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WTO: LESSONS FOR RUSSIA

E.V. Pilipenko

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12-I-7-2010 (head Ph.D Pilipenko EV) “Priority directions of modernization of regional
food systems in terms of Russia's accession to the WTO”

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Abstract

The article is devoted to consideration of the results of Russia to the WTO, the search for solutions arising in connection with this socio-economic problems. The author's approach is to consider the WTO as objectively-based tool for implementation of certain technological structure, the consequence of establishment of which was the emergence of such a supranational structure as a global capitalist economy. The WTO is an integral part of this system. And it means that the WTO may disappear only with the disappearance of the structure itself. In turn, the system of the world capitalist economy can be naturally «cancelled» switching technology based on different principles, which do not require institutions like the WTO.

Keywords: WTO, the world capitalist economy, forecast

JEL Classification Codes: F13

MODERN HIGH SCHOOL: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the place and role of the modern university in the context of "AZERBAIJAN - 2020: The concept of development" as well as the study of the problems and prospects of Azerbaijani universities in the light of the Bologna process. The study showed that the main problem of the existing higher education system is low impact universities to solve the socio-economic problems of society. This paper analyzes the remuneration mechanisms and elements of labor incentives scientists Western universities, and set out criteria for the quality of scientific publications in their publications, as well as the possible use of these models in the universities of our country. Scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that the author has made specific suggestions and recommendations for modernization of Azerbaijani universities in the light of the development strategy of education in Azerbaijan.

Key words: science, education, university, higher education system, the education reforms.

JEL Classification Codes: I23, I28

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENT FLOW IN PRIORITY SECTORS IN THE MARKET ECONOMY

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Abstract

The main objective of the research in the analysis of existing in our country, state investment flow in the priority sectors of the economy in the conditions of market relations and implementation of efficient use of existing capabilities in this area. The research work is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical generalization. In this research work to strengthen the role justified investment flow in priority sectors of the economy to achieve sustainable economic development of our country, to study theoretical and practical aspects of effective use of investments, to study the main features and steps to stimulate investment flows, the factors expand the priority sectors of the economy and the existing problems in this area. The study found that providing improvement of economic and legislative framework defining the investment climate in the country, a mechanism to attract foreign investment and joint ventures in accordance with modern requirements can be achieved by increasing the flow of investments in priority sectors of the economy. Limitations of the study: requires more extensive information. Scientific novelty of research: improving the process of attracting foreign capital must be main line not only the restructuring of foreign and economic policy, but also structural changes underway in the country of radical economic reforms of the whole economic system.

Keywords: investment, socio-economic reforms, foreign investment, domestic investment, foreign investment in fixed assets.

JEL Classification Codes: E22; F21

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING BASED BALANCED SCORECARD

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Abstract

Aim of this study is to validate the theory and methodology of management strategy organization, clarification of its essence and content, revealing the features of the development and evaluation of the theoretical and methodological aspects of strategic management accounting based on the balanced scorecard. Area of research is the long-term, medium-term and short-term aspects of the organization management, the current management, theoretical and methodological basis for the formation process of organization management, efficiency and quality of organizational management. Scientific novelty of the research is to develop the concept of strategic management accounting, including the theory, methodology and organization of strategic management accounting in the context of modern methods and models. Content of the work implies that the balanced scorecard is a completely new technology management accounting, which allows the most objectively evaluate the effectiveness of the organization and the full link business strategy with operational activities. This mechanism consists of four perspectives, which has traditionally used financial indicators, supplemented by three additional perspectives: customer, internal processes, and learning and growth. Balanced Scorecard (BSC) carries the vision and strategy of a system that effectively informs strategic intent and motivates and monitors the actions of the company in relation to its objectives. The study revealed that the system BSC toolkit for evaluating the effectiveness of the head of the company, which by means of the main causes of losses and sales trends, be able to identify a deficit in the supply chain, as well as help the company in making changes that promote an increase in its turnover. Balanced Scorecard reveals the causal relationships between the above mentioned aspects. In addition, with the help of BSC indicators can be assessed, not directly related to financial calculations, such as the level of professionalism and customer opinions about the company.

Keywords: management accounting, strategic management accounting, information management; efficiency and analyticity; financial condition.

