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ECONOMIC THEORY

TRANSPLANTATION AND EXCHANGE OF INSTITUTIONS

© 2017 Lebedev Konstantin Nikolaevich

Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department of Economic Theory
Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
49, Leningradski Prospect, Moscow, 125993, Russia
E-mail: bKNLebedev@fa.ru

This article deals with the typology of borrowing of institutions, as a necessary part of the methodology of theories of transplantation and borrowing of institutions. Its presence allows us to demonstrate the variety of directions of development of these theories, to provide them with reliable tool of opening of this diversity.

Key words: transplantation of institutions, borrowing of institutions, types of transplantation, the typology of borrowing.

We can say that the theory of transplantation or borrowing of institutions from the point of view of transition to new directions of research develops spontaneously. So, within a quarter of a century after its design, it has evolved exclusively as a theory of borrowing of foreign institutions. Only recently it was shown that in the Russian Federation exists the process of inter-regional transplantation of institutions, allocated from the Federal center, the possibility and necessity of exercise of such option of inter-industry transplantation, as mutual transplantation of institutions of non-financial and financial sectors of the Russian economy. The article on the basis of the grouping of process of borrowing of institutions on a number of key characteristics demonstrates the diversity of research directions of inter-country borrowing of institutions, in particular, it is shown that, in addition to sectoral and territorial division of the economy, there is its division on a variety of other signs, which supports the basis for the allocation of inter-element institutions. It is also shown that the division of the economy into non-financial and financial sectors is just one of many options for its industry division, which also can create basis for the selection of inter-element exchanges institutions.

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**RECIPROCAL TRANSPLANTATION OF INSTITUTIONS
OF NON-FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY:
ESSENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

© 2017 Baitullin Adele Anverovich
Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
49, Leningradski Prospect, Moscow, 125993, Russia
E-mail: baidouline@gmail.com

This article discusses the differences in domestic transplantation of institutions from the import of institutions as a tool for institutional reform, specificity of such promising area of in-country transplantation, as mutual transplantation of institutions of non-financial and financial sectors, and its technology.

Key words: transplantation of institutions, in-country transplantation, mutual cross-sectoral transplantation.

Traditionally in the theory of institutions the inter-country transplantation, or import, of institutions is being developed. Meanwhile, in Russia the in-country transplantation of institutions is carried out, first of all, inter-regional (between subjects of the Russian Federation) transplantation, that is managed from the power center. While in-country transplantation is not exposed by scientific development, a promising area of mutual transplantation of institutions of non-financial and financial sectors is almost never used. The greatest productivity from borrowing institutions should be expected where state control of the economy is characterized by maximum independence (isolation), providing the scope for local institutional initiatives. This isolation occurs where there is departmental disconnection and where the scientific support for government management is exercised by sciences, developing in isolation from each other. This is typical for administration of non-financial and financial sectors of the Russian economy as the Bank of Russia, acting as the regulator of the financial market, is formally independent from other state bodies and scientific support of its activities is provided by the science "money circulation and credit", long evolving in isolation from economic theory.

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INTERSCIENCE TRANSPLANTATION OF KNOWLEDGE

© 2017 Budovich Iulia Ivanovna

Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Economic Theory Department
Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
49, Leningradski Prospekt, Moscow, 125993, Russia
E-mail: JBudovich@fa.ru

This article discusses a way to improve the knowledge of Economics, as a transplantation in economic sciences of more advanced knowledge from other economic sciences. This path is considered on the example of transplantation of knowledge of economic theories from the field of General theories of other economic science in these sciences.

Key words: interscience knowledge transplantation, transplantation, transplant.

