

Scientific and Information Journal

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STATE AND LAW. LEGAL SCIENCE

THEORY AND HISTORY OF STATE AND LAW; HISTORY OF DOCTRINES ABOUT LAW AND STATE

ECONOMY OR CHREMATISTIKE, LAW OR MORALITY

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In this article it is shown that in Russia today it has become very important revival of moral principles, as they contribute to establishing the necessary social order in all spheres of life, and therefore the formation of the national economy, focused on the needs of the common man and not the oligarchic clan. The study of Russian reality confirms the need to preserve not only natural forms of human associations, but also improvement of positive law, guarantees to the citizen a dignified and safe existence.

Key words: chrematistike, law and immorality, law and Economics, corruption and the state, oligarchy and right.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXTREMISM AS AN ILLEGAL PHENOMENON

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Today, extremism has become one of the most serious security issues facing our nation in the new century. Terrorism and extremism in all its manifestations threaten the security of many countries and their citizens, entail substantial political and economic losses. More importantly, these phenomena have a strong psychological impact, claiming the lives of innocent people. In the article the characteristics of the given phenomenon from the legal side. Identified a number of preventive measures on the formation of lawful behavior of citizens.

Key words: extremism, violence, legality, law and order, fundamentalism, law enforcement.

**FORMATION OF PROFESSIONALLY SIGNIFICANT QUALITIES OF STUDENTS
OF SPECIALIZED UNIVERSITIES**

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The article describes the practice-oriented model of contextual education, that allows to form the qualities of the future penal officers necessary for effective performance of professional activity.

Key words: professional formation of the personality, professional training of the penal officers, competence, professionally significant qualities, practice-oriented model of contextual education, organizational skills.

The problem of improving the professionalism of law enforcement officers is now particularly urgent. One of the goals of the penitentiary system development is an increase in the operating efficiency of the penal institutions and bodies, executing punishments, and the reduction of crime repetition committed by persons serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment. It may be possible only upon condition that penal officers will have high professionalism.

The professional formation of a personality is a complex process that involves not only the successful mastering of the activities necessary for a certain profession, but also the development of the personality, resulting in formation of an expert with certain mode of behavior, based on his psychological and individual features.

One can distinguish formal and informal criteria which may be the indicators of professional formation.

The formal criteria are documents proving the status of a specialist, certifications of skills improving, career development, incentives for dedicated work, and informal - professional thinking, the ability to find optimal ways for solving professional problems using unconventional approaches, socio-professional orientation and competence¹.

The process of reforming the penal system causes the same process in the system of staff training. The system of departmental vocational education must respond flexibly to any changes in the organization of the performance of the institutions and bodies of the Federal Service for the Execution of Punishments of Russia, and provide quality training of the staff able to carry out professional tasks and duties at the present stage of the penitentiary system development². The objectives and tasks set the law enforcement agencies are more specific, in contrast to the performance of another occupations and specializations, therefore the professional training must be more thorough.

The professional training of the penal officers is an organized and purposeful process clearly regulated by departmental normative acts in the course of which the officers get knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for successful performance of their professional duties. Moreover, in recent years, much attention has been paid to the practice-oriented training of our cadets.

At Samara Law Institute of the FPS of Russia cadets are trained in such specializations as "Regime in the Penal System" and "Guard and escorting".

At present, the order for staff training comes to institutes directly from the FPS of Russia, and it is based on the direct requirements of the employer to the quality of training. The researches have shown that the basic requirements of the employer are determined by the necessity for rapid transformation of the employee under the changes of external conditions.

It is understood that the result of training is the system complex of general and professional competencies provided by the standard that each graduate must have, as well as professionally-oriented competence required by the employer (the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia) - it means the activity that a graduate will have to perform in a particular workplace.

Our institute has developed a practice-oriented model of contextual education of specialists in the field of supervision within the penal facilities executing sentences in the form of imprisonment³ that suggests a comprehensive interdepartmental nature of learning. It allows to coordinate the process of education, as well as to develop a curriculum and coordinate working programs of training courses, subjects, disciplines and practices logically and usefully. Thus, the educational process has a continuous and forming character⁴.