JEL Classification Codes: M4

CURRENT APPROACHES AND METHODS OF DETERMINING THE OPTIMAL RESOURCE SECURITY ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN THE SYSTEM TO ENSURE THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

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Abstract

The purpose of the study - to determine the optimal resource security enforcement bodies in the system to ensure the economic security of the country. A brief analysis of the threats that instigated the country, the author concludes that it is necessary to radically change the approach to security from an economic standpoint. The author believes that in the context of the internal affairs bodies, all of the tasks in relation to the economic security of the state should be considered through the prism of economic, specifically by analyzing the resources diverted to implement the functions of law enforcement. Considering the existing modern approaches determine the optimal level of endowment of the Interior, the author considers that the algorithm resource management bodies of internal affairs in the system of economic security at the macro level should be as follows: first, must be defined thresholds level crime together to ensure the economic security of the state border in a safe condition of the economic system and individual citizens; secondly, on the basis of methods of economic and statistical analysis is necessary to determine the minimum level of resources required to reduce crime by each type of crime to set secure borders and deter it in them

Keywords: economic security, resources, management, law enforcement system, optimal result

JEL Classification Codes: H55

MECHANISM OF INFLUENCE ON THE CENTRAL BANK BANKING SYSTEM

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Abstract

The main objective of the study - to identify factors vliyayushih the financial stability of the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, revealing ways to use existing opportunities for their promotion. The research work is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical obobshenie. In this research work proved the role of the Central Bank's activities in our country funktsioniruyushih commercial banks in a stable environment , the basic properties are investigated and steps to stimulate banking operations defined tasks improve banking, currently existing, lower interest rates on the money market, to achieve an acceptable level inflation and other problems, always facing monetary policy, marked unsettled problems in this area. The study revealed that the effective implementation of monetary policy is essential for the stability of the financial market. The main objective in this area- of use positive trends proiskhodyashih in the world economy and the banking system, for economic development. Given this, along with the state budget should be discussed the main directions of monetary-credit policy and assess the impact of these policies on economic growth. Scientific novelty of research: provides a general strategy for the development mechanism of the influence of the Central Bank on the banking system for the future and shown installed in stages, taking into account local circumstances , the methodological principles of the concept of development and promotion of the banking system in the Republic of Azerbaijan .

Keywords: risk management, monetary policy, promotion, regulation, interest rates, credit market.

JEL Classification Codes: P34

THE SOCIAL COMPONENT OF THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

The national resilience issue sounds in a new way nowadays. Global financial crisis of 2007-2008 showed the economic weakness of most countries in the world, mainly economies with strong inner imbalances. National resilience to global risks can be defined as the ability of a state to withstand, adapt and recover from various shocks. National resilience consists of economic, social, environment and other components. Social resilience can be defined as the ability of a nation to maintain its collective identity and its citizens' freedom and enable their prosperity during various shocks. Such ability also means to be flexible and withstand pressure without breaking down and be able to return to the original state after being challenged. In the research is studied the social component of national resilience of Ukraine. The scientific methods which were used for that are: (i) theoretical generalizations and comparisons, (ii) analysis and synthesis, (iii) survey. In the research were determined the main characteristics and trends of social and demographic changes in Ukraine and some other countries during the 1991-2013. Social component of national resilience is determined by patriotism, optimism, confidence in national political institutions. Nowadays many states are faced on the crisis of confidence to the government. It is expected that this problem will only deepen as the factors, which led to it, are increasing and they are an integral part of economic relations in XXI century. Axiomatically the success of the government reforms depends on the level of popular support of government, political institutions. Strengthening the national economy and an efficiency of social and economic transformations require quick thoughtful decisions, which does not give the expected results without the support of the population.

Key words: economic resilience, national economy, social component, crisis of confidence

JEL Classification Codes: A13

OVERSIGHT SYSTEM IN BANKING SECTOR: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND AZERBAIJAN MODEL

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Ph.D., doctoral

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Abstract

The main objective of the study - to analyze and assess the activities of control over the financial markets in different countries and Azerbaijan to develop proposals for the transition of control to a higher level. Research work carried out on the basis of statistical analysis and analytical synthesis . The study revealed that since harmonization is considered the most important element of the condition and banking regulation to improve the quality of work is necessary to control body as an ideological platform only move forward - to full control principles and strengthen their legislation. Scientific novelty of the research that the author proves the impossibility win public trust in the organization of this monitoring process, which needs a serious re-evaluation showed that the simultaneous existence of different regulatory standards and supervisory bodies spryazheny significant costs and hamper the integration of financial markets. The practical significance of the study is that in order to help control body to move to a new level by proposing constructive.

Keywords: system of management of the bank, the financial market, the central bank, mega-regulator, the financial services market.

