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## Structural Shifts of Russian Economy in Globalization Process

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*The study tested structural shifts of Russian economy, characterizing it's involvement into the processes of globalization. The significance of Russian economy was defined within the following markets: capital and investment resources exchange; exchange of natural resources, means of production and consumer goods; exchange of human resources; exchange of technologies and innovations. The level of globalization of Russian economy was expressed through popular indexes. Authors gave their estimation of the place of Russian economy in modern processes of globalization. Russian economy indexes were analyzed by Authors in details and collated with developing countries' economy indexes. As a result Authors concluded a low level of involvement of Russian economy in global processes and substantiated the importance of Russian domestic implementation of human capital and research capacity, with the necessary application of deliberate government policy.*

*Keywords: structural analysis, structural change, globalization.*

### Introduction

Structural shifts of different trends and rates, accompanying the development of any national economy, can no arise, change and operate within the frameworks of a single economic system. National economy is not a closed system, but one of the parts of global economy with complicated interactions between economic systems with different levels of capital, technologies and infrastructure development, availability of human and natural resources, political system stability, etc. Uneven development of structural elements of global economy, differentiation on existence, availability and costs of production factors within the scales of individual national economies, foreign policy of states' governments result in

different structural shifts, and here any national economy is involved into the process, being an active or passive element of the operating global economic mechanism.

One of the latest examples of interdependence of national economies was the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, the consequences of which have been experienced by all national economies despite the fact that the cause of the crisis, routed in the USA, had nothing to do with them initially. Modern global economy has reached such level of globalization, when an event in one national economy inevitably influences all others, and the depth of such effect through cause-and-effect relations is greater the more significant role of this economy is in the global economic system.

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Interaction of a national economy with global economy happens in several key points: capital and investment resources exchange; exchange with natural resources, means of production and consumer goods; human resources exchange; exchange with a contribution into global research and technology development.

### Structural shifts of Russian economy on import/export within capital market

Let's analyze structural shifts of Russian economy on import/export within capital market. Fig. 1<sup>1</sup> and Fig. 2<sup>2</sup> illustrate the trend of growth for absolute investments indexes into Russian economy as well as abroad. At the same time Fig. 3<sup>3</sup>, demonstrating the balance of direct investments, indicates that investments abroad prevail over the investments into Russian economy, which often is stated by negative balance on quarter outcomes. This unfavorable trend is also confirmed by graphic analysis of relative indexes – the growth rate of direct investments into Russian and abroad (Fig. 4<sup>4</sup>). Probably, foreign investors are not yet certain about stability, security and significant prospects for their future investments in Russian economy.

A significant surge in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013 at the given diagrams is connected with a transaction of purchasing by the state company OJSC “Rosneft” of 100% share of TNK-BP Ltd. The first part of the transaction (purchasing of 100% share in TNK-BP Ltd.) is illustrated in the balance of payments as direct investments abroad in amount of USD 55 billion, the second – as receipt of direct investments from abroad in the amount of USD 15.7 billion. We consider that this transaction is not an exception from general regularities and trends in capital market of Russian economy, and matches them harmoniously. Except for that, the association of two biggest oil-business companies from different countries is another proof of promotion of globalization processes in Russian economy.

The analysis of foreign trade transactions of the national economy is very important, as exactly trade transaction to the full extent can reveal competitive strengths of national economy and the level of its involvement into global economic processes.

The analysis of the structure of global export demonstrates that within the period between 2000 and 2011 Russian economy strengthened its positions among the leader

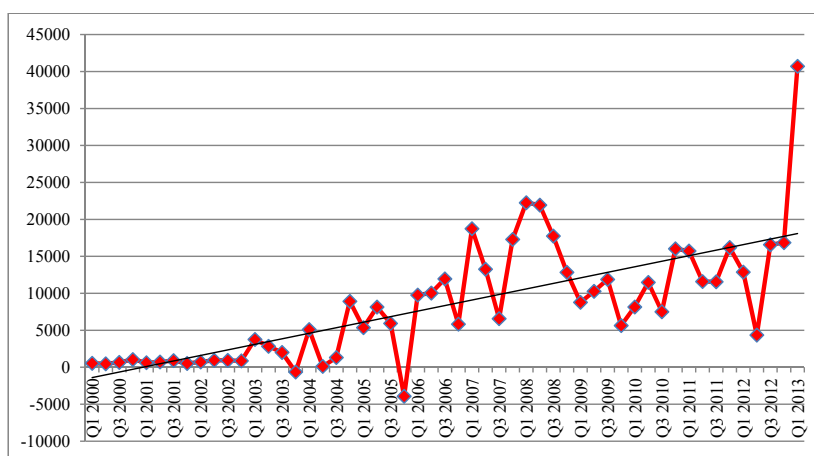


Fig. 1. The dynamics of direct investments into Russia, USD mln.

