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Analytical assessment of organizational development in the context of increasing technological and knowledge-intensity of the domestic economy. P. 9-25.

Abstract. The aim of the study was the analysis of the economic dynamics of organizations, differentiated by the level of technology, and the establishment of trends in correspondence of the vector of development of the new state economic policy designed to sanction conditions. The research was based on a complex economic-statistical methods, time series, trend analysis, comparative evaluation, structural analysis and visualization of the dynamics of indicators. In the analytical evaluation of the implemented methods of logical thinking, identifying cause-and-effect relationships of economic phenomena and indicators, their expressive use of the evidence base to formulate findings and conclusions were used. The study was conducted on the basis of official statistical data of Rosstat. The paper analyzed trends in qualitative and quantitative changes in the organizations involved in research and development; indicators characterizing the state of fixed capital of organizations in the gradations of different levels of adaptability; the indicators of innovative activity of the organizations technological and knowledge-intensive economic activities. The paper provides the estimation of the degree of impact that innovation has on ensuring compliance with modern technical regulations, conditions and standards in organizations of a different level of technology, as well as the assessment of the dynamics of acquisition of new technologies, technological advances, software tools. According to the results of the analytical evaluation the paper formulates commercially reasonable conclusions and highlights the main trends characterizing the trend of technological development of the organizations as a basic element of economic system, implementing the strategic objective of ensuring national economic security.

Keywords: organizations, technology and knowledge intensity of the economy, organizations' innovative activity.

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Improving the mechanism of conflict resolution in the administration of customs duties. P. 26-39.

Abstract. The purpose of the research is the substantiation of directions of improvement of conflict resolution mechanism in the administration of customs duties under the customs procedure of clearance for domestic consumption. The study was conducted in the framework of a systematic approach based on the use of scientific methods of synthesis, induction and deduction, applicable to the theoretical positions of the theory of customs operations. The study of the order of administration of customs duties was carried out using standard method of analysis. The study described the results of the administration of customs duties by the Federal Customs Service, input of the Federal Customs Service in the formation of Federal budget revenues, the trend of foreign trade of the Russian Federation. The paper suggests the directions of improvement of mechanism of resolving contradictions between the customs authorities and participants of foreign trade activities in the administration of customs duties, which expand current format in the judicial resolution of these contradictions in the direction of justifying pre-trial settlement of disputes connected with determination of customs cost of the goods.

Pre-trial measures cover along with the improvement of the institutional framework of foreign trade activities of reduction of risks of its implementation for organizations, acting as the declarant, through preventive management decisions. In this regard, based on the main tasks of the declarant as a participant of foreign trade activities we built the pyramid of objectives aimed at reducing the risk of additional customs payments to the customs body and the mechanism of their implementation in the framework of the strategic, ideological, organizational and operating control loops, with further projection on the result of pre-ventive management actions; substantiated on the basis of a synthesis of the ways of declaring imported goods and methods of control of customs value generated information-methodical base of calculation of customs payments; justified on the basis of precedent court decisions, that the vector of efforts of the legislature should be focused on a uniform interpretation of the order of inclusion in the customs value of the various types of costs, a broader interpretation of the notes to the headings and subheadings in order to remove contradictions in determining the classification code elimination at the legislative level of national procedure for compulsory collection of customs payments.

Keywords: customs duties, customs duties administration, clearance for domestic consumption, foreign economic activity.

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The role of pedagogy in the teaching of entrepreneurship. P. 40-61.

Abstract. After approximately sixty years of introducing the first course in entrepreneurship by Myle MACER at Harvard (Katz, 2003), today we find ourselves with a variety of training in entrepreneurship in the academic corridors as well as in the practical world. However, the increasing importance teaching knew raises many queries in the nature of the displayed teaching relative to the dedicated programs regarding future entrepreneurs.

Truly speaking, several authors (Fayolle, Rondstrat, Bechard) displayed the ascendancy of entrepreneur's teaching classical mode based on case studies and the elaboration of business plan.

