

## **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

the global market, and in the possibility of the revival of its economic might in the future [2, 3]. Therefore, the management of natural resources in the country is on the level of governance and implementation of state policy in the field of environmental management. If we analyze modern Russian budget shows that 70–80 % of the revenue of natural resource rents that are not related neither to the fruits of thought, nor to entrepreneurship or to mediation. At the same time about 12 % of the revenue budget is land rent.

In from 2007 to 2012, the state statistics Committee of Russia and a number of commercial firms that carried out the work on evaluation and analysis of the current national wealth of the country, carried out a large amount of information and analytical work, in particular, were prepared and studied specialized statistical data published in national journals or provided by Goskomstat of Russia, developed by specialists of different departments / organizations [12]. The result of this work steel materials for assessing the financial capacity of the country, which are given in the table. The figures in this table the data compiled by the internal Russian prices for resources, the so-called cadastral value of the resource. While world prices for certain natural resources are constantly growing because of their limitations on the planet or the complexities of their prey. According to these data, natural resources constitute the bulk of the national wealth, the data obtained show the exceptional value of natural resources of Russia, both domestically and on the world market [13, 14]. Which in turn orients the current and future Russian economy to a commodity basis, and modern land, the explored reserves of natural resources will ensure sustainable development of the country in the 21-st century [13, 14].

<b>Elements of the national wealth</b>	<b>Cash Naya assessment trillion. RUB</b>	<b>% total</b>	<b>% property owned by</b>	<b>% property subject to tax that generates the revenues of the budgets of the Russian Federation</b>	<b>The approximate monetary value of tax revenue from property subject to taxation that generates the revenues of the budgets of the Russian Federation, trillion. RUB</b>
Fixed capital	29,5	1,9	45,0	55,5	3,45
Tangible current assets	2,9	0,19	55,0	72,8	0,35
Home property population	3,25	0,21	98,0	32,1	0,09
Natural resources (explored)	1445,8	92,62	27,6	15,11	165,8
Land on which to found natural resources	550,5	35,31		25–35	150–250
Intangible assets	2,65.	0,17	75,8	31,54	0,65
Land agricultural destination	20,35	1,3	86,5	98,0	0,62
Settlement land	32,5	2,08	35,8	66,1	1,65
Urbanized land (outside lands)	21,23	1,36	62,8	69,45	0,61
Total	558,2	100,0			173,22

The formation and functioning of the Russian economy is based on the development of extractive industries export-oriented, which bring Russia 75–80 % of foreign exchange earnings. All this makes the country dependent on natural resource management, the management of those lands that contain these types of resources. According to the latest international studies Russia has absolutely unique and rich natural resource potential, and for a number of mineral resources has a dominant position in the global economy [12]. According to the researches of domestic and foreign scientists, Russia has a giant geographically mineral reserves, which are represented by different land areas and mineral resources. In particular the country's area is about 12,5 % of global land area, but only on total land reserves, natural and mineral resources and their diversity is superior to many countries of the world. In particular only in proven reserves and strategic resources such as Nickel, natural gas (30–35 % of world reserves), Russia ranked first in the world in oil reserves – (20–22 % of world reserves-explored land) second after Saudi Arabia, coal-third after the USA and China, gold – third after South Africa and the USA, amber reserves the first place (ornamental – 80 %, treatment and 60 %, industrial (e) – 95 % of the world supply).

Currently, the land Fund of Russia has 1710 million ha., and relate its structure: forest land covers is 44,9 %, then deer and horse pastures to 19,2 %, agriculture – 13 % (including arable land – 7,6 %), marshes, 6,3 % of the land under the water is 4,2 % [62]. It is necessary to take into account about 70 % of the country is characterized by a low level of comfort of living and virtually unsuitable for agriculture. Therefore, the arable security (0,985 ha/person) Russia takes the third place after Australia (2,85) and Canada (1,72), quite a bit ahead of Argentina (0,77)

and the USA (0,75), whereas for human life must 0,165 ha/person, in relation to the Russian natural conditions. All this allows the country to reach a leading position in the export of agricultural products.

All human activities, whether industrial, commercial or simply livelihoods are inextricably linked to the land. Land is a critical and integral part of real estate, the basis for the formation of any immovable object. Land and other real estate objects are characterized by the following properties [7, 8, 9, 12]:

- spatial constraints;
- inability to move without any significant breaches of its characteristics;
- a prerequisite for any economic and social activities.

Along with the General properties, characteristic for all types of property, the land has a number of distinctive, unique qualities [12]:

- productive capacity;
- the potential of improving the rational use;
- a significant increase value when you change the target destination.

First of all, the earth is a natural resource, characterized by space, topography, soil, water, minerals, flora and fauna, which in process of development of productive forces becomes the object of the social and economic relations, the main means of production in agriculture and spatial basis for the development and placement of all sectors of the economy, the territorial basis of being in General.

A unique feature of the earth is its ability to use natural forces to produce on a mass scale agricultural and other commodity products. Similarly, the fact that people, especially the biological object, and then a thinking, intelligent being, the earth in the first place is the object created by nature, then the means of production, spatial basis, real estate, etc.

Land as property is manifested only in the case when the identified specific land plot or the plot. The land plot which is in use of physical or legal persons or groups of persons having specific boundaries and locations, forms land use (land). These concepts also determined the amount of authority over land – ownership (possession, use and disposal), the process of land use.

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