
**ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF REPRODUCTION OF FIXED CAPITAL OF THE
AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Anatoly Shamin,

doctor of economical sciences,
professor of the chair

"Economics and automation of business processes",
Nizhniy Novgorod state engineering-economic university,
Knyaginino (Russia)

e-mail: nccmail4@mail.ru,

Artem Cheremuhin,

postgraduate student of chair

"Economics and automation of business processes"
Nizhniy Novgorod state engineering-economic university,
Knyaginino (Russia)

e-mail: ngieu.cheremuhin@yandex.ru

Abstract: *Introduction. Removal of sanctions by the countries of the West possible soon sets for the agricultural organizations a task of deduction of the won positions in domestic market that is impossible without existence of competently planned process of reproduction of fixed capital.*

Materials and methods. Article in general is devoted to questions of reproduction of fixed capital. In it the economic essence of concept the capital is considered, opinions of scientists on the content of the concept "fixed capital" are investigated, the author's treatment of this concept is given. In work objects of fixed capital are allocated, its structure is considered; the essence of its various structural elements captured in normative documents is shown. The question of interrelation of the terms "fixed capital", "fixed assets", "fixed assets" is especially considered, it is noted that emergence of the term "fixed assets" was caused by more subjective reasons, than objective, and its use in an initial look is inexpedient. The question of the purpose, objects, and subjects of reproduction is investigated, the thesis that the cost of objects of fixed capital is not object of its reproduction is proved.

Results. The author's treatment of reproduction of fixed capital is given as the process of change of set of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of fixed capital for the most effective achievement of the objectives put before the organization directed by the management of the organization the treatment of a definition "a source of reproduction of fixed capital" is investigated and given

Discussion. On the basis of the formulated author's definition of reproduction of fixed capital three main stages of its reproduction from the point of view of the mechanism of adoption of administrative decisions are allocated.

Conclusion. At the end of work the conclusion is drawn on the further directions of research of reproduction of fixed capital.

Keywords: *capital, fixed capital, reproduction of fixed capital, reproduction purpose, object of reproduction, subject of reproduction, reproduction source*

JEL Classification: G31, Q10

UDC: 336.76(470)

Introduction

Today's political and economic situation in the world does not differ in stability. Instability of the American-Chinese relations, an exit of Britain from the EU, a situation in the Middle East - the general geopolitical tension cannot but influence the Russian Federation.

In these conditions upholding of political interests of Russia is impossible without existence of the strong and independent economy capable to nullify attempts of external pressure upon the country by economic methods.

The sanctions and the corresponding countersanctions imposed by the countries of the West gave a certain impetus to development of all branches of economy of the Russian Federation including branches of agrarian and industrial complex. However you should not amuse yourself with illusions - losses will only lead the economies of the EU which are estimated in billions of dollars soon to

cancellation of sanctions then economic war for all Russian (including agricultural) the market will break out with a new force.

Thus, agriculture of Russia has to be ready to cancellation of sanctions within the next years, expecting considerable strengthening of the competition in domestic market. At the same time It should be noted that during sanctions of branch of agrarian and industrial complex it was not succeeded to solve the main problem - wear of material and technical resources and insufficiency of economic resources of appropriate quality that brings again a problem of reproduction of fixed capital of the agricultural organizations to the forefront

Materials and methods. At the same time in scientific literature still the terms framework is up to the end not defined and the theory of reproduction of fixed capital of the agricultural organizations is not developed. The most part of modern researchers uses K. Marx's approach in the analysis of these phenomena, losing sight of two essential aspects: first, modern researches have to begin with economy micro level, with research of regularities of reproduction at the level of the separate organization while classics of economy considered mainly these processes at the macro level; secondly, specifics of today's economy. Many scientists note that today there is a change of the essence of factors of production (see, for example, [1, page 6]). Respectively, there is a need for initial identification of essence of fixed capital as economic resource and research of process of its reproduction only on the basis of new treatment.