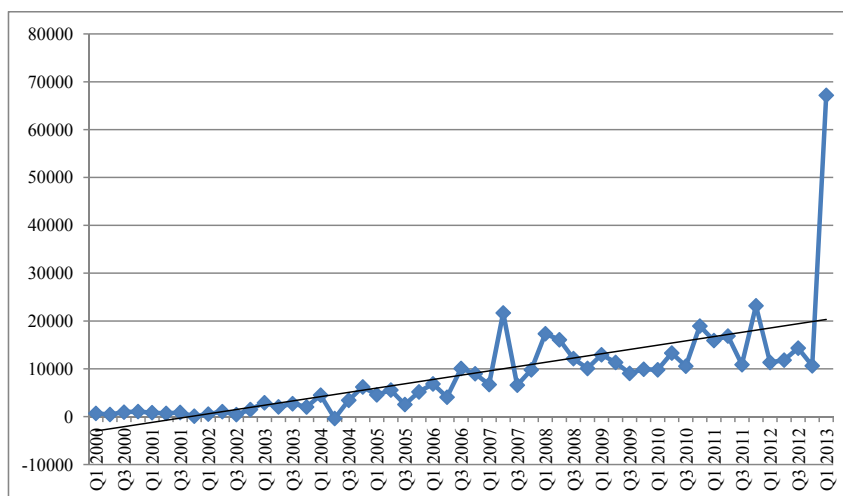


Fig. 2. The dynamics of direct investments of Russian economy abroad, USD mln.

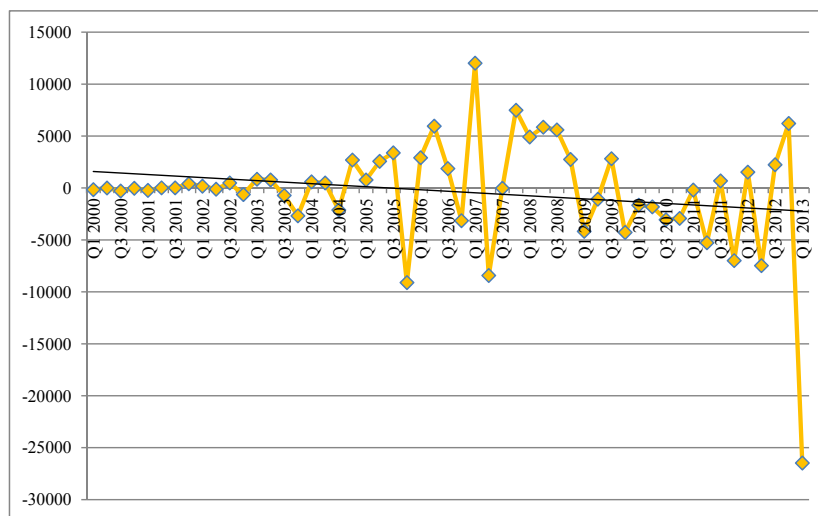


Fig. 3. The dynamics of the balance of direct investments of Russian economy, USD mln.

exporting states, having moved from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> place (Fig.5<sup>5</sup>). However, such significant structural shift can hardly be called positive, considering the structure of Russian export where up to 72.2% is covered by the share of fuel-energy products and mineral raw materials. The analysis of the dynamics of the elements of Russia export also confirms that the change of the position of Russian export was fully performed due to the growth of export of fuel-

energy (mineral) products – in absolute indexes (between 2000 and 2011 – 6.5-fold growth), as well as in relative ones (from 53.5% in 2000 up to 70.3% in 2011 in the total export scope of Russian economy)<sup>6</sup>. It's worth noting that a significant part of the absolute increase of the amount of fuel and energy products export has been caused also by sufficient growth of the world's prices on oil products, marked between 2000 and 2008, before the global crisis.