JEL Classification Codes: G15

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN MONETARY AND CREDIT ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

The main objective of the study — analysis and evaluation goals, objectives, principles of international financial organizations, functioning in Azerbaijan, their activity in our country. The study is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical generalization. The study is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical generalization. In this research work proved the role of international financial organizations in achieving our country sustained economic development, studied different aspects of their collaborative relations with our country, studied the economic efficiency of their programs and identify existing problems in this area. The study revealed that the IMF assisted Azerbaijan in a number of areas, including in the area of public expenditure management, tax - customs policy and administration, the central bank, banking supervision, monetary policy and statistics. In Azerbaijan, in the areas of macroeconomic analysis and policy, financial planning, fiscal policy and management, accounting and banking supervision central bank benefited from the training provided by the IMF. Limitations of the study: requires more extensive statistical information. Scientific novelty of research, determining the direction of our country collaborative relationships with international financial organizations for the foreseeable future and from a methodological point of view are the realization of these directions.

Keywords: macroeconomic analysis and policy, international monetary and credit institutions, financial planning, fiscal policy and management, tax - customs policy and administration.

JEL Classification Codes: F30; F33

GEOECONOMIC APPROACH: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

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Məqalə redaksiyaya daxil olmuşdur 22 Yanvar 2014; Çapa qəbul edilmişdir 14 Mart 2014;
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Abstract

In the socio-economic nature and content of the methods of approach to the process of integration of national economies into the global economy continues to be a fundamental change. Replacing traditional foreign economic activity geoeconomics approach led to the formation of a new metasituation in the world. In this respect, the main objective of the study in comparative analysis of the theoretical framework of geoeconomics reality of the global database and conduct conceptual generalization that carries specific. Methodological basis of research based on common scientific methods of theoretical analysis. Evaluation of the evolution of scientific thought, due to geoeconomics was carried out in the framework of the interpretative approach.

Keywords:geoeconomics approach, the industrial revolution, the geoeconomics strategy, global geoeconomics, interpretation.

JEL Classification Codes: F01

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF SCIENTIFIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

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Məqalə redaksiyaya daxil olmuşdur 19 Yanvar 2014; Çapa qəbul edilmişdir 12 Mart 2014;
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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is the development trend of science and human capacity in a globalizing world economy. Experience in the development of scientific and personnel potential accumulated in most advanced countries in the globalizing world economy, highly relevant to modern Ukraine in terms of building a model of innovative development of scientific and human resources. For sustainable and innovative development of the domestic economy and the development of scientific and human capacity necessary to have a system of flexible financing mechanisms that would ensure resource recharge most qualified research teams , and would also allow significantly shorten the path from birth scientific idea to its practical implementation. The author highlights the criteria that characterize the processes of innovation development of scientific capacity building in the context of globalization of the world economy.

Keywords: scientific and human resources, innovative development, globalization, globalization processes.

JEL Classification Codes: O15

THE ROLE OF THE STATE BUDGET IN THE FORMATION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

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Abstract

The main purpose of research - theoretical and practical study of the role of the state budget in the formation of the financial system in today's market against the background of the experiences of developed and developing countries. The research work is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical generalization. In this research study, we investigated the nature and content of the financial system, the theoretical aspects of the different approaches to the budget and fiscal policy, the classification and study the principles, features and stages of organization of the state budget and identifying existing problems in this area. The study revealed that the state budget, along with a number of economic laws, economic categories, functions as a relationship, mutual influence and interdependence. Limitations of the study in the need for extensive information. Scientific novelty of research in the justification that the prospect of the state budget is one of the most important ways to control the country's economy. Simultaneously are methodological principles established in stages, taking into account local characteristics in relation to the movement of centralized financial resources of the state and transition distribution of the national income.

Keywords: financial system, fiscal policy, state budget, state funds centralized, centralized term financial resources of the state

JEL Classification Codes: H61; H72

ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS THREATENS THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF AZERBAIJAN UNDER GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The main objective of the research is to study and evaluation of threats to the economic security of Azerbaijan in the context of globalization. Research on methods such as research systems analysis and logical generalization. The study pointed out that the provision of national economic security and sustainable economic development is one of the most important challenges facing each country. The article describes the selection criteria and economic security issues of determining the final values of these parameters. The study revealed that increasing the foreign public debt increases the sensitivity of its economy to the changes occurring in foreign financial markets. Especially with the increase in the financial markets in interest rates, increased costs associated with servicing the foreign debt. As a result of increased risks associated with the development of the national economy. Limitation of the study: requires extensive statistical information. Scientific novelty of research in pointing out ways to ensure national economic security for the foreseeable future.