The context in this case is understood as a system of internal and external conditions of behavior and human activity in a particular situation that contributes the meaning and significance of this situation as a whole, as well as its components⁵. Under the contextual learning all educational information is submitted in terms of the future professional activity, and therefore it “is transformed from an abstract sign system into the future specialist knowledge, as one of the substructures of his personality”⁶.

The result of practice-oriented training is the graduate has not only a well-formed professional competence but also moral qualities necessary for the performance of professional activities as well as psychological readiness for its implementation, which leads basically to a reduction of the adaptation period of graduates to the service.

The complexity of the organizational structure, diversity and multi-functionality of the establishments of the FPS of Russia determine the set of basic requirements for personal, business and professional qualities of the penal officers⁷.

In order to perform their duties connected with the regime compliance by convicts (suspects and defendants) effectively, to protect correctional facilities and remand prisons, the graduate after graduation from the institute must have certain competencies and be able to:

- organize the performance of the daily regimen with the inmates and detainees with the help of given means and measures (in particular, the choice of methods and means of communication in different service situations, as well as ways and means of conflict resolution in professional activities);
- organize and conduct the professional training with the prison staff (in particular, the analysis of the operative situation in the facility, making suggestions for the preparation of forces and means for duty in terms of complicated operative situation);
- provide actions for the enforcement of the law in the facilities under the conditions of a state of emergency (in particular it includes: the actions within a guard duty for emergency response in various model situations, the ability to state the tactics of the supervision unit staff in order to eliminate situations which may cause the further complication of the operative conditions in different model situations, be able to resolve conflicts in emergency situations);
- take measures for surveillance of various objects of the correctional institution and remand centers (participation in the organization of the objects surveillance in order to ensure the security requirements on the territory adjoining to the facility; the interaction with the staff of the special operation departments, the bodies of internal affairs, members of the public, assistance in the implementation of the operative detective activities);
- manage the supervision means and methods (information and factors analysis influencing the control of supervision, implementation of incentives and motivation of supervision, arrangement a plan of the work for the security (regime) unit of the correctional institution (remand prison) and its expectations, development of the model for the organization of supervision of a given object; knowledge of methods for solving the problems in the process of control supervision, development of managerial decisions in various situations, control and coordination of the management activity of the supervision).

The most important condition of readiness of the future lawyers for self-realization in certain types of professional activity is primarily the optimal set of disciplines that should be conducted by management personnel and leading experts of the facilities and bodies of the penitentiary system.

The bulk of the competencies which are necessary for the graduate to carry out his future duties in a proper way may be found in the sphere of organization and management activity.

According to his occupation the penal officer must be able to organize the work of small teams (groups) of performers, to make better management decisions, and to plan and organize the professional activities of performers, to control and make an analysis of their results, as well as to carry out their professional activity in cooperation with the staff of other law enforcement agencies, representatives of the state authorities and local ones, non-governmental organizations, the municipal authorities of public order protection, labor collectives, citizens and mass media.

Organizational skills of the manager can be characterized by the following major groups of qualities⁸:

- craving for leadership;
- the ability to communicate with people (sociability);
- ability to organize joint labor activities of the collective;
- personal authority.

Organizational skills of a penal officer can be divided into general and special⁹. To the common ones belong abilities required for any activity, excepting organizational: direction, collectivism, discipline, etc.

The special skills can be divided into three types:

1. Organizational acumen, including:

- psychological selectivity (the ability to pay attention to the subtleties of relationships, synchronism of emotional states both managers and subordinates, the ability to put yourself in the place of another);
- practice-oriented intelligence (pragmatic orientation of the leader to use the data about the psychological state of the team for solving practical problems);
- psychological tact (the ability to comply with a sense of proportion in his psychological selectivity and pragmatic orientation).

2. Emotional and volitional effectiveness - the ability to influence, the ability to affect other people with the help of will and emotions. It consists of the following factors:

- social vitality (the ability to direct the activities of their subordinates in accordance with his wishes, to inspire them with drivenness, faith and optimism in moving towards the target), which provides speech, facial expressions, pantomime of the organizer on the audience;
- the exactingness of the organizer (the ability to implement the requirement in accordance with the organizational situation and the optimal impact), which is manifested in the courage with which the organizer makes requests, the adequacy and the diversity of their forms (a hint, a suggestion, a question, a joke, a request, an instruction, an order), in their constancy, independence, flexibility, individualization;
- the ability to evaluate his own activity critically, discover and assess adequately the deviation from the planned program in the activity of subordinates.