However before it is necessary to decide on treatment of the term "capital" originally. Many scientists began studying of this category with the historical analysis of maintenance of this definition. So, Duman M. O. notes that "Doctrine elements about the capital as about accumulation of wealth in the form of money occur at Aristotle". [2, page 4] Such approach was characteristic also of Europe 12-13 centuries, and also of supporters of early political economy. Deviation from this concept occurred only at the time of classical political economy which began to treat the capital as the accumulated resource of economic reproduction which cost increases in process of this reproduction.

During formation and development of economic science each prominent scientist stated the view of essence of the concept "capital", especially marking out this or that its property. Nevertheless, the most part of researches analyzed this definition at the macro level, without focusing attention to economy micro level. Various classical definitions of this category are given in the table below and those properties on which authors placed emphasis are marked out.

Table 1. Analysis of treatments of the concepts "capital"

Definition (The capital is)	Author	The allocated form	The marked-out properties				
			Ability to bring in the income to the owner	Is at the disposal of the organization	Self-increase	resource, means of production	The result of the previous activity (reserved)
resource (in a monetary or natural and material form), capable to bring in the income to its owner	A. Marshall	Monetary or natural	+			+	
reserved richness of time in derivation from its natural or cost form at present.	S. Fischer, P. Samuelson, F. Knight	Monetary or natural					
everything that during the known time brings in the income	I. Fischer		+				
monetary value of set of material and financial means which are at the disposal of the enterprise (at some point)	H. Shirenbek	Monetary		+			
the saved-up stocks of means of production intended for further	A. Smith					+	+

production of goods							
material stock - means of production	D. Ricardo					+	+
the self-increasing cost which is giving rise to a so-called surplus value	K. Marx				+		
earlier saved up stock of products of last work	J. Art. Miles						+
The capital is no other than set of intermediate products which are created at each stage of a long production cycle	O. Beem-Baverk						+
Agricultural tools, constructions, cattle and all that is used in agriculture during several production cycles and represent "initial advance payments"	F. Kene	natural				+	

Treatments of modern Russian scientists in a varying degree repeat the presented definitions. At the same time It should be noted that in Russia after all there is an alternative treatment of the capital as "investments of owners and the profit which is saved up for all the time of activity of the organization", accepted in the concept of development of accounting in the Russian Federation which most of scientists and interns in the field of accounting use. However, it is worth noticing that operations in accounting are reflected in the basis of their economic essence - therefore, in our opinion, the accounting treatment of both the capital, and operations with it should not contradict its actual essence and the standard economic concept.

If to take for an axiom that the capital in the organization possesses all same properties, as the capital at the macro level, then it is possible to formulate the following definition of the concept "capital of the organization" is one of economic resources which qualitative and quantitative characteristics are a consequence of functioning of the organization in the past (or a consequence of its creation), having the natural and cost embodiment at which rational and effective use in the course of economic circulation its cost changes on condition of the fact that the organization has the right as the income of part of a surplus value.

On the basis of it we consider what wrong would be to include in structure of the capital various natural resources, such as the land plots, productive cattle since they enter a factor of production "earth".

At the same time it is necessary to isolate accurately the fixed and working capital of the organization for the purpose of elimination of terminological and other distinctions.

K. Marx was one of the first scientists who divided the capital. [3]. On it, the circulation of fixed capital consistently includes phases of wear, depreciation and compensation in a natural form. Respectively, K. Marx as "a special way of transfer of cost" meant depreciation.

