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## Problems Of Economic Security Of The Industrial Sector Of The Regional Economy At The Present Stage Of Development

N. N. Kiseleva<sup>1\*</sup>, A. A. Tikhomirov<sup>2</sup>, E. V. Lyapunsova<sup>3</sup>, S. A. Sklyarenko<sup>4</sup>, N. R. Gukasova<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration Presidente Russian Federation , Russia, 357502, Stavropol region, Pyatigorsk, Dunaevsky st., 5.

<sup>2</sup>Moscow State University of Food Production, Russia, 125080, Moscow, Volokolamskoye sh., 11

<sup>3</sup>Moscow state University of railway engineering, Russia, 127055, Moscow, Obrathtsova st., 11

<sup>4</sup>Research and Production Concern " Naukoprom ", Russia, 117105, Moscow, Varshavskoe sh., 1.

<sup>5</sup>Associate, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration Presidente Russian Federation, Russia, 357502, Stavropol region, Pyatigorsk, Dunaevsky st., 5.

### ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to identify priority trends in international trade policies that have emerged in recent years in the industrial sectors of the regional associations, as well as key market factors that limit the growth of international trade in the framework of the economic model of North-South cooperation at the current stage of development. The results show that for the world economy, if it is considered by retrospective analysis method, according to the model of North-South, accepted economic theory in the last third of the twentieth century as one of the fundamental in the industrial sector of the regional economics of both parts of the world, the most negative are similar factors which prevent the expansion of production. Among the most important limitations are political pressures on economic factors, high levels of bias at the institutional level as well as increasing uncertainty in matters of international trade rules both at the short and the medium and long term development. It means that the formation of more effective model of state economic and industrial policy in the framework of an improved model of modern trade North-South is currently required.

**Keywords:** industry, economic security, regional economics, industrial policy, modern trade operations North-South.

*\*Corresponding author*

## INTRODUCTION

The distinguishing characteristic of the present stage of international trade policy that is holistic and systemic, without hesitation passed over the first 15 years of the XXI century began with its surface consideration of the work on the model of close cooperation between high-tech United States with high-productive Chinese People's Republic, as well as reptiles them of medium technological level, together with the countries of suppliers of energy, employment and food resources. This model may look like somewhat different from that formulated in the classical structure of trade operations North-South, but in the framework of this article the authors have tried to show that nowadays, especially when we look at these issues, it is clear that the role of model of trade operations North-South, formulated by theorists at the end of the 60's of the twentieth century, when viewed in the framework of opposition between organizations BRICS and G7 remains relevant today.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Permanent instability in the structure of external and internal environment of general international trading system, both between countries belonging to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and outside it, makes scientists in economics focus on creating models of economic organizational structures to improve the competitiveness of systems of industrial complex of regional economics and the economic system as a whole (Edelev, Kanter & Mathieson, 2013).

It is understood that under this situation, economic theorists pay great attention to the analysis of the role in these processes of regional entities, aimed primarily at the growing trade cooperation, as NAFTA, MERKASUR, the European Union, the Eurasian Economic Community, BRICS, etc. (Edelev & Tarasov, 2012, Woodrow Wilson, Abubakar & Lyapunsova, 2015, Woodrow Wilson, Abubakar, Gerasimov & Liu, 2015).

At the same time, there is a heated debate on the issue related to the maintenance of economic security at the levels of national and inter-regional forms of economics in terms of deepening the processes of globalization and regionalization of the world trading system (Tatuev, 2015).

## METHOD

The methodological basis of the research conducted by the authors represented the key requirements of the system approach. In the course of ongoing scientific research applied economic research methods such as abstract logic, Economics and Statistics, monographic, inductive-deductive and others. The choice of used methods was made priority in the context of adequate implementation of the basic requirements to ensure the scientific and practical reliability of the results and to develop practical proposals.

## RESULTS

### **Retrospective analysis of the practice of building the model of trade operations North-South**

As part of the work on the study of terminological topics of North-South, from the entire set of definitions that have been found in scientific studies, the authors identify here the most interesting in their opinion, "North-South - geopolitical concept that explores the tension on the border between the developed and developing countries. Taking into account the small demographic potential of the North, its confrontation with the South is described in terms of the World Island and World Ocean or center and periphery. The South is characterized by anti-Western, anti-secular movements based on the principles of fundamentalist values"(Dergachov, 2015). This same author, in another of his scientific work, on similar issues, formulates the following set of divisible by conventional the North and the South, many of which do not significantly coincide with their geographic state on the globe, in particular, based on the opinion of leading experts on this issue to the north he relates - the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Israel, Australia and New Zealand, and the countries of the South - the whole of Central Africa, Indian Ocean arc. In addition, in the model structure of North-South, according to the author, there is a kind of purgatory, a transitional state in which at the present stage of economic development is, among other things, and all the post-Soviet world. Moreover,

most of the countries in the world are drifting towards the South, and countries such as Tajikistan and the Ukraine have reached in this matter the greatest successes (Dergachov, 2005).

