

Economics and Management in Branches and Spheres of Activity

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Prospective directions of customs development based on digital technologies and artificial intelligence. P. 9-22.

Abstract. In modern conditions, there is a potential need to reform existing processes. This leads to the fact that government bodies and business structures are forced to take measures to achieve the desired results. These measures include digitalization, which is widely used, including in the Federal Customs Service. The implementation of the strategic directions of reforming the customs authorities in order to create an intelligent customs necessitates the use of digital technologies and artificial intelligence in the process of performing customs declaration operations and customs control over the movement of goods across the customs border. The purpose of this article is to summarize the results of reforming the FCS and determine the prospects for the use of digital technologies and artificial intelligence in the practical activities of customs authorities. The achievement of this goal is ensured by the use of general scientific and special methods, such as logical analysis, synthesis of the processes under study, economic and statistical methods for processing digital information, the tabular method. In the article, the authors present the results achieved in the process of reforming the Federal Customs Service of Russia, which reflect the effectiveness of the work done. The authors also highlighted two important areas of digitalization of customs authorities: the development of created intelligent checkpoints and the optimization of the provision of information services through their automation, while revealing the content of this process in relation to each of them.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, digitalization, customs administration, customs, customs information technologies, Federal Customs Service.

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Modeling the use of renewable energy sources by the petroleum and gas chemical complex. P. 19-27.

The study was carried out within the framework of the grant of the President of the Russian Federation for state support of the leading scientific schools of the Russian Federation No. NSh-2600.2020.6.

Abstract. Modern realities and concepts of industrial development, such as Industry 4.0 and sustainable development, formed in the context of digitalization, require the transformation of industrial infrastructure towards the introduction of resource-saving technologies and the use of renewable energy sources to increase competitive advantages. This circumstance suggests that it

is necessary to develop new scientific, theoretical and practical methods of using alternative energy sources. The purpose of the article is to model the use of renewable energy sources by enterprises of the petrochemical complex in the context of Industry 4.0. To achieve this goal in the study, the following tasks were solved: a range of indicators for building a model was determined, which included 12 indicators; the dependent variable is the indicator of the specific weight of the use of renewable energy sources; on the basis of correlation analysis, 3 independent variables have been identified that have a close relationship with the resulting variable - “the number of industrial enterprises with scientific subdivisions”, “the number of industrial developments”, “the number of universities”; a regression model was built for the use of renewable energy sources by enterprises of the petrochemical complex; on the basis of the model obtained, a set of recommendations for improving the efficiency of petrochemical enterprises in the context of Industry 4.0 is proposed for the identified problem areas of enterprise activity. The object of the research is the enterprises of the petrochemical complex. The subject of the research is the use of renewable energy sources. The results obtained can be used in the activities of relevant ministries and departments in order to improve state policy in the field of increasing the efficiency of the country's industrial complex as a whole, as well as petrochemical enterprises in particular.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, renewable energy sources, petrochemical enterprises, regression, correlation, modelling.

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Improving customs declaration quality based on providing state customs services. P. 28-37.

Abstract. The aim of the study is to substantiate the use of state customs services by participants in the FTA as a factor in improving the quality of customs declaration. The purpose of the study is to identify the relationship between the quality of customs declaration and the provision of state customs services by the customs authorities to participants in the FTA, based on the results of their analysis and assessment. The quality of customs declaration largely depends on the organization and execution of certain actions prior to the movement of goods across the customs border. When planning a foreign trade transaction, a FTA participant must correctly determine the code of the subject of the transaction in accordance with the Unified Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FTA EAEU), justify the possibility of receiving tariff preferences, which are determined by the country of origin of the goods, protect the rights of the copyright holder of the intellectual property object, excluding circulation on the world counterfeit market. The development of the electronic form, which made it possible to automate individual operations of customs declaration, aimed at improving its quality, allows minimizing the time and financial costs of the parties to the interaction when moving goods across the customs border only subject to compliance with measures to regulate foreign trade in goods and the completeness and reliability of the declared information, in particular about product. The identification and study of the relationship between customs declaration and the provision of state customs services by customs authorities to participants in the FTA led to the use of general scientific methods of theoretical and empirical levels.

Keywords: quality of customs declaration, classification of goods, state customs service, product code, country of origin of goods, object of intellectual property, tariff preferences, customs authority, participant in foreign trade.

