ход. Непосредственно, к таким мерам относятся: ограничения продажи (часы продажи, дни места, реклама), продажа алкоголя в магазинах специального назначения, агитация к здоровому образу жизни. Все вышеперечисленное в совокупности играет немаловажную роль и помогает достигнуть назначенной цели, то есть сократить потребление алкогольных напитков, что приведет к меньшему количеству летальных исходов, неблагополучных семей и более здоровому населению в Российской Федерации.

Литература

1. Андриенко Ю.В., Немцов А.В. Оценка индивидуального спроса на алкоголь // Консорциум экономических исследований и образования. Серия «Научные доклады». 2005. - № 05/10. С. 1-49.

2. Ким В.В., Рощин С.Ю. Влияние потребления алкоголя на заработную плату и занятость в России – 2011. – С. 1-31.

3. Ким И.А. Микроэкономика - 2018. –328с.

4. Соловьев, А.М. Анализ и прогнозирование производства и оборота алкогольной продукции. - 2013. – С. 117-129.

5. Соловьев, А.М. Производство и оборот алкогольной продукции в мире // Проблемы прогнозирования. – 2010. - №4. – С. 117-129.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF PUBLIC (STATE OWNED) CORPORATIONS

Komilov S.J., Toshpulotov A.A.
Russian-Tajik Slavonic University, Tajikistan

Annotation. This article examines the relationship between the government of the country and state-owned corporations, their differences, both positive and negative, from the enterprises of the non-state sector, analyzes the goals of state corporations and their role in the state economy.

Key words: state-owned corporation, market economy, state.

Nowadays Tajikistan is characterized by a number of stable signs of socio-economic and political development.

To such signs, of course, it is possible to correlate the creation of a market economy with national specifics. The activities of state-owned corporations play an important role in these processes, which, along with non-state corporations and enterprises, remain an important stabilizing factor in the sustainable industrial and agricultural growth of the country. It should be noted the distinctive features of state-owned corporations from economic entities of other forms of ownership. The process of monitoring the rights of all state-owned corporations is to some extent controlled by the government.

The purpose of a state-owned corporation is not only commercial but also non-commercial. These are - employment, financing social sphere, activity in low-profitable and obviously unprofitable, but socially important industries, etc. In terms of profit state-owned corporations are no different from enterprises of other forms of ownership [2, p. 10].

It is believed that the definition of a state-owned corporation should be based on the management and control of these types of corporations. The government should have in relation of the state-owned corporation the right to control, and to legally and effectively implement this right, it is necessary that it is present in the rights of the owner of the company, having a commercial or non-commercial purposes, including holding companies and state corporations.

In the system of market economy of Tajikistan the state –owned corporation differs from other corporation that is predetermined by various the essence of these economic entities.

The essence of a non-state (ordinary) corporation is correctly and fully reflected in the work of V. V. Bocharov and V. E. Leontiev "Corporate Finance", published in 2004. With regard to state-owned corporations, there are two definitions.

A state –owned corporation as specified in the work of V. V. Bocharov and V. E. Leontiev is an organizational form that replaces the government in the allocation of resources on the market or among ordinary enterprises in the presence of such prerequisites as saving trade costs. According to Morrison, the state-owned corporation is a semi-independent organizational form of management, which has as a prerequisite, state ownership, in which there is a desire to ensure the public interest and at the same time to achieve high efficiency of an ordinary enterprise.

Emphasizing a comprehensive understanding, a state-owned Corporation should probably be understood formally as a "normal government body", but at the same time it has the characteristics of an ordinary enterprise. Thus, a state-owned corporation is production of a special nature, and the peculiarity is manifested mainly in property rights and management system.

As a "normal governmental body", a state-owned corporation depends on the political and economic objectives and goals of the government at different periods and stages of its development.

Creation, merger, division and liquidation are all decided by the government. The mechanism of functioning is based on special laws and government documents. The power of ownership determines the obvious difference of structure of shareholders and management structure of state-owned corporation from ordinary businesses. The assignment of shareholders ' rights does not affect the medium-term and short-term strategic course of the state-owned Corporation, the management of its economic activities, the position of top managers of the company and the joint-stock rights of the Corporation. In a state-owned Corporation, it is impossible, in contrast to ordinary production, to have equal share-

holders, because one hand — the state shareholder — can informally "overcome" all the others, which leads to the fact that a formally created clear management structure does not make any sense and does not play any role [1, p. 8].

