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ECONOMIC THEORY

MODERN FEATURES OF REPRODUCTION OF MILITARY PUBLIC GOODS

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The purpose of article was the research of influence of military production and consumption on development of national economy. In article modern features of reproduction of military goods are considered. It is defined that regularity of military consumption is increase in a share of purchases and reduction of monetary payments. Regularity of military consumption is also transformation of the state military market mainly in the market of military equipment and arms. It is established that military production shows stability during general crisis, but slows down development of national economy during rise.

Key words: national wealth, public welfare, public reproduction, public good, military good, military industrial complex.

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PROBLEMS OF CRITERIAL ESTIMATION OF SMALL BUSINESS

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The development of small business in Russia is facing new challenges due to changes in the criteria for assessing this sector of the economy, allowing large businesses to actively develop in the small business, modifying the small business sector and the competitive environment as a whole.

Key words: small business, problems of small business development, state support.

In modern economy, small business is actively developing. Every year new small and micro enterprises are created. There is an increase in the number of this sector of the economy. It would seem that small

businesses should play an increasingly important role in the economy. However, in reality for a number of reasons this does not happen. If we consider the small business sector in terms of its contribution to

GDP, it becomes clear that the development of small businesses has difficulties. There is a decrease in the funds allocated to this sector. If in 2015 it was 17 billion rubles, in 2016 - 12 billion rubles, then in 2017 - 7.5 billion rubles .

The number of enterprises and organizations belonging to the sphere of small and medium business (including microbusiness) is growing according to official data. However, its share in GDP remains relatively low for the Russian market economy. The share of GDP in small and medium-sized enterprises, including microenterprises and individual entrepreneurs, in 2015 was 19.9%, increasing from 19.4% in 2011; including the share of small and microenterprises increased by 0.7 percentage points and reached 13.8% .

The sector itself is rather heterogeneous. Increasingly, the term «small and medium business» is used in connection with the adoption of the Federal Law No. 209-FZ of July 24, 2007 «On the development of small and medium-sized business in the Russian Federation». In recent years, it has been amended. Many of them are positive. Legislatively, there was a big advance in comparison with the Federal Law of June 14, 1995 No. 88-FZ «On state support of small business in the Russian Federation». Many legislative ambiguities were eliminated.

However, this legislative development has a downside. In our opinion, it is Law No. 209-FZ that allows large businesses to actively develop on the small field. For effective development of small busi-

ness it is necessary to divide small business into two separate sectors: small business, created by large and independent, independent small business. However, in the law of this separation, in fact, no.

This opens up wide opportunities for the formation of large business networks, franchising and others, which can not be attributed to small businesses. Large business has received complete freedom to develop in a small environment. The market is a competitive environment, so a free small business is being pushed out of the market «in a natural way». After all, he is not able to compete with the networks of big business. Thus, the law can not perform effectively functions to support small businesses. In this case, there is support for the development of networked large businesses under the guise of small. For example, the criteria for referring to the small business sector create ample opportunities for the formation of the large business sector under the guise of small businesses. (Table 1.)

Many large business enterprises can now have up to 49% of the participation in the authorized capital of LLC for the small and medium business sector, including the micro-business. This very large share guarantees control over a small firm. As practice shows, the limitations of large business is very successful.

Another important point is that the annual income from entrepreneurial activity for inclusion in the small and medium business sector is very high for the Russian economy. This allows the large to eas-

Table 1. Criteria for a small enterprise-2017

№	Criterion	Limit value		
		Microenterprise	Small business	Medium-sized enterprise
1*	For LLC: The total share of participation in the authorized capital of LLC state, constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipalities, public, religious organizations, foundations	25%		
2*	For LLC: The total share of participation in the authorized capital of LLCs of other organizations that are not subjects of small and medium business, as well as foreign organizations	49%		
3	For all: Average number of employees for the previous calendar year	15 people	100 people	250 people
4	For all: Income from business (amount of revenue and non-operating income) excluding VAT for the previous calendar year	120 million rubles.	800 million rubles.	2000 million rubles.