The organizational skills formation among the students which they need for service begins in the first year, when they get acquainted with the penal system activities, then the inclination and readiness to organizational activities starts developing, from the motivational factors to a professional competence.

In his second year in the process of studying the discipline "Basic concepts of management in law enforcement bodies" the cadets get ideas of the peculiarities of management and the basics of labour management in law enforcement bodies, the role of the staffing in the system of management of the correctional facilities and bodies, the functions of personnel services, the system of vocational training of penal officers.

This discipline is studied in a logical, methodical and meaningful relationship with the professional disciplines, which were studied in the first year, besides the content of the discipline is based on the preliminary study and the creative use of the main provisions of humanitarian, social and economic sciences as well as information and legal disciplines.

The discipline "Basic concepts of management in law enforcement bodies" is aimed at the formation among the cadets:

- cultural and professional competencies that allow them to provide management as a system of interrelated functions, aimed at solving a concrete task and necessary for the development, making and implementation of management decision as well as for the prevention and resolution of conflicts arising in the course of professional activity;
- a system of concepts about the theoretical foundations of management in law enforcement bodies, the information support of management and the main directions of analytical work in law enforcement bodies, the basics of scientific management of labor and the management of law enforcement bodies under the conditions of a state of emergency;
- an interest to the discipline and their future profession.

The knowledge of the essence and the content, objectives, functions, methods and principles of social management, got by the cadets in the course of studying the discipline, used at all stages of training at the institute on all fronts.

The acquisition of skills and abilities of practical work on the organization of activities and information support in the penal system; the implementation of analytical work, planning and control of the penal officers activity on the preparation, making and realization of the management decisions; preparation and process internal documents which continue in the process of learning such specializations as (“Legal regulation and regime organization”, “Legal regulation and supervision organization”, “Safety precautions”, “Organization of the protection”, “Organization of the convoy”, “Operative Detective Activity” “The educational work with inmates”, “Organization of the penal inspections activity”, “Activities of the correctional facilities under emergency circumstances” and others.).

It should be noted that in the context of the penal system reforming it is important to teach penal officers how to use in practice the latest psychological and pedagogical methods and techniques which help them to influence upon the behavior of citizens in terms of their isolation from the society.

The practice-oriented model of contextual education of specialists allows to approximate the level of professional competence of our cadets to the organization of the necessary performance in the penal facilities and give them professionally significant qualities necessary for the successful execution of functional duties in their future professional activities.

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FINANCIAL LAW; TAX LAW; FISCAL LAW

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS OF FINANCIAL CONTROL IN THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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The article highlights some organizational and legal issues of financial control in the investment activity. Analyze the scope of the powers of state control authorities, taking into account the nature of the investment milestones. Conducted a legal analysis of public audit. The question of financial control in the area of government support measures. The article focuses on the control activities in the fields of

investment activity economic zones, areas of territorial development, territories of priority development. The problems of internal control.

Key words: financial control, the audit of government programs, the audit of investment projects, special economic zones, territorial development, territories of priority development, postcontrol.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF VAT LEGAL REGULATION IMPROVEMENT

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The system of VAT, by virtue of its individual characteristics, and in connection with the revolutionary changes in economic relations in modern society acquires the features of a particular social and legal mega-regulator. Therefore, the article is devoted to the enlargement of methodology of scientific research, which is beyond the scope of highly specialized tax and legal specifics in a wide range of systematic, comprehensive, multidisciplinary study of the processes of transformation of social life under the influence of the value added tax.

Key words: VAT, scientific research methodology, the legal regulation of added value, governance, legal discourse.

LIABILITY OF THE MANAGER FOR TAX DEBTS OF THE ORGANIZATION

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In article validity of legislative establishment of personal responsibility of the director of the organization according to organization obligations is investigated at not filing of application about bankruptcy within 30 days.

Key words: subsidiary responsibility of the director of the organization, insolvency, causal relationship.