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Digital transformation of transport company's business processes. P. 38-48.

Abstract. Comprehensive use of digital technologies in the work of any business entity is one of the factors of its economic development and the formation of competitive advantages. At the same time, business entities in the transport industry have a low level of business process automation. To strengthen the competitive position, maximize the profit of the enterprise in the modern realities of the market, it is necessary to automate the entire enterprise. Dynamic growth of business process automation and digital content consumption suggests the need to transform business processes based on the use of the main types of digital transformation drivers available to small businesses. It provides different benefits for different types of businesses. Automation of business processes of enterprises in the first place gives rise to the ability to more carefully control the work of almost every employee, and with the rational use of this function, there is a potential to increase the efficiency of the work of all personnel. The need to accelerate digitalization and digital transformation of business processes of business entities in modern realities is aimed primarily at achieving competitive positions in the emerging digital space. Implementation of business processes of business entities by the example of transport companies, taking into account risks. The trend towards shrinking the supply chain is strengthening, including for the sake of maintaining an acceptable price level, which is the main factor in price competition. The purpose of this study is to study scenarios for the transformation of business processes of transport companies, to develop a vector of automation of business processes of business entities using the example of transport companies. The implementation of the designated goal was carried out on the basis of the analysis and synthesis of business processes of economic entities using the example of transport companies. Priority for solving the problems posed in the study is given to the questions: what is automation, why is it for a transport company, how automation helps to increase the competitiveness of an enterprise, what is the relationship between economic growth and automation of enterprises.

Keywords: automation, software, business processes, cloud technologies, cross-platform applications, competitiveness.

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State and prospects for the development of goods imports in the Russian Federation as a charitable assistance based on the application of trade policy measures. P. 49-61.

Abstract. The aim of the study is to identify the main trends in the development of imports of goods in the Russian Federation as charitable aid (CA) for use as an analytical basis in the development of specific trade policy measures (TP) in relation to specific countries. To achieve this goal, we considered both individual theoretical approaches to clarifying the essence of the concept of CA and its components, as well as some practical aspects related to identifying the main trends in the provision of CA by foreign countries of the Russian Federation in modern conditions,

namely, the dynamics of total CA imports, its specific, geographical and commodity structure. In the conclusion of the article, it is concluded that in the context of the continuation of the sanctions policy in relation to the Russian Federation (RF), the unstable species, geographic and commodity structure of imports of goods into the Russian Federation as a CA, this area of cooperation between the countries will develop, since this is due to the need to ensure joint confrontation with new challenges and threats of our time. In the course of the study, a set of methods was applied, including theoretical methods (analysis of normative and special literature reflecting the issues under consideration), statistical methods (graphical method, method of dynamics, method of absolute and relative values, sampling method), methods of generalization, comparison, comparative analysis, deduction, induction.

Keywords: import, trade policy measures, tariff incentives, charitable aid, humanitarian aid, gratuitous aid, technical aid.

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Ecosystems in business: concept, types, main risks. P. 62-70.

Abstract. The aim of the research is to study the concept of types and risks of ecosystems in business. The methodological basis of this research was formed by general scientific research methods. The use of general scientific research methods was carried out by applying, within the framework of the logical approach, methods of induction, deduction, synthesis. In the article, an ecosystem in an economy is understood as a set of services built on the basis of customer data, including platform solutions, which allows users to obtain a wide range of products and services within a single process. The article provides the author's classification of ecosystems in business according to the criteria: sphere of creation, territorial feature, types, functioning strategy, functionality, scale of functioning. The authors proposed new classification features and types of ecosystems. Regarding the sphere of reward, two types of ecosystems are distinguished: an ecosystem created by banks and an ecosystem created by technology companies. On a territorial basis, the authors proposed the division of ecosystems into Russian and foreign ones. The paper identifies the features of Russian ecosystems, the main of which is the active participation of banks in this type of business. In addition, the paper highlights the main risks inherent in ecosystems with the participation of banks: operational risks; concentration risks; business risks; risks of forced support; risks of increasing immobilized assets.

Keywords: ecosystem, business, types of ecosystems, ecosystem risks.

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Economic inequality of regions: identification of causes, assessment and directions for reduction. P. 71-81.

