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“RUSSIAN-SPEAKING ECONOMY” IN CHINA:
“NEW YABAHOLU” IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIAN-CHINESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Hou Aijun (侯艾君)^{*,3}
Dr. Sc. (Hist.), Prof.

Sergey V. Ryazantsev^{**1,2}
RAS Corresponding Member, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof.

Ange², Viktoria A. Medved'^{1,2}

¹ MGIMO-University

(76 Vernadskogo Pr., Moscow, Russia, 119454)

² Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS

(6, Build. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

³ Institute of World History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences of China
(Vanfuzsin St., Dunchan Av., Beijing, China, 100006)

*houaijun1971@126.com

**riazan@mail.ru

Abstract. The article discusses the prerequisites and trends for the intensification of trade and economic cooperation between the PRC, Russia and Mongolia in 2010-2018. The government of the People's Republic of China has put forward a project to integrate Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province and has approved the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Province Joint Development Program. One of the important steps of the project was the redeployment of a large Yabaolu shopping center from Beijing to the city of Ulanbator in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is noted that the city of Ulanbator and “New Yabaolu” are becoming a real platform for trade and economic cooperation between China, Mongolia and Russia. The characteristics of the New Yabaolu from the point of view of the Russian-speaking economy are considered: the presence of commercial and industrial companies focused on Russia; Russian-oriented businesses; infrastructure development for Russian and European buyers. New promising trends in the development of the Ulanbator economy are highlighted, focusing on the development of trade and economic relations with Russia: transport infrastructure, commercial and industrial development, tourism promotion, e-commerce and trade. It also highlights the geopolitical aspect of the issue associated with the strengthening of Chinese-Russian cooperation in the context of increasing sanctions and the growth of US trade and economic isolationism.

Keywords: China, Russia, Mongolia, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, trade and economic cooperation, New Yabaolu, Ulanbator, Russian-speaking economy.

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Information about the author(s):

Hou Aijun (侯艾君), Dr. Sc. (Hist.), Prof., Institute of the World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China. *Contact information:* e-mail: houaijun1971@126.com

Ryazantsev Sergey Vasil'evich, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof., RAS Corresponding Member, Head of the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia; Director, Institute for Socio-Political Research, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: riazan@mail.ru

Ange, PhD Student, Institute of Social and Political Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: 842590721@qq.com

Medved' Viktoriya Aleksandrovna, PhD Student, Department of Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia, Junior Researcher, Center for Social Demography, Institute of Social and Political Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: vikoriyamedved@gmail.com

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
FOR SUB-SAHAR AFRICA COUNTRIES**

Artem S. Lukyanets*¹
Cand. Sci. (Econ.)

Roman V. Manshin¹
Cand. Sci. (Econ.)

Evgeniya M. Moiseeva¹

¹ Institute for Socio-Political Research RAS
(6, bldg. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

**artem_ispr@mail.ru*

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of the problems associated with global climate change and their impact on the socio-economic development of sub-Saharan Africa. Global climate change leads primarily to a general increase in the average annual temperature on the planet. This contributes to the accelerated melting of the glaciers of the oceans, and raising its level. Thus, according to the Intergovernmental Group of Experts of the United Nations, in the period from 1880 to 2012, the average global temperature increased by 0.85 degrees Celsius. Such a value of this indicator, at first glance, looks insignificant on the "world average", but for many regions and individual countries it is of great importance for socio-economic development.

Global climate change in Africa is expressed in a quantitative increase in the number of natural disasters, changes in weather conditions, and leads to a reduction in access to clean water, deterioration of agricultural development and food security, deterioration of human health, increased mortality, increased number of climatic and environmental migrants, increased unemployment and poverty, and ultimately weakens the national security of countries and is a factor in the development of conflicts.

Keywords: global climate change, internally displaced persons, the Sahel region of Africa, climate migrants, socio-economic development of countries.

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Information about the author(s):

Lukyanets Artem Sergeevich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Leading researcher, Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *artem_ispr@mail.ru*

Manshin Roman Vladimirovich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Leading researcher, Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *manshin@list.ru*

Moiseeva Evgeniya Mikhailovna, Junior researcher, Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *evgeniyamoiseeva@mail.ru*

DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION PROBLEMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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**CLIMATE MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES:
FACTORS, ESTIMATION AND CONSEQUENCES**

Artem S. Lukyanets^{1,2}
Cand. Sci. (Econ.)