**WAYS ACTIVIZATION OF SMALL, INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP:
 THE MODERN CONCEPT OF TECHNOPARK**

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The article raises some problematic issues in the implementation of legislation regulating the innovation in the field of entrepreneurship including regulatory legal acts in the sphere of science and scientific and technical activities, as well as the idea of innovative development of economy. Particular attention is paid to the support of innovative activity of small innovative business developed in the industrial parks, strengthening the economic base of Russia on the basis of harmonization of the social sphere, and implementation by the Government of the Russian Federation adopted the concept of innovation policy. It is characterized by high intensity and speed of the practical application of the latest scientific, technical and technological achievements.

Key words: innovation, entrepreneurship, commercialization of scientific research, innovation infrastructure, technology park.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW. EUROPEAN LAW**CONCILIATION IS THE SETTLEMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTES**

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Discusses the use in international environmental law conciliation dispute resolution procedures, which include: negotiation, inquiry (Commission of inquiry), mediation, conciliation (the conciliation Commission) and good service.

Key words: international environmental law, peaceful resolution of disputes, the conciliation proceedings.

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UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

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The article deals with main issues connected with creation and activity of UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review.

Key words: UN Human Rights Council, Human Rights Treaty Bodies, UPR, human rights, international protection of human rights.

**CULTURAL VALUES AS THE LEGAL CATEGORY
(INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS)**

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The concept of cultural property of law and scientific literature is treated diversely. The article analyzes the content of the most important international legal framework (including a supranational level), revealing the contents of this search and determine their characteristics and types. Contentious issues in the understanding of the definition of “cultural property” are identified.

Key words: cultural values; Convention; Agreement: the international legal protection; cultural heritage.

**THE CARTAGENA DECLARATION: A CONTRIBUTION
TO THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES IN LATIN AMERICA**

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The article is devoted to the decision of the Cartagena Declaration, the creation of mechanisms for the legal status of refugees with the support of the international community. This problem is actual because of the events in the world for decades. In details described the problems of legal regulation of the status of refugees in Latin America. The paper compares the term “refugee” for the 1961 Convention and the protocol to it with the Cartagena Declaration of 1984. Also emphasized the fundamental principle of “no expulsion” including the border crossing. The article also describes the recent celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration which was held in Cartagena. In honor of the event state-participants of the event signed a declaration according to which among the journalists was held the competition, assigned to high-level meetings to attract public attention to the problem of refugees.

Key words: international law, a refugee, international protection, forced displacement, the declaration, the conflict, the colloquium, the integration of refugees, the protection mechanism, legal status, globalization.

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ECONOMY. ECONOMIC SCIENCE

ECONOMIC THEORY

**THE DIALECTIC RELATIONSHIP AND GOALS
OF THE ORGANIZATION WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STAFF
AS A BASIS FOR IMPROVING EFFICIENCY**

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The article is devoted to improve the effectiveness of the company's staff - namely, the analysis and evaluation of the closeness of the relationship the organization's goals with the goals of the staff as a tool for activation of labor activity of workers. The article describes the evaluation model of relations value exchange between the employee and the company.

Key words: work efficiency, assessment of staff, personnel evaluation criteria, motivation, organizational goals, hierarchy of needs, exchange of values.

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INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CONTENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF TAX FEDERALISM

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The tax (or fiscal) federalism is based on the decentralization of government institutions, is fundamentally different in different countries. The article describes the main features of decentralization, its direction and implementation of the tax and budgetary sphere of Russia. The role of fiscal decentralization, aimed at alignment of fiscal imbalances regions.

Key words: fiscal federalism, fiscal decentralization, the implementation of public services, tax competition, tax harmonization.

WERE COLLECTIVE FARMS (KOLKHOZES) BROKEN BY THE SALE THEM OF EQUIPMENT SINCE 1958?

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The article deals with the question whether the sale of equipment to kolkhozes since 1958 has broken them. Agricultural works were carried out before this decision by state machine-tractor stations. In 1952, Vladimir Wenger in letters to Stalin made a proposal to sell equipment to the kolkhozes. Stalin criticized the proposal, arguing that its implementation will lead to the ruin of the kolkhozes. Analysis of available statistical data does not show any symptoms of violations of financial and economic activity of kolkhozes for the period 1958-1965 years. The estimated cost of the transferred assets amounted to a relatively small value with respect to the amount of growing fixed assets of collective farms, their annual revenue and investments. The destruction of farms is Stalinist myth.