The history of the formation of the considered issues in a holistic version adopted counting from the beginning of the 50's of the twentieth century, that is, from the period of withdrawal of the colonial system and the construction of the world with a modern twist. Troubleshooting of revealed symptoms of problems in the world economics of that period, the countries of the "North" shared at that time by political and economic principle in the countries of northern "West" and the northern "the East", began to produce under the competition in general, similar methods. On the part of Western countries "of the North" for countries of the "South" were formed specialized institutions of social and economic regulation of global importance, such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bureau of Regional Development, and from the Eastern countries of "the North" Funds such important institutions as the Union of Economic Interactions. Help of these organizations was not always effective, and to the 70-th years of the twentieth century began to wane at all.

For systemic awareness of the problems in this field and to find ways of solving them in 1968, an international non-governmental organization "Club of Rome" was formed. As part of the official reports, formalized by the organization, it was first formulated by the geopolitical concept of the "North - South", in which there was a speech about the conflict of interests between industrialized countries unified the North and the backward countries unified the South, which at the time included, among other things, and the communist China and the capitalist countries, which later least "Asian tigers". As the solution, the members of the club, according to the findings of the official report, considered the global regulation of the world's progress and the implementation of comprehensive measures to enhance the quality of supranational global governance. "The developers of the report suggested the creation of several new world economic organizations: the World Bank, which would have the right to engage in international taxation and to dispose of the funds collected; Mineral Resources Agency, responsible for the use of mineral resources on a global scale; international agency responsible for the development and dissemination of technologies, etc." (Latov, 2010). As part of the confrontation at the North between the West and the East, as well as a desire not to lose only just received the sovereignty of the South, the creation of such a single world center was considered not productive.

#### **Assess of the role of the sector of economic safety of the industrial sector of the regional economics at the present stage of development of the economic model of trade operations North-South**

The division at regional economic principle in the North and the South was cracked almost immediately after the first articulated reports of the Club of Rome, in particular, in the early 70s, with the rapid rise in prices for oil and petroleum products, a number of oil-producing countries, mostly from Central Asia, making the organizing in OPEC showed that they, like the countries of the South, have got the opportunities for economic and geopolitical growth, even though at the expense of raw materials, and in the late 70s of the twentieth century, the countries, referred to as the "Asian tigers" have shown that economic growth is possible in the South and through the development of high-tech industries. The familiar map of the world completely transformed in 1989, when together with "the fall of the Berlin Wall," began the rapid economic and technological decline in the Eastern "North" (in a number of which the level of economic development was reduced even below the level of a number of advanced countries "of the South"), with while economic and technological growth of such giants of the South as the People's Republic of China and India.

New, more effective effort to review the division of the world has been plotted in the primary version of the beginning of the XXIth century, since the formulation by D. O'Neill in 2001, the trend of opposition between bloc Group of Seven G-7 four rapidly developing countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China, which he named it as the BRICS (O 'Neill, 2001). However, the report is the creation of the association decided to conduct in 2006, and only in 2009, in Yekaterinburg hosted the First Summit of the association. In 2011, the unit entered South Africa, and the name was changed to BRICS. To understand the power of this emerging regional associations we should look at this figure, placed in official statistical reports, as the nominal gross domestic product by a leading group of countries in the comparison of 1999 and 2014. When comparing this figure we can see that over the past 15 years, 3 members of the association of the BRICS countries have significantly increased their positions, and the People's Republic of China moved up from second place in the

ranking for the first, India from fifth to third, and Russia from the twelfth to fifth. GDP at purchasing power parity from 2000 to 2012 with respect to unite the world in a whole increased by 1.5 times from 16.8% to 26.8; similar growth rates of investment in fixed assets from 9.3% to 31.4%; power consumption from 22.0% to 35.2%; Net inflows of foreign direct investment from 5.9% to 27.1%; export of goods and services from 7% to 16.2%; gold reserves from 13.3% to 39.3%.