We try by no means to question these practices except that we think entrepreneurship makes its originality out of its transdisciplinarity (Jansen, Eeckhout, 2005). Where from the necessity of an adequate pedagogy on one hand, in the nature of the public and in the context, and on the other hand in the expected objectives

Key-words: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship teaching, Pedagogy.

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Retail trade enterprises' efficient development innovative model formation. P. 62-74.

Abstract. With the aim of ensuring sustainable economic development, political and social stability, many countries are embarking on an innovative path of development. For most states, this is an opportunity to solve social and economic problems, and to ensure the competitiveness of the business entities, both on domestic and foreign markets. At the present stage, the strategy of innovative development for the Republic of Tajikistan is a priority in the implementation of market reforms. Transfer of retail trade enterprises to the innovative way of functioning involves construction of an innovative

model that combines strategic guidelines of state regulation and contribute to improving the economic situation of enterprises. The goal of the article lies in the formation of an efficient model of innovative development of retail trade enterprises. Subject of the research is the mechanism of management of innovative development of retail businesses. The object of the study is the enterprise of retail trade of the Republic of Tajikistan. The authors used methods of analysis and synthesis, logical approach for building models. In the article the authors offer an innovative model of effective development of retail trade enterprises, which is based on knowledge management, risk management and analysis, and the choice of sources of funds. This model can be the basis for the development of innovative activities of enterprises in the said industry of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Keywords: retail, retail enterprises, innovation, innovative model, innovative development model of retail enterprise, knowledge management, risk management, sources of funds, risk assessment, risk assessment matrix.

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Foreign trade activity: theoretical aspect. P. 75-85.

Abstract. Purpose: the article investigates different points of view of leading domestic and foreign scientists, revealing the essential content of foreign trade, specifying its concepts and the development of the author's interpretation of the definition and essence of foreign trade activities. Discussion: the development of Russia's economy largely depends on the condition and growth of foreign trade, which has an ancient history, dynamically developing under the influence of foreign policy, scientific, technical, climatic, environmental factors and internal factors. The research allowed to analyze the views of leading domestic and foreign scientists on the content of various scientific theories of foreign trade to assess their relevance in the modern economic reality, to clarify the concept and content of foreign trade activities of business entities that are agents of the national economy and foreign trade participants. Results: the authors systematized the conceptual framework proposed in the author's interpretation of the definition of the nature and content of foreign trade, given the existing base of theoretical propositions developed by leading economists, and is not in conflict with the current regulatory legal acts. The result is of academic interest for scholars in the study of problems of foreign trade development.

Keywords: foreign trade activity, exports, imports, business subjects, foreign trade, commodity markets, transnational corporations.

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New directions of temporary basis recruitment in the organization of congress and exhibition events. P. 86-98.

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tourism in regional and territorial space in the format of social appeal, economic focus and implementation of innovation opportunities"

Abstract. The study is aimed at identifying new targets of engaging staff on a temporary basis in the organization of congress and exhibition events. Recruitment of temporary staff who are employed in state organizations for a specified period or to perform a specific job is the right way out, when in a short time it is necessary to do some work or there is a need to involve employees for one-time events (promotions, sales, exhibitions, presentations). The purpose of this paper is to identify new targets of engaging staff on a temporary basis in the organization of congress and exhibition events. As the main objectives the authors defined: identifying the reasons for the temporary assistance; determination of benefits of the need to appeal to temporary work; justification of the importance of engaging staff on a temporary basis in the organization of congress and exhibition events; to consider the variety of temporary employment and to disclose their contents. The study used comparative methods of theoretical analysis and analysis of official statistical data; systemized the main reasons for companies to hire the services of recruitment agencies for recruiting temporary workers or to attract for a certain period of experts who are registered in the state Agency; considered varieties of temporary employment, which effectively solve the problem of staff shortage: staff leasing, outsourcing, outstaffing. It is proved that in the framework of the congress and exhibition events actively engage in many special projects – presentations, congresses, conferences, exhibitions, therefore a staff increase is required. The optimal solution in this case will be the employment of temporary staff.

Keywords: temporarily seconded personnel, temporary employment, temporary hiring, staff leasing, outsourcing, outstaffing, congress and exhibition events.

