

Strategic Priorities in Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Krasnodar Region

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Abstract

The paper gives the agro-industrial complex characteristic of the Krasnodar Krai, analyzes the condition of its branches and defines key problems. It emphasizes such strategic development priorities of the agro-industrial complex of the Krasnodar Krai as the reclamation of land, development of the elite seed industry, intensive development of the animal industry, support of the small forms of economic management. The paper also considers the possibilities of the state support for regional agroproducers taking into account the entry of the Russian Federation in the ranks of the World Trade Organization. In compliance with that the paper offers the measures of the state regulation that is aimed to stimulation of key directions of the agrarian industry development of the region where the matter concerns a creation of the logistic basis and formation of the rural cooperation. As an example a model of the contract relations system concerning production, processing and sales of the pig-breeding products between the agricultural organizations, farm enterprises and farms of the population which can be used during the organization of productive processes both in other subsectors of the animal industry and in the branch of the plant industry. There is a conclusion that now a concentration of the state regulation on the oblique support measures for strategic development directions that is capable to provide a stimulation of "independent mechanisms" of the inner potential of the agro-industrial complex of the Krasnodar Krai.

Keywords: agro-industrial complex, Krasnodar Krai, state regulation, World Trade Organization, cooperation.

1. Introduction

1.1 The agricultural organizations of Krasnodar Krai

The agro-industrial complex (AIC) of the Krasnodar Krai unites all branches of the national economy on agricultural production, its processing and finishing to the consumer, and also on supply of machines and equipment.

The Krasnodar Krai is the region which has considerable advantages and opportunities, however, in the agrarian sector of the region is observed a number of negative tendencies.

So the main unit of the AIC of the Krasnodar Krai is the agriculture where the farms of all categories presented by various organizational and legal forms (table 1) are occupied.

From 2009 to 2013 the number of agricultural organizations has fallen by 87 units of all organizational and legal forms, except the limited liability companies (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014). In our opinion, the main reasons of the reduction are the high risks in the agriculture and the insufficient rates of the agro-industrial market modernization.

Table 1 – Organizational and legal forms of the organizations on agricultural production in the Krasnodar Krai

Показатель	2009 y.	2010 y.	2011 y.	2012 y.	2013 y.	from 2013. To 2009 y., %
Organizations on agricultural production, total	3408	3438	3416	3402	3321	97,4
including						
Collective farms	3	1	1	-	-	-
Public industries	50	50	47	46	42	84,0
Public limited company	151	140	138	130	130	86,1
No-limited company	44	43	37	33	26	59,1
Private limited company	206	192	184	181	170	82,5
Limited companies	2714	2781	2799	2823	2787	102,7
Producers' and farmers' cooperative	214	208	194	177	153	71,5
other organizations	26	23	16	12	13	50,0

Except the agricultural organizations, the agricultural production is made by farms of the population, farm enterprises and individual entrepreneurs (table 2).

During the quantitative reduction of agricultural organizations, their share in the agricultural production increased from 58% in 2009 to 61% in 2013, at the corresponding reduction of a share of farms of the population from 30% to 24%, FE and individual entrepreneurs have increased the share of production from 12% to 15% (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

Table 2 – The structure of the agricultural production of the Krasnodar Krai on categories of the farms, %

Indicator	2009 y.	2010 y.	2011 y.	2012 y.	2013 y.
Farms of all categories	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural organizations	58	59	59	58	61
Farms of the population	30	29	27	27	24
Farm enterprises and individual entrepreneurs	12	12	14	15	15

The total agricultural production in 2013 is 255 bil. rub. that is 45,4% more than the level of 2009 (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

However, it should be noted that this positive dynamics is only caused by the increasing gross collections of plant products (table 3).

Table 3 – The agricultural production in farms of all categories of the Krasnodar Krai, mil. Rub

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	from 2013 to 2009, %
Total	175198	201554	239235	234524	254710	145,4
including						
Plant products	107713	128886	159203	158550	184477	171,3
Animal products	67485	72668	80032	75974	70233	104,1

The production of animal products has increased by 4,1%, whereas plant ones - by 71,3% (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

The cultivated crops area in farms of all categories of the Krasnodar Krai during the studied period remained stable showing separate changes in the structure (table 4).

