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ECONOMIC THEORY**ECONOMIC CAUSES OF DISINTEGRATION PROCESSES IN EU AND USSR
PRECONDITIONS FOR THE COMMON ECONOMIC
THEORY OF DISINTEGRATION**

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The article discusses tendencies and regularities of disintegration processes at the present stage of world development. Systematization and generalization of theoretical concepts of international economic integration has shown the need to form the conceptual and methodological basis for a coherent theory of the disintegration of the economic system.

Key words: disintegration, state budget, deficit, production, consumption, international economic integration.

“Disintegration” is typically viewed as a term opposite to “integration”¹. The de-facto meaning of this word should be interpreted as a collapse of the interconnected system, its decay, compartmentalization and regression. Consequently, the common wisdom has it that the disintegrative tendencies manifest themselves through negative characteristics, and integration contributes to reaping the benefits and creating synergetic effects from the unification of disparate parts². In our belief, the positive and negative effects are intrinsic to integration and disintegration processes alike as long as they have a simultaneous presence in each integration association. In the meantime, the predominance of integrative regularities provides stability, while disintegration forms preconditions, threatening the integrity of integration unions.

The problems of international economic integration, which concern various matters of how integration groups take shape and evolve, have long been the subject of scientific discussions. Those, who made a significant contribution to this research, include Ch. Blankarth, J. Buchanan, B. Weingast, K. Wernerud, G. Grossman, G. Roland, T. Sandler, E. Hellman A. Hillman and others³. Among the Russian scientists were A. Liebman, B. Heifets, R. Greenberg, N. Shumsky, A. Abalkin, S. Valentei⁴ and others.

Apart from integration, lots of economists also studied disintegration, primarily A. Liebman and B. Heifets⁵, V. Ropke⁶, D. Castellano⁷, T. Voronina⁸, M. Lagutin⁹, I. Pichurin¹⁰, A. Protasov¹¹, Yu. Chikhichin, V. Tsyplin¹².

One of the first to analyse the causes of disintegration was V. Ropke, whose observations linked the origin of these processes to volition of nations to gain independence. The causes of this desire can be various (economic, psychological, political). D. Castellano analysed in detail the disintegration processes in the context of the collapse of the Soviet Union, accentuating the dominant role of the then Soviet political structure, which lacked legal responsibility. However, most papers focus on the special role of political preconditions, contributory to disintegration, study standardized impersonal phenomena and subjects, whereas they still fail to analyse comprehensively the economic causes of disintegration at the inter-country and inter-regional level as well as fundamental differences and similar characteristics of macroeconomic parameters.

Particularly interesting are the works by A. Liebman and B. Heifets in which they proposed a typology of disintegration concepts depending on two parameters: whether the process flows “from above” or “from below” and at what rate. The researchers proposed four types of concepts: divergent, shocking, stagnating and conflictual disintegration. While the earlier studies hold true, there is not any marked research methodology, based on a system paradigm and describing the interaction of heterogeneous economic entities.

The disintegration manifests itself in a variety of ways: regional economic complexes tend

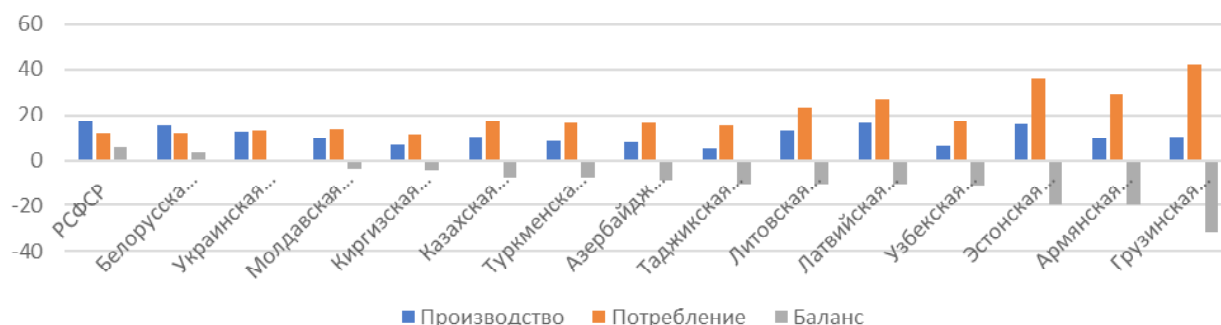


Fig. 1. Production and consumption per capita in the republics of the Soviet Union in 1990-1991, roubles