The process, similar to the transplantation of economic institutions must be run in the economic science, taking into account the deplorable state of its conventional positions, many of whom in addition are actually economic institutions. One of the focus of this work is to transplant in other

sciences knowledge of economic theories from the field of their General theories produced in connection with the actual transformation of economic theory in fundamental economic science. The need for this work is due to the fact that the knowledge of other Sciences are characterized by lower quality than that of economic theory, as it has the advantage over them in their formation. This is because it has the opportunity to consider the types of activities summarized by other economic Sciences, as part of a whole, therefore developing their General theories taking into account the interests of related activities and the economy as a whole. It is also due to the fact that other economic science are more prone to commercialization, which is understood as the activity of science, primarily in the interests of its scientific “workshops” and not of society, therefore they tend to complicate and confuse activities summarized by them.

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT INTO THE REAL SECTOR OF THE TRANSITIVE ECONOMY OF RUSSIA: APPROACHES OF INVESTORS AND DIRECTIONS OF INVESTMENTS

© 2017 Platonova Elena Dmitrievna
Doctor of Economics, Professor
Moscow State University of Education
88, Vernadskogo prospect, Moscow, 119571, Russia
E-mail: chair.etm@bk.ru

Approaches of the large western investors to investments in the real sector of the Russian economy were created under the influence of the geopolitical factors and the internal policy of the inclusion of the Russian market in the uniform geographical market along with other emerging markets and production placement optimization. The analysis of the directions of the foreign investments shows that foreign investors are not interested in investing in hi-tech sectors of the Russian economy that should be developed due to mobilization of the internal sources of investment and domestic technologies.

Key words: foreign investment, transitive economy, foreign direct investment, real sector of the economy.

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THE INFLUENCE OF INVESTMENT-INNOVATIVE PROCESSES ON ECONOMICAL ACTIVITY OF THE COUNTRY

© 2017 Timirgaliev Ilias Naurzbaevich
Samara State University of Economics
141, Sovetskoi Armii str., Samara, 443090, Russia
E-mail: tin85@mail.ru

The development processes of investment-innovative activity are considered as an essential factor in economics growth. This research is dedicated to studying investment-innovative processes' impact on the market segment of economics. A government plays a crucial role in assistance of funding in innovative programs and projects, that's why it can effect on innovative activity of a country by protection of domestic and foreign investors' interests.

Key words: investment, innovations, innovative-investment activity, investor

Concluding the material in this article, we can claim that nowadays support of capital investment in innovative projects is priority, because innovations exactly facilitate economical growth in a country. The Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan intensively encourage innovative growth in the country. Activity of innovative development is may be increased by making favorable conditions for innovators and investors with implementation of the state programs. The aid in implementation of the stats programs is made by the development institutions, which give target grants, subsidies, tax benefits and tax exemption for entrepreneurs. With this purpose, it would be expedient to review all normative-legal documents in investment-innovative activity in dependence of the project significance, and also it is necessary adequately to estimate every received innovative projects and to choose the most acceptable one.

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REVIEW ARTICLE ON BOOK BY T. PIKETTY “CAPITAL XXI”

© 2017 Zinchenko Elena Sergeevna
analyst, master
E-mail: zinchenkoelena@yandex.ru

This paper discusses and analyses some macroeconomic claims that are pointed out in the Thomas Piketty's book “Capital XXI”, especially the issue of inequality as the main subject of studying. Herewith this article isn't a comprehensive review of all statements and proposals, considered in his book.

Key words: inequality, capital income, globalization, wealth, rent, poverty.

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**THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT
IN THE FIELD OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

© 2017 Konovalova Maria Evgenievna
Doctor of Economics, Professor of Economic Theory
© 2017 Kuzmina Olga Iurievna
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor
© 2017 Khanseviarov Rustam Idrisovich
Doctor of Economics, Professor
Samara State University of Economics
141, Sovetskoi Armii str., Samara, 443090, Russia
E-mail: mkonoval@mail.ru; pisakina83@yandex.ru; rust1978@mail.ru

The article reveals the main directions of the evolution of economic thought about the problems of entrepreneurship as a special kind of human activity, which has a purely subjective exclusive character, which allows it to be identified as a specific prediction underlying the entrepreneurial function. It is proved that the implicit knowledge, formed in the brain of entrepreneurs, can be transformed with the help of information technologies into explicit tangible knowledge, transferred to a distance.

