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Can we Replace Imports in the Oil Industry?

The article deals with the problem of import substitution in the oil and gas industry in Russia. The degree of dependence on imported oil equipment is analyzed. Solving the problem associated with the active interactions of equipment suppliers, oil companies, the federal center and the regions.

Oil and gas sector, import substitution, equipment suppliers, regions

Latyshev A.V., *Director, Institute of Physics of Semiconductors, SB RAS, Novosibirsk*

Modernization of the Production Structure Is an Urgent Task

The USSR was one of the originators of the world microelectronics in the 1950-1960s, and the Soviet electronics engineers maintained leadership in a number of the sectors of microelectronics up to the 1980s. However, over the last 20 years an alignment of forces in the world markets has cardinaly changed. A.V. Latyshev, Director of the Institute of Physics of Semiconductors, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, Member Correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences talks in his interview to the Correspondent of EKO Journal about a current state the world and domestic microelectronics, the chances Russia has to restore its position in the global market of element base, and nuances of import substitution of electronic components.

Microelectronics, Institute of Physics of Semiconductors of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, import substitution, element base

Metelsky Yu.V., *Novosibirsk*

Russia Has Built No Conditions for Its Industrial Development

Import substitution, hi-tech production, Novosibirsk Instrument Engineering Plant, new products

Veselova E.Sh., *Correspondent, ECO Journal, Novosibirsk*

Russian Microelectronics: Renaissance or Reanimation?

The paper considers a present state of the Russian electronic industry and its opportunities to incorporate into the world trends through a prism of history of the industry and world development trends observed in microelectronics.

Electronic devices, import substitution, element base

Pyashkina N.I., Kharitonova V.N., Vzhina I. A., *Novosibirsk State University, Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Novosibirsk*

«Power of Siberia» - the Driver or the Threat of Chemical Clusters East of Russia?

Presents a comprehensive analysis of the benefits of the Russian-Chinese contract «Power of Siberia» for the formation of petrochemical clusters in Eastern Siberia and the Far East in connection with the development strategies of mining companies. It is shown that the contract will be the driver of the Far East's petrochemical cluster. Estimated price, risks for companies, regional budgetary effects and loss of earnings of Eastern Siberia and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Russian-Chinese gas contract «Power of Siberia», megaproject, oil and gas chemical cluster, economic risks, regional budgetary effects

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Evaluation of the Depth and Duration of the Recession in Russia and the Russian Government's Measures to Overcome it

The article analyzes the results of the updated macroeconomic forecast calculations to assess the development of the Russian economy for the period 2015 - 2017 years. Dynamic macro models have been used in the projection calculations. Three main variants of Russian economy development for the period – base, optimistic and pessimistic are analyzed in the article and ecological aspect of the forecast. Reviews the measures of the Russian Government to overcome the recession.

Forecasting, Russian economy, recession, measures to overcome the recession

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Contradictions of Global Economic Growth (or: once again to question on efficiency of models of social and economic development)

Problems of modern practice of economic development of the certain countries originated, as in economic, and political reasons. In this context traditional models of social and economic development of the countries of the world have to be subjected serious restoration, reconsideration. The present publication is devoted to identification of fundamental contradictions of realization of modern models of economic growth in the foreign countries.

Global financial and economic crisis, economic growth, competitiveness, model of social and economic development

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Economic Growth and Institutional Development in Oil and Gas Countries

This article challenges the hypothesis of a "resource curse". According to this hypothesis, a high share of natural resource revenues slows down economic growth and social development. We take a different view: resource abundance is neither an obstacle to successful development nor a guarantee of rapid economic growth. Instead, insufficient development of certain oil and gas countries is explained by weaknesses of their economic and political institutions. Oil and gas economies with higher level of institutional development are capable of managing export revenues more efficiently and achieve higher economic growth and social development. This hypothesis is supported by the results of our econometric modelling.