However, despite the above-mentioned act theory of antagonism in the BRICS-G7, the role of the sector in full economic safety of the industrial sector of the regional economy at the present stage of development of the economic model of trade North-South cooperation to reduce to zero, according to the authors cannot be. One of the possible ways for the development of both models of the theory of international trade and relations would become their crossing, i.e. consideration of the analysis of the problems of North-South cooperation, not as it was in the period from 1945 to 1989 in formats of Western North-South and East North-South and North-South cooperation formats in the framework of the BRICS and North-South cooperation in the G7, and in the framework of the BRICS - northern representatives would be possible to admit Russia and China, and India, South Africa and Brazil – the southern.

### **The transport corridor North-South as a continuation of the economic model of the North-South. Development prospects for the industrial sector of the regional economics**

Among these interactions, the most interesting was to consider the eponymous transport corridor, which tries to operate between the "North" Russia and the "South" India is not the first year, but its work is hardly be called effective. "International transport corridor" North-South ", with its organization, was called to realize enhancement of trade and transport links between the Baltic and Nordic countries to India through the states of Iran, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation. Background on the Corridor is usually considered since 1999. When a number of logistics companies from Russia, Iran and India signed a framework agreement on the development of transport cargo direction towards Sri Lanka, Russia, with a certain level of tariffs and terms of passage of containers of different tonnage. A year later, in St. Petersburg it was to set a second agreement, signed at the level of the governments of these countries on the establishment of the analyzed corridor, which now became known as the "North-South". In the first years after the signing of the agreement an active part in the functioning of the Corridor was carried out such large Iranian-Russian and Indio-Russian joint venture as "Iran-Hand" and "Irsotr", in the future, due to a number of circumstances in the work of the Agreement remains only Russian-Iranian cooperation. At present, the development of this agreement joined by countries such as Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Oman, Syria, and also filed an application for joining the project of Turkey and Ukraine (CFR, 2015). In general, at the beginning of 2015, the total annual market Corridor according to analysts of JSC "Russian Railways" can be measured in the 25-26 mln. tons. The main criticism of the modern functioning of the corridor called the lack of availability between Russia and Iran a direct rail link.

In the framework of the proposed model for consideration would be interesting to review the relations of other countries in the North and the South, both within the BRICS, and within the G7 - but the structure of the research does not allow to realize it. It is worth noting on this topic appeared recent collective monograph edited by corresponding Member of RAS V.M. Davydova "BRICS-Latin America: positioning and interaction", in which for formulated by us problems can be isolated relations between north countries of BRICS, Russia and China with Brazil (Davidov, 2014).

### **Retrospective analysis of the formation of a theoretical model of trade North-South**

The theoretical description of the doctrine of opposition to the North-South rather succinctly described in a number of works by American economists, particularly in the study of economics professor at Columbia University's Ronald Findlay formulated the model of North-South, this is such a model of economic development in which the interaction and the growth of the less developed "South "economies is through trade with more developed economics of "North "countries (Abdenur, 2002). "North" economics functions according to the theory of the Solow-Swan model, and the "South" of the growth curve of Lewis. More developed "North" produces industrial goods, and a less developed "South" only supplies its northern neighbors with raw materials or semi-finished products. "Southern" economics within the framework of this model becomes dependent on the imports of goods from the "North" and losing economic opportunities and

incentives for the production of its own similar products with greater added value. The output in this model, which fits into the general theory of dependency, is formulated as follows: "South" economics, due to a lower level of value-added commodity products with respect to the high-tech industry, will never be able to grow faster than the "North", and thus it will never be able to catch up. This economic hypothesis has been used to justify arguments in matters of public protectionist inefficient import substitution programs for the industrial sector in the countries of the "South" economics. According to the findings of this hypothesis, the less developed countries should use trade barriers to free trade with the advanced countries; allow growing temporarily uncompetitive sectors to the time when they will be able to compete on a global scale (Whalley, 1984). Authors of such hypotheses initially lead limits, formulating that under the North and the South is just such a country, which is completely specialized in a single product, that is, those that do not compete with foreign markets, respectively are monopolists in their area, and sell their products regardless of whether they satisfy the required quality of consumers or not. In the absence of these conditions the hypothesis crumbles as there are conditions for the trap in the trade of manufactured goods, which were originally in the domestic markets to compete with foreign goods. For example, the Asian tigers are known to conduct program development strategies related to the use of their comparative advantages in labor for the production of labor-intensive goods (such as textiles) more effectively than in the United States and Europe (Krueger). Experience of cameralistics (protectionism) which was propagated to the turn of the XIX-XX centuries in Germany by Liszt, and in Russia by Witte and Mendeleev - gave a positive effect for countries such as Germany, Russia and the Soviet Union, and was carrying a clear regression in their use in countries like North Korea and Albania.