Marina N. Khramova^{*,1,2}
Cand. Sci. (Physical and Mathematical)

Galina N. Ochirova²

¹ MGIMO-University
(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

² Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS
(6, bldg. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

* *kh-mari08@yandex.ru*

Abstract. In recent years, the problems of migration of the population due to global climate change have received much more attention both in the research community and at the state level. It is clear that in the near future many countries of the world will stay in the face of climate change effects. One of these consequences is the intensification of migration flows from regions affected by natural disasters due to climatic factors. This paper discusses the features and factors of climate migrations of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. Changes in rainfall, deforestation of tropical forests, the increasing frequency of storms cause the population to leave their permanent place of residence in search of work, as well as safer living conditions. One of the directions of mobility is migration to large cities. This leads to an increase in the share of the urban population, an increase in the burden on the urban infrastructure and, as one of the negative consequences, may lead to an imbalance in the labor market due to an increase in the supply of unskilled labor from predominantly rural areas. A risk factor is also a decrease in the level of food security. In the absence of a long-term government strategy to reduce the costs of the negative climate change effects, Latin American countries risk facing a set of socio-economic problems in the future.

Keywords: climate migration, Latin American countries, migration factors, climate change impacts, sustainable development goals, International Organization for Migration.

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Information about the author(s):

Lukyanets Artem Sergeevich, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor of the Department of demographic and migration policy of MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia; Leading Researcher of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *artem_ispr@mail.ru*

Khramova Marina Nikolaevna, Cand. Sci. (Physical and Mathematical), Associate Professor of the Department of demographic and migration policy of MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia; Leading Researcher of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *khmari08@yandex.ru*

Ochirova Galina Nikolaevna, Junior Researcher of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *galinaochirova93@gmail.com*

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PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION FROM CENTRAL ASIA TO RUSSIA

Elena E. Pismennaya ^{*,1,2}
Dr. Sc. (Sociol.)

Eugeniy S. Ponomarev ¹

¹ Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS
(6, bldg. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

² Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
(49, Leningradsky Prospekt, GSP-3, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993)

* *nikitaR@list.ru*

Abstract. The article considers proposals for improving control over migration flows and combating illegal migration. The concept of illegal migration is revealed. The analysis of the negative impact of illegal migration on the spheres of the state's life is conducted. Illegal migration is considered as a factor in the formation of threats to the national security of host countries and the Russian Federation in particular. The analysis of the problem of illegal migration in the countries of the European Union is carried out. Specific proposals for the improvement of legislation in the field of controlling migration processes and the fight against illegal migration in Russia are disclosed.

Keywords: migration, illegal migration, Russia, national security, dactyloscopy.

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Information about the author(s):

Pismennaya Elena Evgenievna, Dr. Sci. (Sociol.), Associate Professor, Leading Researcher of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS; Moscow, Russia; Professor, Finance University under the Government of the Russian Federation. Moscow, Russia.
Contact information: e-mail: *nikitaR@list.ru*

Ponomarev Eugeniy Sergeevich, PhD, Institute for Socio-Political Research, Moscow, Russia.
Contact information: e-mail: *fedorov3@gmail.com*

LABOR CAPACITY AND LABOR MARKETS

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LABOR RESOURCES AND THE LABOR MARKET IN CROSS-BORDER REGIONS OF SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Bezverbnny V.A.^{1,2}, Maksimova A.S.¹, Mikryukov N.Y.¹, Miryazov T.R.¹

¹ Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS
(6 Fotievoy Str., Build. 1, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119333).

² MGIMO-University
(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

* vadim_ispr@mail.ru

Abstract. The article discusses current demographic trends in the border regions of Siberia and the Far East of Russia. The problems of the development of regional labor markets are analyzed, the socio-economic and geopolitical consequences of the deteriorating demographic situation are revealed. The role and areas of work of the Agency for the Development of Human Capital in the Far East are described, including urgent tasks to achieve sustainable demographic development of territories, increase migration mobility of the population, promote employment of the population and provide employers with labor resources. The situation on the labor market is considered, taking into account the supply of labor, and the most depressed border regions are identified by individual indicators of the labor market balance. An assessment of the quality of vacant jobs was given, vacancies were considered in terms of wages, including the average monthly nominal accrued wages for each of the regions under consideration. Particular attention is paid to the problem of underemployment of workers and indicates the border regions with an average level of deviation of this indicator from the national level. In the conclusion, the possibilities and prospects of forecasting the quantitative composition of labor resources in the regions of Russia in the current economic conditions are considered.

Keywords: Far East, Siberia, border regions, demographic situation, labor resources, unemployment.