Table 4 – The cultivated crops area in farms of all categories of the Krasnodar Krai, thous. Ha

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013.	from 2013 to 2009, %
The cultivated area, total	3657,5	3634,4	3621	3600,2	3657	99,9
Cereal and pulse crops	2195,8	2155,4	2177,1	2165,7	2390	109,1
including						
Winter wheat	1297,3	1309,8	1306,7	1127,7	1387	106,9
Winter barley	230,3	189,3	155,3	91,6	142	61,7
Spring wheat	5,3	6,2	4,6	10,3	5	100,0
Grain maize	425,5	412,5	470,4	656,7	621	145,8

Barley	65,3	52,6	51,3	81,8	58	89,2
Buckwheat	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,3	150,0
Rice	120,6	133,4	135	133,3	128	105,8
Pulses	28,8	31,3	34,3	37,7	29	100,0
Industrial crops	809,1	873,3	840,4	877,1	785	97,0
Potatoes and vegetable gourds	132,3	137,7	140,2	140	129	97,7
Feed crop	520,3	468	463,3	417,4	353	67,9

From 2009 to 2013 the production of cereal and pulse crops, sugar beet, fruits, grape berries, less sunflower, potatoes, and vegetables has increased. The production of feeding root crops, corn for silage and green feed has fallen (table 5).

In the plant industry some agricultural producers make the production on extensive and outdated technologies using seeds with the low level of genetic potential. At the same time the farms using effective technologies of the intensive resource-saving type are absolutely influenced by the foreign grades of seeds of green crops, sugar beet and corn.

The agrarian sector of the edge faces a serious problem concerning unused irrigated lands, and also deterioration and unsatisfactory technical condition of the fixed meliorative assets.

Table 5 – The gross collections in farms of all categories of the Krasnodar Krai, thous. Tons

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	from 2013 to 2009, %
Cereal and pulse crops (after completion) among them	9486	9943	11455	8839	12038	126,9
Winter wheat	5928	6516	7203	4493	6954	117,3
Winter barley	1080	931	836	340	752	69,6
Rice	727	828	824	857	727	100,0
Grain maize	1440	1395	2246	2753	3293	228,7
Pulse crops	66	74	96	82	60	90,9
Sugar beet (factorial)	4461	7095	9283	8179	67	1,5
Sunflower	1149	1029	1056	1100	1167	101,6
Potatoes	534	525	578	582	562	105,2
Vegetables	672	668	760	754	716	106,5
Feeding root crops	42	35	43	30	32	76,2
Corn for silage and green feed	2842	2003	2561	2022	2062	72,6
Fetuses and berries	248	213	270	312	389	156,9
Grape	137	132	202	148	211	154,0

In the structure of the agriculture gross output of the Krasnodar Krai the share of animal products is steadily falling.

So, if in 2010 the share of animal products in farms of all categories is 36,1%, in 2013 – 27,6% (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

The results of the animal industry activity of the Krasnodar Krai in 2013 show that a situation in the branch within the main directions is difficult. There is a tendency of the reduction of the number of large cattle, pigs, horses. So, the number of large cattle from 2009 to 2013 has fallen by 15%, of pigs – by 73,3%. The alternative types of the animal industry, especially actual for the small business patterns increase the cattle stock by insufficiently high rates (table 6).

The production indicators almost of all types of the animal production (milk, meat of large cattle and pigs, eggs, wool, honey) have decreased during the period from 2009 to 2013. An exception is the poultry meat production where within 5 there were the high production growth rates– 76,4%. There is the increase of production of the lamb meat and the goat meat by 18,2% (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

Table 6 – Cattle stock on categories of farms of the Krasnodar Krai, thous. Heads

Year	Large cattle	Including Cows	Pigs	Sheep and goats	Horses	Bird	Rabbits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farms of all categories							
2009	672	265	1081	153	14	21000	147,3
2010	649	259	1001	152	14	22000	146,5
2011	634	255	835	154	14	24000	150,9
2012	592	241	311	156	13	26000	172,3

2013	563	225	289	180	13	24000	184,0
From 2013 to 2009, %	83,8	84,9	26,7	117,6	92,9	114,3	124,9
Agricultural organizations							
2009.	460	170	703	18	5	11000	1,9
2010	440	164	663	15	6	12000	1,4
2011	432	161	616	15	5	13000	1,6
2012	403	152	284	12	4	16000	2,6
2013	378	140	278	12	4	14000	2,3
From 2013 to 2009, %	82,2	82,4	39,5	66,7	80,0	127,3	121,1
Farms of the population							
2009	183	85	324	109	7	10000	140,7
2010	176	83	286	110	6	10000	140,5
2011	166	81	183	112	6	10000	145,0
2012	153	75	9	116	6	10000	165,4
2013	147	70	1	136	6	10000	176,1
From 2013 to 2009, %	80,3	82,4	0,3	124,8	85,7	100,0	125,2
Farm enterprises and individual entrepreneurs							
2009	29,0	9,8	53,8	25,8	1,9	300	4,7
2010	32,9	12,2	51,8	26,6	1,9	300	4,6
2011	35,7	12,9	35,9	27,5	2,4	300	4,3
2012	36,6	14,0	17,2	28,6	2,7	600	4,3
2013	38,7	14,7	9,4	32,4	2,7	600	5,5
From 2013 to 2009, %	133,4	150,0	17,5	125,6	142,1	800,0	117,0