Key words: agriculture of the USSR, the collective farms, kolkhozes, sale of equipment to kolkhozes, Khrushchev, Stalin.

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**THE FORMATION OF COMPETITIVE STRATEGIES FOR CHOOSING
THE QUALIFICATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYEES IN THE PRODUCTION
OF ROCKET AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY**

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This study is aimed at solving problems of formation of porter strategies for choosing the qualification level of the personnel development system enterprise producing rocket and space technology (CT), which is one of the original factors to improve reliability and efficiency of functioning in conditions of competitive interaction.

Key words: competitive interaction, staff qualifications, market environment, condition-touchevent equilibrium, objective function, optimal solution.

**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF COMPETITIVE ACTIVITY
IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY***

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Measurement of competitive activity in the economy undertaken based on the approach of Panzar - Ross. The analysis of factors was performed using the correlation index and regression models. Found that competitive activity in Russia has a positive correlation with real incomes and the return on assets of firms. The lack of correlation of competitive activity with individual indicators (for example, “demography” of firms) may indicate the presence of untapped at the moment of reserves of increase of competitive activity in the Russian economy.

Key words: competitive activity, factors, competition policy, Economics of Russia.

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**THE SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATION OF COUNTERACTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
IN COMPANIES WITH STATE PARTICIPATION
(THE PRACTICE OF JSC “RUSSIAN RAILWAYS”)**

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On the basis of the practice of JSC “RZD” according to the organization for combating corruption basic principles of construction of effective system of counteraction of corruption in the company; the conditions, settings, and stages of creation of normative legal base; the analysis of organizational arrangements in this area.

Key words: anti-corruption Charter of Russian business, anti-corruption policy, corruption, corruption management, internal control system, regulatory legal acts of the national plan of counteraction of corruption.

**THE EXPERIENCE of DEVELOPED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
IN THE USE OF FORMS AND MODELS OF PPP IN HEALTH CARE**

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The article is devoted to methodological and practical issues of using the model of public-private partnerships in European countries such as Germany, England, Italy.

Key words: public-private partnership, foreign experience, efficiency and healthcare.

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SUCCESS FACTORS FOR SMALL BUSINESS IN CRISIS

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Economic integration within Eurasian Economic Union is one of the day-topics now. The benefits seems to be clear - bigger markets are better for everyone. Yet, there are several risks, able to slow integration process. The article contains brief analysis of main factors, which provide difficulties in integration process. As there are no well-known decisions, this information should be taken into account by companies in order to reduce their own risks.

Key words: business, integration EEC.

**FEATURES STRATEGIES AND INSTRUMENTS OF THE COMPANY
ON THE BACKGROUND OF ECONOMIC RECESSION**

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During the economic crisis, when there is no certainty in anything, the most dangerous - wait and do nothing. Properly implemented a turnaround plan is the most powerful tool to prevent adverse situations, as it combines planning and analysis of vulnerabilities with a list of specific actions. The author highlights the features that you need to give developing a strategy organizes and lists the main types of crises that companies are facing at the beginning of its life cycle. The author describes the specific actions to mitigate risks and maximize the full use of opportunities.

Key words: anti-crisis measures, the strategy, the life cycle of the organization, a multivariate approach, strategic behavior, patterns of strategic action.

**NOOEKONOMIKA: INTRODUCTION NBIC - TECHNOLOGIES AS THE WAY
OF RATIONALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE TO RUSSIA**

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In article influence of promptly developing processes of integration of economies, in connection with globalization and universal informatization of society on judgment of problems of transition of world economy to "society economy" with the subsequent transition to "nooekonomika" is considered. One

of the main problems is shown, it is a problem of creation of procedures of management in the intellectual administrative infrastructure acting on the basis of a convergent hyper network. Creation of new social and economic reality is impossible without support on intellectual administrative infrastructure “with universal convergent prepotent interferences of society with techno environment and the subsequent phase transition - formation of the noo-reality option arranging mankind”. The choice of strategy on the basis of a synergy of NBIC technologies in Far Eastern Federal University and development of the Russian segments of “a convergent hyper network of the globalized management” is shown. Keywords: turbulence, coherence, nooekonomika, society, convergence, hyper network, intellectual administrative infrastructure, synergy.

