
SUMMARY

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MODELS AND INDICATORS OF DEFINITION OF SYNERGETIC EFFECT OF THE INTEGRATED INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

In article the economic mechanism of motivation to integration of the enterprises and organizations of the hi-tech industry for receiving synergetic effect is investigated. Thus four sources of emergence of a synergy are considered: increase in the income; decrease in expenses; reduction of tax assignments and decrease in additional investments. Besides, the branch corporation is considered as multidimensional and multicoherent dynamic supersystem in which difficult transition processes proceed.

Key words: branch corporation, stability indicators, financial and economic efficiency, corporate information system, effect of a synergy.

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CHANGE OF PRIORITIES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The author considers features of enhancement of corporate governance in the Russian companies. Economic interests of the company consists not only capitalizations of shareholder value and growth of welfare of shareholder. In modern conditions the implementation of company in environment is a prominent aspect. The Company is considered not only as the generator of the economic benefit, but also as the founder of the public benefit (social wealth). The special role in corporate governance is taken away to its qualitative improvement with a reference point on creation of the public benefit.

Key words: shareholder primacy, team production, shareholder, management, shareholder value, public benefit (social wealth), corporate governance.

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THE PRIORITIES OF VENTURE INVESTMENT BY INDUSTRY

The article described the structure of venture capital industries, consider the amount and composition of venture capital investment by types of investors studied the relationship between the volume of venture capital investment and rates of economic sectors in accordance with the technological level of industries.

Key words: venture capital funds, investment funds, technology sectors, funds with participation of state capital, regional venture funds (RVF).

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**THE ADVANCED PRODUCTION PARTS OF PUBLIC FACILITY:
WHO MUST REIMBURSE COSTS OF MAINTENANCE DURING
THEIR IDLE TIME?**

Usually the costs of maintenance those parts bear the actual users. But so called adjoin payment bear the newcomers as well. Moreover the said payment does not addresses to return the costs of maintenance those parts while they were idle, but instead addresses investment needs of public facility. All the tariffs content so called “investment element”. Author suggests to turn away the “investment element” in tariffs, but instead to swop it with charge capital index. Capital charge would present also in payment sum for adjoin.

Key words: public facility (PF), clients (subscribers), parts of project for future users, payment for adjoin, tariffs, “investment content”, charge for capital, “chsrge for funds”, financial guaranties, information.

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**THE POTENTIAL OF «LEAN PRODUCTION»
LEAN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

This article deals with the concept of “lean production” as a concept of governance and its place in the overall system management. Studied the problem of its use at the Russian enterprises. Stresses that the principles, tools and techniques “lean production” are implemented differently for each level of management. The authors believe that the principles and approaches, cultivated in the Russian management, poorly compatible with the philosophy of “lean production”, and this is an obstacle to the use of this concept in Russia.

Key words: lean manufacturing, lean production, management, governance, problems, principles, tools and methods, corporate culture.

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PROBLEMS OF FINANCING OF THE HOUSING MARKET

The author provides a list of the housing market financing issues in modern conditions, and notes that their solution is necessary to develop a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the various sources of financing of the housing market.

Key words: the real estate market, real estate market financing, mortgage loan, the effective demand of the population, participatory construction.

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I. Stepus

**RUSSIAN LABOR MARKET DURING THE CRISIS
PROCESSES IN ECONOMICS**

The article analyzes the impact of the crisis processes accompanying the socio – economic development of Russia in 2014–2015 on the labour market indicators. It is noted that the crises were accompanied by a slight increase in overall and officially registered unemployment. Labour forces demand and supply indicators

were more sensitive to a decrease in the volume of production of goods and services compared to the unemployment rate. The sectoral, professional and regional aspects of the problem are considered.

Keywords: economic crisis, labour market, unemployment, structural changes, vacancies, job seekers, labour force, labour supply and demand, occupations, economic sectors.

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ON IDENTIFICATION OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DEBT

In the modern global financial market a problem of dividing countries' debt obligations into external and internal ones becomes more vital and takes new features. The author considers the basic criteria of the appropriate identification of such obligations focusing on the analysis of a new methodology by the Bank for International Settlements regarding a classification of debt securities and splitting it into international and domestic ones.

Key words: internal debt, external debt, global financial market, international debt securities, Bank for International Settlements.

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SHADOW ECONOMY: WORLD PRACTICE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR UZBEKISTAN

The article examines the methodological aspects of formation of shadow economy. We considered the international experience and background of expansion of the shadow sector, identified tax factors that affect the development of shadow activity, and recommend how to contain scale of this sector as an example of Uzbekistan.

Key words: shadow economy, tax burden, tax concession, the index of corruption of perception, market competition.

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ABOUT CULTURE IN FLUENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

The authors examine the cultural nature of economic processes and mechanisms and show that culture shapes the changes in the vector of economic development of the country, in particular through traditions, religion and language. The category of cultural heterogeneity as a source of innovative solutions and increase productivity is considered. It's concluded that the mechanism of skilled management of culture influence on economic development of the country is needed.

Key words: business, culture, cultural heterogeneity, cultural norms, religion, country, human capital, economy, economic indicators, economic growth, economic behaviour, language.