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Services sphere development trends: marketing aspect. P. 99-113.

Abstract. In today's economic environment the service sector occupies an increasingly strong position in the world economy. Many countries, including Russia, are characterized by trends of growth of production volumes and sales, increasing revenues from service activities, employment growth in this field of increasing competition, the growth of exports and imports of services. In this regard, there increases the relevance of the research problem. The aim of the study is to develop marketing tools to enhance the competitiveness of the services sector of Russia based on the detection of trends in its development. The study applied statistical methods, methods of analysis and comparison, a systematic approach to the study of problems of development of services sphere in Russia and in foreign practice. The application of the above presented methods allowed to determine the main directions of development of services sphere in Russia, to compare it with the most developed countries of Western Europe and the United States. This contributed to the determination that the services sector is focused primarily on intangible factors that occupy a significant volume in the GNP. The author investigated the distribution of working population in service sector by economic sectors of the country in which are concentrated more than 65% of the working population, it is determined that the main factor in the growth of the service sector is the state and development of scientific and technological progress in the country, and the development of a competitive environment in the services market, which will enhance the quality of services and limit their rate of growth. Special attention is paid to the consideration of a wide range of services in the sphere of housing and communal services, transport services, insurance of cargo transportation and services of a legal nature. The author provides details on medical, educational and travel services, which aim to meet the complex needs of the population, the establishment of business relationships with market participants.

Keywords: sphere of services, competitive environment, marketing in the sphere of services, services sphere turnover, market environment.

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The budgetary policy at the subfederal level. P. 114-125.

Abstract. Research objectives: evaluation of the role of finance and, in particular, the budget as an instrument of state regulation at the subfederal level; studying of the fundamental characteristics of the consolidated budget of the Stavropol Territory in 2015–2019 and score its spending policy income position to ensure sustainable economic development and economic security of the region. Sustainable development of Russia is determined by the stability of the fiscal system of regions. This creates conditions for the development economy of the regions. On this background it is relevant to study the totality of financial relations in the process of formation and expenditure of funds of the budget of one of the regions of the Russian Federation. The formation of the budget policy of a region is regarded from the point of creation of preconditions for sustainable growth of the socio-economic sphere and the expansion of the capacity of the domestic economy. To achieve the objectives of the study we analyzed the fundamental concepts and development programs of the region, income and expenditure of its budget from the point of view of financial security to meet current obligations and objectives of the region. The main result is the study of the main characteristics of the budget of the Stavropol Territory in 2015–2019 and evaluation of the policy of its expenses and income. This article lists some of the main results of the financial policy of the Stavropol Territory and shows the necessity of the use of fiscal instruments to achieve its objectives aimed at improving the financial stability of the subject of the Russian Federation. The result of the article is the reflection on fiscal policy outcomes and study of basic parameters of sub-national government level budgets planning, taking into account the fact that the implementation of the major tasks of the real sector development the of economy is provided primarily in the regions.

Key words: fiscal policy; subject of the Russian Federation; the goals and priorities of fiscal and social policy of the Russian Federation.

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Changes strategy formation: models, tools and measurement methods. P. 126-136.

Abstract. An unstable economy and the need to adapt Russian organizations to it create the need for new tools and methods that can help enterprises become more efficient. Changes in the external and internal environment, as well as crisis phenomena, are incentives for the formation of change strategies in the enterprise. The purpose of the study is to develop a methodology for the formation of general strategies for changes, depending on the speed of the enterprise's response to changes, and on the willingness to change activities. In the process of research, using the methods of functional analysis, graphic images, etc., the types and models of change strategies are described, a methodology for the formation of general strategies of changes is developed depending on the enterprise response speed to changes and the readiness of the segment change, selection tools for implementing the chosen general strategy, separate strategies for each of the areas of change, and specific criteria for the effectiveness of implementation and implementation of the change strategy. The theoretical and practical importance of this research is that an entrepreneurial organization, having estimated its economic potential, can choose a certain general strategy of changes to achieve its goals and assess the success of its implementation by means of a comparative analysis of performance indicators.