Table 7 shows the animal industry production in the section of separate farms categories of the Krasnodar Krai during the period from 2009 to 2013.

The branch of the animal industry shows the negative dynamics where the main problems are the low development level of beef and dairy cattle breeding and the decline of the pig breeding subsector.

Table 7 – The production of the main livestock products on categories of farms of the Krasnodar Krai

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	From 2013 to 2009, %
Farms of all categories						
Cattle and bird for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tons	519,0	542,6	585,0	564,1	465,2	89,6
Cattle and bird for slaughter for slaughter (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	375,5	394,0	428,6	411,8	336,3	89,6
including						
Beef and veal	68,4	68,4	65,1	68,4	68,3	99,9
Pork	178,2	180,6	185,1	139,8	42,2	23,7
Lamb and goat meat	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	118,2
Fowl	126,3	142,4	175,6	200,7	222,8	176,4
Milk, thous. t	1426,1	1396,7	1376,6	1389,2	1319,4	92,5
Eggs, mil. things	1735,7	1802,0	1681,2	1679,1	1484,6	85,5
Wool, t	294	298	262	258	251	85,4
Honey, t	3059	2853	2586	2508	2353	76,9
Agricultural organizations						
Cattle and bird for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tons	244,1	269,5	304,8	317,8	312,0	127,8
Cattle and bird for slaughter for slaughter (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	175,7	195,6	224,9	235,0	231,4	131,7
Milk, thous. t	904,9	869,6	851,2	874,2	824,7	91,1
Eggs, mil. things	1007,8	1069,6	947,9	945,2	764,5	75,9
Wool, t	35	40	30	26	25	71,4
Honey, t	245	117	104	93	85	34,7
Farm enterprises and individual entrepreneurs						

Cattle and bird for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tons	8,6	8,9	9,7	9,4	7,6	88,4
Cattle and bird for slaughter for slaughter (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	6,3	6,5	7,0	6,8	5,4	85,7
Milk, thous. t	51,7	60,0	68,5	74,0	80,5	155,7
Eggs, mil. things	17,6	18,1	18,3	18,3	18,1	102,8
Wool, t	66	63	55	56	53	80,3
Honey, t	54	65	64	63	59	109,3
Farms of the population						
Cattle and bird for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tons	266,3	264,2	270,5	236,9	145,6	54,7
Cattle and bird for slaughter for slaughter (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	193,5	191,9	196,7	170,0	99,5	51,4
Milk, thous. t	469,5	467,1	456,9	441,0	414,1	88,2
Eggs, mil. things	710,3	714,3	715,0	715,6	702	98,8
Wool, t	193	195	177	176	173	89,6
Honey, t	2760	2671	2418	2352	2209	80,0

In the branch of the animal industry of the Krasnodar Krai animals have the weak genetic potential (thus in the pig breeding subsector all breeding farms are liquidated) and poor meat qualities that, in turn, causes a sharp dependence of the meat-processing organizations on import raw materials.

1.2. The financial results of the agricultural organizations activity of the Krasnodar Krai

The results of the agricultural organizations activity mostly define the financial results of the agro-industrial complex.

So, the production profitability in the agricultural organizations of the Krasnodar Krai according to the results of 2013 is 18,9%, at the general share of the unprofitable farms 21%. The profitability of the branch of the plant industry was at the level of 22,3%, and the animal industry – 8,5% (table 8) (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

Table 8 – The financial results of the agricultural organizations activity of the Krasnodar Krai (without the subjects of a small business)

