”
IVANOVSKY DISTRICT, AMUR REGION**

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Grounded positive aspects of the use of public-private partnership in the context of the sanctions policy. Peculiarities of accounting in the organizations established on a public-private partnership. Justified investment project, and made the calculations to determine the economic efficiency of the project through a public-private partnership on the farm “Ray” Ivanovsky district, Amur region.

Key words: public private partnership, accounting, economic efficiency, agricultural production.

WORLD ECONOMY

**TRANSATLANTIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP:
THE SALVATION OF EUROPE OR THE SECOND ATLANTIS?**

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The article is devoted to the socio-economic and geo-economics appraisal of the project “*Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership*” (TTIP) between USA (in future NAFTA) & EU. The TTIP is examined as reflect to the process of de-globalization and inability of EC to overcome without assistance sluggish depression. The analysis of anticrisis measures of *EuroSystem*'s institutes was made by step-by-step (phased) and throw prism of markets' reaction and economic growth. There were examined the reasons, aims of EU and NAFTA, systemized the interests of sides, valued economic effect. The common and particular are revealed. TTIP are examined as project of saving EU, gain of the U.S.A. and “Atlantic Civilization”. There are given the comparative analyses of forecasting econometric models of creation TTIP, are suggested the authors assessment of prospects and consequences of it for NAFTA, EU and others dynamic developing countries.

Key words: EU, USA, NAFTA, transatlantic trade and investment partnership.

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