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STATE AND LAW. LEGAL SCIENCE

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

THE RATIO OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

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The article discusses the relationship between international and national economic law. It is concluded that the Russian and international economic law coexist, working closely together. With the expansion of a single economic and legal space, they will gradually be transformed into an organic system.

Key words: economic law, forms of economic law, general principles of law, common economic and legal space.

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THE ISSUE OF OWNERSHIP AS A LEGAL AND ECONOMIC CATEGORY

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The article analyzes the legal and economic interpretation of the category of ownership, their commonality and difference. Is fixed on the deepening of economic studies the essence and forms of manifestation of ownership.

Key words: property, right of possession, right of use, right of disposal, types of ownership, forms of ownership.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF THE BANK OF RUSSIA AS AN ELEMENT OF THE LEGAL LIFE

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The article is devoted to research questions of legal status of the mega-regulator as the central link of financial system of the country. The relevance of the problem is increasing at the present stage as a consequence of adverse economic and political situation in the country.

During the phase of researching it was taken into account various approaches of researchers to the problem of the legal status of the Bank of Russia. In addition, the study pays special attention to contradictions that arise in the determination of the legal status of the Central bank in law.

Authors propose solutions in determining of legal status of the Central bank of Russian Federation. They could eliminate numerous discussions around the issue but also allow financial authority to take advantages of its status in the system of law.

Key words: Central bank of Russian Federation, constitutional and legal status, employees of Bank of Russia, the powers of the Central bank.

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v peredache dela № A40-15123/2011-154-132 v Prezidium VAS RF dlya peresmotra v poryadke nadzora dannogo postanovleniya. Postanovleniem FAS Moskovskogo okruga ot 19.12.2011 po delu № A40-15123/11-154-132 dannee postanovlenie ostavleno bez izmeneniya.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF LAND TURNOVER LIMITATION

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The article is devoted to the analysis of normative-legal and judicial acts on the issues of including land plots in circulation and establishing limitations on their turnover. The article justifies the proposal to include information on the turnover of the land plot in the real estate cadastre.

Key words: turnover; Land plots withdrawn from circulation; Land plots limited in turnover; Land provided for defense needs; Specially protected natural territories; State cadastre of real estate; State registration of real estate.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA

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Under the legal basis of local self-government refers to the system of normative legal acts, determining organization, forms of implementation and guarantees of local self-government, its tasks and functions, as well as the competence and responsibility of bodies and officials of local self-government, their relationship with the public authorities, citizens and their associations in the Russian Federation.

Key words: local government, legal regulation, municipal entity, the law, bodies of state power, democracy, local authorities.

Local government in Russia is a form of exercise by people of their power, recognized, guaranteed and exercised in the entire territory of the Russian Federation one of the foundations of the constitutional system.

Currently, interest in the problems of local government caused by the strengthening of the power system.

The formation of local self-government in Russia marked a major breakthrough, becoming one of the links of reform in Russia, the mechanism of democracy.

The statutory definition of local government in the Russian Federation represented by the Federal law of 28 August 1995 No. 154-FZ of 6 October 2003 No. 131-FZ “On General principles of organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation” (further - Federal law N 131-FZ), as well as in Европейской Charter of local self-government of 15 October 1985, ratified by Federal law of April 11, 1998 № 55-FZ.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW. EUROPEAN LAW

PECULIARITIES OF THE COLLISION REGULATION OF FACTORING IN THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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This article covers issues related to the features of the conflict law regulation under national law of Russia applied to the factoring contracts.

Key words: factoring, UNIDROIT Convention on International Factoring, financing under assignment of a monetary claim.

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ECONOMY. ECONOMIC SCIENCE

ECONOMIC THEORY**ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY**

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The paper describes methodological aspects of post-non-classical revolution in economic science, connected with humanistic paradigm. Humanistic paradigm is based on model of man, the concept of rationality and the scope of economics reconsideration.

Key words: methodology, humanistic paradigm, ethical rationality, dialectical logic.

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ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND LOSSES OF THE SCO COUNTRIES

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The article is devoted to the study of the economic benefits and losses that countries acquire as a result of participation in the SCO. It is established that economic benefits are a consequence of trade, investment and interbank economic cooperation, transport and logistics cooperation, and energy cooperation. Losses, in turn, are due to significant differences in the economic potential of the SCO participants, as well as China's desire to develop global Eurasian integration.

Key words: SCO, benefits, losses, trade, energy, finance.

Modern changes in the economic space testify to the recontouring of the world community, the architectonics of which reflects new centers of power and articulates new values and semantic paradigms of the countries' economic development¹. In the context of the intensified of contradictory integration and disintegration processes at the global and regional levels, the scenarios when a state creates prerequisites for the proper serving of interests of present and future generations alike are only possible when the said state manages its own strategic economic policy.