Key words: general and private strategies of changes, strategy effectiveness criteria, balanced scorecard.

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Assessment of alternative solutions of oil production reduction. P. 137-144.

Abstract. The objective of this research is the analysis and an assessment of results of the choice by the countries of the strategy providing them maximum efficiency from participation in the agreement on decrease in oil production. The said purpose has predetermined the solution of the following tasks: definition of the possible income of countries, on condition of observance/violation of terms of agreement by all participants/one participant; forecasting of possible growth of oil production, on condition of violation of the agreement; modeling behavior of oil prices in conditions «with the agreement» and «without agreement»; assessment of probability of execution/violation of terms of agreement. Implementation of the tasks is reached by methods of comparison, analysis, synthesis, probability theory, the regression analysis and theory of cooperative games. Based on the works, disclosing theoretical bases of an assessment and the analysis of decisions in oil production: Yu.N. Baturin, L.P. Guzhnovsky, A.A. Geert, A.A. Ilyinsky, A.E. Kontorovich, A.G. Korzhubayev, O.S. Krasnov, B.V. Robinson, V.A. Kryukov, and V.I. Eskin – the assessment of the estimated income has been carried out. The payment matrix which analysis has shown lack of balance according to Nash is the result of a research, each participant of the agreement can increase the income from oil production, having changed the decision unilaterally. The profile of strategy is optimum – to observe the agreement, which is unstable. The assessment of probability of the choice by participants of the strategy has shown that the probability of the choice of each of decisions participants to observe the agreement or to break it makes 0.5. Calculations have shown that the most effective decision for all will be observance of the terms of agreement that will provide the maximum prizes and that corresponds to the chosen optimum strategy profile.

Keywords: oil production, oil price, game theory, Weibull's distribution, payment matrix.

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Housing and communal services resource-supplying entity costs internal control mechanism. P. 145-159.

Abstract. The purpose of the study is to develop practical recommendations in the field of forming the mechanism of internal control of the resource-supplying subject of housing and communal services (the Trans-Baikal Territory as a case study), taking into account its industry specificity, scope and scope of activities. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were accomplished: the theoretical foundations of the organization of internal control of economic entities were studied, the characteristics of its components were analyzed, the stages of the formation of the internal control mechanism of the resource-supplying entity were analyzed and conclusions were made on the results of the analysis. In this article, theoretical approaches to the formulation of the essence and mechanism of internal control over the costs of the resource-supplying entity of housing and communal services are examined, and its significance and necessity in the conditions of the market for public services are substantiated. When writing the article, methods based on analysis of the definitions of internal control and its components, construction of the mechanism of internal control of costs with orientation to the process approach were used. In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of internal control over the costs of the resource-supplying entity of the housing and communal services, sequential actions are proposed that allow for a comprehensive assessment of the costs of this entity. In order to carry out a comprehensive assessment, the components of internal cost control are described in detail, taking into account the specificity of control procedures for control links, including control layers and cost focuses. The conducted research made it possible to establish that as a result of applying the developed mechanism, it

is possible to efficiently and effectively manage the costs of resource-supplying subjects of housing and communal services.

Keywords: internal control, internal control components, costs of resource-supplying entities, cost control procedures.

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SWOT-analysis of innovative educational technologies introduction in a university. P. 160-167.

Abstract. This article is devoted to assessing the influence of various factors of external and internal environment that occur in the process of implementing innovative means of study in the University. The aim of this study is the identification and evaluation of the influence of factors of external and internal environment, defining features of introduction of innovative educational technologies in the activities of the University (on the example of KNITU-KAI named after A.N. Tupolev, Kazan). These factors can, on the one hand, prevent the application of technologies and stimulate their use by teachers and students. The study used the methods of questioning, synthesis, analytical methods in the form of a SWOT analysis. By results of carried out SWOT analysis, we can conclude on the presence of negative factors (additional risk) associated with the limitations of the use of specific innovative educational technologies. This limitation is caused by the standardization of educational processes leading to formalization of interpersonal communication of a teacher and a learner and is reflected in the lack within the system of socio-oriented approach, reflecting the personal needs of students. At the same time, there are undoubted benefits of using innovative educational technologies that can significantly improve the efficiency of the educational process and in the framework of the SWOT analysis the initial state of the organization of educational process with application of innovative technologies is quite favorable, the existence of specific clearly defined strengths is a positive factor. The article made the conclusion about the need to pay special attention to all diversity of factors of external and internal environment that could influence the conduct of educational activities in the implementation of innovative educational technologies.