## DISCUSSION

Scientific discussion on the theme of development of the economic model of the "North-South" among economists, despite its apparent failure of its formulation at the present stage of economic development is not completed today, as in Russia and abroad (Neklessa 2004 ; Soblirov, 2015; Tortora, 2011; Huang, 2015).

Among the many domestic specialized research institutions that are engaged in the problem under consideration, is recommended to provide only the brightest of them.

Laboratory of geo-economic studies (Laboratory of the "North-South") was organized at the turn of XX-XXI centuries as a research unit at the Institute of African Studies of RAS. Over the 17 years of its existence the laboratory carries out work as an interdisciplinary research structure, although, judging by the scholarly work that this laboratory is the public profile of the main organization still carries social and humanitarian character. Laboratory, according to the official web page, conducts research in areas such as: theoretical understanding of the problem of relations between the world's North and the global South; determination of the likely form and typology of the emerging world order; investigation of scenarios of global development trends and global transformation (in the long-term program of the Department of International Relations "Ways of world development and the revival of Russia"); the study of the problems of international relations and prospects of transformation of the international system on the basis of geo-economic approach to the analysis of social processes; development of methods of social modeling and forecasting; simulation of the role and place of Russia and Africa in the world of the XXI century; analysis of the existing forms and methods of scientific research, development and testing of new forms and methods of the research process. Generator of the development of the scientific component of the Lab is certainly recognized as its leader - Neklessa Alexander Ivanovich.

The second research center, which the author would like to mention in this work, partly due to the fact that a number of co-authors on the study took in its formation and development a primary part, is formed in 2012 at the Department "Modern shopping Operation North-South " at Moscow State University of Food Production. A great impetus to the functioning of the of the department as a leading research center in the field of global studies on the profile of food security was the adoption at the headquarters of UNESCO (Paris) decision on the full support of the functioning of the Department by the United Nations University and the Council for Cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. The purpose of the functioning of the department as part of the research activities in the field of trade on North -South model with an emphasis on food and economic security, was formulated as - training highly qualified specialists for



the food industry and Russian companies engaged in foreign trade. The staff of the faculty of the department within the stated concept was formed of people with special multidisciplinary training, including who can work in a changing international environment conducive to the growth of communications with foreign partners who know the basics of business protocol and etiquette, as well as competent in matters legal and economic mechanisms to promote products to new markets in the framework of the Russian Federation's accession to the World Trade Organization. The existence of strong links with employers and business structures was in priority during the employment to the Department, as this trend has been highlighted as a major prerequisite for studying the quality of education and relevance to the real issue in the labor market. As an example, it is worth noting that among the faculty of the department at a certain stage of its development worked PhD, a citizen of Chad, Youssef Ali Mahamat, who had close contacts on international activities, and now works in the main University of Chad, the University of N'Djamena as an advisor to the rector and as an assistant professor. Or, for example external part Kobilsho Kukanovich Malikov, who worked on the first place of work as a leading expert in the Eurasian Economic Commission. Accordingly, students, future experts on customs, he could almost "at the exit of the Laboratory" report on how it is in the format of on-line transforms the Customs Union of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEC), which have difficulties and complications in its work, as well as in other regional groupings in the world, with the centers of formation of the EAEC which employees hold a regular, almost daily working contact.

The first year of operation of the department of work was directed at building its foundation, both scientific and educational, in which Head and staff personnel of the Department participated in a number of important organizational and technical representative and research activities in countries such as Switzerland, China, South Korea and a number of other activities were undertaken similar profile and MSUFP sites.

Since September 2013, i.e. the second year of its existence, the department began to refocus under the defined objectives training of bachelors, masters, postgraduates and doctoral students of the University in areas of "Management", "Marketing" and "Customs", and their first release was already produced in June 2014.

It is worth noting the presence of foreign students among the graduates of the department, including the citizens of China, Chad, etc. countries. Some of them decided to continue their education in the subsequent post-graduate University.

Receiving the highest qualification works in the direction of "Customs" in these years was carried out as chairman of the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Committee - Secretariat member of the College Advisor (Minister) of the Customs Cooperation Marina E. Romanova. The Chairman of the appointment of higher qualification works in the direction of "Marketing" in 2014 has been identified one of the leading practitioners of marketing in Russia, a member of the Russian Guild of Marketers Oksana V. Averina. In 2015, in order to increase the qualitative component qualification of teaching staff by the Chairman to accept the higher qualification works in the direction of "Management" was approved by a leading expert on international cooperation in biotechnology, bioeconomics and environment general director of "Academinnovation", researcher of national contact point "Environment and climate changes "at the Pushchino State Institute of Natural Sciences, the leading expert of Institute of Biochemistry after A.N. Bakh at RAS Vadim I. Sharov.