This issue is especially important in the context of the country's membership in regional and global integration associations and organizations whose actions should be guided by the basic principle of international economic law, which provides for mutually beneficial relations between states in the conduct of international economic activity². However, under modern conditions this principle is often violated, primarily because when carrying out international economic activities the states lobby their own interests without considering the interests of other states and possible negative consequences.

In view of this, it helps to observe attentively the experience with which the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) conducts its activities as an

innovative integration association. As far as the economic power of the SCO is concerned, at the end of 2015 the organization's GDP was second only to that of the USA, the leader of the world economy: \$ 12,687.99 billion against \$ 18,413 billion, while staying ahead of Japan (\$ 6,125 billion), Germany (\$ 3,614 billion), France (\$ 2,730 billion), and England (\$ 2,854 billion). Furthermore, the SCO countries represent a huge consumer market (with India and Pakistan annexed in 2017 it makes for 3 billion people), and at least three economies of the member countries occupy leading positions in the world's top ten (see Table 1).

However, most experts agree that multilateral economic integration is developing extremely slowly, and many decisions taken in this area remain unimplemented.

The above-mentioned circumstances and facts actualize the up-to-date research into identifying the economic benefits and losses of the SCO countries, which predetermined the theme of the article and its conceptual platform.

Many a work by economists, political scientists, historians are devoted to the prerequisites, models and stages of the SCO. Most of them are basically political and geopolitical studies, analysing to a lesser extent,

Table 1

Basic parameters of the economic potential of the SCO in 2015*

Location	Area, thousand square km	Nominal GDP, billions of dollars	Population million people
Russia	18,760	2,254	1,452.6
China	9,597	10,743	156.8
Kazakhstan	2,725	232.5	18.2
Kyrgyzstan	200	7.3	5.8
Uzbekistan	449	52.4	8.1
Tajikistan	143	8.1	29.4
Total SCO	31,874	13,297.3	1,670.9

* Gatev I., Diesen G. (2016) Eurasian encounters: the Eurasian Economic Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. *European Politics and Society*, vol. 17, pp. 133-150.

the issues of economic integration and internal contradictions of the SCO member countries.

The most well-known foreign scholars dealing with this problem are P. Guan, S. Blanc, A. Cohen, M. Oresman, E. Rumer and others. Among the Russian studies one can distinguish S. Luzyanin, I. Ivanov, A. Lukin, V. Vorobyov, K. Barsky and others.

Without limiting the foregoing context, there is the main global trend of shifting the center of economic development from the West to the East, which seems to have all the prerequisites for preserving its vector in the long term, so it is important to identify areas of convergence and conflict of interests among the key actors of the Central Asia.

Thus, in view of the above, the purpose of the article is to study the economic benefits and losses of the SCO member countries.

The principle of mutual economic benefit is contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 2007 and the Treaty on Long-term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 2007³.

First of all, it seems expedient to start the study with the definition of the economic benefits of the SCO member countries.

In the author's opinion, the economic benefits of the SCO member countries are primarily due to the significant potential of the organization's economic self-sufficiency due to the existence of a closed cycle of producers and consumers, which forms a huge reserve for its economic development in general and for each of its individual members in particular. The accession to the SCO of the observer countries – Iran, Pakistan, Mongolia, and, in the future, other interested countries is capable of increasing this potential severalfold.

The subject analysis of what makes economic cooperation of the SCO member states effective allows for the following projects and spheres, which, if enabled, ensure the economic benefits to the members of the organization: trade and investment cooperation, interbank economic cooperation, transport and logistics cooperation, energy cooperation.

Detailed consideration the economic benefits in the context of the SCO member countries reveals that, for example, **China** sees it necessary to logically conclude its pro-Western vector and also strengthen its own positions in the international arena. The manifestation of this process is clearly seen in the concept of the “Silk Road Economic Belt” (SREB) and the “Silk Road of the 21st Century”, in which China, in essence, has indicated intentions in a somewhat modified form to continue the previously begun economic expansion to promising markets. To support this activity in 2014, China established the Silk Road Fund with a capital of \$ 40 billion, and in 2015 established The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)⁴.

In view of these concepts, Chinese companies have systematically resorted to such tested measures to increase the loyalty of the national leadership, such as large-scale “infusion” of capital, long-term loans, construction of industrial and infrastructure facilities, in order to successfully accomplish the tasks set in the SCO member countries. Thus, the development of the SCO countries is subject to certain incentives, stipulating the economic benefits of the members of the organization and demonstrating the attractiveness of the programs being implemented, as well as the advisability of building up cooperation with the PRC.

For the period from 2011 to 2014 China demonstrated the largest aggregate annual growth rate in terms of investment in the SCO countries with Kazakhstan and Russia being the major recipients with 38.2 % and 32.2 % respectively⁵.