Key words: knowledge, entrepreneur, entrepreneurial function, network economy, information technology.

The modern development of socio-economic relations in the context of increasing Informatization continued to confer a specific interest in the content of entrepreneurship as an economic category. Apparent is the fact that the stability of the essence of entrepreneurship as an economic phenomenon changes its content due to comprehensive changes in the socio-economic conditions of the stages of civilization and technological paradigms that characterize the level of its development.

One of the main functions of entrepreneurship in the new economy is not only the ability to use new knowledge, but also to anticipate certain opportunities and prospects for future developments, that is, in order to be successful in the modern world, the entrepreneur needs to do today what will be in demand by society tomorrow. However, not only on the foreseeability depends on the result of entrepreneurial activity, but also on the conditions of its formation and functioning. The principle of economic liberalism, an important factor in the implementation of business functions. Only in terms of economic freedom of the market system to maximize profits under conditions of uncertainty and risk. Not as trite, but it is necessary “to catch the right time and be in the right place.” These conditions form a system of infrastructure business activities. The level of development

of this infrastructure determines the final quality of the business, as the entrepreneur will be successful and demanded on the market.

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ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

INFRASTRUCTURE VECTOR IN THE UTILIZATION AND FINANCING OF PPP PROJECTS IN THE REGIONS OF RUSSIA

© 2017 Aliev Jamil Kamil-ogly
Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
36, Stremianny lane, Moscow, 117997, Russia
E-mail: dzhamil616@gmail.com

The article notes the actuality of public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a tool to enhance the infrastructure development in the economy of the regions of Russia, since the poor state of infrastructure increasingly reveals itself as the key reason for the lack of regions' investment attractiveness. The implementation of infrastructure projects on the basis of PPP system has a systematic positive effect for the socio-economic development of the Russian regions. First, it increases their investment attractiveness; secondly, it creates jobs and ensures additional tax revenues to the budget of the subject of Federation; finally, third, it provides the possibility of manoeuvre with the budgetary resources with an aim of their more efficient localisation in priority areas of funding. However, only an integral system of socio-economic strategies allows to highlight the most important "niches" for PPP projects, choose their most effective forms and provide these projects with necessary resources.

Key words: regional economy, strategic planning, public-private partnership, investment, regional infrastructure.

Under current conditions the utilization of various forms of public-private partnership (PPP) is one of the most effective means of overcoming the prolonged investment decline in the Russian economy, and as well an important lever of production and employment growth in its regional links. The implementation of infrastructure projects on PPP basis renders massive positive effect on

socio-economic development of the Russian regions. PPP projects contribute to the growth of investment attractiveness of a region, using different types of PPP. Active implementation of PPP projects in a region creates new jobs and generates additional tax revenues for the regional budget. Besides, the attraction of private investors' funds in order to solve urgent economic and social problems, Russian regions gain the possibility of maneuver with budgetary funds with the aim of their more efficient localization in priority areas of funding. The branches of infrastructure in the economy of the region at present are the priority "field" for the implementation of PPP projects. In this group of industries the utilization of PPP practices allows not only to remove the excess voltage in the sphere of budget financing, but also to bring in these industries innovative technologies, modern management systems, etc. However, only an integral system of socio-economic strategies makes it possible to define the most important "niches" for the realization of projects of PPP, to choose its most effective forms and to provide these projects with necessary resources. However, PPP is not only an important instrument of realization of economic and social objectives, fixed in the strategies of socio-economic development of subjects of Federation. At the same time PPP as a system of special legal, economic, fiscal and other relations should be a integral part of strategic institutional planning at the regional level. In order to improve financial mechanisms of implementation of PPP projects at the regional level, it is important not only to elaborate sufficient variety of these mechanisms to match specific conditions in individual industries and economic activities, including infrastructure. Also it's important is to ensure the availability of the economic resources, providing a stable financing of a PPP project from both the private and public partner. The latter is achieved via diversification of financial instruments and sources of financing, providing a favourable environment for public and private borrowings; via formation of special reserve funds and the use of insurance mechanisms of various investment risks, possible in the implementation of PPP projects.