Keywords: education, innovations in education, SWOT-analysis, innovative educational technologies, the learning management system.

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Automated work place of agricultural cooperator. P. 168-178.

Abstract. The article provides the analysis of capabilities to automate the management of agricultural cooperatives; studies theoretical and methodological approaches to automating the collection, storage and processing of information, focused on end users, not highly qualified in the use of computers. As sources of baseline information we used the all-Russian agricultural census of Rosstat and the statistical database of Ruslana. Information processing was carried out using the software package statistical analysis Stata 14. The paper analyzes the agrarian sector in the Siberian Federal Territory by the

number of objects in categories of farms and identifies key issues in the activities of agricultural cooperatives. It is established that the most effective approach to solving problems is the creation of a common information field for the entire management of agricultural cooperatives that would allow us to organize subsystems by collecting and analyzing streams of information for making optimal management decisions. Special attention is paid to the development of the automatized working place (AWP) for agricultural cooperator, taking into account the specific features of this activity. The creation and implementation of AWP in agricultural cooperation facilitates the integration of organizations of agricultural cooperatives, associations and clusters, will serve to further the interest in the activities of all its participants, including employees of agricultural cooperatives and improve the effectiveness of risk management activities.

Keywords: cooperation, agricultural cooperator, automation, information system, management.

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The multi-instrument monetary standard as a new environment for emergence and development of collective currencies. P. 179-186.

Abstract. The article considers a fundamentally new concept of the transformation of the World Monetary System (WMS) - the Multi-instrument monetary standard. The fundamental idea of the Multi-instrument monetary standard is to resolve the Triffin Dilemma by dividing the functions of money into several instruments of one currency. The paper reveals the essence of the functioning of instruments and mechanisms for managing international monetary and credit relations within the framework of a new currency standard. Particular attention is paid to the study of the provisions of this theory, which can stimulate the formation and development of collective currencies. It is concluded that the implementation of the concept of building a world currency system based on the principles of the Multi-instrument monetary standard opens up additional opportunities for countries that are members of monetary unions. There are predicted prospects the hypothetical collective currency of the countries members of the Eurasian Economic Union in the actual implementation of the investigated concept. The paper advances the assumption about the possible increase in demand for goods and services produced in the states of the Eurasian Economic Union and expansion of sales markets for business entities of union countries, if the Eurasian collective currency will function within the framework of the new monetary standard.

Key words: currency integration, Eurasian integration, collective currency, the World monetary system, the Triffin paradox, the multi-instrument standard.

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Culture in the system of labor and public production. P. 187-200.

Abstract. The article focuses on the purpose and objectives of the justification of the nature, content, role, and the specifics of functioning of culture in a transforming society that has predetermined logic and systematic approaches in the interpretation of culture as a cross-cutting issue, that has as its fundamental foundation labor and social production. The study proves that in conditions of democratization of society and the state it is necessary to consider the sustainability of traditional values and mentality of the peoples with regard to economic, social and political modernization. Special emphasis is made on the rationale and the disclosure of essential forces of man, as his most succinct features and important criterion of cultural identity. Culture generating human activity aimed at the development of the world, contributes to the formation of the essential forces, i.e., the subjective abilities,

needs and social skills of each person. In this sense, culture acts as a universal method of development of the world, the establishment of harmony of man, society and culture. The article shows that in its real being culture manifests itself in the objective form, which is the criterion and measure of the creative capacity of man. Objective activity of a person acting at the same time as the subject of culture, i.e. creator and consumer, and the object changing under its influence their creativity. Along with this, the article substantiates the position that a necessary attribute of activity is the communication, acting as a factor of formation of culture. The communication is regarded as a material, social and real process in which there is an exchange of culture containing activities.