Keywords: turbulence, coherence nooekonomika, society, convergence, hypernetwork, intelligent management infrastructure, synergy.

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INNOVATIVE OPPORTUNITIES OF PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

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The article considers the problem of management of innovative activity in petrochemical industrial. The main tendency in development of the world and national petrochemical industry is commitment to

innovations. Also in article the characteristic is described and the analysis of innovative opportunities of petrochemical branch, are listed the problem “zones” in the industry.

Key words: innovations, strategic management, innovative activity, innovative activity, petrochemical industry.

THE IMPACT OF TAX REGULATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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The importance of the tools of tax regulation proved the practice of public administration, the implementation of tax policies. The article gives a theoretical justification of tax regulation that ensures the implementation of the principles of tax policy, disclosed the relationship of individual tax categories.

Key words: financial crisis, the tax regulation, the effects of the principles of tax policy, external influences, the internalization of the tax price, the tax burden.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES AND PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION THE TAX BURDEN

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A significant factor in the economic development of the state, business and welfare of the population, is the tax burden. This category, known in classical theories that tax burden, is studied for several centuries. The article reflects the scientific approaches of economists of the past century and his contemporaries to the content and definition of the tax burden. Particular emphasis is placed on the tax burden of the population that should be planned on the basis of the fundamental principles of taxation in compliance with the mutual interests of the state and the population.

Key words: tax burden, tax arrangement, scientific approaches, methods for determining, principles.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SYNERGIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FISCAL CONSOLIDATION TO ENSURE THE ECONOMIC SECURITY

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The article is devoted to studying the synergies between companies integrated into the consolidated group of taxpayers. The need for economic security while integrating the companies contributed to the development of motivational processes combining related companies in the consolidated group of

taxpayers. During the analysis the author revealed that the motives that arise as part of the state, and from the taxpayers, contribute to the formation of factors that have affected and there is a realization of synergetic effect of the consolidated taxation.

Key words: synergistic effect, fiscal consolidation, economic security, motives fiscal consolidation, fiscal consolidation factors.

MULTILEVEL SYSTEM OF INDICATORS OF PROFITABILITY: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS

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In article proved need of creation of the structured system of indicators of profitability on the basis of multilevel system approach, the list of tasks of its formation is provided, practical calculations of economic indicators, the analysis of results of research are performed.

Key words: profitability. efficiency, analysis, forecasting, methodology, system, financial results, profit, capital, economy level, stability of development.

TO THE PROBLEM OF DIAGNOSIS OF DELIBERATE BANKRUPTCY COMPANIES

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The bankruptcy of enterprises in modern Russia is a complex structure including a plurality of legal and economic instruments. The current legislation of the Russian Federation are regulated by mechanisms for recognizing the company - the debtor insolvent (bankrupt). The most complex bankruptcy in the diagnosis is to identify the signs of deliberate bankruptcy. An analysis of economic indicators, aimed at the diagnosis of bankruptcy, does not establish the true cause of the bankruptcy. Transactions of the debtor with contractors are also subject to scrutiny.

Key words: bankruptcy (insolvency), the enterprise - debtor deliberate bankruptcy, bankruptcy diagnosis.

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**STATE SUPPORT OF CEREAL PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA:
MAIN PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE ADAPTATION**

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Russian cereal branch is developing rapidly, mainly due to big companies, but there are some important problems. These problems have both institutional and infrastructural nature. Author suggests the directions of relevant foreign experience adaptation for solving of these problems.

Key words: cereal, agroindustrial complex, state support, infrastructure, export.

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE USE OF LAND IN THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES*

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The article describes the features of land use based on the experience of preferential treatment of land use and taxation in special economic zones. The problems of the inclusion of land in the value of tangible assets of business entities. The evaluation of the risks and benefits of using land assets of enterprises as a mechanism to attract investment.

Key words: preferential land use, land concessions, special economic zones, territories of priority development and land business assets.

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**NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY AS A FACTOR OF THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE NORTH-WESTERN ECONOMY**

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The article deals with the problems of the industrial policy's development within the North-Western Federal District. The questions of the industry's upgrading are analyzed and the proposals for the transition to the new model of the economic growth are put forward.

