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For us to be among World Leaders is Well Within Reach

Photonics, as a field of special studies, started in the Novosibirsk State University (NSU) relatively recently – when the Laboratory of Nonlinear Photonics was established in 2010 within the framework of the mega-grant given by the Government of the Russian Federation. The Laboratory was headed by Prof. Sergey Konstantinovich, the graduate of Department of Physics, NSU, now having the position of Director in the Aston Institute of Photonic Technologies, Aston University (Great Britain) which is an internationally recognized research center in the sphere of photonic technologies.

In 1995-2001 Prof. Turitsyn was an expert for the European Commission-Science and Technology; he is a member of the European Technology Platform Photonics21, expert commissions for a number of scientific funds and agencies, and editorial boards for more than four tens scientific journals in the field of nonlinear physics, electronic engineering, optics, physics, and applied mathematics. Here we present Prof. Turitsyn's answers to our questions on the future of photon studies in the NSU and his opinion on the modern management of fundamental research.

NSU, photonics, «Aston-NSU»

Frolov A.S., Dezhina I.G., Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow

Assessment of the Development of Photonics in Russia: Markets and Government Support

The article analyses photonic market Russia benchmarked with the global market, including scale, dynamics and production structure. Only fragmented information is available about production and public support for photonics in Russia. The authors compiled a database of companies and characteristics of their government support and analyzed conditions for the development of high-tech business in photonics and the impact of government support on it. The conclusion is made that there is no correlation between revenues and level of government support.

Photonics, markets, government support measures, companies, Russia

Apolonsky A., Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich, Max-Planck-Institute of Quantum Optics, Garching, Germany

A New Type of Lasers: Prospects in Telecommunication, Medicine, and Micrology

For many years quantum technologies, modern optics, and laser studies have been a subject of researches made by professors and students of NSU. Several researches are conducted in cooperation with the leading world research centers. Alexander Apolonsky, a researcher of one of such a center and graduate of the NSU, tells about some perspective studies.

Quantum technologies, fiber laser, NSU

Kobtsev S.M., the founder and head of the Tekhnoskan group of companies, tells about the companies' experience of the laser equipment production.

Bentley in the Laser Market

NSU, startup, laser, advanced market positions

Vasilenko V.A., Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Novosibirsk

The Crimea: Water Crisis and Environmental Issues

The paper describes the high priority measures to overcome an artificially created deficit of water resources in the Crimea, and it analyzes the regional water resources development projects. It shows the state of water supply under the new regime, possibilities to make water supply better, and environmental problems due to the water factor and new construction made within the regional development programs.

Water supply deficit, regional development programs, environmental problems

Basareva V.G., Mikheeva N.N., Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Institute of Economic Forecasting, RAS, Novosibirsk

Regions: the Anti-Crisis Behavior Models of Consumers

In article on the basis of analysis of the data of Rosstat, Central Bank of Russian Federation and the Ministry of Economic Development there is a comparison of seven strategies of behavior of the population in the regions of Russia during the crisis of 2008-2009 and 2014-2015 years. The analysis shows that in contrast to the previous crisis, when the strategy of «living within the budget» was chosen only by a quarter of the regions, in the current crisis it is the choice of the majority. The measures taken by the government to maintain public demand, are less effective than during the previous crisis, and also have a big lags in time, do not take into account regional specifics of how different regions adapt to the crisis in the economy. It is detected that the selected strategies of the population differs from the forecasts of the predicted behavior of the consumers of the whole country in general that allows us to use the proposed method for specification of the national forecasts.

Aggregate consumer behavior model, dynamics of real incomes, consumer demand, Bank deposits, anti-crisis program, forecasts

Lisovik B.S., ROSATOM-CICE&T.Competence Center for Construction of Objects of use of Atomic Energy Chief Specialist, St.-Petersburg

Silver Jubilee of State System to Provide Employment for Russian

In the article the results of the 25th anniversary of enactment of employment law and its based work of the state employment system are given. Critical look is taken at the activities of state employment system such as mediation in employment, educating of the unemployed, assistance in self-employment, organising of public works. The article is focused on renewed ballance of labour resources as a tool to stabilize the labour market. Historical approach to regulating of labour market allows to look from its past and present into future. The future seems to be in changing goals from eliminating unemployment to forming full, productive and freely chosen employment. The basics for such a change should be use of contemporary macroeconomic concepts of employment and employment technologies of the computer era.

