

## **Приватизация и её особенности в Российской Федерации**

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### **Аннотация**

В статье речь идёт о приватизации: её суть, виды и влияние на экономическое состояние государства. В том числе, в статье рассматривается это явление в России. Для нашей страны это было неразрывно связано с переходом от плановой экономики к рыночной. Рыночная экономика основана на свободной конкуренции, ценообразовании и ограниченным влиянием со стороны государства. Она основана на частном предпринимательстве и конкуренции. Приватизация, как переход предприятий от государства в частные руки, - важный фактор при трансформации плановой экономики в рыночную. Таким образом, это очень важная тема и актуальная на сегодняшний день, поскольку она даёт понять, как мы оказались там, где мы есть сейчас.

**Ключевые слова:** приватизация, плановая экономика, рыночная экономика, предпринимательство, виды приватизации.

## **Privatization and its features in Russian Federation**

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### **Abstract**

This article considers the topic of privatization. Especially, it considers such phenomenon in Russia. For our country it was inextricably linked with the transition from planned economy. The market economy is based on free competition, pricing, and limited state influence. It is based on private enterprise and competition. Privatization as a transition from state ownership to private property is an important factor in the transformation of a planned economy into a market economy. Thus, this is a very important topic and is relevant for today, because it let us know how we ended up where we are now.

**Keywords:** privatization, planned economy, market economy, entrepreneurship, types of privatization.

Privatization is a very complex process, which requires the development of a large theoretical base. Before the transfer of state property to private hands, the governing bodies must determine how the property will be changed, the terms and procedure of the reform shall be established. There are some facts about types of privatization.

So, it is possible to distinguish two types of privatization:

1) Free privatization is the separation of state ownership between citizens. Transfer of privatization vouchers (vouchers) to the population.

2) Payable privatization is the sale of state property through auctions.

The state should determine the way in which the property will be transferred to private hands, because in each country the process of privatization is different and it is necessary to consider concrete economic conditions, goals and required results.

For example, in Russia privatization has both two types. On the first stage privatization was free, but at the second stage, future owners buy enterprises through auctions.

Also, privatization can be divided into fast and slow.

If the privatization process takes place quickly, then it is possible to create a class of private owners fastly. This type of privatization will not be suitable for all countries.

If the privatization process is slow, the state will be able to determine the real market value of enterprises and other objects subject to privatization. People, in their turn, will have enough time to save money for the buying of property and determine for themselves how they will

be able to dispose of future property. [4] It should be noted that with slow privatization, the population will have enough time to study the process of transition of state ownership to private ownership. This will reduce the difference between rich and poor, because future owners will have enough knowledges to do business.

Privatization process is subjective for each country. It can take place in different ways, however, changes that taking place in the society must be gradual and not disrupt the style of life of citizens of concrete country. Also, the order of privatization should depend on the number of enterprises in the country and their branches, the state's interest in maintaining the efficiency of these enterprises, the desire or unwillingness to attract foreign investment.

The process of privatization leads to the formation of a new socio-economic structure and it is important to correctly determine the course of this process. [7] Then it will be possible to achieve the best results.

### **Functions of privatization**

Two privatization functions can be distinguished:

Firstly, privatization is part of the economic reform. Without it, it is impossible to establish a new type of economy.

Secondly, privatization is an instrument of long-term state regulation. In other words, the privatization process directs development of country in a certain way.

If Russian processes of privatization will be analyzed, it is possible to say that there were two functions. Privatization was needed to establish new type of economy and process of privatization could help to do this. And process of privatization helps to develop private sector of the economy, give opportunity to start own business.

It is possible to define the goals of privatization:

The main goal is the conversion from a command-administrative to a market economy model of the state. Privatization should be conducted only when the state is ready for such conversion. The next goal: formation of new strata of owners: small and medium-sized owners, that have original rights of private property. Another important goal is reduction in the amount of state property, transfer of property to private individuals. Privatization in its pure form can contribute to the achievement of social justice. Next important goal that it can be distinguished - privatization can improve the economic efficiency of production and as a result privatization can help increase the revenues of the state budget, with a fair distribution of property. [1] Creation of new job places for citizens of certain country was very important goal too. Another important goal of privatization is to ensure conditions for the normal functioning of the market system, which will be established in the future. Process of privatization is very important step in that case.

However, most of these goals can be implemented only in long run. And, when the topic about the fair privatization of property is being consider, it is possible to note that this process requires a lot of work and it is difficult to achieve fair privatization. Another problem that was very important, not all people were ready to become successful owners because they have not enough knowledge in the sphere of production. Therefore, they were ready to transfer their property in various ways to the ownership of other people, which violates the balance of equity in the redistribution of state property. Privatization motivates the population, gives a chance to become their own employers and develop their own production. And if the population of country is ready for this reform, then privatization will increase the national income.

Also, the process of privatization contributes to the formation of democracy, the formation of new social strata of the population, not interested in the communist way of the country, but, on the contrary, ready to work for themselves and interested in the success of their business.

Privatization of the economy can contribute to the active development of the country, can increase the labor productivity of the population, because people interested in their own success, which in the future will increase their incomes. All this facts will help reduce costs, raise national income and improve the living standards of most of the country's population.