Key words: industrial policy, industry, technologies, federal district, innovative development, economy, upgrading.

**ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MOSCOW REGION BY CLUSTER ANALYSIS**

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The Russian Federation in view of its large size is very heterogeneous in its composition. All regions have different levels of development of the socio-economic situation. To determine similar groups of regions, we used cluster analysis method. The results of clustering regions are presented in this article. This analysis allowed us to identify a homogeneous group of regions for the Moscow region.

Key words: socio-economic development indicators, population, unemployment, investment indices, assessment.

**RESEARCH OF THE DYNAMICS AND STRUCTURE
OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS IN THE MOSCOW REGION**

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In an economy based on knowledge, increasing the attractiveness of acquiring intangible assets. The cost of intangible assets became exceed the cost of material. In this regard, market analysis of intangible assets in the Moscow region is relevant. The article presents the results of the analysis of the dynamics and structure of the intangible assets of organizations of different ownership in the Moscow region. On the basis of the analysis given a set of conclusions and recommendations to improve the valuation of intangible assets.

Key words: investment, investment in fixed assets, regression analysis, dynamics, trends, Moscow region, the gross regional product.

**CLUSTERING OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE MOSCOW REGION
IN TERMS OF PRIMARY REAL ESTATE MARKET**

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The primary real estate market in the Moscow region has a very complex structure. Different municipalities have different investment attractiveness. It is also worth noting that the price range for properties differing significantly. To determine homogeneous groups of municipalities in terms of development of primary real estate market has been applied cluster analysis. The results are shown in the article.

Key words: primary real estate market, the rental market residential and commercial premises, the operations on the real estate market.

PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF BUSINESS - MODEL WAREHOUSE DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA: A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT IN 2014-2015, THE CRISIS

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The paper critically evaluates Crisis transformation warehouse development in 2014-2015, Russia., Is considered a business - model of development warehouse market and its systemic shortcomings. Some of the latter were offset by a decrease in the cost of renting warehouses and capitalization rates, which stimulated the demand for ready-made storage facilities from major retail chains, changing the geography of spatial diversification of the retail logistics platform.

The author proves the possibility of improving the development of the domestic market warehouses in the context of changes in the country's banking system, which should refocus on the development of infrastructure projects, more active debt financing development that will bring development model warehouses to the European, in which the problem of shortage of demand for large storage facilities from institutional investors absent.

Key words: market warehousing development, retail, 3pl-operators, retail chains, investment funds, built-to-suit.

The author draws a parallel between the specificity of the market warehouses in Russia and abroad, highlighting the main elements of warehouse development in both models. Critical assessment of a crisis of transformation warehouse development in 2014-2015, Russia. It allows you to identify systemic weaknesses of business - model of the market warehouses of the past was offset by a decrease in the cost of renting warehouses and capitalization rates, which stimulated the demand for ready-made storage facilities from major retail chains.

The author demonstrates that the market warehouses in Russia is highly fragmented despite the fact that the main problem of financing development is reduced to a narrow demand from large investment funds, the absence of which does not allow developers to quickly enter into projects to build and leave them.

The author proves the possibility of improving the development of the domestic market warehouses in the context of changes in the country's banking system, which should refocus on the development of infrastructure projects, more active debt financing development that will bring development model warehouses to the European, in which the problem of shortage of demand for large storage facilities from institutional investors absent.

ALGORITHM OF REALIZATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM IN A CONTROL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOMSK AGGLOMERATION

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The algorithm of realization of the organizational mechanism in a control system of development of Tomsk agglomeration is presented in article, the maintenance of the presented organizational mechanism on the main stages of author's algorithm is opened, possibilities of its use are revealed.

Key words: Tomsk agglomeration, organizational mechanism, social and economic development, management of development.

In article are considered algorithm of realization of the organizational mechanism in a control system of development of Tomsk agglomeration. The conclusion is drawn that the organizational mechanism of management of development of agglomerations in Russia are in a formation stage now. The available experience allows to judge that management of development of the agglomerated territories has no system character, isn't purposeful, has no in the basis of set of the methods and receptions necessary for realization of functions of management.