Key words: essential forces of man, social inheritance, procedural approach, materialistic monism, communication, structure of culture.

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Actualization of problems of increasing the efficiency of ambulance health care services in the context of reforming the health care system in the Belgorod oblast. P. 201-215.

Abstract. The article discusses the contents of the ambulance service through the prism of health services, identifies the current trends in the development of emergency aid on the basis of the analysis of the organization, defines the problem of improving the efficiency and ways of their solution. The relevance of the research topic due to the fact that improving all of the health care system and its divisions is a fundamental condition for socio-economic development of the country, as the health status of the population testifies to its effectiveness. The demand for services in the field of healthcare in Russia and worldwide is growing steadily. The reform of the healthcare system, infrastructure changes of the healthcare market and consumer behavior has led to higher demands on the quality of medical services. The article aims to identify the prospects of improving the efficiency of healthcare services by ambulance through the development of separate theoretical provisions of marketing and management services. The article analyzes and identifies the main trends of development of the ambulance system. To achieve the goal we used a set of the basic methods of empirical research: scientific, economic-statistical, analytical. The analysis of scientific papers and publications helped to develop a classification of medical services of the ambulance and provide the basic directions of problems solution to increase the efficiency of ambulance medical services.

Keywords: health, medical services, ambulance services, health care reform, performance of the ambulance service, efficiency.

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On the question of the formation of wild plants clusters on the regional level. P. 216-231.

Abstract. The world the natural products market is actively developing, part of which is the market of wild plants: berries, fruits and mushrooms. Demand for natural products in the world is constantly growing, so the infrastructure for processing, marketing and the fastest delivery of wild plants to the consumer is needed, and new technologies for managing and using forest resources are being created. One of the innovative ways to further develop the industry is clusters. The purpose of the research is the solution of the scientific problem of the formation, development and functioning at the regional level of wild plants cluster. In the process of research on the subject, the author used the following methods: analysis, comparison, induction, deduction, abstract-logical and monographic

methods. As a result of the research, the author came to the following conclusions: the government took steps to create clusters in various regions and sectors of the economy, clusters are an effective model for the development of regions, as they have an impact on improving competitiveness. The author positively assesses the experience of the Tomsk Oblast, where, as a result of the development of a new industry (picking up and processing of wild plants), a cluster was set up to harvest and process wild-growing raw materials, and sets out a number of proposals for further improving the mechanisms of cluster formation as an innovative way of developing regional markets. The author believes that the experience of the Tomsk Oblast needs to be extended to other regions, which will contribute to the acceleration of the local economy's economic growth, the solution of socio-economic problems for the development of rural areas, creation of jobs, increased incomes of rural population and taxes to the local budget.

Keywords: wild plants market, cluster, renewal of natural resources, demand, natural organic products, organic agricultural products, sustainable development, region' competitiveness.

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Benchmarking mechanisms application in order to improve tourism enterprises competitiveness. P. 232-240.

Abstract. Elaboration of measures on solution of problems on increasing the efficiency of functioning of tourist enterprises is in the framework of developing strategic plans. The successful development of tourism enterprises is based on continuous improvement of mechanisms of services competitiveness management, an integral part of which is improving their quality indicators. Currently there exists a broad methodological base in the field of quality management, the analysis of which indicates a pivotal role of comparative tools that reflect the concept of benchmarking. The article presents the existing approaches to benchmarking in the service sector and the manufacturing sector, based on which we determined the main tasks and classification of benchmarking in the tourism sector. Based on the method of analysis and synthesis we provide the definition of benchmarking as applied to the tourism business. Insufficient use of benchmarking tools in the field of tourism is due to several subjective and objective reasons, in the framework of micro and macroeconomic levels. On the basis of extrapolation, the article presents the main existing barriers for the use of the mechanism of benchmarking in the tourism business, as well as works out ways to resolve them. On the basis of the analysis of benchmarking procedures, the paper suggests improved algorithm using this mechanism, aimed at improving the competitiveness of tourism enterprises. The use of new methodological approaches to the application of benchmarking will allow a more rational approach to the development of strategic economic plans to improve the competitiveness of tourism companies.

