

SUMMARY

K. Mikulski (e-mail: socpol@mail.ru)

ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

The author states that even under the socialist system, there were processes of capitalist nature. The article provides a political and economic characteristics of contemporary Russian society as a specific post-socialist criminal-bureaucratic capitalism.

Key words: Russian capitalism, social-market economy, change of economic model.

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ABOUT INTERACTION OF INNOVATIVE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The paper proves correlation of innovative and social development of modern economy by examination of innovative activity, human and social capital, stimulating role of earnings, investing aspects of social sphere expenses, business social activity, State policy. The author confirms his position referring to the experience of North Europe States and proves the necessity of interaction of innovative and social development for today's Russia.

Key words: innovations, social development, human capital, social sphere, State role, foreign experience, today's Russia.

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REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN XXI-st CENTURY

Regional economic movements were born due to one-sided understanding of the globalization nature. The majority of researchers and experts didn't pay enough attention to parallel strong processes of fragmentation. Sovereign economics are unable to compete with the partners of a global level. Regional integration became a balancing factor, creating a three link system "globalization – regionalization – sovereign economics". The author makes an effort to determine possible size and borders of regional economic integration and proposes to enrich integration by adding to it partnership relations. Eurasian continent and Eurasia are now in search of new megastructures.

Key words: regional economic integration, integrational threshold, partnership, megaregion, globalization – fragmentation.

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IMPERATIVES OF LABOR IMMIGRATION TO RUSSIA: MIGRATION INFLOWS FORM WEST AND EAST IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION LAWS

The article substantiates the reduction of the scale and intensity of labor immigration to Russia both from CIS countries and developed EU countries. From the standpoint of economic theory, the level and dynamics of the eastern and western migration trends are analyzed by countries of origin, the impact of the European migration crisis on the Russian labor market is assessed and methods for assessing the quality of immigration capital are suggested. Based on the theory of migration, a direct correlation of immigration with the average wages of neighboring countries in the framework of international unions is revealed and a forecast is presented for the development of the situation in the European labor market.

Key words: migration laws, migration crisis, quality of human capital, innovative economy, dual labor market theory, neoclassical migration theory, retention and attraction factors, restrictions and protectionism policies, immigration from the CIS and EU countries, social and labor standards.

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PROBLEMS OF THE TAXATION OF THE INCOME OF NATURAL PERSONS: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

In article questions of an assessment of economic efficiency of the tax law in the field of payment of a tax on the income of natural persons are investigated. The problem of improvement of tax administration of a tax on the income of natural persons historically is one of central and key in the taxation. The ascending scale of the taxation will give the chance to redistribute a national product in favor of needy segments of the population. The raising of a level of the income, not taxable, will allow to increase the real income of needy segments of the population and middle class, to remove social stress in society. The task of further harmonization of the tax law, elimination of disproportions and creation of equal economic conditions in the sphere of the taxation of natural persons remains priority.

Key words: tax on the income of natural persons, tax law, tax control, tax deductions, tax resident.

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RE-ALIGNMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL SIDE EFFECTS AND THE PROBLEM OF THEIR ECONOMICAL ACCOUNT

Re-alignment projects sometimes engender ecological and/or social margins. But if and when those projects work in such a manner their philosophy dictates them the alleviated measurements which are of social rather than economical value. Author suggests to converse side ecological and social troubles into economical measures. Examples.

Key words: population, highways, industrial wastelands, dumps, employment, houses and public facilities, re-alignment, zones of ecological restrictions, man-made ecological and social troubles, land value, accounting.

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THE POLICY OF “OPEN DOORS” AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IS VIETNAM’S RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY OF THE XXI-st CENTURY

The article examines the concept of “open doors” and economic integration, which is implemented by Vietnam in the course of its progressive economic and political reforms. Particular attention is paid to the Vietnamese position in the preparation of agreements on new mega-partnerships - the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and the FTA of the EU - Vietnam. It is noted that the experience of Vietnam can be used by the EAEU countries both with the expansion of cooperation within the framework of the agreement on the FTA of the EAEU - Vietnam, and in the preparation of new agreements of the EAEU on the FTA with third countries.

Key words: free trade zone, economic mega-partnership, import duties, non-tariff barriers, TTP, RWEP, FTA of the EAEU – Vietnam.

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CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICES OF SOCIALLY-ORIENTED ACTIVITY OF CORPORATIONS AND CHARITY FUNDS IN THE WEST AND IN RUSSIA

This paper highlights the main aspects of socially responsible behavior of business corporations as well as the relationship between CSR and the results of their activities. The paper covers conceptual foundations, mechanisms and forms of interaction between the companies and target audiences. The analysis of distinctive features of CSR models in Western countries and Russia is given.

Key words: corporate social responsibility, charity funds, business ethics, reputation of the company, target audiences, nonprofit organizations, social marketing, social accountability, corporate volunteering.