* (For exceptions see clause 1 of Part 1 of Article 4 of the Law of July 24, 2007 No. 209-FZ. From 01.08.2016 to 01.07.2017 joint-stock companies may be referred to the NSR only in rare cases. Namely: if they simultaneously meet the criteria 3 and 4, indicated in the table, and thus fall into one of the categories of organizations listed in paragraphs. «B» - «d» item 1 of Part 1.1 of Art. 4 of Law No. 209-FZ. For example, if AO shares are traded on the securities market and refer to the high-tech (innovative) sector of the economy (Letters of the Federal Tax Service of 10.10.2016 No. ГД-4-14 / 19140 @, from 07.09.2016 №СД-4-3 / 16672 @).

ily adapt to the criteria of small businesses. In fact, the big business falls under the small business sector. Even if we consider the micro-business, then the annual income of 120 million rubles. for a company of up to 15 people. A very large amount in modern Russian realities. A campaign that has such an income is unlikely to need support. It will, rather, require investment for expansion and development, not for survival. For small businesses themselves, this is a very large amount of annual income, but for a large one - no. And you can safely receive benefits from the state. This applies not only to the micro-business, but also to the small and medium. Annual income from entrepreneurial activities in 800 million rubles. for the campaign up to 100 people. and 2 billion rubles. for medium-sized businesses with a population of up to 250 people. obviously overstated. This is a favorable environment not for small, but for big business. In fact, we believe that the European experience was taken as the basis, where enterprises with up to 10 employees and 2 million euro of annual revenue are classified as microenterprises. In this respect, the general criteria of the EU and RF are very close. However, the drawback is that the difference in the development level of the EU and RF economies is not taken into account. Direct copying will not benefit, and harm will not allow Russian small business to be effective.

For example: in some regions, facts of business fragmentation into smaller ones have been established, and financial support is provided annually to the same SME entities. In the Kaluga region, all financial support was spent by four LLC, co-founded by the same individual. In the Bryansk region of 60 Jurassic. persons who received support, 22 organizations were registered immediately before receiving assistance .

Indirectly, this negative effect of overstated criteria is indicated by the fact that the number of employed workers in this sector is declining. The reason for this can be both actual reduction, and care in the shadow. Also, the indicator of underdevelopment of small business in Russia may be the weak credit activity of small businesses. The state program for supporting small and medium-sized businesses, for which 120 billion rubles was allocated from the federal budget, did not achieve its goals. Thus, only 0.1% of small business entities could receive preferential loans.

The total volume of lending to small businesses in Russia in two years decreased from 5.4 to 4.9 trillion. rub. The share of soft loans under state guaran-

tees, for which the support program was created, was only 4.8% .

In fact, the problems of small business are the same as they were at the dawn of its formation in modern Russia. However, now the big business is actively interfering in this environment already on a legislative basis. Weakness and ineffectiveness of support, unfair, in fact, not market competition make small businesses go into shadow. In fact, this is a departure from competition with big business, a rejection of a direct fair market struggle, due to the underdevelopment of the institutional environment for small businesses. Going into the shadows allows you to avoid competition, reduce costs, get rid of administrative and tax burdens in a non-market way. The shadow economy is a serious problem for Russia. In the shadow is 33.7% of Russia's GDP, the IMF experts estimated: in monetary terms it is about 32 trillion rubles. in year. The maximum share of the shadow economy, according to the IMF, in Russia was fixed in 1997 - 48.7%, and the minimum - before the collapse in oil prices in 2014. - 31%.

According to the shadow share, the Russian economy is 2-4 times higher than that of developed countries (the USA, the Netherlands, Japan or Singapore) and is on par with the states of Africa or individual countries of Asia (for example, Pakistan) .