Keywords: benchmarking, competitiveness, strategic planning, tourist market.

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To the problem of university educational process automation. P. 241-248.

Abstract: The aim of this work is to identify and study the main problems of management of educational process in the University for the construction of the automated management system based on the methodology of system analysis. When creating the automated system of a university management they use, as a rule, a variety of scientific approaches. We propose an approach based on the use of research methods and intellectual systems. In this case, the problem of automation of the process of teaching (knowledge transfer) is singled out to a separate subsystem, the study of which is the task of this work. During the study it was identified that, ideally, the automated system should create individual network schedule of the student with time for independent work. It was also found that for quality control of the educational process it is necessary to carefully select and configure the feedback of the educational process, and forms of control (feedback) are needed to take into account the individual characteristics of the student with the modern requirements to professional training. The paper suggests one of the variants of the time allocation systems for independent work of the student. In conclusion, the paper suggests

single integrated assessment of the effectiveness of the University based on the region's economic output and income of graduates, which allows to estimate the contribution of the University in national economic activity of the region.

Keywords: education system, automation, educational process, functionality, resources, knowledge, models, optimization problems, intelligent system, the faculty.

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Organization's financial and investment activities as a complex concept of financial science and state policy direction. P. 249-259.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to form a comprehensive view of the financial and investment activities of the organization as a category of financial science and an important direction of state policy. Financial and investment activities affect the financial result of the organization, its viability, as well as the economy of the country. The authors analyze the content of the concept of "financial and investment activity", characterizing its components. The main approaches to the interpretation of finance are systematized; It is determined that the managerial and economic-legal approaches provide a comprehensive review of the organizations' finances. The interpretation of investment is analyzed, their classification is given. The definition of financial and investment activity of the organization is proposed, its goal, object, subject, participants and attributes are singled out. In the practical part of the article, financial and investment activity is considered as an element of the Russian state policy. The dynamics of investment in fixed assets by regions and industries is examined, the low level of investment activity of domestic enterprises is revealed, its causes are determined. The authors conclude that it is necessary to develop a methodological tool for financial and investment activities, improve state policy in this area and state regulation of investments in the real sector of the economy. The categories of enterprises that should receive priority in the implementation of the state investment policy are determined. It is emphasized that the success of the state policy in the sphere of regulating the financial and investment activity of organizations depends on the interaction between science, authorities and organizations.

Keywords: financial and investment activity; financial science; public policy; investment strategy; investment attractiveness.

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Factors and reasons of unstable economic development of the black sea region. P. 260-268.

Abstract. The purpose of this study was the establishment and justification of the factors and causes contributing to the instability of economic development of the Black Sea region. The study was conducted using the methods of the study of the nature of economic processes in the context of the factors influencing their development; analysis of causal relationships of economic phenomena in the context of key political determinants of their formation; evaluation of trends in the economic situation in the context of the factors and reasons for its turbulence. The results of the study proved that in the world economic area, the Black Sea region is a special enclave, characterized by the multiplicity of countries-participants of economic relations that have the same diverse interests in the development potential of the region. The current geopolitical and geo-economic reality has led to the aggravation of inter-country competition for energy resources in the Black Sea region, development of population migration to the coastal countries, increased militarization in order to protect national economic interests. Along with these trends, the existence of many "frozen" conflicts the Black Sea region countries impedes the effective development of available natural resources, the use of logistic advantages, the construction of new traffic flows. It is proved that in the nearest time we should expect the gravity of the situation in the Black Sea region,

reflecting the increased tensions in international relations and the reality of the risk of changes in the political map of the region.

Keywords: economic development, economic potential, economic interests, energy resources, the Black Sea region.

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Optimization of an average daily volume of funds collection. P. 269-280.