Source. Consolidated budget of the USSR. Available from: <http://www.webcitation.org/675R7ourx>.

to reorient toward countries which lie outside an integration association, countries strengthen differentiation, the economic space becomes fragmented within the integration group, regional associations cease to function, individual participants leave current associations or suspend their membership, conflicts wage between national and supranational interests. The most appropriate measure in this regard is to deepen the analysis by complementing the existing typology of disintegration with standardized criteria of scale and causes, at which point it remains relevant to study tendencies and regularities of disintegration processes, as well as the preconditions for the disintegration of the previously formed integration associations, which can impact significantly the development of economic theory and practice. Due to the study of similar processes of economic disintegration, it will be possible to:

- pro-actively identify causes and factors of disintegration and determine the most promising opportunities for their confrontation;
- substantiate the problems and perspectives that are characteristic of modern integration unions (the European Union (EU)) and of those that have ceased to exist (the USSR).

The practical confirmation is the collapse of the Soviet Union and the current confrontation in the European Union, which was first observed during the global financial and economic crisis¹³. It seems advisable to determine similar patterns precisely by the example of the above-mentioned groupings, since, despite obvious differences, which are that the USSR was formed on ideological principles, while the European Union was built on economic ones and that they had different types of economies - planned and market, they have much in common: Both unions can be called free economic zones using a single currency managed by both national and supra-

national institutions. Thus, the identification of common causes contributing to the emergence of disintegration processes will allow us to speak about their legitimacy on a global scale.

A reason for the disintegration is the excessive concentration of incomes and economic potential in certain territories. Such tendencies lead to the fact that less profitable territories in the future receive an even greater reduction in income due to outflow of economically active population and increase of social expenses for the remaining one. Gradually, such territories fall out of the system of internal exchange and become net consumers of final products and resources. In this case there is a serious contradiction and rejection, leading to disintegration. As an example, we can cite statistical data on production and consumption in the republics of the USSR prior the onset of its collapse (Fig. 1).

An analysis of the presented data allows us to conclude that the gap between the republics was huge. Moreover, there is an apparent deviation between the product and its consumption per capita: Only the RSFSR and the Byelorussian SSR produced more than they consumed, all other republics were recipients, with a deficit of own funds almost two times higher than production, and in the Georgian SSR it was almost three times as high. Similar tendencies are evidenced today in the countries of the European Union (Fig. 2).

Statistics show a different level of the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in European countries, which makes it possible to talk about real contradictions between the countries that produce more and are forced to give part of their income to less developed countries.

Another reason for the disintegration can be a disagreement on the problem of the distribution of costs. Fig. 2 and 3 show similar features