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ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE PRIMORSKY TERRITORY

© 2017 Oleinik Elena Borisovna
Doctor of Economics

© 2017 Eremin Alexander Iurievich
Far Eastern Federal University

8, Sukhanova str., Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, 690091, Russia

Dynamics of gross regional product and investments in the economy of Primorsky Krai were considered, revealing their causal relationship. Analyzed the economy of Primorsky Krai from the position of investment attractiveness, the main problems of attracting investments to the region.

Key words: gross regional product, investment attractiveness, investment dynamics.

There are all the main factors that determine investment attractiveness in Primorsky Krai. But starting in 2012, the investment risk in the region increased, and Primorsky Krai is included into group of regions with low investment potential. The question arises: why?

In spite of the diversified structure of the economy, the industrial sector is fairly underdeveloped. The region's economy has a strong commodity focus. Determined that the average real return on investment is only possible after 4 years (for enterprises of deep processing of resources, this period is extended to 8-10 years). And the background of the investment processes is the lack of a targeted investment policy and formal sustainable development priorities in the region. increase the risks of long-term investments and long-term lending conditions tightening explains the low investment attractiveness in Primorsky Krai. SWOT-analysis of the state of the economy of Primorsky Krai has

allowed to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the region and the opportunities and threats of the external environment from a position of attractiveness.

The analysis of investment attractiveness in Primorsky Krai's economy can be used to improve the existing investment policies, minimizing its internal weaknesses and overcome external threats.

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ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY FACTORS OF INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY OF THE RUSSIAN MACHINE-BUILDING

© 2017 Tatarskih Boris Iakovlevich
Doctor of Economics, Professor
Samara State University of Economics
141, Sovetskoi Armii str., Samara, 443090, Russia
E-mail: oisrpp@mail.ru

The problems of the pace of development of domestic engineering. Analyzes the assessment of the main factors determining the possibility of use industrial reserves of increase of the basic technical and economic indicators in the realities of Russia's economic development. The essential factors that determine the rate of technical and economic performance of the domestic engineering industry and marked the direction of the system modernization of material-technical base of the industry's leading domestic industry.

Key words: organization, innovation, technology factors, reserves, engineering, development, modernization, effectiveness, efficiency.

This article outlines the issues of further development of domestic machine building on the basis of solving the problems of effective use of interbranch and sectoral reserves in the context of the most important organizational and innovation-technological factors determining the dynamics of the functioning of the leading sub-sectors of the Russian machine-building complex. Prospective directions for accelerating the development of machine building in Russia are indicated on the basis of a systemic upgrade of its material and technical base. The main technical and economic reasons for the low rates of increasing the efficiency of machine building in the country are determined, which are mainly due to the lack of a real strategy for implementing industrial policy in the industrial sector of the Russian economy. There is a low efficiency of the system of management of scientific and technological progress at the interbranch level, including the low effectiveness of innovation management. Particular attention is paid to the problems of development of high technology sub-sectors of the machine building complex of the country and the quality of the workforce.

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**MODELING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTRUMENTAL SYSTEM OF ANALYSIS
OF THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF OIL REFINERY ENTERPRISES**

© 2017 Pankov Alexander Nikolaevich
Gukovo Institut of Economics and Law (branch)
Rostov State Economic University (RSEU)
13a, str. Mira, Gukovo, Rostov region, 347871, Russia
E-mail: info.giep@gmail.com

The need to develop an instrumental system for accounting for the components of the information system of an oil refining enterprise and assessing the quality of the information system is considered. The complex of visual models is shown in the form of a set of diagrams of the UML language that allows to reflect the processes of analyzing the quality of the information system of a refinery including: a domain model that reflects the key entities (technological process, workplace, information system component, installation, controller, resource, Partner, manufacturing company, etc.), their attributes and their interrelationships; Model of processes for analyzing the quality of the information system in the form of activity diagrams. The models of the architecture of the “Automation Map” system are described, including a diagram of packages (modules), a component diagram, an interaction diagram, which allow to describe the design solutions for creating a tool system for assessing quality.