Trubin A. E. allocates the following signs of fixed capital:

- are expediently used in production;
- collect and develop as a result of an investment of investments;
- serve a long time;
- transfer the cost to a product during the whole time of the service; [4, page 10]

Danilina E. I. gave treatment to working capital: "working capital - the money advanced on a covering of the operating costs of firm connected with production (works, services) and on its financial activity which cycle of reproduction (addresses) does not exceed one year". [5, page 27]

However the analysis of these treatments does not allow defining and identifying fixed capital unambiguously. We consider that it is not possible to allocate this category on the basis of expediency of use in production, any capital collects and develops as a result of investments; besides, all capital is connected with production process. Respectively, for a final decision of a question of expediency of allocation of categories of the fixed and working capital for our research it is necessary to analyze the existing definitions of this definition for the purpose of allocation of its main distinctive properties.

By today's moment a great number of researchers analyzed economic sense of this definition - it is possible to carry such modern Russian economists as Zaurskaya S.G., Onufriyeva A. S to their number., Abakumov R. G., Trubin A. E., Fog M. O., Endovitsky D. A., Moshkin K. N., Pronyaeva L. I., Podsorin V. A., Nozdrunova N. G., Konovalova E. G. [2, 4, 6-13] - their treatments are given in the table below.

The analysis of the presented definitions allowed to define that in the scientific world there is no unity on the fact that is result of activity of fixed capital and object of transferring of its cost. However, it is necessary to tell that most of authors meet that fixed capital is a means of labor.

Considering that now the considerable part of the organizations is occupied with rendering services, we created the following treatment of fixed capital of the agricultural organizations - fixed capital of the agricultural organization is the part of its general capital having production and economic value which qualitative and quantitative characteristics are a consequence of functioning of the organization in the past (or a consequence of its creation), being a means of labor and having the material embodiment which form and properties exert direct impact on quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the made production (the rendered services) which quantity of elements does not change when using in the course of production. We will understand the concrete, isolated, having the physical embodiment means of labor as object (element) of fixed capital (for example, the building, a tractor, etc.)

The author's treatment of the concept "fixed capital" offered above forces developers not to agree with the point of view of those authors who include intangible assets and financial investments in structure of fixed capital. In our opinion, the structure of fixed capital has to join only material elements allocated, for example, in Trubin A. E. work: buildings, constructions, transfer devices, cars and equipment, vehicles, tools, production stock. [4, with. 10] at the same time It should be noted that contents and essence of components of fixed capital it is rather accurately.

After definition of terms framework it is obviously possible to pass to the analysis of process of reproduction of this economic resource. It should be noted that there are several treatments of this phenomenon. As S. A. Lenskaya and Eskinarov M. A. note., "A number of economists identify reproduction of fixed capital with its updating or replacement, paying paramount attention to features of investment process and an assessment of efficiency of investment investments, and also creation of rational schemes of financing of capital investments" [20].

The second widespread concept is based on treatment of reproduction of fixed capital as on compensation of cost of work. This point of view, Korobeynikova O. O. defends, for example, [20].

Table 2. Main approaches to definition of the term "fixed capital"

Definition (Fixed capital is)	Основные характеристики			
	Purpose (end result) of functioning	Essence	Object of transferring of cost	Other important characteristics
The part of the cumulative capital directed to acquisition of fixed assets of an economic entity [13, page 21]	Acquisition of fixed assets			
The size of the capital advanced in instruments of labor [6, c.7]		The capital advanced in instruments of labor		
These are the assets of production and economic appointment which are results embodied in them work reused in economic processes and reproduced in an invariable natural form due to gradual transfer of the cost on the cost of the realized goods [7, c.11]				Have production and economic appointment
The economic resource which is dynamically developing in the course of certain public relations (human activity) acting as a production factor for a long time used as means of labor for receiving economic benefits functioning in an invariable form and transferring the cost during a number of the periods to results of activity, providing at the same time process of self-development and self-preservation (or reproduction process) by change of the functional forms [8, c.8]	Receiving economic benefits	Economic resource, means of labor	Results of activity	Functions in an invariable form, transfers the cost to results of activity