Indicator	2009	2010	2011.	2012	2013	From 2013 to 2009, %
Number of the agricultural organizations among them	355	350	336	324	312	87,9
Unprofitable, units	56	68	65	72	65	116,1
%	16	19	19	22	21	-
Monetary revenue, total, million rub.	74381	92385	101162	106857	109792	147,6
including						
Plant industry	57153	65197	80663	68464	72190	126,3
Animal industry	16716	14734	18747	21313	16504	98,7
Profit on sales, everything, one million rub.	11750	18009	17455	16376	17435	148,4
including						
Plant industry	9540	13716	15849	12271	13148	137,8
Animal industry	2021	1811	1579	1521	1300	64,3
Profitability, %	18,8	24,2	20,9	18,1	18,9	-
including						
Plant industry	20,0	26,6	24,5	21,8	22,3	-
Animal industry	13,8	14,0	9,2	7,7	8,5	-
Loans and credits, one million rub	57909	73673	83221	123344	101164	174,7
Loans payable, million rub.	19195	22097	27917	28605	28854	150,3
Receivables, million rub.	17748	23461	27048	28696	28574	161,0

At the general reduction of the agricultural organizations by 43 units, the number of the unprofitable organizations has increased from 56 to 65 organizations.

Loans and credits of the agricultural organizations have increased to 101164 mil. rub. in 2013 against 57909 mil. rub. in 2009 that is 74,7%. The loan payable during the studied period has increased by 50,3% (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraja: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

The reached profitability level does not provide the expanded reprocessing in the agricultural organizations of the Krasnodar Krai (Zhukov, Basenko, Romanov, Babayan & Fomichenko, 2015).

The agriculture is the main supplier of raw materials for the processing and industrial AIC organizations of the Krasnodar Krai.

It should be noted that during 2009-2013 the number of the operating organizations in the sphere of the agricultural production processing has fallen (table 9).

Table 9 – The number of the operating organizations in production of AIC foodstuff of the Krasnodar Krai

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	From 2013 to 2009, %
Number of the operating organizations, units	2236	2282	2157	2087	2078	92,9
including						
Without subjects of a small business	1178	1290	1253	1152	1110	94,2
Small organizations	1058	992	904	935	968	91,5

From 2009 to 2013 the number of the operating organizations has fallen from 2236 to 2078, that is by 158 units, 68 of them are the large and medium organizations, 90 are small ones (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraya: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014). The reduction of the number of the operating organizations has caused the reduction of labor force (table 10).

Table 10 – The number of labor forces in the sphere of foodstuff AIC production of the Krasnodar Krai

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	From 2013 to 2009, %
Average number of labor forces, thousand people	82,6	79,4	76,4	73,3	70,2	85,0
including						
Without entities of a small business	63,8	60,9	58,5	55,4	52,3	82,0

The average number of labor forces in the sphere of processing has fallen by 12,4 thousand people, including in entities of small business by 11,5 thousand people (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraya: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

The release of this number of people in the production sphere of food products sets for regional public authorities and bodies of the municipal management a task of their employment as strategically important within the rural territories development, demanding the further improvement of forms and mechanisms of the state support. There is often a tendency of the decrease in costs on a unit of the processed production, nevertheless the branch production profitability of foodstuff in AIC of the Krasnodar Krai has slightly decreased: from 9,7% in 2009 to 9,6% in 2013 (table 11) (Selskoe khozyajstvo Krasnodarskogo kraya: statisticheskiy sbornik 2013, 2014).

Table 11 – The financial results of foodstuff production in AIC of the Krasnodar Krai (without entities of a small business)

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	From 2013 to 2009, %
Balanced financial result (profit minus loss), thousand rub.	3219,9	5981,3	2752,8	8589,7	8324,1	258,5
Level of production profitability, %	9,7	9,1	7,8	10,2	9,6	-
Costs on 1 ruble of production (works, services), penny	89,8	88,8	86,8	86,7	82,6	92,0

The lack of sales infrastructure for many agricultural producers is a serious limiter in the activity. This problem is connected with the absence of the marketing structures operating in the producers' interests.

The undeveloped infrastructure of the primary processing of production, and also the infrastructure of storage and transportation have also negative influence on the agricultural producers' activity.

Of course, social problems of the agrarian sector also demand the coordination and protection of farm people interests (Karepova, Karabulatova, Klemovitsky, Novikov, Stratan & Perova, 2015).

2. Results and Discussions

The results of the carried-out analysis show that economic reforms of the last years caused the emergence of negative processes in all branches of AIC of the Krasnodar Krai despite the measures of the state support.

Since 2005 in the territory of the Russian Federation there was accepted to realization the priority national project "Development of AIC" including a number of the support programs for agricultural producers, to speed up the work of which is only possible by means of measures concentration of the state influence on such strategic development directions as:

1) Reclamation of land.

The actions providing the meliorative fund development assume the introduction of innovative ways of irrigation, meliorative systems of new generation that will allow save water resources by 25-30%; restoration of the infrastructure on the existing hydromeliorative systems and its creation at newly built construction objects; information and analytical providing sphere of the melloration.