The economic benefits of **Russia** as one of the leading members of the SCO in the long term are to activate its influence on the development of Central Asia and ensure regional stability as this territory has always been in the sphere of Moscow's special interests.

Nowadays, amid various international sanctions and an increasing recession, the membership in the SCO will energize the Russian economy, opening wide access to material, monetary, financial, trade, investment and other resources and intensifying mutual trade.

For example, the trade turnover between Russia and China at the end of 2014 amounted to about \$ 90

Table 2

Trade turnover between Russia and China in 2008–2015 (billion dollars)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan – June 2014	Jan – June 2015
Turnover	55.9	39.5	59.3	83.5	87.5	88.8	88.4	42.9	30.6
Rate of growth %	138.7	70.6	150.3	140.8	105.2	101.6	99.5		71.3
Exports	21.1	16.7	20.3	35.2	35.7	35.6	37.5	19.1	14.6
Rate of growth %	133.0	78.8	121.8	173.4	102.0	99.6	105.7		76.5
Imports	34.8	22.8	39.0	48.3	51.8	53.1	50.9	23.9	16.0
Rate of growth %	142.4	65.7	171.2	123.9	107.6	102.9	95.7		67.2
Balance	-13.6	-6.2	-18.7	-13.1	-16.1	-17.5	-13.4		-1.4

* Statement on trade and economic cooperation between the Russian Federation and China. Available from: <http://economy.gov.ru>.

billion (see Table 2), while Russia's trade with all EU countries is 450 billion, and this indicator keeps decreasing in connection with the economic sanctions introduced by the European Union.

Tajikistan associates the membership in the SCO with the opening of new promising areas in terms of economic cooperation. With the concessional lending of the SCO Development Fund, Tajikistan road network was repaired, and the North became connected with the South via high-voltage power systems. Shortly after Tajikistan was given a direct road connection with China and Beijing started implementing a large-scale lending program of the Tajik economy, the volumes of trade turnover dramatically increased between two countries with PRC acquiring a strong foothold in the economics of the Tajik Republic.

Regarding the other SCO member countries, their economic benefits are markedly due to the operation of bilateral economic treaties and agreements. For example, it is significant that the Government of the Russian Federation approved an agreement with Kyrgyzstan on the establishment of the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, promoting economic cooperation. Another example is the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the cooperated transportation of Russian oil through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China and the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the promotion and mutual protection of investments.

It should be especially emphasised that the significant economic benefits of the SCO member countries with low economic potential are due to the reduction in their raw materials orientation caused by the import of high-tech products (see Table 3).

For **India and Iran** economies the new opportunities intensify the intra-regional division of labour, enhancing the countries' investment attractiveness, improving the transport and logistics network, creating major infrastructure projects, stimulating the development of the high-tech industry, medical and educational services.

Undoubtedly, along with economic benefits and effects due to the disproportion in economic development, the different level of stability of national currencies, the unbalanced communication structure and the incompleteness of political transformations, the SCO member countries are forced to incur certain economic losses.

For example, Russia and Central Asian countries can not overcome the raw material orientation of their national economies, which leads to losses due to volatility in markets and the turbulent economic situation in the region. In turn, China is interested in the raw materials orientation of the neighboring countries' economies, whereby it receives additional profits and strengthen its positions in the region.

Russia's key economic losses within the SCO framework are related to the fact that it can not escape the implicit challenge of the Chinese SREB integration project, which, according to experts, is an open reaction of the PRC leadership to the slowdown and inefficiency of the SCO. Given the insurmountable economic gap between the countries of Central Asia, which are members of the SCO, and China, it seems obvious that these countries can not possibly enter the SREB project on equal terms.

Russia's economic losses also resonate with India's full membership in the SCO in terms of cancellation of the restrictions imposed by the Nuclear Suppliers Group for India on the supply of nuclear technology and fuel, as Russia is unlikely to have the advantages at the Indian market for peaceful nuclear energy similar to those, for example, it has in Iran and a number of other countries. In this case, Russia's task is narrowed to the local level and is reduced to the preservation of certain segments of this huge and promising market for Russian companies.

The creation of the SCO Development Bank is also not conducive to the acquisition of economic benefits and the growth of Russia's credibility in the SCO, for which China will play the dominant role for objective reasons related to financial strength.

A common problem for the SCO member countries, which entails economic losses, is the growing trend of shifting the center of gravity in solving

Table 3

Volume and rates of growth in exports of high-tech products from Russia and China to other SCO countries (billions of dollars)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Russia	2.357	3.421	3.762	4.731	5.712	5.853
China	8.338	9.432	10.341	12.583	13.623	14.076

* Kozyrev N., Sidorov D. (2016) SCO: New contours of Eurasian integration. *Russia and the Muslim world*, 1, pp. 65-77.

economic, financial and credit development problems from government departments to business and financial circles. Obviously, the institutional immaturity and imperfection of the state machinery whose task is to create attractive conditions for business to take part in SCO projects, predetermines the failure and unprofitability of many initiatives.