Keywords: economic security, economic independence, competitiveness, economic security indicators

JEL Classification Codes: F52

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND THE MECHANISMS OF ITS REALIZATION BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND ISRAEL (1991-2008)

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Abstract

The main purpose of the research is to explore scientific-historical aspects of Azerbaijan-Israel economic cooperation and implementing of their mechanisms covering the years 1991-2008; Establishment of economic cooperation with Israel, and the dynamics of their development, review and identify prospects. The research was carried out on the basis of statistical analysis and official documents. Results of the resaerch: trade and economic cooperation is the foundation of relations between Azerbaijan and Israel, and has broad prospects. Scientific innovation: First time in the history trade and economic cooperation between Israel and the rich historical aspects are analyzed on the basis of facts and materials. The prospects of strategic cooperation are determined on the basis of facts; justified that Turkey - Israel economic relations have developed more in regional and energy security. Application of importance: could be used in lectures and seminars at higher institutions.

Key words: economic co-operation, regional and energy security, trade and economic ties, regional cooperation, private sector.

JEL Classification Codes: F59

PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE STATE REGULATION IN THE SERVICE SECTOR OF AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

The principles that can be taken as a basis for improvement of state regulation of services in the context of developing market relations are characterized. The necessity for the transition to the new methodology of public policy in the field of services, based on a systemic and situational (scenario) approach to future services is noted. Scenarios for prospective development of the service sector of the republic with differing priorities, instruments of state influence, the speed of the program activities, etc are offered. The purpose of the study is to establish the principles of state policy and the development of long-term scenarios of development of services of the republic. Scientific novelty of the research: the perception that there are alternative ways of development of the sphere of the republic, depending on overall economic growth, social policies of the state, the extent of innovation in services and other parameters. The work is based on research methods such as systems analysis and logical generalization. The study revealed that the complex of reformation measures for all activities is necessary for development of the state private partnership for transition of a republican services sector to new, modern quality in this sphere and, in particular, in the field of innovations, strategic planning and management, etc.

Keywords: services, government regulation, guidelines for improving state regulation of services, scenarios , strategy, innovation.

JEL Classification Codes: N70; G18

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC-MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF POPULATION EMPLOYMENT

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Abstract

The main objective of the study - the development of the labor market and the efficient provision of public sector employment, consists of reducing unemployment , increasing income and socio -economic development, improvement of employment. The study was realized on the basis of system analysis and research methods as a logical generalization. Result of the study is to optimize the employment in this area, which creates favorable conditions for optimal solutions. Endogenous and exogenous factors affect the modeling of employment. These factors sometimes referred modeling environmental factors. Modeling these species in this area are reflected in the role of regressive equations system and other issues. Limitations of the study their limits of statistical information in the field of optimization of employment. Scientific novelty and originality: the overall level of employment in all regions leads to coincide with the exact value of the number of people involved in the country's economy. The model can be widely used in connection with the use of the forecast employment. This model can also benefit in their work on a regular basis, the statistical agencies.

Key words: population employment, modeling, economic-mathematical models, forecast, regression equations, grouping.

JEL Classification Codes: E24

MONITORING OF INNOVATION AND TRENDS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND REGIONS

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Abstarct

This paper provides an analysis of existing approaches for the assessment of innovative development of economy, rationale for the establishing of innovative development monitoring system using the World Bank Knowledge Assessment Methodology, defines the monitoring system's goals and objectives, its implementation principles, including the development of a national system-matching set of statistical indicators. The monitoring system was tried and tested in 27 regions of Ukraine. With regard to data deficiencies, the author offers arithmetic approach for the calculation of the needed indicators as indices based on the data obtained from the statistical reports of State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. The study is based on 24 reports of State Statistics Committee of Ukraine and other data sources on the basis of which the indicators of innovative development of economy for each of the 27 regions of Ukraine in 2008 and 2012 were obtained or calculated. The results of calculations performed for the two periods enabled the author to assess the dynamics of innovative development process for each of the regions of Ukraine. Due to heterogeneity of baseline statistics of the regions of Ukraine and partial conformity of these statistics with the statistics used by the World Bank, it was suggested to make indirect comparisons between the regions of Ukraine and the other countries through comparing the aggregate indexes and sub-indexes of the region with those of the whole country and 144 countries covered by the World Bank study. As a result of this study 2 aggregate indexes and 4 sub-indexes for each of the two periods under consideration and for every region of Ukraine have been derived, including: aggregate index of knowledge economy development KEI, aggregate index KI, education and human development sub-index, innovation system sub-index, information infrastructure sub-index, and economic regime sub-index. Development levels of the regions of Ukraine have been compared using each sub-index and aggregate index. Potential applications of the monitoring system have been shown through the example of the Crimea region. The profile of the innovative development of

Crimea's economy has been developed; the major problem areas, engines of growth and potential growing-point of its innovative development have been identified.

Keywords: government regulation of innovative economic development, monitoring of innovative economic development, assessment methodology innovative economic development.

JEL Classification Codes: O31

AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT İQTİSAD UNİVERSİTETİNİN

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