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ECONOMIC THEORY

**THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE INSTITUTE IN NEO ECONOMY***

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The article talks about the evolution of property rights, the mechanisms of redistribution of property and management of the Institute. Are patterns of ownership transformation process. In order to implement the agreed institutional and economic reforms undertaken by the State in conjunction with business entities proposed a set of measures on creation and realization of the potential of corporate ownership.

Key words: post-industrial economy, Institute of property, sale of property, State, transformation, management.

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**CLASSIFICATION OF REGIONS OF RUSSIA
BY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE***

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In article it is analyzed territorial features of the Russian labor market. Authors constructed typology of regions of the Russian Federation on unemployment rate, the analysis of the main statistics in the allocated groups is carried out. Major factors of change of unemployment rate taking into account the main socio-economic indexes are by results defined.

Key words: labour market, economic activity, employment, unemployment, the regions of the Russian Federation.

* The study was conducted with financial support from the Russian science Foundation (RNF), project № 14-18-02801, based IAGP RAN.

The paper shows that economic instability in society had negative social and economic consequences for the Russian labor market, reflected in the reduction in economic activity, employment recession, rising unemployment, wage arrears, reduction and cancellation of payment of premiums and benefits package. The slow growth of new jobs in high-tech sectors of the economy, their high concentration in large metropolitan areas, the limited choice of jobs in many regions of the Russian Federation contributed to the completion of forced inactivity, as well as a decline in production.

Consequence of the research patterns and trends in the development of the labor market became developed by the author multivariate risk classification of the labor market in Russia. The criteria for the classification of the following: socio-demographic, gender, regional, structural, macroeconomic. In accordance with the proposed approach have been isolated and substantially covers the following segments of the labor market with the highest risk of unemployment.

Based on the methodology developed by the authors structured the main features of the impact of the economic crisis on the labor markets of the regions. The problems of strengthening inter-regional disparities in the labor market, due to both objective market factors and characteristics of regional regulation. The labor market situation in the economically backward regions tend to become even more intense because of the limited possibilities for creating new jobs and the destruction of old industries.

The analysis of the labor market regions of the Russian Federation on the unemployment rate, which provided a quantitative assessment of the risks of unemployment. As a result, identified five clusters in terms of "unemployment" and developed by the author scale risk assessment. The first group of regional labor market characterized by the maximum high risk of unemployment in the labor market. For the second group is characterized by a moderately high risk of unemployment. The third group is medium-risk characteristics. For the fourth and fifth characteristic of moderately low and low risk of unemployment. In this paper the characteristic of these groups of the labor market

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ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT

WORKING-OUT DIRECTIONS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION STRATEGY IN RUSSIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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The analysis of main phases of import substitution strategy in Russian agroindustrial complex under the circumstances of economic sanctions and globalization of world economy is held in the article. Author emphasizes the specifics of import substitution in agroindustrial complex, defines steps and tools of its providing.

Key words: agroindustrial complex, import substitution, import reliance, strategy, production quality.

**CLUSTER POLICY AS A WAY TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF RUSSIA**

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The article States the importance of agriculture in the economy of the country. Identifying the most important problems and tendencies of development of the agroindustrial complex. The necessity of using the cluster approach as a way of enhancing the competitiveness and efficiency of the Russian agro-industrial complex.

Key words: cluster, agriculture, efficiency, cluster policy, Russia, agriculture.

**ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Discusses indicators of rural development. Implemented programmes to support agriculture, did not raise his prestige in the eyes of the youth. Reveals ways of implementation of the strategy for socio-economic development of the Penza region.

Key words: countryside, social infrastructure, forecasting.

**A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS
OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAIN REGIONS**

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The current economic and social situation in the republics of North Caucasus federal district is characterized by the collected problems interfering its transition to a sustainable development. Still won't reach prereform level of production in agrarian and industrial complex, reduction of resource potential of agriculture proceeds.

Key words: depressive regions, rural territories, mountain regions, sustainable development, factors.