Economic category, reflecting branch specifics of formation of a stock of production resources which functioning during certain time by means of partial transfer of the cost for again created goods and services provides process of self-reproduction in a cost and natural form, and in the conditions of effective use is a source of the regular income of the enterprises [4, with. 9]		Stock of production resources	Again created goods and services	
Production means of production or the benefits which can be used for production of future benefits [2, with. 10]	Production of the benefits	Means of production		
Fixed capital is one of components of the productive capital, completely and reused in production of goods, transferring the cost to a new product in parts during long term and returned to the businessman in a monetary form also in parts. 9, with. 3			New product	Comes back to the businessman in a monetary form in parts
Understanding part of the productive capital of the organization which is involved in process of production and transfers the expenses parts to the made production 10, with. 1			The made production	Transfers the expenses parts
The capital embodied or embodied in the means of labor having a material or non-material basis, used during the long period and promoting receiving any useful result 11 with. 10	Receiving useful result	Means of labor on a material or non-material basis		
The part of the productive capital which completely and repeatedly participates in production and reflects the cost recorded in is long the functioning objects [12, with. 8]				Reflects the cost recorded in it is long the functioning objects

E. V. Hlynin and Gorodnichev S. V. allocate also production approach to the analysis of reproduction: meaning by it definition of reproduction through ensuring process of production with means of labor. [20, with. 1]

Table 3. Maintenance of components of fixed capital

Group of elements	Definition	Source
Building	"and (or) underground speak rapidly the result of construction representing the volume construction system having elevated, including rooms, networks of technical providing and system of technical providing and intended for accommodation and (or) activity of people, placement of production, storage of production or keeping of animals"	Subitem 6 of item 2 of Art. 2 [14]
	"the architectural and construction objects intended for creation of necessary working conditions and storage of material values, the constructions occupied with production, non-productive and service departments and services of the enterprise"	[15]
Construction	"elevated and (or) underground speak rapidly the result of construction representing the volume, plane or linear construction system having land, consisting from bearing, and in some cases and the protecting building constructions and intended for performance of productions of various look, storage of production, temporary stay of people, movement of people and freights"	Subitem 23 of item 2 of Art. 2 [14]
	"the construction objects intended for creation of the conditions necessary for implementation of process of production by performance of these or those technical functions which are not connected with change of objects of the labor or for implementation of various non-productive functions"	[15]
Transfer device	the power lines, pipelines and other devices having independent value and not being a component of the building or a construction, etc.	[15]
Cars and equipment	the devices transforming energy, materials and information.	[15]
Vehicle	the vehicles intended for movement of people and freights (a rolling stock of the railway, water, air and motor transport, etc.), means of floor production transport, and also vehicles of other types	[15]
	the device intended for transportation across roads of people, freights or the equipment installed on it	Art. 2 [16]
Production stock	objects of technical appointment which participate in production, but cannot be carried neither to the equipment, nor to constructions (to capacity for storage of liquids, devices and a container for loose, piece and piece materials, desktops, racks, etc.)	[15]

Authors consider that each of the above described approaches considers reproduction process only on the one hand; respectively, in the course of scientific research it is necessary to consider the existing definitions of reproduction of fixed capital, to mark out its distinctive features, to identify its components (the purpose, objects, subjects, the principles, stages) - it will allow to create complete and comprehensive definition of the concept "reproduction of fixed capital". Researched this category Hlynin E.V., Agoshkova N. E., Agoshkova N. N., Gorodnichev S. V., Muzyreva A. V., Abakumov R. G., Negodenko V. S., Onufriyeva A. S. Their views of contents of this term are given in the table below.

