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Assessment of the sustainable development prospects and competitiveness of industrial production of a region under external shock "impulses": the case of the Republic of Tatarstan

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Abstract

Modern conditions of management are characterized by a high level of integration of national economic systems. These adaptation processes of the regional economic systems to "external" impulses are urgent particularly because of Russia's joining WTO in 2012 and increasing tension between Russian Federation and the particular part of the world community during last months. The purpose of the paper is to appraise the methodical approaches of assessment of the external shock "impulses" impact on sustainable development and competitiveness of industrial productions of the region and on that basis to define the level of subjection to external "impulses" of the regional economic system as a whole.

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1. Introduction

The research of the origin of the external "impulses", the extent of consequences in the result of their impact on the national and regional economic systems requires the detailed investigation. What important is that at the root of the macroeconomic consequences, expressed in the GDP volume and dynamics changes, are the structural changes

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in one kind of economic activity or another. That defines the character and the structure of development of the regional economic systems, each of which is unique through the prism of reproduction structure.

Thus, the investigation of the impact processes of external “impulses” on the regional economic systems should rely on complex analysis of its sectoral development (Fig. 1).



Fig.1. Logical model of impact of external “impulses” on the regional development of economic systems

Very important aspect in analyzing and assessment of external “impulses” impact on regional economic development is systematization and classification of foreign economic activity in two groups:

- Types of economic activity where export (e.g. chemical production) prevails in the structure of sales volume;
- Types of economic activity aimed at home market (production of food products, including drinks, tobacco, and textile and clothing manufacture)

For instance, if by the external “impulses” we understand the liberalization of foreign trade (in the result of joining WTO), then the nature of the changes, taking place will depend on what group a foreign economic activity refers to. The reasons are that export-oriented and import-substitution TEA (types of economic activity) has different orientation in getting corresponding impact.

If by external “impulses” we assume sanctions of the particular part of international community expressed, for instance, in restriction on export, on access to financial markets, on the latest technology transfer, then there will be one-sidedness negative effects, independently on TEA’s belonging to the mentioned groups. It is noteworthy that external sanctions create new organizational environment for functioning of corporations, limiting greatly their investment activity, as a result predetermining the decline in business and operating activities. However, sectoral sanctions can limit import volume and the newest foreign technologies. That fact would create an additional catalyst for the development of domestic enterprises producing import-competing goods and services.

Accordingly, structural-logical scheme of simulation of external “impulses” impact on development of the regional TEA was developed by the authors (Fig. 2).

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