2) Development of elite seed farming.

The priority directions of development of the plant industry branch of the Krasnodar Krai are: the further development of corn production, the increasing production of soybean and colza, the increasing production of vegetables, the increasing gross output of sugar beet.

Considering that the level of competitiveness of the plant industry is mainly defined by the quality of seeds, actions of the state support have to be directed on the increasing share of the area of the lands sowed by elite seeds, and the improvement of the system's mechanisms of the state crop variety testing, cultures, stimulating the output growth of seeds which are priority for the plant industry of croppers of the edge with the high technological characteristics meeting the requirements of the international standards (Novikov, Klochko, Yarushkina, Zhukov & Dianova, 2015).

3) Intensive development of the animal industry.

This direction assumes a creation of organizational, economic and legal conditions for the increasing livestock and efficiency of farm animals. The organization of family farms on the basis of farm enterprises, the completion of implementation of the largest investment projects in the branch.

The successful development of the animal industry and the solution of a problem of the increasing outputs and quality of meat production are impossible without a creation of breeding base with the modern organizational structure and the corresponding genetics. In compliance with what renewal of measures for the organization of the selection and genetic centers is necessary.

4) Support of the small forms of management.

Stimulation to the development of small agricultural producers assumes a creation of conditions for the sale infrastructure development, primary processing, storage and transportation of production made by them; introductions of the intensive technologies; access to the financial resources (Kobery, et al., 2015).

However, the entry of the Russian Federation in the ranks of the World Trade Organization (WTO) predetermines the exclusive use of the state support measures which are indirectly influencing production which mainly promotes the institutional transformations and does not consider a direct receiving of the financial means or privileges from the state (Sidorenko, 2008).

It should be noted that the sharp political situation in the international space predetermines the prospects of protectionist influence from regional authorities concerning the large distribution networks, and also the distributive companies concerning the sale of the agricultural production.

Support of authorities in the form of a formation of the logistic basis of the agro-industrial complex by means of production, processings and storages of the agricultural production on the cooperative beginnings and ensuring the regular delivery in the distribution centers and distribution networks of food that is ready to be used, can have an essential impact.

According to the WTO the state support measures for the rural consumer cooperation development refer to "a green basket" because they do not make a direct distorting impact on the trade (Sidorenko, 2008).

Independent on volumes, but necessary for the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, the state support cooperation measures in the village can significantly change the structure of the agricultural production in favor of entities of small business, raise the income of farm people and promote the agrarian and industrial complex development of the Krasnodar Krai.

For example, the system of the contractual relations concerning production, processing and sales of the pig breeding products between the agricultural organizations and farm enterprises can be the organizational form of the entities relationships regulation.

The basis for this interaction is production of pork by means of cooperation of the multiplying farm entering into the structure of the selection and genetic center with the small farms which are formed within farm enterprises and farms of the population, specializing only on pig feeding, and also a station of artificial insemination and a feed factory.

The economic feasibility of cooperation of the mentioned producers is confirmed by the fact that the most

knowledge-intensive stage in the course of reproduction is more effectively carried out on a large sow farm where there is necessary equipment and the personnel of the corresponding qualification (Nesterenko, 2011).

Transition to the final links of a technological chain allows the small forms of management to avoid the expenses and risks connected with the labor-consuming stages of the reproduction process, not to carry out the considerable capital investments for formation of a breeding stock, and to increase the further sales by the agricultural organizations.

The use of own lines of slaughter has an essential impact on the activity efficiency of the animal industry organizations. However, a construction of high-producing factory demands the considerable investments, and also assumes the transportation of animals that also causes the additional expenses. The use of mobile mini-slaughtering equipment is capable to compensate the lack of the professional equipment of the primary processing to small farms.

The provision to farmers by public authorities or local government with the mobile factory on slaughter and the help in organization of the marketing systems will satisfy the needs of the considered system of cooperation for the primary processing of own production and also its realization (Nesterenko, 2011).

3. Conclusion

The processes in the subsector of beef cattle breeding, and also in the plant breeding can be organized the same way.

Creation of conditions for providing and expansion of the financial and credit and material resources availability, guarantees of sale and the demand for made production, stimulations of the economic activity of farm people promoting the employment growth and the increasing income has to be the purpose of the state support in cooperation area.

Thus, a concentration of state regulation on the indirect support measures of strategic development directions is capable to provide a stimulation of "independent mechanisms" of the internal potential of the agro-industrial complex of the Krasnodar Krai.

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