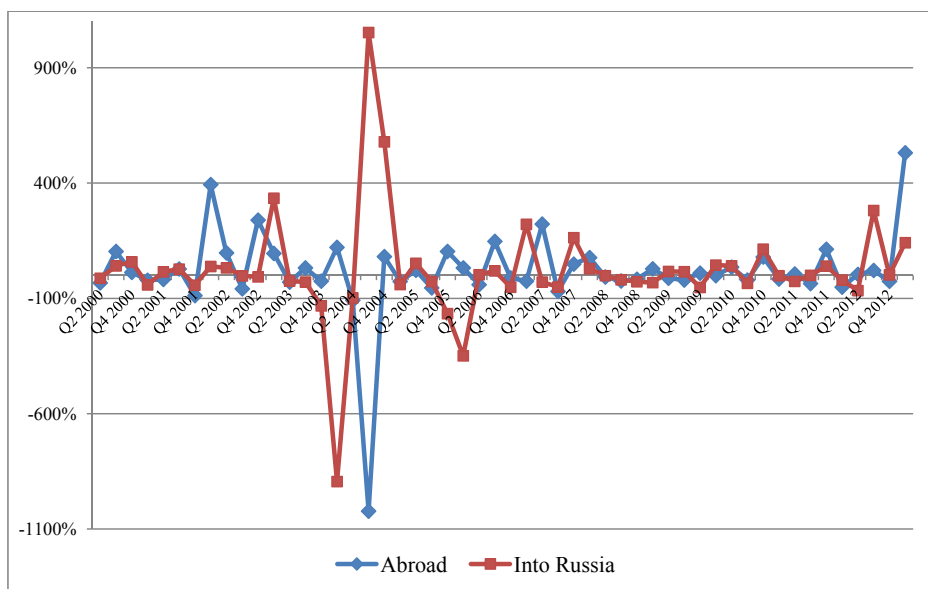


Fig. 4. The dynamics of the growth rate of direct investments into Russia and abroad, %

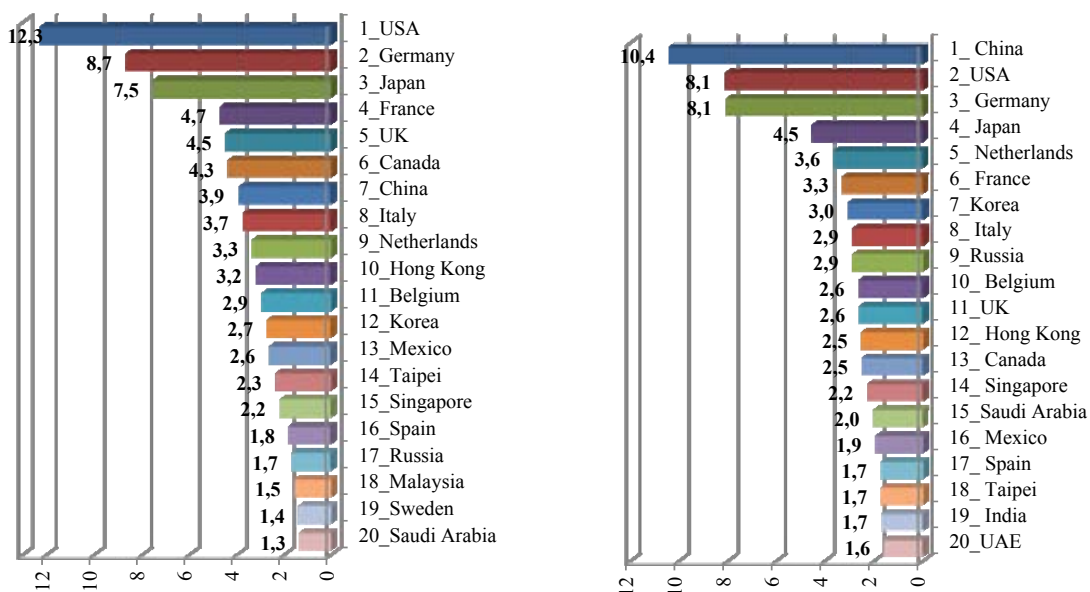


Fig. 5. The leading exporting states between 2000 and 2011 (% of the total export scope of all countries)

Therefore, the analysis of Russian economy export in the context of globalization depicts high-level involvement into global economic processes, but only in a dedicated segment of commodity line, which in fact is represented by natural resources with insignificant share

of processing. Finished products of various industries of Russian economy, including innovational ones, has no sufficient weight in the export structure, it is minimal. By this, there are no visible trends to improvement – its insufficient role keeps on falling. The established trend of

natural resources export with preservation of significant degradation of remaining structural elements of export, to our mind, does not improve competitive ability to Russian economy, but on the opposite, undermine its stability and question strategic economic safety of Russia. By this, in other developing states we can observe quite other results of national economy movement, for example, the economy of China which lies in the category of developing economies, but in the structure of export is close to the structure of industrially-developed states.

The graphic analysis of the main importing states (Fig. 6<sup>7</sup>) illustrates that Russian economy has also changed significantly its positions in the general rating – it moved from the 28<sup>th</sup> place in 2000 to the 17<sup>th</sup> in 2011. The analysis of the import structure of Russian economy demonstrates dominance of finished goods of various industries, and the main role is played by 2 types of goods – cars, equipment and transporting vehicles – 48.8%, chemical industry's goods, resins – 15.8%.<sup>8</sup> The main locomotive of changes in weight of Russian economy's import is only one type of products –

cars, equipment and transporting vehicles. The growth of food products and agricultural goods export, as well as chemical products and resin also exists but is not significant.