Employees of the department, together with the technological platform "Biotech 2030" took an active part in the expert event "workshop of the working group of national industrial centers of scientific and technological forecasting Biotechnology" in October 2014, the department at the site of the University held in conjunction with the national contact points "Biotechnology (biotechnology, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food) and Environment" including climate change "a number of important international events with the participation of the attaché on science from countries such as Germany, Britain, Japan, France and a number of others and in a number of other important scientific, technical and methodological activities, both within the university and beyond in 2015.

Intensive work was carried out by the department of customs cooperation with the Federal Customs Service, as well as in the definition of falsification of food products with the College of Interpol.



Of course, research laboratories involved in Russian development of international trade and the relationships within an economic model of "North-South" is not limited to these two sites, no less important work is done in the framework of the Faculty of Global Studies of Moscow State University, the Universities of MSIR and the ETTA and a number of other scientific and educational organizations, but under this section of the work, the authors did not attempt to describe all complex capacious research centers working in this field.

In general, research-scientific literature published in the bowels of the intellectual thought of the above organizations, suggests in its core range of approaches to the understanding of international trade policy. Typically, trade policy is a set of interrelated goals, objectives and instruments of regulation by public authorities as well as the main direct market participants, who have a significant influence on decisions regarding the allocation of limited trade flows in order to ensure the priority development of the economies of regional entities and associations. At the same time, more and more attention in the framework of these investigations, given the problems of improving the stability of development, i.e. reduce risks in the international trade sector. Especially this issue has become more urgent in light of recent developments in the international arena (Sobolev, Mathison, Edelev, Mayorov & Prokopova 2013). In addition, these studies take into account that, according to most experts, the economics of the block G-7, the role of government agencies in regulating the trade in the foreseeable future is not planning to expand, which is not about government regulation in trade BRICS, in connection what is necessary to reformulate some goals, objectives and priorities for trade relations between the two blocs, as well as with respect to this North-South relations in their formation. At the same time, attention is now beginning to be paid to the experience of this trend in international trade, as the South-South, in the eastern part of which is currently the format of tech giants, and the western - suppliers of raw materials, labor and material resources. (Kuznetsov and Podbiralina, 2015). In recent years, the incentives for the growth of trading activity in the economies of regional economics showed potential for growth prospects for new segments, which under certain circumstances may be re-formulated to redesign the model of international trade.

However, since in recent years the operation of economics of Russia takes place under conditions of economic sanctions on certain groups of goods with a number of countries, primarily from unit G-7 formed severe restrictions on the development of the industrial complex, therefore, one of the priority objectives and requirements the development of public policy should be a strengthening of trade and industrial cooperation with the countries of the BRICS bloc, as well as reconstructions produced before the "Strategy of economic security of Russia until 2020" in connection with the introduction, that have occurred in international trade in the last few years.

In our opinion, one of the ways to support the development of this cooperation could be the creation of commercial and industrial interstate associations in the framework of the BRICS on the methods of formation of clusters, technology platforms, scientific technology initiatives, regrouping a number of industrial enterprises according to their industry-specific on the projected needs of the following five-year period, and peripheral businesses vertically integrate them under the implementation goals. These integrated structures should provide focused and effective implementation of measures aimed at the elimination of the lack of funds and the domestic demand for industrial products. Only this kind of an integrated economic space in the framework of the BRICS association, subject to the North-South expertise, can and must play a key role, including and with the use of public-private partnership.

Similarly, on the model of North-South, a way out of a slowdown in the development of economic and trade development of the world economics is possible at block G-7 and other regional groupings.

## CONCLUSION

As part of the development issues of specialized branches of the theory of international trade policy, the present studies suggest consideration of the transformation model of North-South through the involvement of its structure for a long time formed largely independent in the economic and legal formation, regional associations of national economies. In practical applications, the reconstructed model of priority, to accelerate global trade interaction the introduction of a large number of inter-state trade and industrial unions is proposed, which will be built on the model of clusters, technology platforms, scientific research initiatives. These integrated structures should provide a focused and effective implementation of measures relating to

the very frequent lack of funds from enterprises of an industrial complex. Only this kind of an integrated economic space, under the proposed economic model, government agencies can and should develop, including and through public-private partnerships.

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