Hence, it can be concluded that the advantages of state corporations lie in their property ownership, namely in a special form of existence, a special distribution of property rights. In terms of the form of existence of the most the great advantage is that the state Corporation is a "normal government body" and has the privilege of implementing government policy, which is not the usual company.

State-owned corporations have become global players and the subject of much policymaking concern. There is a widespread perception that they may be acting differently when competing with private firms in the global market place.

The state –owned Corporation also has the right of most favored nation, which is not the usual company (additional investments from the state, preferential rate of rent for land, exchange of debts for shares, debt cancellation, support for all government ministries and departments), so the reform of state-owned corporation — is from the beginning to the end of the Central link of the reform economic system. In addition, the relatively stable rights of shareholders of a state-owned Corporation create a good organizational basis for medium-and long-term consistent development [4, p. 7].

The nature of the enterprise to some extent establishes its functions, and the functions of the enterprise are mainly to, to minimize production costs and trade costs.

In the system of market economy at the level of macroregulation of special concern to the governments of all countries causes loss of flexibility of the market mechanism of allocation of resources. In order to achieve an optimal balance between public aggregate demand and public aggregate supply, state-owned corporations regulate public supply in a special period by expanding or reducing production and consumption, thereby realizing the government's vision of macroeconomic management. Since the government is the largest shareholder of the state enterprise and has the right to control it, it is natural that the state-owned Corporation conducts its economic activities in accordance with the government's vision of the problem [2, p. 12].

In addition, the government in order to improve the environment of functioning of the national economy promote its growth and efficiency, can allow the state corporations to produce a "public product" in such areas as urban public transport, post and communications, supply water and electricity, environmental protection, banking and the provision of services to non-state enterprises [10, p. 14].

This measure will have a positive impact on state-owned corporation. The market economy seeks to achieve profit and avoid losses. There are areas of economic activity where the period of return of capital is very long, the volume of investment is large, the level of socialization is high, economic efficiency is

not obvious, this may result in losses in the aggregate. Non-state enterprise does not want to work in such industries, as for it the main and only criterion is the rationality of the market and economic efficiency. That is, there are industries and areas where a non-state enterprise simply will not go, although these industries, their products are vital to society. The problems arising in this situation are solved by state enterprises. Consequently, the state-owned Corporation has a compensatory function [5, p. 7].

In comparison with commercial enterprises, the state Corporation is also an indispensable function in the case of basic research, development and introduction of new technologies; it has the function of stimulating scientific and technological progress and development social productive forces, improving the economic structure and increasing the competitive power of the national economy, strengthening the defense. As a "normal governmental body", the state Corporation "by nature" has a working function and cannot refuse it [3, p. 4].

It follows that state-owned corporations usually "pull" a large social burden, have, as a rule, low economic efficiency and at the same time occupy a Central place in the national economy.

At the same time, state-owned corporations are mainly located in resource-based areas, in political and administrative centers, in "sensitive" areas, such as border areas, in order to make it easier to carry out macro-management by the government. Therefore, the law on non-profit organizations emphasized the functions and role of state corporations in the national economy and showed the advantages of their position [6, p. 10].

The objectives of a non-state economic entity are simple, whether short-term or long-term: it is reduced to profit maximization and risk minimization. But the goals of the state Corporation are more diverse. The nature of the enterprise is predetermined by the calculation of cost and control of production costs [7, p. 25].

In accordance with the nature and functions of the public Corporation, its purpose is largely determined by the social load, i.e. direct or indirect financing of the social sphere.

Thus, the principle of economic activity is the desire to maintain cost or reduce losses. State corporations engaged in economic activities, in the at the same time, we still have to take over some of the administrative functions of the government, implement the government's plans for macroeconomic management, and contribute to successful implementation of macroeconomic management policies [8, p. 44].

Therefore, the goal of the state-owned Corporation is the implementation of government macroeconomic regulation.

The goals of state-owned enterprises in Russia are diverse, as state corporations solve the main task — to achieve as much as possible a higher level of well-being of the people.

The state-owned Corporation is a subject of the national economy, the main means of the government for the implementation of macro-regulation.