The labour market, open and hidden unemployment, the employment service, mediation in employment, training, self-employment, public works, the balance of labor resources, shadow employment, full employment

Zasimova L.S., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow

Out-of-pocket Expenditures on Medicine in Russia: What has Changed During Economic Crisis?

The paper uses data from two national household surveys conducted in 2011 and 2014 by Levado Center and compares changes in levels of out-of-pocket drug

expenditures in different social groups. The study demonstrates that reinforcement of price regulation policy was not accompanied by improvement in drug availability. After economic crisis individuals with low incomes were less likely to buy pharmaceuticals; disabled decreased their average monthly spending on medicine. For majority of respondents the share of drug expenditures as percent of their per capita income has increased.

Pharmaceutical market; medicine, drug expenditures, medicine consumption

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Valuation Issues of Mining Company

Approaches to valuation of major Russian mining companies for privatization purposes are considered in the article. The features of applying standards and traditional valuation approaches of the business are examined. Their disadvantages in relation to mining companies are demonstrated. Possibilities to the usage of different methods in the present economic situation are evaluated and the most preferable are allocated in order to use them nowadays. Obtaining accurate analytical assessment of the fundamental value of a mining company faces serious difficulties, making it necessary to use modern market methods of its privatization.

Business valuation, mining company, privatization, fundamental values of the company, Rosneft

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Which Banks and why Lend Long-Term in Russia?

We study the determinants of longer-term bank lending to the real economy in Russia. Our empirical results confirm the «development view» of state-controlled banks who display the highest propensity to lend long-term. We control for such variables as cost of funding and the market power in the corporate loan market. The share of long-term loans in bank assets would benefit from a lower average cost of funds and a diversification of funding sources, as well as larger average size of banks, higher capital adequacy and a less risky lending policy.

Russia; bank lending; state-controlled banks, real sector Financing

Lanskov P.M., *Professional Association of Registrars, Transfer-Agents and Depositories, (PARTAD), Moscow*

On the Way to a Common Financial Market of the EAEU: Russia and Kazakhstan

The article shows current state of affairs in formation of common capital market within the development of Eurasian Economic Union. Coordinated implementation of international (regional) financial centers concepts in Russia and Kazakhstan could become one of the drivers of integration process. These countries have largest economies among the Union countries and comparatively developed financial markets. It is suggested to use the wide number of measures tested in international practice to attract foreign financial institutes and international investors to use already existing capital market infrastructure in Russian Federation and Kazakhstan Republic. Self-regulatory organizations of market participants should be involved in the process of financial centers project development on a new organizational level.

Capital market, integration, international financial center, self-regulation

Maltsev A.A., Ural State University of Economics, Yekaterinburg
In Search of the “other” Economic Theory

The article deals with the analyses of the main ideas of the monograph “Economic strategy: theoretical aspect”, written by prominent Russian economists L.P. Evstigneeva and R.N. Yevstigneyev. It has been shown that the economic synergetics is a worthy alternative to mainstream economics. Special attention is paid to the author’s attempt of applying economic synergetics to the analysis of the global economy transformation and the specificity of perception of the Russian socio-economic problems through the lens of synergetic paradigm.

Economic theory, synergetics, global economy, Russian economy

Vazhenin S.G., Sookhikh V.V., Institute of Economy of the Ural Branch of the RAS, Ekaterinburg

The Crisis of Trust as a Reason for the Failure of Public-Private Partnership in Russia XIX - early XX Centuries

The article reveals the causes and the consequences of insolvency of public-private partnership in pre-revolutionary Russia. State Cooperation and merchants proved unsuccessful due to the distrust of officials and merchants, the low trust among merchants, inconsistent government economic policy. Structures are considered attempts to shipping channels in the Urals in order to facilitate trade with Siberia, confirming the difficulties in the organization of the PPP. It is just an indication that the construction and maintenance of canals are an indicator of the existence of trust in the economy and because of failure in the construction of the channel confirms the crisis of trust in the Russian Empire’s economy, especially through relationships detectable merchants and authorities, as well as interaction with each other merchants. In our opinion, it is a crisis of trust was one of the reasons for the failure of building projects in the Urals channels, demanding to implement public-private partnerships.

Trust, a public-private partnership, cooperation, merchants, ship canal

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