Table 4. Treatments of the term "reproduction of fixed capital"

Definition (Reproduction of fixed capital is)	Main characteristics	
	Type of process	Economic essence of process
Constantly renewable, having cyclic character process of functioning of means of labor including consecutive passing of all stages of a reproduction cycle [21, with. 14]	Cyclic, constantly renewing	Process of functioning of means of labor
process of the continuous movement of fixed capital for the subsequent its renewal [8, with. 11]	Continuous	Process of the movement of fixed capital
improvement of their technological and branch structure, production device, increase of specific weight of their active elements [22]		Process of improvement of structure of fixed capital
regularly repeating process of consecutive change of stages of creation of new means of labor, their input in operation, productive use, leaving and updating [7, with. 11]	Regularly repeating	Process of change of stages of creation of new means of labor

Results. It was presented definitions do not allow giving the general answer to a question of economic essence of this process. It, according to authors, has the following basic distinctive characteristics:

1. Purpose
2. Tasks
3. Object
4. Subject

The central characteristic among above-mentioned, in our opinion, is the concept of the subject. The subject, it agrees [23, T. 3] - the carrier of activity, consciousness and knowledge. In relation to economic realities, the performer of this process, that is, the management of the organization has to be understood as the subject of reproduction.

Object of any process is "what activity (real or informative) activity of the subject" [23, T is directed to. 3], the purpose - "final result to which process is purposely directed". [23, T. 4, page 317]. Still K. Marx focused attention to need of separate consideration of natural reproduction and cost; allocated consumer and exchange value of fixed capital. In our opinion, most of modern researchers unfairly bring to the forefront of studying of a cost cycle of reproduction.

Any object which is a part of fixed capital has the material form and some technical characteristics. Use it in production economic activity of the organization means that its qualitative and quantitative characteristics influence qualitative and quantitative characteristics of result of that process in which implementation this element of fixed capital was involved.

Proceeding from technical characteristics of fixed capital its cost is formed. Still K. Marx divided the exchange and consumer value of the capital. According to the classical treatment given, for example, in Podsorin V. A. thesis, the consumer cost of objects of fixed capital "represents their ability to make a product necessary to society or service, to save and facilitate work, caused by set of technical and operational properties of concrete objects and their elements. The consumer cost of means of labor is shown in their different economic efficiency, and their efficiency depends on extent of use" [11, with. 10]

However, according to authors, it is impossible to recognize this treatment completely successful. In our opinion, the category of value of an element of fixed capital has to be initial category. Value in a general view is importance, the importance, usefulness. Besides, the value of any object is result of process of estimation which subject are people. As V. V. Galasyuk notes: "in the markets except buyers investors there are also users of assets [occupier] for whom the cost of an asset is determined not only that cost [value] for which this asset can be acquired by buyers investors, but also its usefulness [utility] for the user." [24, with. 2]

In the case considered by us the value of an element of fixed capital is the subjective category reflecting opinion of personnel of the organization concerning degree of applicability of this or that element of fixed capital for performance of its functions (that is, level and an orientation of impact of its components on characteristics of products or the rendered services) in this concrete time taking into account the perspective directions of development of economy and size of the financial streams connected with existence and use of this or that element of fixed capital in the organization.

This value is the main for formation of consumer cost of fixed capital. The consumer cost of an element of fixed capital - size changeable that is caused by continuous change of its technical characteristics and various market factors. The same element of fixed capital with identical consumer cost can have the different price (exchange value) in different market conditions and vice versa. Schematically the mechanism of formation of consumer and exchange value of fixed assets is given in drawing below.

At the first stage, after creation of an element of fixed capital on the basis of labor and cost expenses selling prices of production are defined with rate of return by plant (its exchange value is formed). Further the buyer, proceeding from the purpose of acquisition of these goods (resale or further use), estimating technical condition of fixed assets, factors of the market environment, forms for itself its consumer cost - at coincidence of exchange and consumer price the transaction is made and, thus, the market value of elements of fixed capital is formed. Still Xenophon noted that the value of goods for the seller and the buyer is various.