The structure and dynamics of structural elements of Russian economy's import, similarly to export, have clear disagreements with the import structure of industrially developed and even developing countries. The main import flows into these countries are represented by different natural and energy resources, and although a share of finished goods exists and is differentiated depending from definite economy, it is not defining. Regarding global economy and growing globalizations processes Russian economy's import, without doubts, is one of its significant elements, but reveals only from the side of the final products' consumers. This situation, as we suggest, is extremely unbeneficial for Russian economy, as limiting only with the processes of foreign goods consumption it is impossible to improve competitiveness and efficiency of national economy. Reduction of import growth rates caused deployment of production of cars and

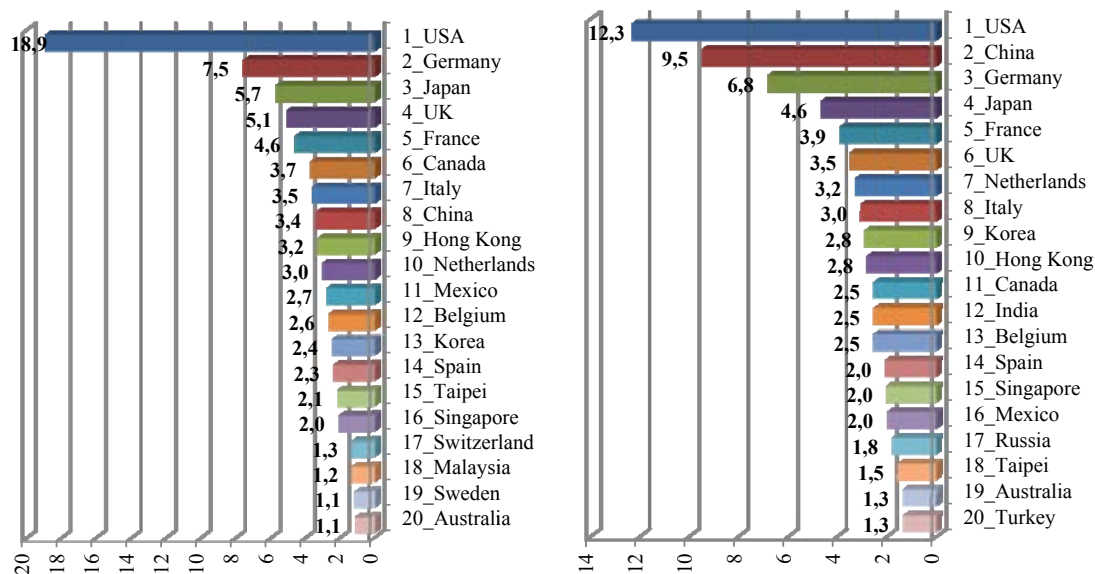


Fig. 6. Leading importing states between 2000 and 2011 (% of the total import scope of all countries)

equipment with foreign investments attraction in Russia is the first positive event able to change the situation in future. However, we think, at the moment, these outlined shifts yet are very weak, and time is urgent for their further successful accomplishment, as well as favorable economic conditions and targeted state policy.

### The analysis of migration processes in relation to Russian economy

The processes of globalization of global economy reveal also in labor force market where similarly to national economy, we observe redistribution of human resources depending from the best and the worst conditions for work and living. Naturally, international migration of labor force exists, but it is significantly complicated with such factors as governmental limitations, issuing of visa, residence permits, language barrier, high costs of moving. Regarding stimulating factors we can outline flexible migration policy of individual countries, as well as spread of English language as the mean of international communication.

The analysis of migration processes in relation to Russian economy shall be held in two directions – with the CIS states and non-CIS states. To our mind, this is necessary for deeper evaluation of the character of the trends revealed in migration processes. Former commonness of

economic and social spaces, cultural traditions, absence of language barrier, simplified procedure of obtaining residence permit among Russia and the CIS states ground a higher level of people's migration between them, comparing with non-CIS states.

The analysis of migration processes in Russia in relation to the CIS-states (Fig. 7<sup>9</sup> and Fig. 8<sup>10</sup>) shows that during the whole period between 1997 and 2011 positive balance of migration was observed, by steady firm trend of reduction of migration from Russia and by uneven, sometimes multidirectional dynamics of migration to Russia.

It's worth to note that according to various sources of information, an impression form about migration to Russia of low-qualified labor force from the CIS-states where the level of living, as a rule, is significantly lower of the Russian one, and there is no option to realize working potential. By this, according to Mass Media, we observe significant number of cases of illegal migration to Russia and further employments of the CIS-states' citizens.

The dynamics of migration processes in Russia in respect to the non-CIS states (Fig. 9<sup>11</sup> and Fig. 10<sup>12</sup>) demonstrates another picture – the balance became positive only in 2007, and since then grows by steady gradual reduction of