Small business is actively replenishing the shady environment. Therefore, the growth in the number of small and medium-sized businesses can be explained. This is primarily the growth of large business networks in a small environment. Small independent business has not been noticeable against the background of growing large business networks and often goes into the shadows. This is evidenced by data on the number of employed in this sector of the economy. Thus, the total number of people employed in small business in the country continues to decline: in 2010, there were 22 million people, as of January 1, remained 18 million, and by December 10, 2017 - 16 million . Such data do not speak of the growth of this sector, but of its reduction. Formally, according to modern criteria, the number of this sector is growing, but actually shrinking. Growth is provided by changing the criteria for assessing the small enterprises themselves in the direction of their increase. If before the summer of 2015. microenterprises were enterprises with an annual income of 60 million rubles, then from the second half of 2015. to date - already 120 million rubles. - for small enterprises, the criterion was also changed in the direction of growth from

400 to 800 million rubles. The share of participation in the authorized capital of a small enterprise of other commercial organizations that are not subjects of small and medium-sized business has increased - from 25% to 49%.

Such conditions of development confirm the political economy thesis of eliminating small business in a monopolized economy. This is happening in the Russian economy.

To solve this problem, it is necessary to clearly separate small businesses into independent and

small businesses dependent on large ones. It is also necessary to revise the criteria for the annual income from entrepreneurial activity for independent small businesses in the direction of reducing them, as well as to reduce the share of participation in the authorized capital for large businesses. Support should be provided only to independent small businesses. This will help to save budget funds and develop an independent small business, will contribute to the development of a competitive environment in the economy.

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ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

THE REAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY AND THE REHABILITATION POTENTIAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF BANKRUPTCY

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In the context of the global financial crisis and the economic sanctions imposed by a number of Western countries, Russian enterprises of the real sector of the economy found themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. Current bankruptcy rehabilitation proceedings are ineffective. The article analyzes the disadvantages of the institution of bankruptcy and proposes possible directions for improving each of its components.

Key words: real sector, crisis management, financial performance, insolvency, institution of bankruptcy, rehabilitation potential, bankruptcy diagnostics, sanction.

TAX INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTING

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This article considers the principles, methods and procedures for personnel management applied to the institutional area. It also highlights the main approaches to understanding the labor content of institutional factors. The concept and content of institutional consulting, as well as the special aspects of individual institutional consulting are disclosed.

Key words: tax consulting, institutional competence, personnel management, institutional techno-structure, economic agent.

OPTIMIZATION OF TRANSPORT SERVICES ON THE BASIS OF ADAPTABILITY OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

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In the article the directions of achievement of adaptability of administrative decisions in the course of rendering transport services are offered. The mechanism of implementation of the main positions of the Transport strategy in the Russian regions on the basis of the development of urban passenger transport optimization programs is presented. It is proposed to use logistic tools both for continuous improvement of transport services, identification of consumer preferences and market opportunities, and as a basis of management strategy that contributes to the generation and implementation of innovations.

Key words: transport services, transportation process, adaptability, quality standard, optimization.

ANALYSIS OF RISKS OF OIL PRODUCTS TRANSPORTATION FROM RUSSIA TO CHINA

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the risk component when transporting oil and oil products from Russia to China. The main trends of the Russian export market and the import market of China are considered. The main types of transportation of oil products are analyzed, the advantages and disadvantages of each of them are established. The classification of transport enterprise risks is presented, it is concluded that its basis is too complex for using traditional types of analysis.

Key words: transportation of oil products, risks, logistics risks, Russian-Chinese relations, transport enterprise risks

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AND SAFETY OF MEDICAL CARE

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Healthcare reform in the Russian Federation involves profound changes in the management of health-care institutions. The quality of medical care and patient satisfaction should be the main criteria for the effectiveness of the health system.