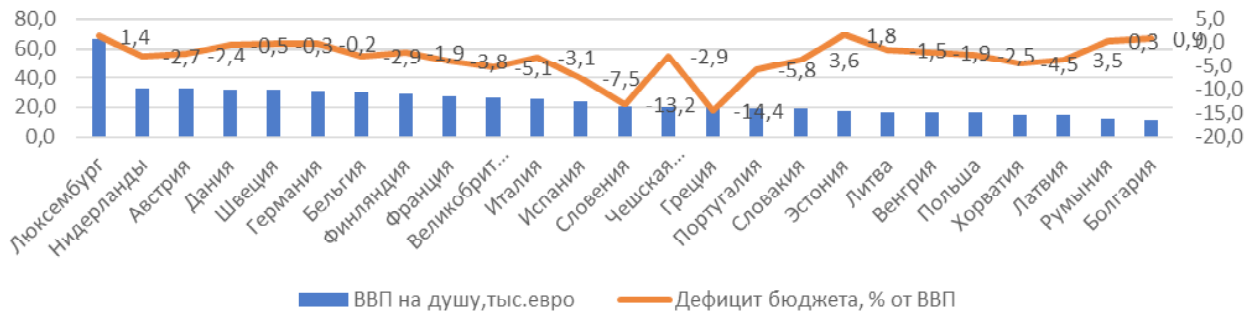


Fig. 2. Budget deficit and GDP per capita in the countries of the European Union in 2015

Source. Official website of the Federal State Statistics Service. Available from: www.gks.ru.

between the economies of the USSR and the EU: deficit in the state budget. So, only three countries (Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Estonia) do not suffer from the budget deficit, while this indicator is quite high for all other countries: 3.8% of GDP in France, 5.1% in Britain, 0.2% in Germany. As practice has shown, a rather high deficit in the UK's budget directly influenced the opinion of its citizens about the need to withdraw from the European Union due to the fact that an unjustified outflow of resources to less developed European states weakened the UK's budget. After the exit from the EU, the economic resources of the United Kingdom can be directed to the high-priority tasks of the British people. Meanwhile, the remaining members of the EU will be forced to share responsibility for the economies of backward countries, which will further exacerbate existing economic problems.

Of no small importance for the disintegration processes was the imbalance in financial policy both in the USSR in the 20th century and in the European Union today. So, in the early 90s of the last century the control over monetary circulation and financial processes was lost in the Soviet Union. There was an increase in the dollarization of the economy, commodity-money relations were superseded by barter, administrative restrictions on inter-territorial commodity exchange arose and expanded. The ever-growing discontent of the donor territories aggravated the situation and the increasing financial burden embittered the entire population of the country. That is, it can be argued that before the collapse of the Soviet Union the disintegration affected the monetary and financial system of the country.

There is no doubt that the current financial processes in Europe have much in common with

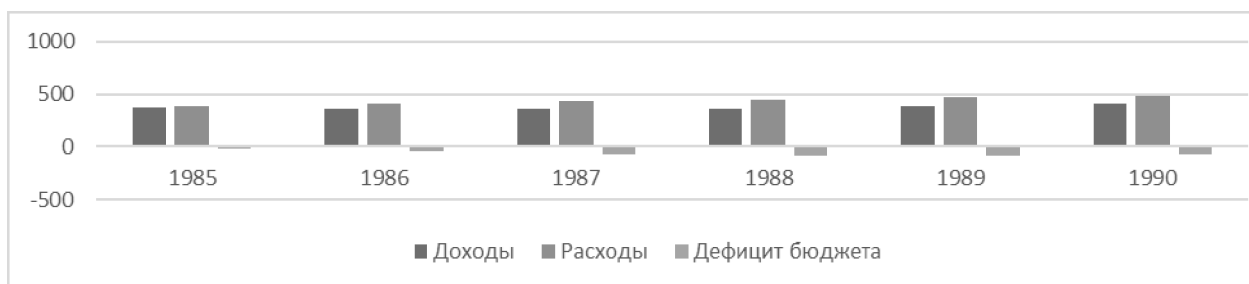


Fig. 3. Incomes, expenditures and budget deficit of the USSR

Source. Consolidated budget of the USSR. Available from: <http://www.webcitation.org/675R7ourx>.