Institutional development, oil and gas economies, resource curse, resource economy, resource rent

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«Digital-Mania» of the Resource «Non-Curse»

Polemical Notes Apropos of Some Econometric Studies

We dedicated our essay to several tricky aspects of econometric studies. Many researchers consider econometrics as a sort of universal means to investigate any conceivable objectives in economic science. We don't dare to judge of this misbelief causes. Our aim is — on the basis of studies on quite complex and delicate problems of resource-dependent economy — to put the right accents and to show that mathematical methods and qualitative analysis (logical and historical) should go together, complementing and enriching, rather than replacing each other. Otherwise, there are high risks of getting «beautiful», but meaningless or even misleading results.

Natural resources, institutions, development factors, the resource curse, socio-economic development, the mineral resources sector, econometrics, forecasting and analytical methods

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Territorial Public Self-Government: Alternative or Assistant City Authorities?

This article discusses the place occupied by the self-organization of citizens in the community in urban development. Studying communities of territorial public self-government of the Kirov revealed that such self-organization of citizens are voluntary structures that supplement the system of local government than competitive alternative.

Territorial public self-government, urban development, civil society, social capital

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Demographic Aspects of Development of Rural Settlements in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Results of the evaluation of rural settlements demographic potential, depending on their size, are presented. It was established that the measures on maintenance of demographic potential are relevant for settlements with populations of over 1 thousand inhabitants. The main conclusion is that support of demographic potential of the settlements has to take into account the need to preserve a spatial schema of resettlement system.

Rural settlement, resettlement of the population, demographic potential, sustainable development

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About Problems of a Reorganization of Rural Settlements in Yakutia

In article problems of a reorganization of rural settlements of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are considered. The analysis of a condition of production and social infrastructure for 1991-2013 is carried out. Recommendations and suggestions for improvement of the territorial organization and architectural planning of agroposeleniye are offered.

Rural settlement, reorganization, improvement, planning of villages, ecological state, agriculture

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Russia in 1915

The paper considers how Russian public opinion on the Russia involvement in the war changed – from indifference before the beginning of the war in 1914 with further exhalation of patriotic and defensive feelings in the early-war time to growth of antiwar feelings, mutual hatred, and overall malice as war became endless. A sea change in public opinion could be observed in 1915. The comparison between Russia and other warring countries shows that these changes were of an overall character, but they assumed irreversible character much faster in Russia due to its archaic public institutes and social structure. The belated and/or erroneous measures resulted in the declined efficiency of governance which assumed a reactive character.

First World War, public opinion, patriotic moods, loyalty, mobilization economy, rationing, defense planning, armament, anti-war riots, defeatism

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A Reconciliation as a Work: the Settlement Mechanisms of Labor Conflicts in Siberia of the 1920-ies Years of the XX Century

This article deals with the consideration of a widespread practice of regulation in the sphere of labor relations and conflicts in post-revolutionary years. The analysis of well-established and quite balanced mechanism for resolving of labor disputes by means of the work of reconciliatory arbitration bodies under oversight by the People's Commissariat for Labor is made. It is established that until the beginning of the forced industrialization the resolution of conflicts was carried out within the Labor Code and at the same time the right to use did not wear politically engaged character.

Labor disputes, the ability to negotiate, conciliation and arbitration bodies, the People's Commissariat for Labor

Gorbatenko Ye. O., Baikal State University of Economics and Law, Irkutsk Consequences of Establishing Consolidated Group of Taxpayers to Regional Budget Revenues in Example of Irkutsk Area

Article contains an assessment of the consequences of the introduction of a tool such as CGF. The analysis is performed by the example the regional budget. Highlighted the positive and negative aspects introduction of the law for the participants CGF, regional budgets and the federal budget. The general characteristic of the state of the regional budget revenues.

Consolidated group of taxpayers, regional budget revenues, the economic

Karpushin E.S., Antonova E.S., St.-Petersburg humanitarian university of trade unions, St.-Petersburg

Problems of the Organization of Economic Relationship in Musical Branch

The practical data of functioning of the musical foreign companies, conditions of contracts of musicians with them are analyzed, calculation of expenses at realization of a musical product is described. The conclusion about unfair distribution of incomes between musicians is formed, as result offers for change of the present situation in the musical branch, become possible with development of the Internet, are developed.

Product, label, contract, royalty, project situation