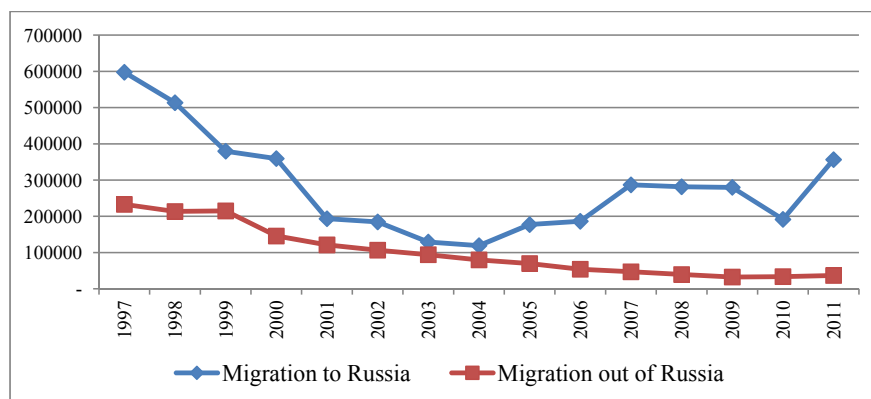


Fig. 7. The dynamics of migration in the Russian Federation in respect to the CIS states, number of people

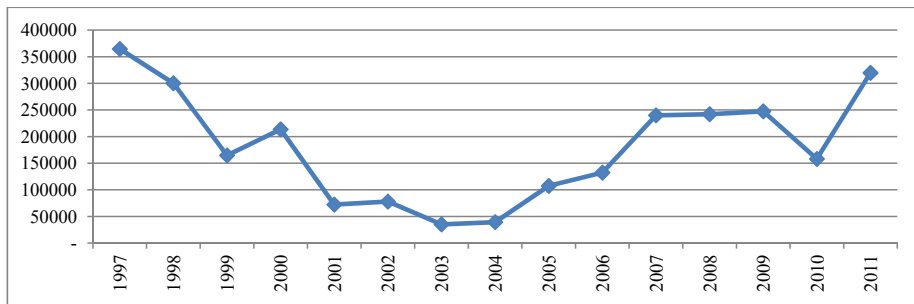


Fig. 8. The balance of migration in the Russian Federation in respect to the CIS-states, number of people

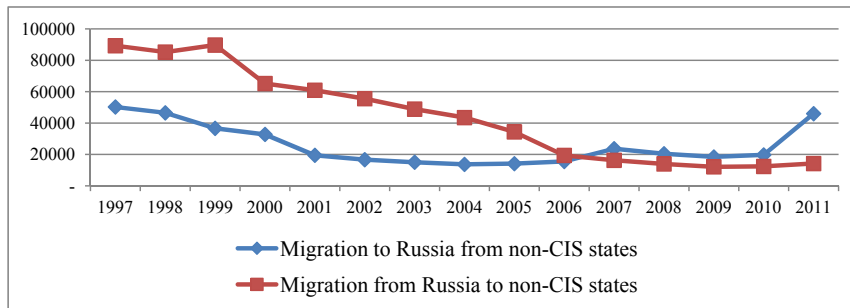


Fig. 9. The dynamics of migration in the Russian Federation in respect to the non-CIS states, number of people

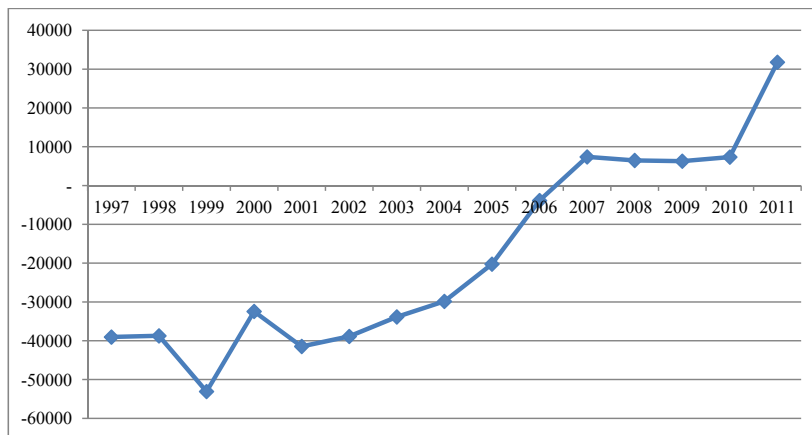


Fig. 10. Migration balance in the Russian Federation in respect to the non-CIS states, number of people

migration from Russia. Noticeable is that there is no confirmation of widely popular common point of view about significant migration flow from Russia to developed states: at first, each year reduction of migration from Russia is noticed (for example, if in 1997 89 312 people left

the country, than in 2011 – 14 206 people, i.e. 6 times less), secondly, for 14 years following the statistics 661 126 people left the country, which comprises only about 0.5% of the total population of Russia<sup>13</sup>. But we should note, that in majority of cases Russia is left by high-qualified human