Figure 3 also shows a dramatic increase of the budget deficit in the USSR: In 1985 the budget deficit was 4.98% of the revenue, and in 1990 this figure increased almost 3.7 times and amounted to 18.41%, which is similar to the current state of affairs in the EU. Thus, we can say that this reason can be attributed to the fundamental ones, which had a serious impact on the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

the problems of the USSR. The first manifestations of EU contradictions in the financial sphere were evidenced in 2008-2009, when the financial and economic crisis revealed numerous inconsistencies in the distribution of the financial burden and the established mechanism for sharing costs. The attempts by EU governments to stabilize the situation did not lead to positive results, thence comes the desire of the Europe's

thriving countries to minimize their obligations and shift most of them to others.

Summarizing the above, conclusion should be drawn that studying the features of the disintegration processes in the EU and the USSR showed similar economic reasons for the development model, despite various models of public administration. The designated reasons that cause the destabilization of national economies in integration groups: Inconsistent levels of social and economic development and cost ratios, disharmonious financial management against growing deficit of the state budget are able to destroy their integrity. However, timely identification and operational resistance to the incipient disintegration processes can ensure the stable functioning of the union states, as confirmed by the relevance and expediency of building a unified economic theory of disintegration based on a comprehensive study of the logic of dependencies and regularities, identifying factors and the prerequisites for instability in integration associations

¹ Voronina T.V. (2013) Integration and disintegration as a manifestation of internal contradictions of the integration system. *The Economic Space*, 1-2, pp. 119-123.

² Libman A.M., Heifets B.A. (2011) Models of economic disintegration. Integration and disintegration. *Eurasian economic integration*, 2 (11), pp. 004-018.

³ See: Libman A.M. (2006) The role of economic integration and disintegration in the post-Soviet space: Quantitative analysis. *Problems of forecasting*, 5 (58); Libman A.M., Heifets B.A. Op. cit.

⁴ See: Voronina T.V. Op. cit.; Libman A.M. Op. cit.

⁵ Libman A.M., Heifets B.A. Op. cit.

⁶ Ropke W. International economic disintegration. Available from: <https://mises.org/sites/default/files/International%20Economic%20Disintegration.pdf>.

⁷ Castellano D.J. (2003) Causes of the Soviet Collapse (1979-1991), rev. 2011, M.A. Available from: <http://www.arcaneknowledge.org/histpoli/soviet.htm>.

⁸ Voronina T.V. Op. cit.

⁹ Lagutina M.L. (2016) The role of the disintegration factor in modern Eurasia. *Scientific and technical statements of SPbSPU. Humanities and social sciences*, 1 (239), pp. 16-27.

¹⁰ Pichurin I.I. (2012) The causes of the crisis of the socialist economy of the USSR in 1989-1991. *The economy of the region*, 1 (150).

¹¹ Protasov A.Iu. (2015) Cyclic dynamics of inflation in the economy of the USSR: Historical trends and distributive conflicts. *Problems of the modern economy*, 2 (54).

¹² Chikhichin Iu.S., Tsyplin V.G. (2015) Beginning of the End. The impact of oil dumping in 1985-1986. On the economy of the USSR. *Universum: social sciences*, 5 (15).

¹³ Castellano D.J. Op. cit.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC COMPETITIVENESS IN THE MARKET OF SERVICES

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Article is devoted to an urgent problem of forecasting of long-term competitiveness of services in the conditions of strategic uncertainty of the jet external environment. Features, content and essence of innovative development of strategic competitiveness in the market of services are considered. Refining of a terminology database of a task is made. Interpretation of basic strategy in relation to system innovative development of product, technological and managerial competitiveness in the organization of service trade is considered.

Key words: service, competitiveness, strategy, innovation, development.

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**THE PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS
IN RUSSIA***

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The evolution of economic institutions in Russia since the early 90s has been a complicated, often inconsistent process, mainly directed towards internalization of informal institutions, import of institutions and restoration of institutions. The article examines the evolution of economic institutions in Russia since the beginning of market reforms, reveals the close relationship and direct correlation between the effectiveness of Russian economic reforms and forming the new economic institutions.

Key words: evolution, institutional economics. economic development, economic institutions, import of institutions.

