

бизнес взял на себя операционные расходы и организовал образовательный процесс. За 5 лет в Центре прошли обучение более 4000 врачей, медицинских сестер и вспомогательного персонала [5, с. 29]. Подобный проект может быть реализован и в Беларуси, однако только при условии активного строительства объектов здравоохранения.

Для Беларуси крайне важно, чтобы реализация проектов ГЧП в здравоохранении происходила в тесной связи друг с другом: строительство крупного медицинского центра или больницы – параллельно с обучением и переподготовкой кадров. В противном случае введение в эксплуатацию крупных объектов нецелесообразно, поскольку возможности данного объекта не будут реализованы в полной мере.

Внедрение механизма ГЧП в Беларуси позволит решить проблему стагнации развития сферы здравоохранения, что в конечном итоге может привести к стабилизации устойчивого развития медицины в целом. Ограниченность ресурсов – проблема, решение которой может быть найдено путем пересмотра подходов к управлению всей системой здравоохранения со смещением фокуса в сторону либерализации условий ведения бизнеса и поиска возможности двустороннего сотрудничества государства и частного сектора.

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CITY MANAGEMENT IN THE CONCEPT OF SMART CITY, POLAND AND BELARUS EXAMPLE

Introduction. The use of modern information and communication technologies to improve the quality of residents life is a still valid topic and essential from the point of managing agglomeration development. Smart City is a concept that involves the use of available technologies to improve management processes in the world. Current demographic trends indicate that the number of urban residents will gradually increase. Entails the need to provide residents with access to high-quality communal services, investments in public

transport and other activities to service an increased population. Currently, a high degree of implementation of the Smart City concept can be observed in such countries as Singapore and Dubai, and in Europe, Smart City is successfully implemented in Luxembourg and Scandinavian cities[5]. Smart City is a concept that is difficult to define unequivocally because different understandings of this approach dominate in the literature.

We can distinguish six dimensions of the Smart City concepts that are the most frequent [6, p. 100]:

- Intelligent economics, which emphasizes productivity, an innovative climate, and a flexible labor market,

- Smart mobility, which concerns the use of information and communication technologies in the field of improving urban transport,

- Environment, or concentration on the rational use of available resources, noise and pollution reduction as well as investments in renewable energy sources,

- People who, as engaged residents, are the initiators of the actions undertaken, striving to improve the quality of life in the city,

- Quality of life that is access to high-quality public services

- Intelligent management, consisting creating an optimal urban structure management system and developing procedures based on the effective use of modern technologies.

There are various measures of the city's intelligence level. Researchers from three research centers created one of the most popular methods: Center of Regional Science at the Vienna University of Technology (Austria), the OTB Research Institute for Housing, the Urban and Mobility Studies Program at Delft University of Technology (Netherlands), and the Department of Geography at the University of Ljubljana (Slovakia).

Figure 1 presents the main factors for measuring the city's intelligence.

<p>SMART ECONOMY (Competitiveness)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative spirit • Entrepreneurship • Economic image & trademarks • Productivity • Flexibility of labour market • International embeddedness • Ability to transform 	<p>SMART PEOPLE (Social and Human Capital)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of qualification • Affinity to life long learning • Social and ethnic plurality • Flexibility • Creativity • Cosmopolitanism/Open-mindedness • Participation in public life
<p>SMART GOVERNANCE (Participation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in decision-making • Public and social services • Transparent governance • Political strategies & perspectives 	<p>SMART MOBILITY (Transport and ICT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local accessibility • Inter-national accessibility • Availability of ICT infrastructure • Sustainable, innovative and safe transport systems
<p>SMART ENVIRONMENT (Natural resources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractivity of natural conditions • Pollution • Environmental protection • Sustainable resource management 	<p>SMART LIVING (Quality of life)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural facilities • Health conditions • Individual safety • Housing quality • Education facilities • Touristic attractiveness • Social cohesion

Figure 1 – Key factors of a smart city [9]

According to research carried out on a group of 17 medium and small Polish cities, the main barriers to the implementation of Smart City in Poland are [3, p. 144]:

- Financial shortages
- Insufficient human resources and knowledge
- Low involvement of residents
- No access to modern technologies
- The incumbency of local and municipal authorities
- Lack of coordination between individual territorial self-government units

Solutions in the field of Smart City usually require relatively large expenditures related to the purchase of the necessary technology and need qualified staff who will have appropriate knowledge and skills. Long-term investment policy in Polish cities is also not conducive to the term of office of the authorities, as it negatively affects the process of planning and implementing programs in the long-term perspective.

Smart City initiatives in Poland and Belarus

Poland and Belarus cooperate with wastewater management. The representatives of the National Fund for Environmental Protection in Poland held a meeting with representatives of the city of Brest in the scope of setting priority waste treatment projects. The activities aim to reduce the waste flowing to the Bug River from outside the Polish border.

For Poland, Brest can be considered a particular city in Belarus.

In 2019, Brest will celebrate its 1000th anniversary, and as the only city in Belarus – by the decision of the Belarusian Council of Ministers – it has been included in the Smart City concept. Regarding the implementation of this concept, the municipal authorities selected facilities that should be modernized in the first place. The priority for the development of the city of Brest is the modernization of the municipal sewage treatment plant in Brest [2]. The city must also face the challenges associated with wastewater treatment, waste treatment, development of road infrastructure, as well as a reduction of CO₂ emissions.