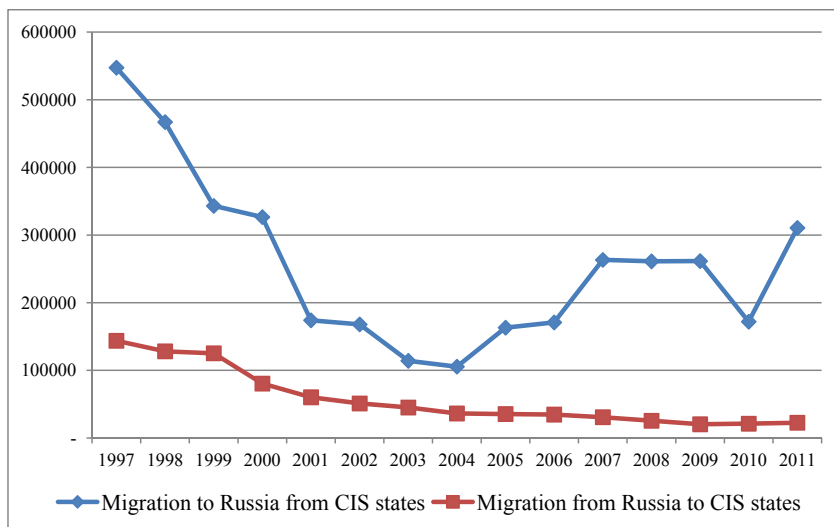


Fig. 11. The dynamics of migration in the Russian Federation, number of people

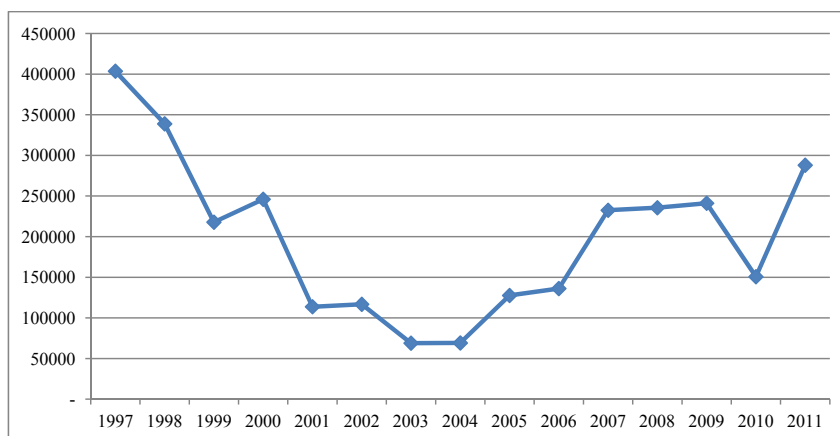


Fig. 12. The balance of migration in the Russian Federation, number of people

resources, attracted by higher incomes and better quality of living in developed states.

Considering the prevalence of migrations with the CIS-states, the general image of migration processes in Russia looks the following way: positive balance with a growth trend since 2004, gradual annual reduction of leave (Fig. 11<sup>14</sup> and Fig. 12<sup>15</sup>).

Drawing the conclusion on the analysis of the labor force migration in Russian economy in the context of globalization, we can note that

first of all, these processes exist, but they are not that significant in the scales of global economy, and secondly, now there are no negative trends on migration of labor force from Russia observed.

#### **National economies interaction on technologies and innovations' market**

The next key point, through which the national economy interacts with other national economies, is the market of technologies and innovations, defining the way of the



global research and technology progress. The promotion of globalization processes in the sphere of innovational technologies is proven by the extension of international research and technology cooperation, increase of international trading of science-intensive products, the rate of technical novelties dissemination between national economies. “At the moment, despite the intensification of globalization processes of research and technology development national factors of this development dominate: the majority of MNC (multinational companies) still perform the main part of researches in the home base country. This situation is typical for the USA, Japan, Germany, France and Italy, within the territory of which 80-90% of R&D self-potential is preserved (the exceptions are Belgium and the Netherlands, which perform more than a half of their R&D abroad)”<sup>16</sup>

The contribution of Russian economy in the global research and technology development at the moment is yet minimal, which is proved by the statistics of international patent applications (Fig. 13<sup>17</sup>) – for 4 years Russia has filed only 2 473 international patent applications, which is 128 times less that the leader in applications – the USA. The fact that regarding the number of domestic patent applications Russian economy takes the sixth line in the rating may seem to be a nice result, however, according to individual authors, whom we agree with, this way Russia compensates its need in new technologies, “being new only for domestic market. Such situation can lead further underrun from the developed countries of the world, which have entered the step of the sixth technological mode”<sup>18</sup>

Importance and urgency of the subject of globalization, its influence on the processes