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CLUSTER “SOCIALNUTRITION - MOSCOW”

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The article discusses the importance of effective functioning of social catering and its impact on the domestic market of agricultural products in the WTO. The necessity of the development of commodity production and infrastructure of social-oriented feeding as the direction of sustainable marketing of agricultural products, as well as food and processing industry. In connection with this proposed streamlining the infrastructure of social-oriented feeding on cluster type. Describes the formation of a cluster of social-oriented feeding in the Moscow region, and highlights the cluster's competitive advantages as a whole and the companies included in its structure.

Key words: cluster, social-oriented feeding.

**CHOICE OF TERRITORY MARKETING
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

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The concept of “marketing strategy” or “strategy of marketing” is still not unanimous in modern scientific literature. Let us consider this concept. “Marketing strategy” is defined as marketing measures of a company aimed at stable promotion of its goods into the market including

determination of the goals, analysis, plan and design of marketing operations. Image, pull, infrastructure, population strategies are represented as the main groups of marketing strategies. Image marketing strategy is used to create, develop and promulgate the positive territory image. Pull marketing strategy presupposes the accomplishment of measures intended to strengthening the attractiveness of the certain territory for population. Infrastructure marketing strategy is the basic one because infrastructure is the foundation for realization of the further territory development. Population marketing strategy consists in effecting arrangements directed at additional labour resources intake or, vice versa, at demarketing operation accomplishment. Territory marketing is performed in the following order: baseline study, justification of “what-if” scenarios and strategic choice (marketing strategy development), determination of mission and goals of territory development, elaboration of concrete tactics in compliance with the certain strategy, strategy realization, result monitoring.

Key words: marketing strategy, territory marketing, infrastructure, competitive advantage.

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ECONOMICALLY INACCESSIBLE FOREST RESOURCES IN THE VILEGODSKY FORESTRY: THEIR CHARACTERIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

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The problem of creating conditions for involvement in economic turnover of economically inaccessible forest resources is actual for many regions of the Russian Federation. The paper presents an analysis of the characteristics of economically inaccessible for forest resources of the Vilegodsky Forestry of the Arkhangelsk region, including species composition, the average volume of a trunk, removal distance, stand quality index. The package of measures of the state support for stimulation of involvement in economic turnover economically inaccessible forest resources is offered.

Key words: economic inaccessibility of forest resources, forest rent, the criterion of economic accessibility of forest resources, the cost of reproduction of forest resources.

The problem of drawing economically available forest resources into the economic turnover is of big importance for many regions of the Russian Federation where there is a shortage of forest

resources, including the Arkhangelsk Region. Economically inaccessible forests are such resources for which the difference between the value of forest rent from their development and the value of the standard cost of reproduction, and protection of forests is a negative value.

The analysis of the results of economic evaluations of accessibility for total forest exploitation area of Vilegodsky forestry located in the southeast of the Arkhangelsk Region, revealed that the share of economically inaccessible resources is more than 30 %. The biggest share in the structure of reserves of economically inaccessible forest resources is constituted by spruce and birch stands (35 % and 35 %, respectively), which prevail in the structure of total forest exploitation area.

The considerable share of spruce forests in the structure of economically inaccessible forest resources is predetermined by high values of the following factors: shares of hardwood timber in spruce stands, shares of a low bonitet (site class) and remote plantings in the structure of spruce exploitation fund, a share of the artificial reforestation areas. The major factor from given above is the big share of low bonitet forest stands. Stands of the 5 and 5A quality class form 79.2 % of the area of economically unavailable spruce plantings (together with the 4 quality class, this figure increases up to 96.45 %).

For coniferous stands, the negative estimates are formed at the removal distance more than 40 km and the average volume of trees less than 0,22 m³, and also, at the removal distance more than 60 km and the average volume of trees less than 0,4 m³.

The following incentives can be used to increase logging in the region:

- public-private partnership in the field of forest infrastructure development;
- stimulation of low-quality wood processing development;
- improvement of the system of payments for forest resources;
- partial compensation of forest resources reproduction costs;
- preferential credits for timber industry enterprises.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO GENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS

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The transition to innovative economy is the only possible way of developing competitive advantages of Russian economy for the long term period. Modern innovative economy as a fundamental development base generates national innovative system, and its functioning is based on innovation genesis as heterogeneous, nonlinear, diversified process.