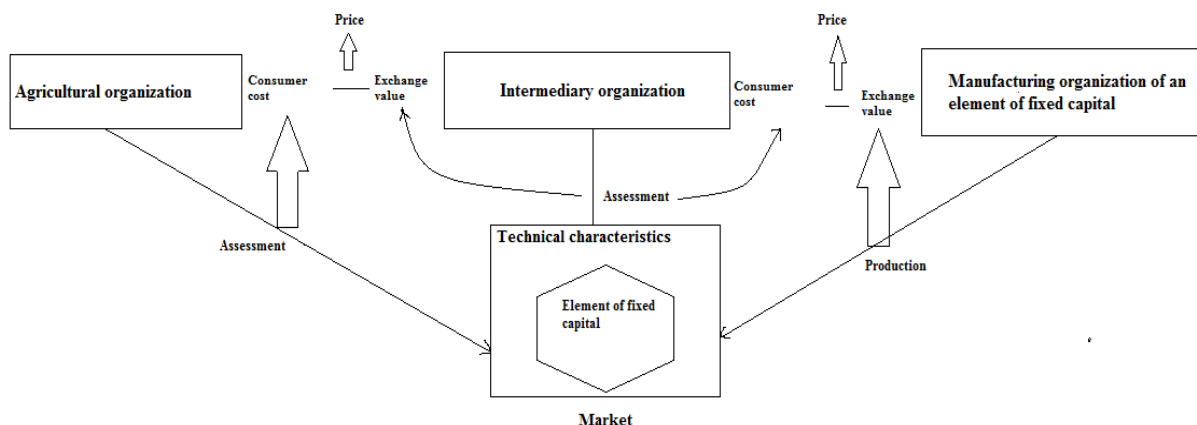


Figure 1. Mechanism of formation of consumer and exchange value of an element of fixed capital

Besides, there are also other types of cost of elements of fixed capital. For example, in accounting there is initial, residual and recovery cost of fixed capital. However such assessment of elements of fixed capital is rather far from market, and, according to the author, in the conditions of modern economy paramount orientation to reproduction of cost of fixed capital does not guarantee successful and effective functioning of the organization.

Cost is category practice subjective, besides depending on a set of external factors. Standard today to use the initial cost of fixed capital in all calculations distorts information as it in many respects does not correspond to characteristics of object of fixed assets - it is admissible that the organization managed to get an element of fixed capital at the price, below average market with technical characteristics, it is better than analogs - it speaks only about effective work of the relevant

services of the organization, and not about inefficient process of reproduction in any way. The market value of objects cannot be also recognized by optimum object of reproduction, first, because of essential errors in its definition, and, secondly, because of a possibility of obtaining its negative value that, in our opinion, is wrong as "the concept of "market value" by definition reflects either sale, or the transaction of exchange, but not the transaction of donation to the so-called buyer at all. It is, in fact, turns the buyer in presented" [24, with. 6]. Let's quote the International standards of an assessment: "6.9. In exceptional circumstances market value can be expressed as negative result. Such situations include the property burdened by the rights of rent, some specialized objects of property, the depreciated property, costs of which elimination exceed earth cost; some types of property which environmental pollution, etc." [25 affected, with. 106]

We consider that the main object of reproduction of fixed capital is not its cost, but set of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of fixed capital which improvement is the reproduction purpose.

Subject of reproduction of fixed capital are the operating bodies of the organization. Thus, reproduction of fixed capital can be defined as the process of change of set of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of fixed capital for the most effective achievement of the objectives put before the organization directed by the management of the organization.

Change of characteristics of elements of fixed capital can be made in the different ways. As a rule, it is connected with the movement of cost. Shaina I. V. understands as sources of reproduction "herself the sources of the financial and material values having a monetary assessment, acting as financial resources in the course of reproduction of fixed assets" [26, with. 9]. However, in our opinion, not always process of reproduction is connected with existence of financial resources. In the agricultural organizations still popular way of calculations is payment in finished goods, besides, change of technical characteristics of objects of fixed capital can be made by own forces of the organization - in all these cases financial resources indirectly and are indirectly involved in reproduction process. Thus, it is possible to understand the part of economic resources of the organization isolated on any sign which ultimate goal of use is change of set of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of fixed capital as a source of reproduction of fixed capital.