Abstract. Recently, banks have an increasing number of ATMs with a wide range of functions ranging from simple cash withdrawals to payment for various services and money transfers. All these services require constant updating and emptying of ATMs, more precisely individual cassettes that are installed in them. Therefore, sooner or later it is necessary to replenish the content of tapes. But it is not enough just to send the armored car and replace the magazine, literally, at random. It is necessary to calculate the date, amount, broken down by denomination, and only then, hire a cash collection service. In this connection there is a sharp question of automating the process of collection, and development of optimization model of the average daily volume of funds collection. The article analyzes the most common models for calculating optimal order size and definition of demand for money to increase the efficiency of collection and estimation of optimal cash balance in ATMs. Using the proposed models allows to determine the optimal cash balance in ATMs with regard to their constant emptying and refilling in order, on the one hand, it is not redundant, and on the other hand, is sufficient for a given level of liquidity. The calculations can be used in the practice of collecting banks to predict the most favorable amount of collection in which the total costs of collection are minimal. This will save significant amounts of money to banks that have a large number of ATMs, and that is an issue about reducing the cost of collection and increase the efficiency of funds use.

Keywords: banking, encashment, interest rate, optimal order size, EOQ model, Wilson's model, Boumol model, Miller-Orr model.

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Economic impact of tourism: input-output analysis. P. 281-290.

Abstract. Tourism is a sector, which has a significant impact on territories' socio-economic development. This kind of economic activity is characterized by the multiplier effect due to the generating income determination in related industries. The economic impact of tourism represents an important aspect that needs to be taken into consideration in the development and planning of a country, region or community. The paper presents an input-output analysis, an important source of information for the investigation of the inter-relations existing among tourism. The input-output analysis is used to determine the role and importance of different economic value added, incomes and employment and it analyses the existing connection in an economy. This paper is focused on tourism and the input-output analysis is finished for the hotels and restaurants sector.

Key words: tourism, input-output, economy, tourism satellite account.

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Trading enterprise competitiveness management. P. 291-301.

Abstract. Research objective is the analysis of key aspects of a trading enterprise competitive capacity management of. The given objective has predetermined the setting of following problems: to define competitiveness management key functions, to divide functional duties between structural divisions of trade enterprise, to develop organizational and economic model of competitiveness

management, directed at strengthening competitive positions of the enterprise in the market, to study positive examples of a trading enterprise competitive capacity strategic management. The article suggests the use of the complex approach when building organizational and economic model of competitiveness management according to which the control system should capture all stages of goods life cycle, and also all levels of management, both vertical – by levels of top management, and horizontal – by administrative functions. It is established, that the organizational and economic model of the trading company competitive capacity management should carry out transformation of strategic targets to total result. The most perspective for working out competitive capacity management model is the complex approach, which helps to unite efforts of all structural divisions of the enterprise in uniform system and promotes purposeful management of their activity with a view of maintenance of steady position in the market. In the course of the analysis positive examples of introduction of innovations are studied at strategic management of competitive capacity of the enterprises of retail trading services sphere. The basic aspects of innovative development, which make positive impact on an overall performance of trade enterprises are specified.

Keywords: trade enterprise competitiveness management, organizational and economic model of competitiveness management, strategic targets of competitive capacity management.

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Factors influencing on working time. P. 302-315.

Abstract. The aim of this paper is to analyze the factors influencing the duration of working time.

Analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis and economic-statistical method were used as the research methods. To achieve the research objectives, we set the following tasks: to identify and characterize the pacing factors influencing the duration of working time; to make the comparative analysis of dynamics of working time on the example of a number of countries (Germany, Norway, Russian Federation, France, United Kingdom, USA, Korea, Mexico, etc.) that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); to draw conclusions on the main trends in the dynamics of working time and factors influencing it in the period from 2000 to 2015. During the study of the literature, the main factors influencing the amount of working time were revealed: economic policy of the state in the labor market; structural changes in the economy; economic cycle; deregulation and flexibility; position of leisure and work in the system of community values; labor productivity; position and influence of employees. As a result of the analysis of the dynamics of working time, it was clearly demonstrated that at present not all of the above factors have a significant effect on the amount of working time.

Keywords: working time, working time duration, factors influencing duration of working time: economic policy of the state in the labor market; structural changes in the economy; economic cycle; deregulation and flexibility; position of leisure and work in the system of community values; labor productivity; position and influence of employees.