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ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

ON THE CHALLENGING PATH OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The article discusses the ways of development of Russian economy over the last century, emerging issues, the General direction of their solution.

Key words: economy, standard of living, reform, privatization, development model.

During its century-long history Russia has experienced many events. It was a difficult path of development with rises and falls (due to internal and external causes), is a series of tactical and

strategic mistakes, it is a jump into space and the loss of momentum in the development of civil technology innovation, it is a constant struggle for the solution of the food problem and the transition to a broad imports, as a result of which we lost the light industry, machine-tool construction, domestic engineering industry (except nuclear) and about 40 million hectares of sown areas with unresolved food security.

The main thing that really was not in the passing century - a clear waste of socio-economic model of the country's development, to address the ultimate goal of any development - achieving high standards of living standards. To implement such a model development is needed management system based on civil society, the high mentality of Russians, allowing at the next change of the president to change only its secretariat, and all other services are left to the implementation of adopted and approved by the people of the development model. And then, *ceteris paribus*, is provided by long-term economic development of innovation and technological basis.

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MANAGEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE UNDER UNCERTAINTY

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Organizational researches rely on methodology of the "hard" determinism assuming search of univocal, linear links between any relevant events in the organizations and their causes. The modern scientific methodology refuses a mechanistic ideal for benefit of consideration of the organization as the complex self-organized dynamic system which trajectory of development is determined by nonlinear relations and regularities. The methodological foundation of such methodology is the synergetics.

Key words: organizational development, nonlinear dynamic systems, self-organization, synergetics.

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THE MECHANISM OF COORDINATED INTERACTIONS OF INVESTORS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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The principles in synergy with the investors during implementation of investment projects for use of waste as secondary raw materials. Provides a mechanism for determining the price of waste, taking into account the interests of the parties.

Key words: ecology, waste, secondary resources, projects, investment, pricing, interest.

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**THE STRUCTURE AND FORM OF TARGET FINANCING
OF THE INNOVATION PROCESS**

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The innovation process is a series of radically different from each other in the spirit of the result of successive stages. Each stage of the innovation process corresponds to some form of targeted funding. Investment uniformity stages of the innovation process is defined coincidence criteria. According to these criteria an investor decides to invest in this kind of work.

Key words: innovation, financing innovation, the stage of the innovation process, funding sources.

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**APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM STABILITY THROUGH MODELLING
OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECT**

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Relevance of the topic due to the use of structural modeling guidelines for describing and studying the behavior of economic entities with a view to deciding on the best choice of a state in which an object may be economic in terms of stability, functionality, profitability and system compatibility between economic entities.

Key words: system modeling, object, structure, functioning, stability, reliability, profitability.

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THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TECHNIQUE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE AND AN EXAMPLE OF ITS APPLICATION

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Functional view of the enterprise architecture is critical in system designing as it identifies all other entities of the enterprise, that is allows to develop other representations. The research object is a functional view of the architecture of large industrial enterprise, and the subject of research is a specialized author's technique which can be used in its development.

Key words: enterprise architecture, business process, functional area, functional view, functional model, reference model, large industrial enterprise.

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THE PROCESS OF DEVISING RECEIVABLES OOO “VLADIMIROBLGAZ”

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Describes the process of mining of receivables held by OOO “Vladimiroblgaz” (hereinafter - the Society) to consumers on the energy supplied is heat energy. This process includes the conclusion of agreements on debt restructuring, organization of pre-trial settlement, trial, collaboration with bodies of social protection of the population and divisions of bailiffs, claims work, creating commissions for non-payment under the administration, automatic call debtors etc. The experience of OOO “Vladimiroblgaz” can be used when conducting work on reducing accounts receivable for the delivered energy.

Key words: consumers energy, the process of mining of receivables, debt restructuring, pre-trial settlement, trial.