State corporations should bear social responsibility, including the enterprise itself and objects outside it — schools, trade, transport, environment, medical, residential and other, solving the problems of social peace, providing work, pensions, education, leisure and recreation, etc. - all this is the goal of achieving the welfare of the people.

Of course, this divergence causes a low profit of state-owned corporation.

On the other hand, the ability to perform non-economic functions provides state corporations with advantages over non-state enterprises and allows them to play a leading role in the national economy. In different periods of time and in different conditions, it is necessary to distinguish the main and secondary goals from the variety, coordinate and improve them the structure of relations between the main and secondary goals — only then will the state-owned Corporation exist, gradually adapting to the requirements of the market economy [8, p. 68].

The consequence of the fact that the owner of state corporations is the government, and the state-owned Corporation bears a heavy social burden, are important shortcomings. This is excessive administration in the process of management, problems of compatibility with the market economy. Political designs often replace the functioning of the market; it is difficult to implement the pluralism of the structure of property rights. The plans of the enterprise and the management of economic activities pay attention primarily to social justice, but it is difficult to coordinate and develop both justice and efficiency [9].

That is why the creation of state corporations in Tajikistan is systemic, comprehensive and long-term. Now it is necessary to make a strategic division of state-owned corporations into those that will remain state-owned, and those that should be released (privatized). As for the latter, the main problem is how to implement a calm transition and guarantee public peace? As for those enterprises that remain in state ownership, how to gradually improve internal and external management, increase efficiency?

It is necessary to normalize the economic behavior of state corporations in relation to their stability, to normalize the objectives of their activities, avoiding unnecessary interference and the influence of artificial factors. Internal capacity should be strengthened cost accounting of the Corporation; this will reduce the cost of production, there will be savings in trade costs, and losses if they will have to be transparent.

It is necessary to carry out financial relations between state corporations and the government at special prices, at the same time to improve the working environment, to increase the activity of work on state corporations.

Thus, we can draw the following conclusion. It is important to find the optimal combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators of the national economy sectors for the economic mechanism of each individual country. In this case, the Russian government in part, it has already decided, and in part it

should decide for itself, which sectors of the economy can and should remain state-owned, and which ones go into non-state ownership.

And in those sectors of the economy where the government considers it possible to combine both public and non-public sectors, it should be clearly define the quantitative indicators (shares) of this combination.

Reference

1. Anderson, Теnу L. and Hill, Peter J. (1975), The Evolution of Property Rights: A Study of the American West, 18 Journal of Law and Economics, 163-179.

2. Bromley, D.W. (1989) Economic Interests and Institutions. The Conceptual Foundations of Public Policy, New York, Basil Blackwell.

3. Demsetz, Harold (1967), Toward a Theory of Property Rights, 57 American Economic Review, 347-359.

4. Jones, D.C. (1998). «The Economic Effects of Privatization: Evidence from a Russian Panel.» Comp. Econ. St. XXXX, 2: 75-102.

5. Kerber, W. and Vanberg, Viktor (1995), Competition among Institutions: Evolution within Constrains, in Competition among Institutions, Luder Gerken (ed.), L., NY: Macmillan and St. Martin's Press, 39.

6. Matthews, R.C.O. (1986) The Economics of Institutions and the Sources of Growth, Economic Journal, 96, 384, 903-918.

7. Muller D.C. The modern Corporation: Profits, Powards, Growth and Performance. Brigiation: Wheatsheaf books, 1988. P. 74, 134.

8. Orekhov S. A., Seleznev V.A. Osnovy korporativnogo upravleniya: uchebnik. 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. M.: Mar-ket DS, 2008. 320 s.

9. Polterovich V.M. (2001), Transplantaciya ekonomicheskih institutov, M. Ekonomicheskaya nauka sovremennoj Rossii №3, s. 24-50.

10. Williamson, O.E. (2000) The New Institutional Economics: Taking Stock, Looking Ahead, Journal of Economic Literature, 38, 3, 595613.

СЕКЦИЯ 3
ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МАКРОЭКОНОМИКИ

ЭФФЕКТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ САНКЦИЙ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДЕНЕЖНО-КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Вострикова Е.О., Мешкова А.П.
Астраханский государственный университет, Россия

Аннотация. В статье анализируется успешность политики инфляционного таргетирования как одной из целей денежно-кредитной политики Банка