Key words: effective functioning of the health care institution of the Russian Federation, the procedures and standards of medical care, the quality of medical care, the safety of medical care, the reformation of health care, the system of quality and affordable medical care, standardization of medical care

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FINANCE, MONEY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

THE REASONS OF HIGH INTEREST RATE OF THE RUSSIAN CENTRAL BANK

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A brief analysis about relatively high interest rate of the Russian Central Bank in 2017 in comparison with the level of inflation is given in the article. This analysis is based on monthly information about inflation in 2017, the level of money supply, as well as, on the current level of interest rates. Also, in the article is considering the prerequisites to the more intensive decreasing of the interest rate of the Russian Central Bank and obstacles to this way. In spite of historically low level of interest rate of the Russian Central Bank, in the article is considering the reasons of today's high level of interest rate in compare with the inflation. Also, the article shows a brief prediction of further changing of interest rate of the Russian Central Bank.

Key words: Central Bank of the Russian Federation; economy; interest rate; inflation; Russia; loan.

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BENEFITS OF INNOVATIVE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING OPERATIONS FOR CUSTOMERS, BANKS, AND THE STATE

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With the increasing digitalization of the economy, the banking sector is undergoing intensive, innovative transformations. A survey of economic literature allowed the identification and analysis of the benefits of innovative and technological development in the banking sector for consumers of banking services, banks, and the state.

Key words: banks, banking system, bank customers, innovative technology, benefits of innovative development in banking

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THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

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In the last decade the interaction of the state and citizens in the social sphere has changed significantly. Today there are many forms of public services. This article examines their classification, the main features and forms.

Key words: public goods, a pure good, a mixed good, public services, a government, a budget, public services of pure type, public services of mixed type.

FINANCIAL CONTROL IN THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN TERMS OF INTEGRATION OF BUDGET AND PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

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This article is devoted to the study of control mechanisms in the field of procurement of goods, works and services, as well as software products designed to ensure the procurement and budgetary processes. The aspects of the current legislation in the above-mentioned sphere are considered in detail. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the main indicators of activity of financial body of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Key words: contract system, public procurement, procurement control, unified information system (UIS), integration.

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ORGANIZATIONS' FINANCIAL STRATEGY UNDER INSOLVENCY

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It explores a mechanism to ensure organization's financial sustainability under insolvency. It is shown, that anti-crisis program should focus not only on restoring financial sustainability, but on the goals achievement under the post-crisis period as well. It was considered, that such an approach enhances insol-

vency process effectiveness, increases its rehabilitation focus and relationship with development strategy.

Key words: crisis management, bankruptcy, insolvency, insolvency, strategic analysis, financial strategy, financial recovery, financial stability

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METHODICAL APPROACH TO PLANNING THE PROJECTS OF VERTICALLY INTEGRATED STRUCTURE RESTRUCTURING

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A methodological approach to plan restructuring project of vertically integrated structures (hereinafter — VIS) of metallurgical complex has been well founded by the author. The method is based on the application of a check-list. Check-list's actions have to match each phase of the restructuring concept. The check-list is a tool which uses at every phase of implementation of the restructuring concept. The check-list is made possible to rationalize the key performance indicators and necessary documents. The methodological approach for planning of the restructuring projects on the basis of the check-list is increased quality and efficiency of carry-out the restructuring. This makes it possible to monitor the relevant restructuring activities in a timely manner. The existing statutory and methodological framework for the restructuring of the VIS in the metallurgical complex does not give a full answer to a number of issues. For

example, how to start restructuring such large-scale structures and properly implement it, what indicators and parameters to take into account for substantiation of conclusions. The methodological approach as a tool is made available to understand the true state of the corporate operational performance, structure of information data when making an expert examination of restructuring. Check-list is established the basis for make database for managerial decision-making. The concept of restructuring, in our opinion, is a system of solutions to identified problems and shortcomings in the work of the VIS, based on the developed activities related to each other. The methodological approach as a tool has been described the directions of the restructuring and action list of activities at each phase of the project. This increases the comparability of asset actions within the restructuring project.

Key words: the concept of restructuring, methodological approach, planning of restructuring, check-list, project.