Discussion. The treatment of reproduction of fixed capital of the organization given above, among other things, forces to approach allocation of separate stages of a cycle of reproduction in a new way

As it was already noted above, subject of reproduction is the management of the organization - respectively, as the first (preparatory) stage of the studied process it is possible to allocate a stage of making decision on need of reproduction. At this stage the purpose of the separate act of reproduction, reproduction type, financing sources, etc. is defined. At the second stage process of reproduction and actions accompanying it is carried out directly. The third stage is process of operation of an element of fixed capital. At the same time, it should be noted that subjects of reproduction constantly make an assessment of a condition of the market and current state of elements of fixed capital - and at observance of certain conditions process of reproduction is started.

Conclusion. Summarizing material of this research, it is possible to allocate the following received scientific results:

1. Opinions of different scientists are studied and the interrelation of the categories "fixed assets", "fixed assets", "fixed capital" is analyzed; inexpediency of their use as synonyms as it can lead to terminological confusion is defined;

2. The author's treatment of the concept "reproduction of fixed capital" on the basis of the analysis of 4 main components of this process is presented: purposes, tasks, object, subject of reproduction;

Further scientific researches in this direction, in our opinion, have to be carried out in the direction of development of methods of an assessment of result and other characteristics of reproduction process, and also algorithms of impact on it.

REFERENCES

1. Krashennikova N. V. Sistema faktorov v post-industrialnoi ekonomike: avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.01 / Natalya Viktorovna Krashennikova - Saratov, 2006., Pp 20.
2. Duman M. O. Osobennosti formirovaniya osnovnogo kapitalainformatsionnoi ekonomiki: avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.01 / Maria Olegovna Duman - Saratov, 2011., Pp. 22.
3. Slabinskaya E. A., Skachkova E. L. K voprosy o sychshnosti, sostave, klassifikatsii I vidah otsenki osnovnyh sredstv/ the Belgorod economic messenger. 2013. No. 3 (71). Pp. 46-61.
4. Trubin A. E. Tsiklichnost I effektivnost` vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala promyshlennyh predpriyatij: avtoref. Kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.01 / Alexander Evgenyevich Trubin is the Eagle, 2009., Pp. 24.
5. Danilina E. I. Vosproizvodstvo oborotnogo kapitala s ispolzovaniem funktsionalno-stoimostnogo analiza: metodologicheskie aspekty: avtoref. dock. ek. nauk: 08.00.01 / Elena Ivanovna Danilina - Moscow, 2009., Pp.59.
6. Zagurskaya S. G. Obosnovanie amortizatsionnoi politiki dlya vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala zheleznodorozhnogo transporta: avtoref. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Svetlana Gennadyevna Zagurskaya - Moscow, 2004., Pp. 24.
7. Onufriyeva A. S. Gosudarstvennoe regulirovanie vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala v promyshlennosti Rossii: avtoref.kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Anna Sergeevna Onufriyeva - Moscow, 2007., Pp. 23.
8. Abakumov R. G. Sovershenstvovanie politiki vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala v organizatsiyah potrebitelskoi kooperatsii: avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Roman Grigoryevich Abakumov - Belgorod, 2006., Pp. 28.
9. Endovitsky D. A., Mokshin K. N. Sushchnost osnovnyh sredstv kak ob`ekta buhgalterskogo ucheta v kontekste problem ucheta kapitala/ the International accounting. 2013. No. 25. Pp. 31-38.
10. Pronyaeva L. I. A Sosotoyanie I problemy innovatsionnogo razvitiya protsessov vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala v APK/ Bulletin of the Oryol state agricultural university. 2012. T. 38. No. 5. Pp. 21-25.
11. Podsorin V. A. Upravlenie vosproizdstvom osnovnogo kapitala na zheleznodorozhnom transporte (teoroya, metodologiya, praktika): avtoref. dock. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Victor Aleksandrovich Podsorin - Moscow, 2008., Pp. 48.
12. Nozdrunova N. G. Upravlenie vosproizdstvom osnovnogo kapitala v selskom hozyaistve: avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Nellie Georgiyevna Nozdrunova - the Eagle, 2014., Pp. 26.
13. Konovalova E. V. Formy obnovleniya osnovnogo kapitala promyshlennyh predpriatii: avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Ekaterina Valeryevna Konovalova - Belgorod, 2005., Pp. 28.
14. Federal Law " Technicheskii reglament o bezopasnosti zdanii I sooruzhenii" No. 384-FZ of 30.12.2009 with amendment of 02.07.2013
15. " Polozhenie o poryadke ekonomicheskogo stimulirovaniya mobilizatsionnoi podgotovki ekonomiki" (utv. Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation of N GG-181, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation N 13-6-5/9564, Ministry of Taxes and Tax Collection of the Russian Federation N BG-18-01/3 02.12.2002)
16. Federal Law of "About Traffic Safety" No. 196-FZ of 10.12.1995 (with amendment of 15.07.2016)
17. Shekhovtsov V. V., Abakumov R. G. Genesis teoreticheskikh predstavlenii suchshnosti I ekonomicheskogo sodержaniya osnovnyh sredstv/ Bulletin of the Belgorod university of cooperation, economy and right. 2013. No. 1 (45). Pp. 124-129.
18. Hodyrevskaya V. N., Moroz V. V. Upravlenie vosproisvodstvom osnovnyh fondov na osnove investirovaniya/ Bulletin of Kursk state agricultural academy. 2011. T. 5. No. 5. Pp. 2-5.
19. Shekhovtsov V. V. Struktura kapitalnyh vlozhenii I osnovnogo kapitala, ih vzaimosvyaz` I vliyanie na rezultaty deyatel`nosti organizatsii potrebitelskoi kooperatsii: avtoref. yew. edging. ek. sciences: 08.00.05 / Vitaly Vasilyevich Shekhovtsov - Belgorod, 2004., Pp. 28.

20. Hlynin E. V., Gorodnichev S. V. Ekonomicheskaya suchshnost` vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala predpriyatiya / Bulletin of the Tula branch of Financial university. 2014. No. 1. Pp. 256-259.
21. Hlynin E. V. Razvitie teorii I metodologii upravleniya prostessom innovatsionnogo vosproizvodstva osnovnogo kapitala predpriyatii s pozitsii klasternogo podhoda: avtoref. dock. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Eduard Valentinovich Hlynin is the Eagle, 2012., Pp. 48.
22. Negodenko V. S. osobennosti ucheta I audita vosproizvodstva osnovnyh sredstv / Vector of science of the Tolyatti state university. Series: Economy and management. 2013. No. 4 (15). Pp. 66-69.
23. Novaya filosofskaya entsyclopedia: In 4 t. / Institute of philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, National general - nauch. fund; Scientific edition council: preds. V. S. Stepin, deputies preds.: A. A. Guseynov, G.Yu. Semigin, uch. sekr. A. P. Ogurtsov. - M.: Thought, 2010.
24. Galasyuk V. V. Ot stoimosti k tsennosti I ot tsennosti k stoimosti: kontseptsiya chetyreh bazovyh vidov stoimosti/ Questions. 2010. No. 3. Page 17-28.
25. International valuation standards – 2008.
26. Shaina I. V. Metody upravleniya obnovleniem osnovnogo kapitala v promyshlennosti na osnove optimalnogo sochetaniya istochnikov investitsii (na primere predpriyatii Kamchatskogo kraja): avtoref. kand. ek. nauk: 08.00.05 / Irina Vladimirovna Shaina - Vladivostok, 2009., Pp. 26.

Received: 29.05.2017

Reviewed: 14.06.2017

Accepted to publishing: 23.06.2017