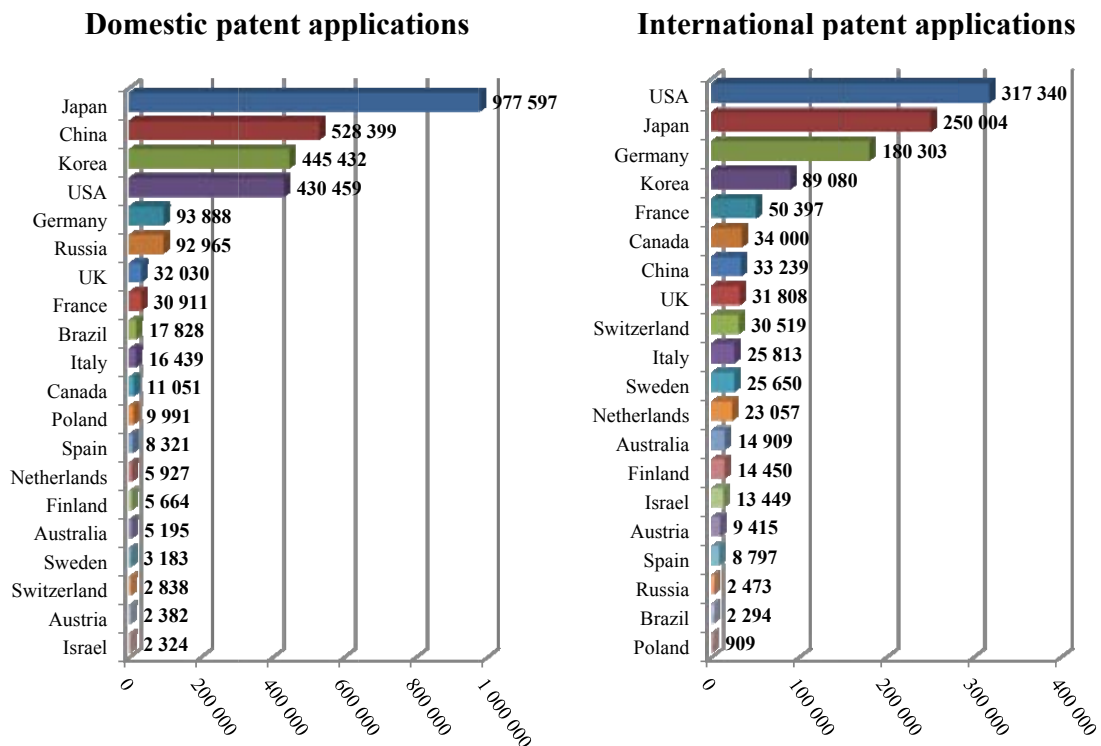


Fig. 13. Rating of countries on domestic and international patent applications between 2005 and 2009, number of pieces

of development of national economy attract attention of not only many individual researchers and scientists, but also international consulting organizations, which use different indexes to compare the level of country's globalization.

Thus, for example, a famous international consulting agency Ernst & Young has performed the analysis of the globalization level of 60 leading world's economies on 20 main parameters, covering key aspects of international integration processes. As a result they calculated a special index – globalization index, which considers the following five criteria: trade openness, movement of capital and finance, exchange of technologies and ideas, movement of labor and cultural integration. According to this rating, published under the results of 2012<sup>19</sup>, Russian economy underruns significantly and takes the 48<sup>th</sup> line of 60 available. The index growth of Russian economy is for 0.05 scores in comparison with 2011 lies within the range of the average index growth on majority of studied countries.

Globalization index, calculated by the consulting company A.T. Kearney in 2007 on the ground of 12 indicators in 4 categories<sup>20</sup> (political relations, technology of communication, personal contacts and economic integration) demonstrates also not the very successful situation of Russia – the 62<sup>nd</sup> of 72.

The rating on KOF globalization index, developed by the Swiss Institute for Economy and Federal Swiss Institute for Technology on the ground of 24 variables<sup>21</sup>, depicts the level of Russian economy at the 45<sup>th</sup> line (of 207 countries).

The development of domestic version of the globalization index was performed also by Russian researchers<sup>22</sup>, following the results of which Russian economy is characterized with an average level of involvement into the processes of globalization.

## Conclusion

Summarizing the analysis of the issues of the transformation of the structure of Russian economy in the process of globalization, we can conclude about general low level of involvement of Russian economy into global processes. With no doubts, Russian economy cooperates in various directions with different countries, and as well as many other states is subjected to the influence of global trends of economic growth or downturn. But the place, which Russian economy takes at the moment in global indexes, evidently does not correspond to its potential. This is obvious also by detailed analysis of Russian economy indexes themselves and in comparison with developing countries, which yet several years ago were far behind, and no have moved forward actively. Let's note that we should not limit with the line taken by Russian economy in international ratings, it's appropriate also to consider the qualitative compound. Thus, for example, good dynamics of export and import indexes growth has expressly raised the position of Russia in respect to other countries, by the analysis of structural component shows us, that in qualitative aspect it is not a move forward. Economy, which during years has been selling out its mineral resources, and lately has increased the rates, cannot be effective. In the context of global economy Russia has a passive line, the line of a “donor: and although these indexes are sometimes significant in scopes, they do not give sufficient bonuses at the moment, and which is the most important, they seriously limit the prospect of development in future.

