

## Economics

Table 1 – Minimum value of additional characteristics of technical equipment of transport and logistics center

Characteristics	Value
Total area of the territory, ha	10
Total area of the covered warehouses, m <sup>2</sup>	5000
Total area of the opened areas for the storage of goods, m <sup>2</sup>	10000
Container platform area to handle large containers, m <sup>2</sup>	15000
Total capacity of warehouses, t	10000
Coefficient that characterizes the share of journeys	0,4

Significant obstacle to the development of transport and logistics services in the Republic of Belarus is the principle of residence, which operates within the framework of the Customs Union. According to this principle the customs clearance of goods can be organized only in the country of the importer after the control at the external border of the Customs Union. Cancellation of the residence principle allows legal entities to carry out the procedure of clearance of goods where it will be convenient for them. Such opportunities are available in the EU. Cancellation the residence principle means the possibility of logistics centers of the Republic of Belarus to take 45 – 60% more products, to rework it, to earn for themselves and to boost the coffers of the country budget by more than \$ 110 million dollars annually [4].

Thus, it is necessary to solve a lot of problems that do not fully allow to realize the plans. Bureaucratic barriers to permitting procedures, the lack of a unified information space of the client-the state, residence principle, simplification of document flow are among them.

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UDC 338.242.2:796.332(440)

### ECONOMY OF FRENCH FOOTBALL: TOWARDS THE CREATION OF A SUSTAINABLE MODEL OF A SPORTS FEDERATION

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*The article is devoted to the economy of French football. The article considers the issues of the luxury tax, income clubs in the League and strategy of development of football in France with the position of the vision of the government.*

Recently more and more French athletes are against the draft law developed by the team of Hollande, who proposed to introduce a new tax rate at the level of 75% for individuals, whose articles in annual revenues exceed 1 million euros [3]. French football clubs decided to go on strike unanimously next month in protest against the government's decision to impose the tax for citizens with high incomes [7]. This fiscal reform, however, was later recognized by the Constitutional Council as not relevant to the main law of the country. After that the President announced a new version of the reform: instead of individual citizens tax must be paid by private companies, which transfer salaries exceeding 1 million euros to their employees. This prospect has caused great concern in the football environment of France [3].

The measure will first of all affect the players who on October 24, 2013 refused to participate in several matches of the two highest divisions at the end of November because of this. Such shocks in favorite sport of the French severely strike at the image of the President [6].

The chief coach of the national French team Didier Deschamps said that the extremely high tax on overincome will certainly weaken the French football and become a heavy burden for the leading clubs in the country. According to the expert, "it is clear" that this tax rate will negatively affect the best teams in the country. Logically, players will obviously leave the teams for other countries. The common level of the French championship will be reduced.

As stated by the head of the Professional football League Frederick Terrie, the innovation will cost the top division clubs 82 million euros. This is equal to a sharp increase of 30%, whereas now they are experiencing financial difficulties. Previously they were forced to accept the additional burden in the form of expenses of 50 million euros due to the cancellation of the conditions of collective sale of TV rights, and in addition they are obliged to transfer the largest in Europe social payments [3].

Frederick Terrie wrote a letter to a government-sponsored Commission for supporting football.

For the past 18 months the French professional football has been fighting this law, but nobody considers the League. Tax is not only unfair and discriminatory, but it also threatens the competitiveness of clubs.

The introduction of a 75% tax was one of pre-election promises of Francois Hollande. The tax is expected to be collected from citizens whose income exceeded 1 million euros, and it caused vehement debate. A number of famous Frenchmen, including actor Gerard Depardieu, changed their citizenship in protest.

Innovation will acutely affect financial situation of fourteen football clubs, including Paris Saint-Germain FC, as tax payments of players and leaders will increase to 44 million euros, where salaries of some players exceed 1 million euros per year [7].

This tax threatens the competitiveness and even the survival of some clubs, and therefore the future of French football, – said the representative of the Union of professional football clubs (UCPF) Marie-Laure Wari. Dependent on it economic sector is also suffering.

Undecided is the existence of about 25 thousand jobs directly and indirectly associated with this sport. Amateur football will also have hard times: without significant victories they will lose popularity among young Frenchmen, – they believe in the UCPF. To protest over the 43 members of the UCPF – representatives of the clubs of the First and Second leagues are going to arrive and meet with Hollande. However, experts are sure that it will be not easy for the French President to go back on the tax raising [6].

In fact, the tax will affect not more than a thousand people and 470 companies and will bring the country only 210 million euros, which is a drop in the bucket, – says Professor of the Paris Institute of political studies, Volume Genole. However, this measure has great symbolic importance for the socialist government.

Luxury tax was one of the main promises of Hollande during pre-election campaign in 2012. With its help the socialists intended to fight the state budget deficit. However, after their victory initiative failed. In December last year the constitutional court recognized the tax, which in its first version was to be paid by the rich, contradicting the main law of the country. Its current version, when this obligation is passed on to the employer, has already been approved by the National Assembly and will soon be presented to the Senate court.

In the modern world wealth tax, of course, is needed to restore the people's sense of social justice of fiscal politics. Because such deductions go mainly in favour of poor people, pensioners, – said the expert of the Institute of contemporary development Nikita Maslennikov. But the question is, in what form the government of a country receives it [6].

The French government has become a hostage of an outdated left-socialist ideology. The introduction of a tax for the rich in this form will lead to the deterioration of the investment climate in the country and outflow of capital, believes Maslennikov. And it would be a serious burden for the budget which is nonproductive for weak French economy in the conditions of crisis.