Activation of innovation process is implemented in practice through generation of national and regional innovative systems, and in their framework interconnection between various social and economic institutions is established for development, implementation and diffusion of innovations.

Key words: innovations, innovation process, innovative systems

ON THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

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This article analyzes the evolution of views on the category of “enterprise potential.” This paper presents a critical selection of the basic concepts and approaches that have shaped the scientific and practical ways to use concepts such as industrial, economic, market and so on. N. Potentials enterprise. The authors’ approach to the analysis of the structure and content production and economic potential of the company.

Key words: production and economic potential, institutional capacity, the socially responsible behavior of the company, Synergy, the concept of stakeholders.

THE CLUSTER APPROACH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY

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The article describes the existing approaches to the identification of cluster models, their ability to transform the industrial sector. Considered territorial and sectoral aspects of clustering, cluster species, the expected effect on their practical implementation, as well as mechanisms for the formation of industrial clusters.

Key words: cluster, industry, competitiveness, approaches, methods.

KEY FACTORS OF STRATEGIC INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS

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The article stated macro factors that determine the strategic competitiveness of the industry. Allocated 5 Trend of Industrial Economics in the long run, determine its prospective institutional profile. System-formulated dark background to realize the potential of the national industrial and in the context of global trends.

Key words: industry, strategic competitiveness, innovation, investment.

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**THE MODEL FOR THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCESSING FACILITY**

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The article considers the problem of formation of an effective management system, the proposed model of strategic management of innovative development of the processing enterprise.

Key words: control system, model, innovation development, business entity, competition.

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NETWORK-CENTRIC OPTIMIZATION SCHEMES OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE ENERGY EAEC*

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Discusses the optimization of the control schemes to technological and economic processes in the energy of the EEU. We propose the formation energoinfrastruktury the control basis based on the smart power system with active-adaptive network when converting existing forms of technological development of the energy sector of member countries of the EEU.

Key words: energy, infrastructure, crisis, networks, resources, investment, EAEC.

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PRINCIPLES OF OPTIMIZATION TARGET STRATEGIC ORIENTATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT*

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

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

* The technical error was occurred in the publication of the article "Principles of optimization strategic orientation of regional development" in the journal "Economic Sciences" (2014 □ 5): the authors of the article were incorrectly labeled Karlik Alexander Evseevich and Rokhchin Vladimir Efimovich. This publication is considered to be corrected by the original.

**WORKFORCE SECURITY IN INNOVATION INDUSTRIES
WITH A KEY COMPETENCE IN INNOVATION PROJECTS
OF INTEGRATION SYSTEM FORMATION**

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In a market conditions one of the trend direction of economy development is human factor activities, he effect on effectiveness and competition increase in the industry. The conclusive value in industry development has a highly qualified staff, which used their abilities in achieve the basic aims. Nowadays main task is explore purposeful and coordinated activity, which has an internal unity and adaptation by external environment. It is need a right strategy in industry division and workforce security there are a main factors of the successful work in a markets indicators.

Key words: innovation economy, workforce security, competence, model of competence.

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**ECONOMIC MODELING OF FINANCIAL
AND ECONOMIC STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

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The article consider the economic modeling of financial and economic state educational institution.

Key words: The economic model, model of educational services, the model of the wage Fund, the model of scientific activity.

FINANCE, MONEY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

**THE WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSURANCE MARKET
IN RUSSIA**

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The insurance market is one of the most important elements of the financial system of the state. Its level of development, quantitative and qualitative performance indicators, as well as the dynamics of growth significantly affect the economy as a whole. However, despite the fact that the value of the insurance industries, the financial system is large, and the fact that in recent years more and

more increasing demand for insurance services, there are a number of pro-problems that are insurmountable obstacles to the development of the insurance market. In this article, an attempt to analyze these problems and identify the best methods to overcome them.

Key words: insurance, insurance market, social insurance, self-regulatory organizations, processes of globalization, integration of markets, attracting new customers, social responsibility.

The insurance market is one of the most important elements of the financial system of the state. Its level of development, quantitative and qualitative performance indicators, as well as the dynamics of growth significantly affect the economy as a whole. However, despite the fact that the value of the insurance industries, the financial system is large, and the fact that in recent years more and more increasing demand for insurance services, there are a number of pro-problems that are insurmountable obstacles to the development of the insurance market.