The presented organizational mechanism consists in consecutive realization of the following stages: creation of incentives to development of Tomsk agglomeration; formation of conditions internal and environment, promoting development of Tomsk agglomeration; support of development of Tomsk agglomeration; formation and maximizing potential of development of Tomsk agglomeration.

The offered algorithm has universal character and can be used in process of management of development of the Russian agglomerations.

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THE PROGRAM OF CREATION OF THE INNOVATION CENTER OF STARY OSKOL CITY DISTRICT

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The concept of creating an innovation center, describes the purpose, objectives, factors that promote and prevent the creation of the concept. The innovation center creation program is offered to be implemented in the Stary Oskol city district with its implementation concept described.

Key words: concept, innovation infrastructure, region, innovation, innovation.

The paper presents elaborated program of the innovation center creation, which is a self-running business structure being a platform for development, design, and distribution of an innovative product

via arrangement of unique infrastructural conditions to involve promising innovation projects that would meet long-term development strategy of a particular region. The major purpose of such a center creation is a sustainable innovative development of the region due to science-and-industry integration within the frame of business structures.

Activation of regional innovative development needs implementation of the programs of such innovation center creation. These programs should be based on the following steps: arrangement of effective system of interaction between scientific and business areas of economy; creation of the municipal management company that provides venture capital financing of innovation organization and coordinates establishment and development of the innovation center; stimulation of research activity of schoolchildren, students of secondary specialized colleges and HEIs, Master and after-graduate students; forming and development of innovative infrastructure; inception of the principle of small innovation organizations' risks dissipation with authority bodies; leading local enterprises' international economic activity stepping up; implementation of the rapid regional development concept based on the innovation centers and clusters creation, which are the growing points of the regional economy.

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION FLOWS ON THE LABOR POTENTIAL*

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Russia is one of the participants in the global migration processes relating to territorial movement of people. To move from a pure volume and fairly rough characteristics of migration of population movement to the evaluation of its results, it is important to deal with the structural changes relating to the contingent of migrants arriving or departing in our country as a whole and in its individual regions.

Key words: migration, migration policy, socio-economic situation, demography.

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**CONCEPTUAL-METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF MANAGEMENT
OF REGION LABOUR POTENTIAL**

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The authors for the purpose of improving the theoretical and methodological foundations of labor economics conceptual approaches to management of region labour potential, developed its structure and classification.

Key words: labor potential, management concept, region, scientific-technical progress, information and communication technology, networking, structure.

Increase efficiency of labor potential management is one of the core tasks of socio-economic development of the Russia economic complex. In the conditions of economy of knowledge, competence and networking are changing the role and methods of labour potential formation, the requirements for a modern personnel and methods of their preparation, and therefore the need to develop theoretical and methodological provisions for the development and conceptual modelling of the management system of region labour potential, based on the use of the networking concept. The object of investigation was the process of managing region labour potential in the framework of network economy, and the subject of research are the socio-economic relations that contribute to the theoretical and methodological foundations, principles and mechanisms of formation and development of labor potential.

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**THE MECHANISM OF MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ROCKET AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY**

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The mechanism that allows you to make a choice of the production program of manufacture of launch vehicles and the level of staff for each member of the space market.

Key words: recruiting, training, market environment, the stability of equilibrium, the objective function, the optimal solution.

**THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT
IN THE SINGLE-INDUSTRY MUNICIPALITIES**

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The aim of this article is to analyze the characteristics of employment in the single-industry municipality. The article analyzes the current situation on the labor market of single-industry municipalities of the Russian Federation determined the specific features of social and labor relations on the example of a specific single-industry municipality and city-forming enterprise. The authors have proposed a method by which the most comprehensive analysis of possible social and labor relations in the single-industry municipality.

Key words: employment, social and labor relations, single-industry municipality, city-forming enterprise.

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**ON OVERCOMING OF PSYCHOLOGICAL
AND COGNITIVE BARRIERS IN EDUCATION***

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Effective knowledge management in higher school contributes in overcoming of psychological and cognitive barriers in the process of learning the skills that the student needs for a mastering the material of discipline. Reuse of already proven methods often does not give the desired results. This paper introduces some general methodological approaches and its possible applications to overcome these barriers in the field of economic and mathematical disciplines.

Key words: efficiency of education, economic and mathematical disciplines, skills, psychological and cognitive barriers.

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