Abstract. A significant problem currently characteristic of most countries is the differentiation of regions of the state, which is largely an objective phenomenon and is explained by the difference in initial conditions, including natural, climatic, resource, demographic, as well as the state of the economy and other factors. As a result of the existing differences, socio-economic problems may form in regions characterized by a low level of monetary incomes of the population, high unemployment, a low level of investment attractiveness, social tension and other manifestations that have an impact on the country's economy as a whole. The aim of the study is to identify the essence, causes and factors of regional inequality, to assess the level of economic inequality in regions, using the example of the Republic of Tajikistan, and to develop approaches to eliminating economic inequality. The basic methods for conducting the research were induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, as well as methods of comparison, generalization and systematization of the results of scientific thought on the problems of work, and others. Based on the results of the study, the causes and factors of economic inequality of the regions were identified. An approach was proposed to characterize the level of economic inequality based on an assessment of a number of macroeconomic indicators. The sequence of the development of directions for reducing the differentiation of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan is proposed to increase the validity of the decisions made. The directions for reducing the economic inequality of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan have been developed and proposed.

Keywords: regional economy, differentiation of regions, economic inequality of regions, factors and causes of inequality of regions, macroeconomic indicators, assessment of economic inequality of regions.

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Current human resource issues of internal control services. P. 82-92.

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to summarize topical issues of staffing for internal control, as well as to develop practical measures that can be used in organizing the training of relevant specialists. In the course of the study, a systematic and consistent approach was applied to the study of problems related to the staffing of internal control, general scientific methods of cognition, in particular, methods of generalization and comparison. In this study, staffing is interpreted as the degree of correspondence between the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of labor potential required at a certain point in time in the labor market and the activities of organizations that provide labor force recruitment and training. The prescriptions of the Federal Law "On Accounting" on the obligation to organize and exercise internal control over the realizable facts of economic life by all business entities, as well as the main provisions of the professional standards "Specialist in internal control (internal controller)" and "Internal auditor" determined the demand for training professional personnel to meet the emerging needs in these areas. The article substantiates that today there are problems with the preparation and implementation of the above professional standards that need to be addressed in order for the system to work in full, acting as a mechanism for combining the interests of not only employers, but also employees in the development of common approaches in terms of requirements for education, qualifications and workforce experience.

Keywords: internal control, internal audit, staffing, professional standard.

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Implementation of lean production principles in the conditions of digital transformation. P. 93-102.

Abstract. The aim of the study is to identify the interdependence of the use of the tools of the concept of "Industry 4.0" on the implementation of the principles of lean production, focused on increasing their efficiency. In the process of research, methods of description and comparison are used as the main methods, which made it possible to identify the features of the approaches of the concept of lean production and technologies of Industry 4.0. When studying the implementation of the principles of lean production in the context of digital transformation, theoretical and practical works were analyzed, which served as the theoretical basis for the study. To achieve this goal, the evolution of production systems and their transformation on the way to Industry 4.0 are presented. The influence of measures for the implementation of the lean production system on the efficiency of enterprises, reflecting the increase in the competitiveness of the enterprise and the products, has been determined. The Lean Modernization Model for Digital Transformation illustrates the system's ability to solve previously unsolvable business problems and unlock productivity opportunities using new technologies such as machine learning and predictive services. A comparative analysis of the tools of lean manufacturing and Industry 4.0 in solving problems in production is presented, which shows that lean manufacturing in the context of digitalization is not able to cope with the elimination of all production problems, while Industry 4.0 technologies show efficiency in this industry. Digital Lean and Improvement projects target long-established performance metrics such as asset performance improvement 10-20%, quality improvement 10-35%, cost savings 20-30%, safety and resilience improvements 3-10%.

Keywords: lean manufacturing, information technology, digital technologies, digitalization, production systems, Industry 4.0.

