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THE PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSNATIONALIZATION IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

***Abstract:** The present article covers the analysis of world economy transnationalisation processes, manifesting in transnational corporations formation and development. In the present world TNCs represent one of the key economic subjects: in the early 2008 their share in the world GDP exceeded 57%. The paper analyses the place of TNCs in the common system of world economic relations and their role in the development of national economies; it supports a thesis that the transnationalisation level of companies of some state objectively reflects the extent of influence of national economy over the world economy. This work also examines the transnationalisation process of the Russian economy, motives of Russian companies, carrying out the foreign expansion, and substantiates key directions of support of domestic business, which is entering the international level.*

***Keywords:** globalisation, transnationalisation, transnational companies, foreign direct investments, foreign expansion, investment protectionism, competitiveness*

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1 Introduction

The high-priority task of the modern science is research on globalization and con-current economic, political and socio-cultural processes. Transnationalization of economies, most often specified as “origination of transnational monopolies and strengthening of their role in the world economy”, constitutes the basis of globalization [1]. Transnationalisation represents the process of international activity expansion of industrial firms, banks, service companies, and their entrance past the national boundaries of separate countries, which leads to transfer of national companies into international ones [1]. It is marked by capital interlacing by mergers of companies of other countries, creation of joint companies, involvement of foreign banks’ financial resources, and establishment of stable long-term connections abroad [2]. As a phenomenon of the contemporary world economy, transnationalisation has an impartial basis: deepening internationalization of economic life, science, technology, production; increase of a role and expansion of geographical frames