It should be noted that in recent years the development of the insurance industry went on extensive way - were introduced, mainly new types of compulsory insurance, as well as attempts to increase the size of the market by involving corporate policyholders. The main focus of insurers focused on the process of administration of insurance premiums, while still outside the area of interest to study the structure of the insurance market and customer needs. The main idea of this article - in the current economical conditions the state will play the most important role in the insurance market development.

The state needs to strengthen effective interaction with all participants of the insurance market, as this will create the conditions for balanced and sustainable development of the industry as a whole. On the one hand, customers can be insured against all sorts of risks, the poor through government insurance programs are involved in insurance relationships and provides insurance protection and insurance business opens up new markets.

State incentives for social insurance programs is impossible without increasing the overall financial literacy, awareness of potential policyholders objective nature of the risks and best management practices to minimize them.

Considered decision problems will contribute to the progressive development of the Russian insurance market and improve its dynamics.

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THE EVOLUTION OF INTEGRATION FORMS IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

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Various forms of business associations in the economy of Russia in XX-XXI centuries are considered. The conclusion is that the most common form of integration in the modern Russian economy are holdings. The advantages and disadvantages of this form of business organization are identified.

Key words: integration, business associations, financial and industrial group, holding.

The effects of the global economic crisis, Russia's accession to the WTO and increased competition with foreign companies on the background of the crisis in the Russian economy are forcing domestic manufacturers to seek new forms of survival in the competition and consequently, create various business associations.

It is worth mentioning that the creation of large structures for the domestic economy is not a new phenomenon. There were different forms of integration at different times: in the period of the new economic policy of the 1920s there were syndicates and trusts, in the transition from new economic policy to a centralized planned economy industrial association of different directions of industry appeared, in the 1930s, industrial association were eliminated, they were replaced by major manufacturing or production of territorial administration. In the 1970s the forms of economic integration which were created earlier have been transformed into a widely known industrial, scientific, manufacturing and industrial associations.

The main form of integration of the early 90s were financial-industrial groups (financial industrial groups), so-called "soft" form of integration. Today the effective form of corporate integration is

based on property relations and hierarchically organized “hard” structures and first of all, on holdings. They allow to combine both versatility and mobility of formally small independent companies and large scale of huge corporations’ activities.

This ensures the viability of the entire structure and the achievement of synergies from the merger. The lack of legal regulation of relationships within the company and also outside inhibits the development of integration processes in the country. In difficult economic circumstances, maintaining the state of the integration process can increase the competitiveness of domestic companies in the global market, create conditions for their development, because only large integrated structures are able to solve large-scale challenges and implement major infrastructure projects.

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BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

**THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF LONG-TERM SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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Problems of long term socio-economic development over the past century actively discussed by scientists of all countries. From theoretical concepts to practical implementation of the priorities the state and its regions there is always the problem of choosing different development scenarios and methodological approaches to their implementation under the influence of external and internal factors. Strengths and weaknesses of the investigated Krasnoyarsk Krai are presented in the article, on the results of SWOT-analysis identified priority areas and the formation of a new economic model of the region, requires the implementation of a system of interconnected management policies.

Key words: economic development, the concept of Smith, driving forces, region, scenarios of development, management policy, new economic model.

**ORGANIZATION PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING
OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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In article problems of the organization of planning and programming of audit of financial results of the agricultural organizations are considered.

Key words: organization, planning, programming, audit of financial results of the agricultural organizations.

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WORLD ECONOMY

REFINANCING AS A MECHANISM OF STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH OF RUSSIA: BANK OF ENGLAND EXPERIENCE FOR BANK OF RUSSIA

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The article focuses on the monetary mechanism of stimulating economic growth in Russia. The paper describes Bank of England's policy of "cheap money" to provide additional liquidity to the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. The author offers some keys monetary measures in current economic situation in Russia with high inflation, recession, and problems of refunding on domestic and foreign markets.

Key words: Central bank of Russia, Bank of England, Monetary policy, Economic growth, Inflation, Lending, Interest rate.

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