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**ИННОВАЦИИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ
КОНКУРЕНТНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ**

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THE MAIN INNOVATIVE APPROACHES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

Abstract. Development of transport infrastructure determines the level of development of the country, provides the conditions for economic growth, increase the competitiveness of the national economy and living standards. This article describes the priorities and innovative directions of formation of international transport corridors of the Eurasian Economic Union, at the present stage.

Keywords: The Eurasian Economic Community, international transport corridors, transport system, economics, infrastructure, innovative approaches.

The geographical and economic situation of the countries as a part of the Eurasian Economic Union has the huge transit potential, which is used far not completely. Only 1 percent of the total freight traffic between the European Union and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region accounted for the international transport corridors of the Union [1]. The main reason is the failure to ensure the quality of transit between the two macro-regions of the continent. Existing barriers, roads discrepancy with international quality standards, poor transportation infrastructure and network of logistics centers, unreasonable delays in determining the weight of the load control at border crossings and so on lead to essential delays in work of transport.

At present, works and researches for the solution of these problems are conducted. According to experts, the system of transport routes should be created on the basis of the transport grid that is tied to the main highway auxiliary path. This scheme allows you to create a wide transport infrastructure that promotes socio-economic development of regions.

The main approaches to the formation of international transport corridors (ITC) at the present stage

First. A special place in the world to date has intelligent transport systems (ITS). They are regarded as an innovative, effective measure to solve the traffic problems and the source of creation of new industries. It is an integrated system (people transportation infrastructure, vehicles) with a maximum use of new information management technologies. Shortly, this innovative solution of problems of transport by creation any more not a control system of transport, but transport systems in which means of communication, control and management are built initially in vehicles and objects of transport infrastructure. The ability to manage based on get real-time information available in such systems not only transport operators, but also to all transport users. Introduction of ITS defines in general competitiveness of each country in the world market and has strategic character [2, p 32].

Second. The formation of multimodal transport networks. The process of integration of networks and more systematic use of node connections, which often arise congestion. ITS plays the role of a bridge between the hard infrastructure and intelligent transport to achieve the objectives of transport policy.

The next point of innovation in terms of possible future business projects forming multimodal transport corridors and the development of transport infrastructure is a project to create a transport-energy water system – TEVS [2, p. 32]. The project involves the connection of main water transport arteries of continent and channels in the connected network. These systems operate effectively in the United States, Canada, Western Europe and China. Passing through the territory of the EAEU corridors, including the "East-West", focused exclusively on the land forms of transport. Development of TEVS to allow to add system of overland corridors with deep-water ways which can serve as transport corridors or supplement the operating corridors with the water parallels providing unloading of corridors from local transportations. Development of the combined water railway automobile communications will provide the most economically effective system of transportations. This is particularly important in the development and growth of regional competitiveness.

Third. Worldwide emphasis on the development of transport logistics, the formation of an optimal network information and logistics centers, integrated with all modes of transport, the achievement of transparency for the location, condition and status of goods transported in areas ITC. Today the analysis of a situation leads to a conclusion that the multimodal message in the countries of EAES is not object of management today and has no clear managing director of the center. It turns out that now none is responsible for development of the through mixed service through the territory of the country in all imaginable geographical directions. The implementation of this strategy will provide the infrastructural formation of a single transport space, modernize transportation systems to world standards.

One of the limiting factors in increasing the capacity of transport corridors is the state of bridges in the ITC of CIS countries. Dangerous situations on the roads bridges of CIS significantly hinders the improvement of transport corridors and the development of trade relations. As the international transport corridors make the most important part of national transport networks, bear considerable loading and as internal transport communications, improvement of a condition of bridge constructions on them is among national interests, and also will positively affect economy of the countries of the Union.

The transport complex always and everywhere was a backbone factor of economy, a basis of economic and industrial development of territories. International transport corridors play the main role nowadays, and they need innovative approaches to develop in the current competitive environment.

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В ФИНАНСОВОЙ СФЕРЕ

Финансовые инновации оказывают все большее влияние на экономическую деятельность промышленных предприятий. Потребность в инновациях объясняется тем, что до сих пор существуют проблемы с реализацией выпускаемой продукции, падает спрос на различные

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