Considering the economic science with spatial-temporal position, we see that the earth is a complex thread entry conglomerate, as one of the defining types of resources, sources of natural wealth and spatial-historical habitat of human society. Over time, the land became the object of constant study and research, has become one of the fundamental concepts of economic theory and applied Economics. Over time, the earth in its economic sense of the term determined as an indirect resource – and got the name of the land resources. Land resources currently represent a strategic object bundle of rights of ownership, sale, lease, mortgage, inheritance [1, 2].

Modern Civil code of the Russian Federation considers the land to real estate, in turn, the object of economic relations is his original unit-land, which, in turn, a certain set of characteristics, which are listed on the regional land market. According to modern economic and legal justification, the land is a part of the surface of the earth, which has clearly defined geodetic coordinates, size, legal status and other characteristics included in the state register of ownership rights to immovable property.

The system of land law of the Russian Federation established several basic provisions, such as: payment of land management, state land cadastre, monitoring of lands, the implementation of all kinds of land management, state land control and land protection. Analyzing current state of the global and Russian economies, we see that the simultaneous presence of many securities are not backed by a tangible asset, is fraught with the collapse of the real estate market in one country, and countries, which is tied to the system of foreign investment [1, 2]. Therefore, in order to modern domestic economy was functioning normally, it is necessary to develop the real sector economy, supported by material resources. The consequence of this is that the main direction of the national program of economic development of Russia is the realization of the state land policy, which is designed to improve the efficiency of land administration. Itself the program should be aimed at the rational use of land resources at the Federal and regional levels, which is focused on the following objectives [1, 8]:

- the creation of a complete database of objects of land resources, for the purposes of taxation and increase tax revenues in local budgets;
- creation of socially responsible land users or as they are called «effective» copyright holders of lands;
- the formation of a favorable investment climate for attracting investments into the real sector of the Russian economy;
- the formation of such a legal framework, which would guarantee the rights of citizens to land and condensation losses of land in case of expropriation for state and municipal needs. In modern scientific literature featured several of the concepts in the region, which is problematic for scientific and economic studies [1]. In the legal literature there is no clear definition of this term. In the scientific and economic literature between the terms «region» and «area» is absolute identity, which leads to certain legal issues and economic losses from investments in financial resources to the regions.

On this basis, the author offers his own conception of the notion of the region. The region is structurally complex spatial-natural and socio-economic subsystem of the country, but also quite autonomization and independent part of the country, possessing a partially or complete production-economic and socio-political stages of production and relations, in this case, the spatial-natural-historical community has a special natural-social forms of the socio-economic processes [1, 3, 4]. According to this definition, the region can be attributed almost any subject of the Russian Federation. Accordingly, the main directions of land policy in the regions will be based on the solution of a number of the main tasks [1, 3, 4]:

- implementation of measures for the delineation of land resources the levels of ownership, guaranteeing the interests of the Russian Federation, constituent entity of the Russian Federation and municipal formations;
- establish objectively a mechanism in a rational separation of powers in the field of possession, use, and management of land resources;
- implementation structural transformation of the system of land administration at the regional in accordance with the requirements of crisis management of the country's economy in General and the specific region in particular;
- creation and maintenance of a unified automated system of state land cadastre and unified real estate cadastre as the regulatory and informational framework for the management of land resources;
- implementation of measures for state control over use and protection of lands at Federal to the regional level;
- implementation of measures for land monitoring in automatic mode, with the use of airspace usage and automatic accounting lands;
- conducting inventory and privatization of land plots;
- carrying out of actions on the state cadastral valuation of land and bring its results to the average market price;
- improvement of the mechanism of payment for land use in the development of the global economic crisis and the formation of a mixed economy, designed to provide stabilization of low income region;
formation and development in the region is of simple and complex land mortgage of land market, to the
most rational redistribution of land from one the right holder to another and investing capital in projects where
the guarantees will act on land and mortgage securities.

Land relations is the system of relations arising from the ownership, use, disposal and management of land
resources. Actually the current Constitution of the Russian Federation proclaimed the equality of all forms of
ownership and proclaimed the guarantees of private property rights. According to the system of land relations
professionals in the land. Considering the notion of ownership of the property (including land), contains three
main components of property rights: ownership, use and disposal [1, 2, 4]. Possession is powerfully authoritative
component of property, based on the physical law of ownership over the land, the opportunity to have him with
us physically the property – a plot of land. Ownership is the primary component of the property from which other
powers are derived from the use and disposal. Ownership – the land is possible, but not to use them accordingly to
make use of not owning them, in fact, impossible. Based on the provisions of the Roman law holding things does
not mean the possession, whereas land ownership implies the existence of volitional nature of land use. According
to the land code of the Russian Federation for citizens and legal persons possession associated with the obliga-
tion to land use, namely to use the land within this category, according to the purpose in the framework of the
permitted use. Use – in this case, land use, involves the use of the property for its intended purpose, as permitted
economic use of the land, based on the economic needs of the user or owner. The actual possession and use are
connected to the property right, namely in the hands of one person as divided between different legal entities as
the owner and the user [1].

The order – in this case, it is the main method of realization of the right of property, as belonging to the owner,
and the owner, and provides the right to decide how and by whom can be used by the site itself and from the in-
come. Held over two decades of economic reforms has made it possible to establish in Russia a variety of forms of
land ownership. Implemented in the country of ownership allow me to lean on one group of owners, that is within
the same ownership, and to make the transition from one level of ownership to another, but it will be implemented
within the same ownership [1, 4, 5].

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THE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL-RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF RUSSIA

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The main type of human activity is a direct or indirect exploitation of natural resources, further development of
mankind is impossible without intensive development and use of all natural resources (especially mineral resources
of the planet). This only makes attempts to comply with environmental regulation of mining and exploitation of
natural resources. Modern Russian economy and its industrial capacity is focused on the commodity market,
and takes up to 25–30 % of global natural resource market, which makes her one of the leading places in the
world commodity balance. Recent trends in the economy and industry of Russia (for the last 15–20 years) show
the rampant waste of natural resources potential of the country, raising questions about the future autonomy in