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Information about the author(s):

Bezverbnny Vadim Alexandrovich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Head of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Associate Professor of the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: vadim_ispr@mail.ru

Maksimova Anastasia Sergeevna, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Senior researcher of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: lubijzn@yandex.ru

Mikrukov Nikolay Yur'evich, Cand. Sc. (Geogr.), Researcher of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: ecoro@mail.ru

Miryazov Timur Robertovich, Ms. (Cartogr. and Geoinf.), Junior Researcher of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: miryazov_timur@mail.ru

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**THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE STATE GUARANTEES OF FREE
RENDERING MEDICAL CARE TO CITIZENS FOR 2016 AND 2018-2020**

Galina I. Andryushchenko¹
Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof.
andryuvenkogi@mail.ru

Olga V. Shinkareva¹
Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Assoc. Prof.
Shinkareva_ol@mail.ru

¹ Russian State Social University
(4-1, Wilhelm Pick St., Moscow, Russian Federation, 129226)

Abstract. Article is devoted to the analysis of the Program of the state guarantees of free rendering medical care to citizens adopted in December for 2018-2020. The changes made to this program are analyzed, volumes of the funds for delivery of health care allocated by the state at the expense of means of obligatory medical insurance and the corresponding budgets are compared to the state guarantees in the field for 2016. Comparison volume an indicator of medical care for the considered periods is carried out, conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: compulsory health insurance, Fund of obligatory medical insurance of the Russian Federation, medical care, medical organizations, health care, standards of volume of medical care.

For citation:

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Information about the author(s):

Andryushchenko Galina Ivanovna, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof., Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *andryuvenkogi@mail.ru*

Shinkareva Olga Vladimirovna, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Assoc. Prof., Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *Shinkareva_ol@mail.ru*

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IDENTIFICATION OF THE GENERALIZED MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS OF RENT CHARACTER ON THE BASIS OF THE RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Nataliya A. Korolkova

Institute of macroeconomic researches
Russian Foreign Trade Academy (IMR RFTA)
(3A 1st Horoshevsky Drive, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125284)

koro-nataliya@yandex.ru

Abstract. The article presents the results of a research more than 20 mechanisms of state policy within framework of management an economic system of a rent character based on the experience of 24 countries of the world reflecting 30 states of the economy in various conditions of their functioning. Studying of theoretical validity and existence confirming empirical the practician allowed to group methods on three blocks: 1) mechanisms subject experience of realization in various rent economies; 2) the mechanisms having the theoretical justifications from scientific and expert community but which are not confirmed with international experience; 3) new mechanisms. It is defined that the efficiency of each of mechanisms depends on conditions of its realization to a concrete economic system that complicates their group on this sign. At the same time application of a method a clustering allowed to prove existence of three generalized models of development of economic systems of rent character. The Russian economic system is carried to the model which is characterized by formation of a steady diversified industrial complex. The validity of the choice of mechanisms of the Russian state policy allowed the author to draw a conclusion that it is expedient to look for the reasons of a depression of national economy within studying of balance of an economic system.

Keywords: rent-based economic system, macroeconomic development models, public policy mechanisms, state management.

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Information about the author(s):

Korolkova Natalia Andreevna, analyst of the first category of the Center of state regulation, investment and institutional development of Institute of macroeconomic researches Russian Foreign Trade Academy (IMR RFTA), Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *koro-nataliya@yandex.ru*

FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

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OPPORTUNITIES OF SUKUK INTRODUCTION IN RUSSIA

Irina A.Z. Aidrous *,¹

Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Professor, RUDN-University

Sofya G. Glavina¹

Cand. Sc. (Economics), Assistant

Ravil R. Asmyatullin¹

¹RUDN-University

(6 Miklukho-Maklaya Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 117198)

**aidrous@mail.ru*

Abstract. From the late of the 20th century Islamic finance industry demonstrates active growth and high potential for implementation not only in the Muslim world, but also in other countries all over world — East Asia, Europe and North America. This article is devoted to the study of the opportunities of the introduction of Islamic securities called sukuk in Russia. The use of sukuk seems promising for Russia in terms of attracting alternative finance sources into the country, in particular from the countries of the Gulf and Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, the system of Islamic finance in Russia is poorly developed and represents isolated attempts to introduce elements of Islamic finance into the practice of banking and non-banking institutions. The lack of development and adaptation of Russian legislation, the lack of initiative and support from the state are among the key problems of Islamic finance implementation in Russia.

Keywords: Islamic finance, sukuk, ethical finance, investment.

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Information about the authors:

Aidrous Irina Ahmed Zein, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Professor, RUDN-University, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: aidrous@mail.ru

Glavina Sofya Grigoryevna, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Assistant, Digital Economy Program Director, Institute of World Economy and Business, RUDN-University, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: glavina-sg@rudn.ru

Asmyatullin Ravil Ramilevich, Assistant, manager of the World Economy Program, Institute of World Economy and Business, RUDN-University, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: asmyatullin-rr@rudn.ru

ECONOMICS OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND AGRICULTURE

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FEATURES OF FINANCIAL PROVISION OF REPRODUCTION PROCESSES IN AGRICULTURE

Zoya Z.Sh. Babaeva

Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Professor

Dagestan State University (DSU)

(43A Magomed Hajiyev Str, Makhachkala, Russian Federation, 367018)

bzsh2017@mail.ru

Abstract. The article deals with the methods and techniques of state regulation of the reproductive process in agriculture, implemented by public authorities and market structures. The author considers the features of financial support of the reproduction process, including the seasonal nature of activities, long-term production cycle, high capital intensity of the industry, etc., which have a direct impact on the formation of the investment attractiveness of the industry. The article presents the details of the cyclical financing of reproductive processes in agriculture, which provides for the interchangeability of interrelated actions. The methodology of regulation of reproductive processes in agriculture, taking into account the above cyclical financing, consisting of nine groups of methods: methods of analysis of reproductive potential in regional agriculture; methods of classification of agricultural enterprises in terms of profitability; methods of development of organizational and management measures in the industry; methods of long-term forecasting of the gross regional product produced in agriculture; methods of determining the food security of the regions; methods of determining the levels of inflation and determining the rates of loans for simple reproduction in the industry; methods of determining promising areas of investment in agricultural production; methods of attracting debt and equity in the industry; methods of determining the payback and return on investment in agriculture.

Keywords: reproduction process, agriculture, financing, provision, methods, factors.

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Information about the authors:

Babaeva Zoya Shapiulakhovna, Cand. Sc. (Economics), associate Professor, Chair of Accounting, Dagestan State University, Makhachkala, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: bzsh2017@mail.ru

MODELING THE EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

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MODELING CRISIS OF CYCLIC DYNAMICS OF THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE CIS. PART II

Kobilzhon Kh. Zoidov

Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical), Associate Professor

Market Economy Institute, RAS
(47 Nakhimovsky Ave., Moscow, Russian Federation, 117418)

kobiljonz@mail.ru.

The work is devoted to the macroeconomic description of the main trends of cyclical development and modeling of the evolution of transformational crisis economic systems of the European part of the CIS countries in the conditions of integration and global instability. In the process of research the methods of evolutionary-institutional theory, econometric modeling and analytical evaluation were used. A retrospective analysis of the socio-economic dynamics of the countries of the European part of the CIS in the period from 1991-2017 is carried out. The study shows that while maintaining the existing structure of the economy, the exit from the transformational crisis cycle can be associated only with the growth of the world economy, which, obviously, will be followed by the growth of consumer demand for the main export goods of the national economy. The reasons and the main factors that complicate the exit of the economy of these countries from the crisis cycle and reduce the effectiveness of the anti-crisis policy of the state are substantiated. The research shows that the national economies have not created a strong banking and financial system that is resistant to the manifestations of the global financial and cyclical crisis. The unjustified level of liberalization of banking institutions, integration into various international institutions, attraction of doubtful foreign investments at any cost led to the bankruptcy of the financial system. The result of blind transplantation of market institutions of management was the loss of state acyclic regulation of the economy, especially in terms of solving social problems and long-term strategy of socio-economic cyclical development of their countries. It is shown that in the current situation of instability, Russia needs to draw adequate conclusions, which should form the basis of the strategy of maintaining national economic interest with a focus on the formation of a sustainable economy. The scientifically grounded proposals on improvement of ways of regulation of cyclic fluctuations of macroeconomic dynamics in the conditions of instability, restoring order, innovative way of development and modernization of economy are formed. The developed proposals and mechanisms for effective regulation of the main problems in the development of socio-economic systems can be used to preserve and enhance the competitive advantages of the national economies of these countries as a whole.

Keywords: countries of the European part of the CIS, modeling, transformation processes, economic evolution, cyclic processes, crisis cyclicity, innovation, economic modernization, global instability.

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Information about the author(s):

Zoidov Kobiljon Hodzhievich, Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical), Associate Professor, Market Economy Institute, RAS, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: kobiljonz@mail.ru