Key words: tooling system accounting information system components and complex visual models, analysis of quality information systems.

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THE USE OF A MATRIX OF OUTSOURCING TO EVALUATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

© 2017 Meshcheriakova Svetlana Anatolievna
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of General Management
Kazan (Volga Region) federal university
18, Kremlevskaia str., Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, 420008, Russia
E-mail: s-lanam@mail

Additional units often hinder the development of core business since the company's management has to ensure that these services bam more attention than the development of the company. In addition, for support-ing at the appropriate level providing services, significant funds are allocated. The practice developed a number of methods that allow to make a conclusion: whether or not to develop this area within the company or it makes sense to outsource. Often used for this matrix analysis. Reliable and fairly simple method when developing strategy-related decisions is the matrix of outsourcing. The main advantage of the matrix, allowing to obtain the answer to the question of what type of business it is necessary to develop and which to outsource is its simplicity. The article describes the mechanism of the analysis of additional features of production from the point of view of transmitting them to third parties with the help of a matrix of outsourcing.

Key words: outsourcing matrix outsourcing, outsourcer, worth-ing production, the efficiency of outsourcing.

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MARKETING ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL MARKET OF CHEESE

© 2017 Surai Natalia Mikhailovna
PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor of "Economy and management at enterprises of small and average business" Department, Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics, Management and Law

© 2017 Sterlikov Fiodor Fiodorovich
Doctor of Economics, Professor of "Economy and management at enterprises of small and average business" Department
Moscow State University of Technologies and Management named after K.G. Razumovskiy
(First Cossack University)

73, Zemlianoi Val, Moscow, 109004, Russian
© 2017 Maiorov Alexander Albertovich
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Director
Siberian Research Institute of Cheesemaking
66, Sovetskoi Armii str., Barnaul, Altai Krai, 656016, Russia
E-mail: oet2004@yandex.ru

The article analyses dynamics and structure of the import substitution policy and export-oriented economy in the field of food and processing industry of the agroindustrial complex of the region for all major positions food products. Special attention is paid to the manufacture of cheese - with

the elite brands of the Altai territory. Proposed directions for the development of cheese-making industry.

Key words: import substitution, production of cheese and cheese products, the assortment of produced cheese, the capacity of the market of cheese and cheese products, the dynamics of the volume of milk procurement, profitability cheeses.

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FINANCE, MONEY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN THE SYSTEM OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE BANK:INTERNATIONAL AND RUSSIAN PRACTICE

© 2017 Kievich Alexander Vladimirovich
Doctor of Economics, Professor of Economics and Finance Enterprises
and Industries Department
International Banking Institute

60, Nevskii prospect, Saint-Petersburg, 190000, Russia

© 2017 Gudovskaia Liubov Valerievna

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of Banks, Financial Markets and Insurance Department
Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics
21, Sadovaia str., Saint-Petersburg, 191023, Russia
E-mail: a.v.kievich@yandex.ru, gudovskaya.finec@mail.ru

The article examines internal audit within the framework of the bank's corporate governance, shows international approaches, as well as assesses the Russian practice of organizing internal audit of the bank.

Key words: banks, corporate governance, internal audit.

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KEY RATE - THE ELEMENT OF ANTI-CRISIS POLICY OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

© 2017 Slavin Sergei Nikolaevich
Head of Sales Department for Small and Medium Businesses
Branch "St. Petersburg", JSC "Ural Bank for Reconstruction and Development"
10A, prospect Vladimirskii, Saint-Petersburg, 191025, Russia
E-mail: sergeys19@yandex.ru

Considered the anti-crisis policy of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation at the end of the 2014-2015 Study aimed at studying the politics of crisis management in the money market through changes in the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and the impact of this policy to regulate inflation.