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Key interests of the manufacturing sector in smart technologies. P. 103-110.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to identify priority trends in technological innovations and strategic opportunities for using smart potential in the interests of developing Russian industrial production in the context of digital transformation. The features of the development of the manufacturing industry of the Russian Federation at the present stage are determined. Examples of cost-effective digitalization projects for the production of Sibur and Gazprom Neft are described. The main types of solutions are specified, which are preferred by enterprises interested in digital technologies: precise digital modeling of all elements of the production process; analytics and BigData; orchestration of all production systems; cybersecurity; additive technologies for "growing products", augmented and virtual reality, production process control systems (MES), machine vision systems operating "digital twins", predictive analytics systems, etc. Information is presented on the monitoring of the development of "smart" production systems in the territory of the Russian Federation, carried out by Rosstat since 2020. In accordance

with Rosstat Order No. 424 dated July 30, 2020, information on the development and (or) use of advanced production technologies includes data on the development and use of advanced production technologies, the effects of their implementation, on the implementation of the technological strategy of the organization, on the factors hindering the introduction of advanced production technologies. The forecasted data on the assessment of the required resources in relation to the state support instruments for the development of smart production technologies for the period up to 2024 are presented. Target indicators for the development of smart technologies within the framework of the Digital Technologies federal project are indicated.

Keywords: development, production industry, digital technologies, production system, cybersecurity, additive technologies, machine vision system, "digital twin," forecasting analytics system, automation, industrial enterprise, artificial intelligence, smart manufacturing.

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Production system at gas industry enterprises as an effective approach to resource saving. P. 111-120.

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to formulate the fundamental provisions of enterprise's production system formation in relation to the subjects of the gas industry. The relevance of the issues studied in the article is determined by the current situation of the subjects of industry, which are at the core of the transformational processes of the economy, the drivers of which are a number of macro-factors and processes and the social and political-economic environment. The dynamics of the economic entities' external environment forces development to continuously search for mechanisms to improve and improve production systems in accordance with the changing requirements for the organization of production and the organization of approaches to the use of the entire set of resources. The research methods in this article include such traditional approaches as abstraction, analysis, deduction, induction, formalization, modeling and idealization. The results of the study are the formed fundamental conceptual provisions for building the production system of an enterprise, aimed at eliminating the most common restrictions and bottlenecks that do not allow achieving the general goal - building the concept of lean production, focused on the continuous growth of the enterprise's efficiency as an element of the economic system. The conclusions obtained contain theoretical and methodological provisions and are based on the applied aspects of the implementation of the production system of industrial enterprises.

Keywords: production system, resource saving, lean manufacturing, lean technologies, gas industry, Toyota Production System.

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Methods for assessing the efficiency of using technological potential of industrial enterprises. P. 121-128.

Abstract. The conducted research presented in this article reveals the methods for the effectiveness of assessing the technological potential of an industrial enterprise. The study is based on three Western models that have proven themselves on the positive side. Ensuring sustainable

development of the economy largely depends on the implementation of technological potential, in which the innovation infrastructure plays a key role. The growing number of industries with high-tech potential has increased the requirements for economic justifications for making decisions on the feasibility of implementing their innovative projects. The search for suitable methods and approaches to assessing technological potential determined the relevance of the research topic. The article summarizes the methods for assessing the technological potential, reveals their advantages and disadvantages. In addition, the features of the assessment of technological potential are revealed. The novelty of the work is the proposed methodological approach to assessing the effectiveness of technological potential, which takes into account the specifics of Russian legislation. The methodological approach is based on globally accepted performance indicators: net, present value, profitability index, internal rate of return and payback period. Application of the proposed methodological approach will speed up the process of selecting technological potential and its implementation, enhancing high-tech activities and sustainable development of the state. The study assesses the modeling of the efficiency of using technological potential, as well as the level of development of modules of indicators of the effectiveness of using the technological potential of the studied specific enterprises and the possibilities of using previously unused technological potential.

Keywords: technological potential, industrial enterprises, technological activities, Western models.

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Coronacrisis influence on Russian energy system condition. P. 129-137.

Abstract. Fuel and energy complex of the country is the most important sector of the economy, subject to significant changes, which are determined by both external and internal factors. Recently, one of the most significant factors has become the coronavirus crisis, which has affected practically all spheres of people's lives and the viability of many sectors of the economy. The aim of the research is to study the consequences of the impact of the 2019-2020 coronavirus crisis on the state and dynamics of enterprises in the fuel and energy complex of Russia. In the course of the research, we used systematic and analytical methods, the method of summarizing data from international surveys. A scientific analysis of the dynamics of production and production of energy resources, electricity consumption in the Russian energy system has been carried out. The enterprises of the fuel and energy complex by their technological characteristics are among the environmental pollutants. In this regard, the enterprises of this industry are largely responsible for the state of the atmospheric air. The article analyzes the dynamics of carbon dioxide emissions by countries of the world. Based on the generalization of factual data, information from international experts, the author's conclusions about the impact of restrictive measures on the state of the fuel and energy complex are formulated. The directions for solving this problem in connection with the adopted UN program on the Sustainable Development Goals, expected to be implemented until 2030, have been determined. The measures proposed in the framework of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative were analyzed.