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**WAYS OF IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF PPP
IN THE GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC PRACTICE**

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In the article the analysis of ways to improve the efficiency of management of public-private partnership on the basis of analysis of world and domestic practice. Systematized the factors affecting the development of PPP. Generalized ways of improving the management efficiency of PPPs worldwide and their application in Russia. Ways of improving effectiveness of PPP in Russia.

Key words: public-private partnerships, effective management of PPPs, institutional, competence-based and socio-economic factors influencing the development of PPP.

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FINANCE, MONEY CIRCULATION AND CREDIT

LEASING MECHANISM AS A TOOL OF INVESTMENT IN THE REAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY

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The basic concepts of leasing are stated as main investment instrument in the real sector of the economy of country in this article, development dynamics of agricultural machinery market are shown, his condition and prospects of development are shown, development of economic and agriculture country are rated and offered.

Key words: leasing, leasing mechanism, agricultural manufactures, energy supply, investments, refinancing rate, key rate.

This article discusses the development and actual problems of agricultural leasing as one of the main tools of investment in the real sector of the economy. The article is devoted to the development of the market of agricultural leasing as an investment instrument to upgrade agricultural Park, its operation and its further implementation in the agro-industrial complex of the country. In the article was presented and describes the main indicators of the production and sales of Russian agricultural machinery, statistical information about the use of leasing by agricultural producers on the example of the state company JSC "Rosagroleasing", the overall economic data on the level of

investment in fixed capital and the General state of Russian agriculture on the basis of Roskomstat and the Ministry of agriculture of the Russian Federation. The essence of the problem of this article is to use effective tools such as lease, because at the moment there is a problem on updating mashinno-tractor Park of the country due to its high depreciation. The country's agriculture will be effective when it will be introduced all the modern technology and equipment, able to cope with time-consuming and energy-intensive.

Leasing plays an important role in the economy of the country, is the support for small and medium enterprises, is a tool that will lead the agricultural sector to the level of the high-tech industry and will be able to compete with the developed countries, so the introduction leasing is an important problem for the development of technology - technological Park of the country.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF TECHNICAL INDICATORS ON THE RUSSIAN STOCK MARKET

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In article on the basis of empirical studies analyzed the technical indicators to identify trends on the stock market of Russia. Determine the most effective tools of predicting price trends. Developed practical recommendations on investment decisions based on technical analysis indicators.

Key words: behavioral finance, stock market, technical analysis, trend, relative strength index, RTS index.

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BOOK KEEPING, STATISTICS

THE PROCEDURE AND METHOD OF ACCOUNTING CALCULATIONS IN ASSOCIATIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS

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Features activities condominiums nedviimosti, the terms of contracts concluded with suppliers of public services and resources to customers, as well as the lack of legislation establish the specificity of the calculations in the sphere of housing and communal services.

Key words: housing and utilities, calculations, associations of real estate owners, the cost of housing and communal services, accounting, resursosnabzhayuschie organization.

Sphere of management of housing and communal services by the management company, which include the management companies, housing and building societies, as well as a new type of association of owners - association of property owners.

Partnership property owners as well as homeowners' associations are non-profit organizations, which may engage in only one activity, which is provided in the statute.

One of the most problematic issues in the organization of the account of calculations in the partnership property owners is the question of whether in fact activities of the partnership implementation. Many scholars believe that the association of owners of real estate provide services for home management, as well as for maintenance and repair of the common property, hence the need to use the account 90 "Sales" in the account. In our opinion, since the association is non-profit organization, therefore, must use the account 86 "Target financing". Thus, use 86 account, and utilities reflect the transit account 76 using the reflection of accounting charges related to the common property, the partnership property owners.

To prevent misuse of funds, we propose to organize analytical account of the account 86 "Target financing" in the context of two groups: the intended target funds and their sources of income. Just organize analytical account of the account 76 by types of services, and on the account 60 - for each service provider. Using the proposed options of accounting will reduce the misuse of funds and to the settlement of transparency in the partnership property owners.

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