Within the market of international trade, as well as in the global capital market, regarding investments Russia is of interest only to the countries in a narrow segment of natural-raw material resources, because neither in innovations and technologies, nor in competitiveness and the quality of individual types of productions Russia

has yet managed to become a leader. As we see, even a domestic large-scale project of Russian in the global capital market, i.e. purchasing of 100% share in TNK-BP Ltd was of the sphere of oil production and processing.

Lack of significant migration from the country and positive migration balance to some extent can be evaluated positively, but this, naturally, demands even deeper analysis. Existence or lack of significant migration is far not that important as the fact that human capital and

research potential should be implemented inside of the country, and not to flow gradually abroad, by this not disturbing the integrity of statistical data. For this, without doubts, significant is the policy of the state, as in this strategically important issue one shouldn't trust the processes of self-regulation. As for globalization, to our opinion, it will keep on playing a significant role, despite recent slowing down of the growth rates of individual national economies, as well as the global economy in general.

<sup>1</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, published at the web-site [http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR\\_30241#CheckedItem](http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR_30241#CheckedItem)

<sup>2</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, published at the web-site [http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR\\_30241#CheckedItem](http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR_30241#CheckedItem)

<sup>3</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, published at the web-site [http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR\\_30241#CheckedItem](http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR_30241#CheckedItem)

<sup>4</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, published at the web-site [http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR\\_30241#CheckedItem](http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?Prtid=svs&ch=PAR_30241#CheckedItem)

<sup>5</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the WTO (World Trade Organization) available at [www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/its2001\\_e/its01\\_overview\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2001_e/its01_overview_e.htm) and at [www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/its2012\\_e/its12\\_world\\_trade\\_dev\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2012_e/its12_world_trade_dev_e.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Calculated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/fttrade/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/fttrade/#)

<sup>7</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the WTO (World Trade Organization) available at [www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/its2001\\_e/its01\\_overview\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2001_e/its01_overview_e.htm) and at [www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/its2012\\_e/its12\\_world\\_trade\\_dev\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2012_e/its12_world_trade_dev_e.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Calculated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/fttrade/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/fttrade/#)

<sup>9</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>10</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>11</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>12</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>13</sup> Calculated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>14</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>15</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, available at [www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat\\_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/#)

<sup>16</sup> Globalization of Science and Technologies, available at [www.innovacii-investicii.ru/Globalizatsiya-nauki-i-tehnologiy-689.html](http://www.innovacii-investicii.ru/Globalizatsiya-nauki-i-tehnologiy-689.html)

<sup>17</sup> The figure is generated by the Authors following the data of the World Intellectual Property Organization, available at [www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/figures.html](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/figures.html)

<sup>18</sup> Arkhipova M. Y., Khavanskov V. A. Informational-Statistical Monitoring of Innovative Activity of the Russian Academy of Sciences on the Basis of Patent Informational Sources, *Economic Science of Modern Russia journal*, 2012, No. 2, pp. 119-120.

<sup>19</sup> See the official web-site of Ernst & Young Global Limited, available at [www.ey.com/GL/en/Issues/Driving-growth/Globalization---Looking-beyond-the-obvious---2012-Index](http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Issues/Driving-growth/Globalization---Looking-beyond-the-obvious---2012-Index)

<sup>20</sup> See [http://msu-students.ru/Stat\\_lectures/stat37.pdf](http://msu-students.ru/Stat_lectures/stat37.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> See the official web-site for KOF index, available at [www.globalization.kof.ethz.ch/media/filer\\_public/2013/03/25/rankings\\_2013.pdf](http://www.globalization.kof.ethz.ch/media/filer_public/2013/03/25/rankings_2013.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Goretskaya E.O., Saprykina V.Y., Miselimyan T.L. Development of the Index of the Global Economy Globalization Level, Science and Practice Magazine Sphere of Services: Innovations and Quality, 2011, No. 1, available at: [www.journal.kfrg-teu.ru/old\\_nomer.php?number=1](http://www.journal.kfrg-teu.ru/old_nomer.php?number=1)

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## **Структурные сдвиги российской экономики в процессе глобализации**

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*Исследованы структурные сдвиги российской экономики, характеризующие ее вовлеченность в процессы глобализации. Определено значение российской экономики на международном рынке обмена капиталом, инвестиционными ресурсами; обмена природными ресурсами, средствами производства и потребительскими товарами; обмена трудовыми ресурсами; научно-технологического развития. Показан уровень глобализации российской экономики согласно известным индексам, а также дана авторская позиция о месте российской экономики в современных процессах глобализации. Проведен детальный анализ собственных показателей российской экономики и их сравнение с развивающимися странами. Сделан вывод о низком уровне вовлеченности российской экономики в глобальные процессы. Обоснована важность внутригосударственной реализации человеческого капитала и научно-исследовательского потенциала, возможной в случае наличия целенаправленной государственной политики.*

*Ключевые слова: структурный анализ, структурные сдвиги, глобализация.*

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