The first Belarusian Smart City in the future can be Krichev. Whitt the efforts of the United Institute of Informatics Problems, the city, has digitized all public monuments, so tourists have information about all urban areas on the Internet. As part of the cooperation with AGgat – Management Systems OJSC, it is also planned to implement an automated traffic control system in the city.

Brest, using the Swedish experience, runs the SymboCity project, which aims to promote the development of electric transport and improve mobility in the city [7]. The SymbioCity project seeks to achieve the principles of sustainable development following the UN policy, by improving security in the city. SymboCity anticipates completing an improvement in the city's efficiency through integration of various urban systems and technologies: energy production, waste management, and combustion, water, and sewage supply, transport systems, urban planning and architecture [1]. The designed model will be able to be used in the future in a single company, city district or city.

System Technologies from Minsk as part of Smart City offers the Drive & Pay service, which allows you to make payments for fuel through mobile applications and Tix, through which the passenger has the opportunity to make payments for public transport on the phone.

Other solutions in the field of Smart City in Minsk are the Unified Video Surveillance System for Locations of Mass Residents of Citizens (ESVN) and the ASTM "AGAT" system, which facilitates effective traffic management [8, p. 80].

The most crucial task in the implementation of the Smart City concept in Belarus can be the integration of all services related to the smart city idea and creation of one coherent management system [8, p. 81].

In the world rankings, Rzeszów holds the highest position from Polish cities. The idea of Smart City in this city is mainly realized through [4, p. 137–138]:

- close integration of public transport,
- intelligent water management systems,
- open city information system,
- traffic control system,
- passenger information system in public transportation,
- e-ticket in public transit,
- smart parking management system.

Another smart city is Gdańsk, which currently operates the following solutions in the field of Smart City [4, p. 139–140]:

- Tristar Intelligent Transport System,
- ACCUS, a pilot project enabling the integration of various applications related to the open city,
- intelligent waste disposal system and water consumption management,
- street lighting management system,
- a free city portal for citizens,
- bicycle path system.

In Lublin, the next investments are implemented as part of Smart City:

- Integrated Traffic Management System
- Dynamic passenger information system in urban transport
- Modernization of trolleybuses and city buses, including electric ones
- The spatial information system of Lublin
- A fault reporting system within the city.

The Smart City concept is also implemented from smaller towns. In Siedlce, a pilot program for renting electric city cars was performed as part of car-sharing. As part of the project, there were five charging stations deployed at various points in the city.

Summary. Smart City is a concept that is successfully implemented in many places around the world. Polish and Belarusian city implement advanced technology projects to improve the living conditions of residents. This paper does not cover issues related to the Smart City concept in the aspect of urban space management. The presented review of implementations in the scope of the Smart City concept may become an inspiration for the city authorities to implement similar ideas in their cities.

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МЕХАНИЗМ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ ОТЛОЖЕННЫХ НАЛОГОВ

Важнейшую роль в системе экономических показателей играют финансовые результаты деятельности организации. Конечный финансовый результат характеризует производственно-хозяйственную деятельность всей организации, т. е. составляет основу ее экономического развития. В процессе сближения национального бухгалтерского учета с МСФО, понятия «отложенные налоговые активы» и «отложенные налоговые обязательства» все чаще используются в хозяйственной деятельности предприятия. Доходы и расходы, рассчитанные по данным бухгалтерского учета, во многих случаях не совпадают с доходами и расходами, исчисленными в соответствии с предписаниями законодательства о налогах и сборах, что нередко вызывает значительные сложности в процессе учета расчетов по налогу на прибыль. В связи с этим целесообразно более детально рассмотреть влияние постоянных и временных разниц на величину налога на прибыль и обозначить возможности их отражения в бухгалтерском учете.

Отложенные налоги рассчитываются исходя из разниц между учетной прибылью (убытком) и налогооблагаемой прибылью (убытком), которые возникают при наличии расхождений между правилами признания и оценки доходов и расходов в законодательстве по бухгалтерскому учету и отчетности и в налоговом законодательстве.

Согласно Инструкции по бухгалтерскому учету отложенных налоговых активов и обязательств, утвержденной постановлением Министерства финансов Республики Беларусь от 31.10.2011 № 113 (далее – Инструкция № 113), текущий налог на прибыль определяется по формуле 1 [10].

Текущий налог = Расход + ПНО – ПНА + ОНА – ОНО – ОНА* + ОНО*, (1)
где ПНО – суммы постоянных налоговых обязательств;

ПНА – суммы постоянных налоговых активов;

ОНО – суммы отложенных налоговых обязательств;

ОНА – суммы отложенных налоговых активов;

ОНО* – суммы начисленных в текущем отчетном периоде, отложенных налоговых обязательств, погашенных в текущем отчетном периоде;

ОНА* – суммы начисленных в текущем отчетном периоде, отложенных налоговых активов, погашенных в текущем отчетном периоде.

Алгоритм исчисления налога на прибыль с использованием отложенного налогообложения представлен на рисунке 1.