Key words: Central Bank of the Russian Federation; economy; key rate; inflation; economic recession; Russia; the ruble, credit.

The key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation is a key indicator of the cost of resources for the banking sector and contributes to the change in the money supply in the economy. Competent policy in the field of setting of the key rate can affect such macroeconomic parameters of the economy as inflation, GDP and so on. The relevance of the topic due to the need for policy analysis of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation in the acute phase of the current economic crisis in Russia in order to develop further the policy for regulating the value of money in the economy and inflation. The purpose of this study to analyze the policy of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation on regulation of the key rate for the development of the forecast for further changes in the value of money with the aim of keeping inflation within the specified range and the resumption of economic growth in Russia. Based on the analysis of available statistics on inflation, GDP, exchange rate and dynamics of change in the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation were the major findings. First, the sharp increase in the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation in December 2016 was a forced measure, but overdue. Second, the overall policy changes in the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation has led to the achievement of the main goal to prevent a sharp rise in inflation and a significant reduction in monthly inflation, which led, despite the relatively high level of inflation in 2015, to create the necessary prerequisites for the reduction of inflation in 2016 and prerequisites for recovery of the Russian economy on a small economic growth in the coming years.

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THEORETICAL BASES OF HOUSING MORTGAGE LENDING AND MODERN PRACTICE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

© 2017 SavinovaValentina Andreevna

Doctor of Economics, Professor

© 2017 Samsuni Anna Iurievna

Samara State University of Economics

141, Sovetskoi Armii str., Samara, 443090, Russia

E-mail: SavinovaVA@yandex.ru, annasamsuni@mail.ru

The problem of development of mortgage lending and provision of the population of Russia with affordable and comfortable housing remains fundamental in modern Russia. Despite its active development, characterized by increasing not only in the amount of loans issued but also in the number of loan products, which increasingly take into account the requirements of borrowers, the contribution of mortgage operations to financing housing remains extremely low. At the same time, the world practice considers this loan product as the effective mechanism for solving the problem at issue.

Key words: housing mortgage lending, peoples' savings, refinancing, securitization.

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BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

THE METHODOLOGY OF STATE REGULATION IN THE SPHERE OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORMING THE BUDGET PROCESS

© 2017 Korobkova Oxana Konstantinovna

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of Accounting, Analysis and Economic Security Department

Khabarovsk State University of Economics and Law

134, Tikhookeanskaia str., Khabarovsk, 680042, Russia

E-mail: korobkova.ok@yandex.ru

The article is devoted to analysis of the methodology of state regulation in the field of health services. The study is relevant since the development of Russia's sphere of health services is one of the priority directions of state policy. The paper discusses the role of government regulation of health care; describes the similarities and differences of organization of state (municipal) institutions of the health sector in the conditions of reforming the budget process. Generalized and systematized methods of state regulation of health services.

Key words: healthcare, government regulation, government services sector, the methodology of state regulation.

The role of state influence on the sphere of health services in the conditions of reforming the budget process is very large, so as is through the management structure and different methods. The need for state regulation in the field of health services due to the following reasons: the greater the social importance of the services provided, which determines the quality of life of the population; the development of the services sector provides the region's economic growth, increases employment, increases the income of the budget; high percentage of wear state producers of health services. State regulation of health care is a system of measures of legislative, Executive and Supervisory nature, carried out by competent state agencies of health, to the stabilization and adaptation of the health system to changing conditions. Methods of state regulation of the health sector is a set of methods, techniques and instruments through which the state performs its regulatory functions and achieve its goals. We generalized methods of state regulation of health services. Social insurance health care system involves a balanced combination of all four groups of methods that provides the flexibility of the health sector, its high degree of adaptability.