Keywords: energy, fuel and energy complex of Russia, COVID-19, coronavirus, energy resources, sustainable development goals.

Economy of Labor and Labor Relations

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Innovative forms of interaction between education and business in the context of forming a competence model of labor market. P. 138-151.

Abstract. The purpose of this study was to substantiate innovative forms of interaction between educational organizations (in the aspect of supplying a "product" of the labor market - graduates) and business (enterprises and organizations in terms of market demand for a "product") that meet the requirements of the competence model of the labor market, highlighting the problems that affect on its effective implementation in practice. The study was based on the methodology of systems analysis, the principle of cause-and-effect relationships of processes and phenomena of socio-economic reality. In the course of the study, the methods of analyzing the labor market situation and trends in its development were implemented under the influence of the determining factors of supply and demand; functional analysis of the content of labor and professional standardization, which form a set of competencies necessary for the labor market; benchmarking the best practices of interaction between education and business in building a competence model of the labor market. The article substantiates the provision on the evolutionary development of interaction between education and business in training personnel for the economy, transforming "traditional" forms of interaction into "innovative" forms, enriching the content and expanding the executive functions of enterprises in the areas of determining the need for personnel training, career guidance work, targeted training, educational process, industrial practice, assessment of the quality of training, employment of graduates. The author's vision of the problems of interaction between education and business, which have a negative impact on the construction of a competence model of the labor market, is presented. The results of a review of the best practices of interaction between education and business in the organization of practice-oriented education and the development of professional qualifications are presented.

Keywords: labor market, competence model, practice-oriented training, professional standardization, forms of interaction between education and business.

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Capacity block of internal economic potential of the entrepreneurial structure. P. 152-160.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to determine the block of capacities, which is the third basic elementary block of the internal economic potential of an entrepreneurial structure. As part of the elements of the internal economic potential of an entrepreneurial structure, it is necessary to distinguish three basic elementary blocks of potentials - a block of resources that combines the potentials of all available resources and resources that can be attracted; a block of capabilities that combines the potentials of the capabilities of the entrepreneurial structure as a unified socio-economic system and a block of capabilities that combines the potentials of the capabilities of the personnel of the entrepreneurial structure. The block of capacities, which is the third basic elementary block of the internal economic potential of an entrepreneurial structure, includes potentials that reflect the abilities of its personnel in relation to achieving strategic goals and desired performance results. The article gives the author's definition of the economic human resource potential of an entrepreneurial structure and the economic management potential of an

entrepreneurial structure as the main elements of the internal economic potential of an entrepreneurial structure, which indicates that economic management potential belongs to the third block of abilities of internal economic potential and unites the abilities of managers at all levels and orients management activities towards achievement of the strategic goals of the entrepreneurial structure.

Keywords: economic potential, entrepreneurial structure, strategies, goals, management, personnel.

Cooperation and Entrepreneurship

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Improvement of the cooperative model of business in the interests of rural areas development. P. 161-170.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to present a new view of the authors on the consumer society, which is capable of reviving effective entrepreneurial activity, an effective shareholder, an effective cooperative - a subject of the rural segment of civil society. Such a model is also necessary as a guideline for improving cooperative legislation, which needs to be improved for a long time. Based on the methodology of the dual nature of cooperation, the dual control system, the authors use the method of logical construction of chains of interconnection of phenomena and processes that take place in the production relations of consumer cooperation in Russia. A one-time survey of the management structure of Russian consumer unions showed that most of them do not work with shareholders, which indicates that they have lost their cooperative identity. The proposed model assumes changes in the structure, management functions, primarily of the chairmen of councils, and in general - the actualization of production relations in the cooperative, the achievement of a balance in the development of productive forces and production relations, which will be expressed in the balance of the activities of the consumer society as a subject of entrepreneurial activity and at the same time - associations shareholders. The need to provide benefits to shareholders in the distribution of income is emphasized, but only with the obligatory observance of the condition of their economic participation as investors, creditors, sellers, buyers.

Keywords: model of consumer society, effective cooperative, effective shareholder, effective consumer society, balance of interests.