### **Methods of privatization**

Talking about methods of privatization, it is possible to note three ways of transferring state property to private hands:

- 1) Purchase of public facilities at auction.
- 2) Sale of shares (shares) of the enterprise.
- 3) Redemption of property of enterprises leased.

Each of these methods of privatization is applicable to different types of enterprises.

Thus, state enterprises were divided into three groups in relation to the methods of privatization used.

1) Small enterprises. The number of employees of such enterprises is up to 200 people and the book value is up to 1 million rubles (for 01.01.1992). Such enterprises are subject to sale at auction or by competition.

2) Enterprises with more than 1,000 employees or a book value of more than 50 million rubles (for 01.01.1992). Such enterprises should be privatized by converting them into open joint-stock companies and selling them at an auction.

3) The remaining enterprises that are not subject to the classification indicated above may be privatized by any of the established ways on a general basis.

Also, special commissions on privatization have been created. They were engaged in choosing the recommended method of privatization, which took into account the opinion of the enterprise's employees, offers of customers, features of the enterprise sector, the capital of the enterprise. All these features were important for choosing of the method of privatization, because it was the determinant of the possible number of future owners and this features contributed to the preservation of the economic efficiency of the enterprise.

Talking about the stages of privatization in Russia, it will be good to know more details about the methods of privatization.

Privatization through a tender is the sale of state enterprises and their assets to private property of individuals or legal entities. However, if an enterprise is sold through a tender, then the future owner is required to fulfill any obligations that must be determined in advance. Such obligations can be the preservation of the production of certain goods / services for a certain period, maintaining a fixed number of job places for a certain period, financing and ordering the use of the social sphere. Enterprises, workshops, equipment, buildings, etc. can be sold at the competition.

The rules for the sale of an enterprise at an auction are almost the same as the rules for privatization through the tender. State-owned enterprises are transferred to private ownership through sale, but in the future, the buyer is not required to fulfill any obligations. Enterprises, shops, equipment, buildings, shares, shares, patents, etc. can be sold at an auction. To participate in the auction, individuals and legal entities that have previously announced their participation in the auction are allowed and who paid a security deposit equal to 10% of the initial price of the privatization object.

The auction, in turn, can be of two types: [3, стр. 158]

1) Open auction. This type of auction is used to sell assets of small enterprises, whose number of employees did not exceed 200 people. Also at such an auction an auction shares of joint stock companies can be bought.

2) Closed auction. This type of auction is used to sell large enterprises and stakes in joint-stock companies.

Most methods of privatization are sales contracts. This is one of the most honest ways of distributing state property, because the future owner has the right to choose what he will own. It is important to note that the way to privatize an enterprise must be chosen correctly, because honesty and uniform distribution of property between citizens depends on this. If all the processes of transferring state property into private ownership will be fair, privatization will take place more

quickly and efficiently, which will avoid most problems. Knowledges about the methods of privatization will be helpful when stages of the process of privatization will be discussed.

### **Problems of privatization**

The process of privatization impossible without problems. Thus, privatization can have a positive impact on the country's economy only if the state takes measures to demonopolize production, financially stabilize the economy, weaken state regulation in pricing, attract foreign investment and develop financial markets. If the state want to make the economy more strong, it should struggle against monopolists, should open an economy for the import of foreign goods and capital. Privatization gives huge opportunities for the population to create sustainable enterprises, creates all conditions for the creation of high-effective enterprises. But the problems described above can prevent the creation of such enterprises. Owners, who, for example, are faced with the problem of monopoly, cannot solve it by themselves, and this prevent the development of their enterprises. And what about the problem of pricing? Market is able to regulate the prices of producers by itself, if the goods are not scarce. So, the state should not interfere in pricing, but should only discourage the monopolization of production.

Prospects for implementing any privatization program depend on the level of development of the private sector of the economy and financial markets of the state, depend on the level of profitability of state enterprises, the availability of legal guarantees for foreign investors, trade union policies, and the general state of the economy. In other words, the economic environment determines the level of effectiveness of privatization and its scale. And if privatization is of a huge scale, then the transition to a market economy is possible, for example, by creating a huge number of enterprises independent of the state.

However, this is not the only way and there are other ways that facilitate privatization.

In general, the state should create a plan for privatization and follow it. In this plan, should be identified concrete forms of privatization, the terms of privatization should be established, special enterprises, that important for state economy, should be identified that are not subject to privatization and which should remain in state ownership in order to maintain their efficiency (such enterprises include strategic enterprises), sectors that are ready to accept foreign capital (proportion of foreign capital must be determined in advance). But the problem is that these rules are neglected for various reasons (corruption, negligence of civil servants). As a result, these problems lead to the undermining of the economy of the whole country, the aggravation of social problems, which should not happen.

There are also several privatization problems. These include: outflow of money abroad, ignorance of rules and procedures of privatization by citizens, interference of criminal structures.

If government want to avoid a lot of problems during process of privatization, in my opinion, it is necessary to create control experts that will monitor the honesty of current processes, it is necessary to inform the population about current events and established procedures, it is necessary to stimulate private entrepreneurs to develop their own business.

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