Thus, in summary of the analysis, the following can be noted. The SCO opens wide opportunities for the practical application of new methods and forms of economic cooperation. The key economic benefits of the member countries are related to trade, energy cooperation, creation of a favorable investment climate and regional division of labor. However, uneven economic potential of member countries generates imbalances and results in losses, due to their raw material orientation, low financial strength, underdeveloped institutions of the modern market, and also due to the fact that China's interest as the leader

of the organization is fading towards tight Eurasian cooperation.

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ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

RUSSIA'S ECONOMICS CAPABILITIES IN THE PROCESS OF FORMING THE NEW TECHNOLOGICAL MODE

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Nowadays Russia faces acute problem of transition to the 6th technological mode. A significant role in this process is played by external opportunities and internal potential to be used in the process of transition the domestic economy to an innovative path of development. The article highlights the most significant, according to the author, external and internal strengths of the Russian economy, which can contribute to success in the development of new technologies.

Key words: technological mode, economic policy, nanotechnology, innovative economy, biotechnology, additive technology.

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**THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT OF INNOVATIVE BUSINESS PROJECT
IN THE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMERCIAL CORPORATE ORGANIZATION**

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Federal tools of observation of the innovation activities, as well as the Oslo Manual, laid the basis for its formation, is not isolated partition, which integrates innovative business project, based on the calculation of the indicators. International and national legislators are focused only on the collection of quantitative indicators as innovative projects in the organization, which proves the necessity of formation of special tools in the financial analysis of commercial organizations, based primarily on estimates, taking into account the operating environment of the business innovation project.

Key words: innovative business project, tools, stability, options.

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**CHOOSING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FORM OF NETWORK INTER-FIRM
COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNICAL RE-EQUIPMENT
AND RECONSTRUCTION**

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The article suggests a method that allows to justify the decision to choose the organizational and legal form of the network inter-firm cooperation of territorial generating companies in the implementation

of technical re-equipment and reconstruction, which is focused on taking into account the interests of each stakeholder, based on the application of the hierarchy analysis method implemented in the MS Excel program.

Key words: network inter-firm cooperation, territorial generating companies, the method of analyzing hierarchies, decision-making methods, organizational and legal form.

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ENERGY SAVING

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The article is devoted to the problems of energy saving and increase of power efficiency of industrial enterprises. The paper examines the features of organization of system of energy saving at industrial enterprises. In addition, the study suggests a number of recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of industrial enterprises for practical applications. Also discussed are the factors influencing energy efficiency in the Russian Federation and highlighted the main ones. A review of the role of the state in this issue and proposed their solutions to the problems of energy saving and efficient use of resources.

Key words: energy, strategy, efficiency, use of energy.

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THE SOCIAL ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN OCCUPATIONAL REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

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One of the important problems in modern Russia is the problem of labor rehabilitation of disabled people. An exit from the existing situation could be the increasing involvement of disabled people in the sphere of small business.

Key words: invalid, employment, rehabilitation, small business, self-employment, social protection, social entrepreneurship.

The availability of work-disabled people with work is much less than necessary to improve their level and lifestyle. It is difficult to live for one pension of a disabled person, and it is difficult to find a suitable job. The measures that the state takes with regard to the employment of disabled people are not sufficient. This is necessary not only to increase the income of the disabled family, but also for its social and psychological rehabilitation. Small business increases the number of private owners; Is a school of entrepreneurial skills; Creates jobs, ensuring the solution of the problem of employment, including disabled people. The social role of small business in the employment of disabled people is, in particular, in that it promotes self-employment and the organization of their own business by the disabled. So one of the modern forms of self-employment is freelancing. Special importance is attached to the provision of jobs to disabled people. Often these specialized enterprises are the only real opportunity for disabled people to get paid work. The state policy in the field of social protection of the disabled includes: vocational guidance; Psychological support of professional self-determination; Training and retraining in general, secondary and higher education programs; training; Promotion of employment; Vocational and industrial adaptation of disabled people.

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**ON THE PROBLEM OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES BASED
ON STRATEGIC PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

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Management of strategic project is the main approach to achieving sustainable competitive advantage and innovative development through the alignment of strategic business objectives and project management strategy. Particularly relevant is the issue of coordination and strategy of the project. The author formulated a definition of strategic management process, identified key aspects of the implementation strategy of the project due to innovative development of organization. In the article the author's approach and explanation of how strategic project management influences project strategy and overall competitive advantage of the organization by managing a portfolio of projects and lead to innovative development.

Key words: competitive advantage, strategic management model strategic management projects, innovative development.

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