Administrative methods of regulation of health services in the social insurance system, health organization designed to ensure the availability and quality of services to all citizens, regardless of their social status and income level. That is, the organizational methods belonging to the group of administrative methods of state regulation are implemented using instruments such as standardization, licensing, certification, administrative restrictions, financial programs and plans. The main legal method is the provision of a legal base in the sphere of services and the monitoring of its implementation. That is, the legal methods of state regulation implemented through laws, standards, regulations, guidelines and budget.

Economic methods of regulation are based on material interests, the people, organizations, natural and legal persons and the state and the conditionality of the actions of the subjects of these interests. Tools of influence on the producers of health services, allowing the authorities to implement economic methods of regulation are: government funding, tax benefits, public investments; reducing the tax burden; government contracts, loans, grants, subsidies, compensation, expressed in form of incentives-drivers.

Socio-psychological methods of regulation of the health sector represent the indirect methods of influence: social advertising, ban on Smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages in public places, age restrictions on the sale of alcohol and cigarettes, health information sites.

Thus, state regulation in the sphere of health, is a complex of organizational and economic mechanisms of state influence on the activity of producers of health services, the purpose of which is to provide quality and accessible services; promotes resistance to environmental influences and the development industry.

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WORLD ECONOMY

THIS IS THE NEW NORMAL AS THE IMPORTANT ISSUE OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND FACTOR CHANGES IN THE GEOECONOMIC BALANCE OF FORCES

© Konina Natalia Iurievna
PhD in Economics, Head of Management, Marketing
and Foreign Economic Operations Department
Moscow State University of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Russian Federation
76, Vernadski prospect, Moscow, 119454, Russia
E-mail: nkonina777@gmail.com

Global economy and trade are characterized by multiple poles and forces with many growing markets, but financial globalization has the opposite direction. Domination of the US dollar as the main reserve world currency, as well as the financial institutions of the United States, determines the specific distribution of world income. The economic situation is characterized by a “new normality” against the backdrop of the exhaustion of the opportunities for extracting superprofits on the basis of existing productive forces. The policy of ultra-low interest rates, carried out by central banks of developed countries, along with quantitative easing did not lead to the restoration of economic development rates and increased imbalances in the world economy.

Key words: new realities of the world economy, new normality, slowdown in growth, volatility, uncertainty, globalization, development tendencies, competitiveness, sanctions.

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TRANSFORMATION OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC MODE: THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL COMPREHENSION

© 2017 Voronkova Oxana Nikolaevna

PhD in Economics Science, Associate Professor of Department "World economic, politic and globalization"

© 2017 Akopova Elena Sergeevna

Grand PhD in Economic sciences, professor of department "Commerce and Logistic"

Rostov State Economic University

69, B. Sadovaia str., Rostov-on-Don, 344002, Russia

E-mail: vipoksanka@yandex.ru, akopova-sovet@mail.ru

Imbalance and turbulence of world economic development affects the functioning of any socio-economic system. Each stage of world economic development goes through transformational changes, a series of fluctuations and bifurcations. Theoretical and methodological comprehension of system characteristics and vectors of transformation of the international system and global economic mode allows to create adaptive strategies for the effective development of subjects of mega-, macro-, meso - and microlevels in a new environment.

Key words: transformation, global economic mode, the international system, actors of the world economy.

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NECESSITY OF FORMATION OF THE CLUSTER POLICY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

© 2017 Lebedeva Anna Konstantinovna

Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation

49, Leningradski prospect, Moscow, 125993, Russia

E-mail: joli12591@yandex.ru

The article is devoted to identify the reasons of creation of a network of innovative industrial clusters on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union. The author reveals the essence of the cluster approach to the development of the economy, provides arguments for the need of its application in the space of the Eurasian Economic Union basing on the theory of "middle-income trap", the global competitiveness index rating.

Key words: Eurasian Economic Union, cluster policy, cluster strategy, cluster, economic development, regionalization, world market, innovative potential.

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