

SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF THE EXTERNAL FACTORS ON THE DEEPENING OF THE 2014–2016 CRISIS IN RUSSIA'S ECONOMY

In this survey the impact of the external factors on the development of crisis trends in Russian economy in 2014–2016 is analysed.

Particular attention is paid to such factors as falling oil prices, economic sanctions against Russia, the deterioration of political and economic relationships with Ukraine, the slowdown of the Chinese economy.

The author evaluates the impact of various factors on the fluctuations in the exchange rate for the rouble. The relevance of the economic strategies of the period to the problems of anti-crisis management is also considered.

Key words: external shocks, economy of Russia, economic crisis, oil prices, economic sanctions, external trade, global capital flows, exchange rate.

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CENTRAL ASIA: NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND NEW RISKS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

The authors examine the main trends in economic and social development of the Central Asian countries – members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The main attention is given to the analysis of the indicators showing the degree of sustainability in the development of the countries of the Central Asian region. The negative factors are determined causing the decrease in the dynamics of the basic indicators of social and economic development. The main risks for the sustainable development of national economies are considered; the most favorable approaches and priority measures are identified ensuring sustainable economic development of Central Asian countries.

Key words: main trends, Central Asian countries, economic development, social progress, sustainable development, negative factors, risks, inequality, “green economy”.

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ON SOME EFFECTS OF ROBOTIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

In the article both positive and negative socio-economic consequences of creating fully automated («lights out») manufacturing plants are considered.

The author maintains that because of the decreasing participation of humans in decision-making at fully automated manufacturing plants, the problem of choosing a suitable form of ownership of robotized enterprises loses its significance.

Key words: robotization of industrial processes, automated manufacturing, forms of ownership.

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PARALLEL IMPORT INTO THE EAEU

The article is dedicated to the consideration and minimization of risks connected with the introduction of parallel import into the EAEU.

The author comes to the conclusion that the EAEU is not ready to introduce the parallel import of consumer commodities; he also reveals the need to work out special measures aimed at the development of judicial practice, at dealing with independent importers and applicable to certain categories of goods.

Taking into account the specifics of civil aircraft manufacturing, the author suggests using this industry as a testing ground for the procedures to be developed.

Key words: parallel import, Eurasian Economic Union, aircraft industry, pharmaceutical industry, trade policy.

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THE PROBLEMS OF GEORGIA'S ECONOMY AND THE PROSPECTS FOR ITS MODERNIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION

For a quarter of a century of independence, large-scale liberal reforms carried out in Georgia, allowed to build the most open economy with the best conditions for doing business within the post-Soviet space.

By attracting investment in transport infrastructure Georgia succeeded in making use of its favorable location at the junction of Europe and Asia

However, large-scale deindustrialization led to negative social consequences: mass poverty and emigration of the population. A more sustainable and balanced development requires gradual diversification of the Georgian economy as well as support for its real sector.

Key words: Georgia, the European Union, Euro-Atlantic integration, transformation, modernization, economic growth, poverty, population migration, external development factors.

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INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

In this paper the institutions and indices characterizing the institutional environment of social entrepreneurship are identified using the data contained

in the international reports, with the aim to analyse the institutional environment in which social enterprise is developing.

23 countries have been considered and divided into 3 groups according to the level of social entrepreneurship development.

By means of a correlation analysis, it is determined which institutions are the most influential in and which indices are the most closely related to the level of the development of social entrepreneurship. The conditions for the development of social entrepreneurship as a part of Russian economy are shown. The findings of the study can be used to develop mechanisms for the support of social entrepreneurs in Russia.

Key words: formal institutions, social entrepreneurship, institutional environment.

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THE EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF MOTOR TRANSPORT IN A FREE-MARKET ECONOMY

The article is dedicated to the methodological issues of evaluation of socio-economic efficiency of motor transport management strategies in a free-market economy. Provided that socio-economic characteristics of possible alternatives are clearly defined, the evaluation of the efficiency of each solution can be based on a scalar criterion summarizing all relevant results and expenditure. Such an evaluation is the key to the most efficient management of the transportation system.

Key words: systemic approach, integrated approach, macroeconomic approach, targeted calculation, taking notice of resources scarcity, consistency, optimality of alternatives, problem structuring, controllability.

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THE SETTING OF TARGETS BY THE PARLIAMENT AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN A REAL DEMOCRACY

The author considers the peculiarities of functioning of modern parliamentary system in a democratic society, with a particular attention being paid to real parliamentary opposition. The imitation of a multiparty system (with only one political party actually existing) undermines the basis of a democratic society. The author has formulated the basic criteria for real democracy.

Key words: parliament, opposition, ruling party, democracy, national security, pseudo-multiparty system.