

The objective basis of the institutionalization of the market of tourist services are placed its structure. Detection the nature of competitive organization it allows us to determine limiting conditions of operation, which find their expression in specific institutional forms. In the tourist market exists a hierarchical relationship of material and real objects and information objects, creating the need for regulatory institutions of behavior of economic agents in these areas. The spatial frame its functioning require a variety of methods and tools of regulation. Essential for institutionalization of the market of tourist services is the nature of transaction costs and services stipulating the formation of different types of intermediary institutes. Subjective device of market of tourist services allows you to define different levels of organization of its agents. The structure of market of tourist services generates its function, which can be divided on one party in microeconomic that determine internal means of its actions and macroeconomic – characterizing its interaction with other segments of the economy. In addition, he have common functions inherent in each of the market organization (establishment of the equilibrium price, ensuring the movement of investment resources, etc.), and the specific related to the particular possibilities and characteristics of tourist products.

The basis for the analysis of process of institutionalization of the market of tourist services acts the formation and functioning of its institutional subjective structure, reflecting the degree of organization of the institutional actors. This structure includes activity of the subjects institutional disorganized, ie those that individual operate with tourist services, and institutionally-organized, that perform of specific actions in the creation and promotion of tourist product, providing its market turnover. This also institutional governmental institutions having powers on the tourist market.

Thus, the process of institutionalization of the market of tourist services was in two phases – pre-institutional (him own institutes of the market of tourist services have not been, and all the relationships associated with it, regulated institutions a general nature) and institutional, characterized by the emergence and formation own institutions tourism market.

DEMOGRAPHIC SECURITY AS A BASIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

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One doesn't need to be a *demographer* to assess the negative impact of demographic problems for the state, society and economy.

Demographic safety is a component part of national security. It determines the state of protection of social and economic development of the state and society from

the demographic threat, at which the development of the Republic of Belarus is ensured in accordance with its national and demographic interests [1].

Solution of demographic problems is a very complicated task. It requires a range of measures, time and cash resources, as well as the concept of long-term government policy aimed at demographic security.

From the beginning of the 90's of the XX century, the demographic situation in the country has been characterized by a steady depopulation. The absolute decline of population during 1993 – 2010 was over 750 thousand people. The main cause of the depopulation in the Republic of Belarus is a low birth rate, the population reproduces by only 65% [2].

As for the I half of 2012 – there were born 54.2 thousand children in the country. It is 3.4 thousand more than in the corresponding period in 2011. There died – 63.9 thousand, or 5.6 thousand people less. However, July 1, 2012 the population of the Republic of Belarus was 9 457.5 thousand people, and from the beginning of the current year it has decreased by 7.7 thousand people [3].

Complicated demographic situation of the Republic of Belarus was admitted at the government level. As a result the Law of the Republic of Belarus “About demographic security of the Republic of Belarus” (January 4, 2002), the National program of demographic security of the Republic of Belarus for 2007-2010, the National program of demographic security of the Republic of Belarus for 2011 – 2015 were passed. These documents are aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the country by improving the mode of reproduction and subsequent population growth.

In our opinion, the main reason for the complex demographic situation of the country is the financial failure of families who want to have two or more children. “Maternity capital” may be a possible solution of this financial problem.

In the Russian Federation, “maternity capital” has been distributed between the families where second and next children were born since January 1, 2007. Families are entitled to use the funds in three ways: housing improvement, children's education and formation of the funded component of mother's pension.

As a consequence this measure of support has improved the demographic situation in Russia. The resident population of the Russian Federation by July 1, 2012 amounted to 143.1 million (in 2007 – 142.2 million) people. Since the beginning of the year it has increased by 85.6 thousand, or 0.06% (as of the corresponding date in the previous year there was also an increase in population by the 5.1 thousand, or 0.004%) [4].

References

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ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СУБЪЕКТАМИ КРИМИНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ СИЛОВОЙ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВА КАК ДЕСТРУКТИВНО- КОНСТРУКТИВНЫЙ ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

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Безопасность человека, общества, государства, экономической системы – это базис развития, то есть то, без чего следовало бы говорить не об инновационном развитии, не о движении вперед, а о необходимости сохранения, выживания рассматриваемого объекта. В этой связи полагаем, что в рамках конференции, посвященной проблеме устойчивого развития экономики, обязательно следует уделить внимание вопросам экономической безопасности. Однако, учитывая тот факт, что экономической безопасности, как таковой, уделено немало внимания как в литературе, так и на различных научно-представительских мероприятиях, остановимся на проблеме, которая, с одной стороны, неразрывно связана с экономической безопасностью, а, с другой, является определенным парадоксом.

В наших научных исследованиях мы обосновали два важных положения о том, что: во-первых, экономическая безопасность, как свойство и состояние, присуще и для субъектов теневой экономики; во-вторых, теневая экономика реализует функции обеспечения экономической безопасности.

В рамках данного доклада мы более подробно остановимся на феномене реализации субъектами теневой и криминальной экономики функции по обеспечению силовой (физической) составляющей экономической безопасности государства.

При использовании в качестве защищаемого объекта государства под физической (силовой) составляющей его экономической безопасности будем понимать: в широком смысле, защищенность и суверенитет власти, населения, ин-