According to the expert, this explains the fact that today they are going to earn only 210 million euros a year at the cost of this initiative, while a year ago they mentioned at least 500 million euros of revenue. During this time hundreds of enterprises and just the rich have gone beyond French jurisdiction. Most painful blow for the French became escape of actor Gerard Depardieu, which later got a Russian passport. Expect now expect the similar activity from football. All football clubs will have to pay the state for about 44 million euros. Most of them – about 20 million euros – Paris Saint-Germain FC will give, 21 footballers of which earn fabulous sums. And if the Paris club does not lose Zlatan Ibrahimovic thanks to the rich investor in the person of Qatar, the others have the only option – to reduce wages, and hence lose costly stars.

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Although it seems that the Hollande does not care much about it – he is a fan of the club of Monaco, which, though it is a part of football League of France, is in the jurisdiction of the Principality of Monaco and will not come within the new tax.

As a result the French football fans, they are also voters, may turn their anger against Hollande; his image has been suffering much. Recently the President once again broke its own record of unpopularity – having won the elections last year with the result of 67%, today it has the support of only 23% of French [6].

Naturally, such a tax will not affect the vast majority of players, coaches and sports managers. However, those playing in the elite division obviously do not like this innovation. The reason is obvious – highly paid French players and legionnaires will lose a significant part of their earnings through progressive tax. This point can provide a powerful incentive for migration of the best players and coaches abroad [8].

Trying to resist the plans of the state the Union of professional football clubs of France announced the upcoming strikes of players, in connection with what the regular championship of the country will be interrupted.

This situation will be beneficial to young French players and coaches, who will be able to gain a foothold in the main team membership when highly-paid and foreign players leave it.

It is still unknown how fans will react to the upcoming strike and high taxes on the clubs. Presumably, the goal of ending games of the national championship is appealing to the feelings of the fans that will support the players, not the government [8].

The President of the French football Federation Noel Le Graet commented upon the decision of the President of the country Francois Hollande not to lower taxes for football clubs. This is an alarm bell; however, everything is not missed. There is still time to study and discuss everything in detail again. Very soon the presidents of French clubs will gather to reconsider this decision and to decide what they want.

Each representative of the club had the opportunity to speak about their problems that started after the introduction of the new tax, about how unfair it is for them. But, nevertheless, the President was unconvinced.

Yes, Hollande listened to clubs and understood their message, however, he did not change his decision, he was tough [1, 2].

We should add that the situation in France was also commented by the President of the Union of professional football clubs of the country Jean-Pierre Luvette, who unlike Noel Le Graet, openly stated that clubs of French League 1 and League 2 plan to hold a strike in protest against the new tax law.

Despite the fact that the Federation has proposed several ideas to resolve such contradictions, substantial progress has not been achieved. Therefore, the former plans of the Federation to conduct large-scale strikes are still in force.

"I see no reasons to cancel the strike until certain amendments concerning the tax law which can help to save the French football take effect, " – said Jean-Pierre Luvette.

Note that the Minister of sports of France Valery Furneuron keeps aside, and he thinks that there is no other way-out.

"It's obvious, that a tax on high incomes and touch football, as well as all other enterprises operating relatively high salaries. This question has long been closed.

We want to keep our football at the appropriate competitive level and create the most sustainable model of French football", – quotes Valerie Furneuron press [1, 2].

The leaders of the clubs believe that after the introduction of the tax, their teams will be on the verge of bankruptcy. It is assumed that a tax of 75 percent will be imposed on salaries of more than a million euros a year, and the responsibility for the payment of the tax will rest not with the employee but with the employer [5].

Football matches of the first and second League of France, scheduled for his period will not take place due to the strike. This was announced by the head of the Union of professional football clubs Jean-Pierre Luvette. The attempt of representatives of the French football Federation at a meeting at the Elysee Palace to convince the President of the country Francois Hollande that luxury tax should not apply to players failed, according to the Agency dpa [4].

From 2014 all French companies that pay their workers more than 1 million euros per year will be required to pay 75% of the income for two years.

Players do not use the word "strike", preferring figurative expression "white tour". In practice, however, this will be the first strike in the French football since 1972, when the players fought for their rights. The French media fear that strike may not be limited to one gaming day. Jean-Pierre Luvette already stated that the players are ready to fight until the luxury tax is cancelled.

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**336.713.2****FINANCIAL MODELING ESTIMATION OF ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN BANKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY****GULBAKHYT KALIYEVA, ZARINA EYSZHANOVA***Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade, Astana, Kazakhstan*

*The article examines the effectiveness of the operations of banks non-residents in Kazakhstan. Performance assessment of non-resident banks in the local banking market is based on the indicators of the system of national accounts, and includes three stages of analysis: evaluation of the impact on real economy, estimation of performance of the intermediation function of a bank and the assessment of the bank's stability.*

In the present day circumstances all countries in the world experience the impact of the dynamic processes of globalization and integration. It differs from country to country: these processes have a considerable, often adverse, impact on developing countries, as indicated by some prominent economists, for example, J. Stiglitz [1]. Promotion of regional economic integration in its essence is considered only with regard to trade and partly investment cooperation. At the same time, undeservedly less attention is paid to the activities of commercial banks as to important financial intermediaries participating in the replenishment process. In these circumstances, it is important to analyze the issues associated with the improvement of performance efficiency of non-resident bank in the Kazakhstan banking sector.

The object of the research is Russian banking capital in the Kazakhstan market. The choice of the object has been determined by the following pre-conditions: