

Investigating the Supply Chain Problems of Imputed Economic Goods in the Modern Russian Institutional Economy

Victor Konstantinov¹, Ildar Valiev²

¹ Department of Economics, Finance and Accounting, FGBEE HE "Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev", Orel, Russia

¹vitorkonstantinov@yandex.ru

² Department of Philosophy and Sociology, Elabuga Institute of Kazan Federal University, 89, Kazanskaya st., Elabuga, Tatarstan Republic, Russia

Abstract – The research was implemented with the financial support from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (the scientific project 18-010-00636-A). It describes the supply chain problems of "imputed economic goods" in the modern Russian institutional economy. However, this problem is also global, since the institutions that restrict business and form a common social structure are the foundation of every state. The main goal is to show our point of view on a certain set of socio-economic institutions that lead to the appearance of imputed goods, as well as to show their influence on the macroeconomic indicators of the state and enterprises. In the research we suggest raising a new scientific and practical supply chain problem related to the transformation of a number of economic concepts under the influence of various institutions, for example, economic goods to the imputed economic goods, transaction costs for compulsory expenses, etc. The growth of imputed benefits has a hidden "suffocating" effect on the economy of the enterprise and the state. In Russia and in many other countries, this process has not been investigated. The reason is not only the lack of a method for determining the signs of economy compressing due to the growth of supply chain problems of imputed goods, but also the absence of such concepts in general. Therefore, in the framework of this research, a conceptual apparatus is created to describe the hidden suffocating effects on the state's economy.

Keywords – Supply chain problems, economic goods, Institutional Economy, transaction costs, institutional monopoly.

1. Introduction

The concept of "institution" has a lot of definitions that complement each other or vice versa are somewhat opposite and criticizing, but somehow, according to [3] figurative expression, institutions form an "institutional gene pool" of the economy [1]. And if in biology a human gene pool is a definite set of data that characterize all human beings of the past, present and

future, then in relation to the institutional economy, it is a set of "gene-institutes" complementing each other and emphasizing the "uniqueness" of every state's institutional economy. That is, each national economy can "boast" of its own set of gene-institutes. There are actions that "spoil" the human gene pool, resulting in spoiled genes (environmental situation, drugs, isolation from the environment, radiation, etc.), and vice versa - there are activities that keep or improve the gene pool (sports, diet quality, pure ecosystem, mixed marriages, etc.). The same parallel can be drawn to the gene pool of the institutional economy. "Spoiled gene-institutions" can be divided into two large groups:

- Institutions that have lost their positive effect, but firmly entrenched in the social system of institutions - institutional traps

- Institutions that have a "possible" positive effect, but leading to a gradual outflow of market resources in favor of certain institutions. The uncontrolled growth of the number of such institutions leads to a marked reduction in market resources and, as a result, a "chronic disease of the institutional economy" - economic hypoxia. The concept of "economic hypoxia" caused by a shortage of resources, due to their outflow from the market of the first level (the market for creating economic goods) to the market of the second level (the market where imputed economic goods are created) is our concept.

In connection with this, the main purpose of this research is to present our point of view on a certain set of socio-economic institutions, leading to the emergence of imputed goods, as well as to investigate the nature of their emergence and to describe their influence on state macroeconomic indicators and enterprises.

To achieve the goal, the following main tasks have been distinguished:

- First, it is the concretization of "imputed goods", "compulsory expenses" and the definition of their place in the variety of economic terms describing various classifications of goods, expenses and transaction costs;

- Secondly, it is the description of economic hypoxia, which inevitably arises as a result of the uncontrolled emergence of imputed economic goods and compulsory expenses;

- Thirdly, it is the description of the emergence of special monopoly structures, delivering to imputed goods in the market;

To solve the supply chain problems, it is proposed that a literary review on the presented topics be conducted, as well as the transformation process of the market for goods and services in general under the influence of compulsory expenses be shown.

2. Literature Review

There is a great number of academic papers and various research on economic goods and goods in general. There are also a lot of publications devoted to the expenses and their classifications, many research articles on transaction costs. However, specialized research on these economic concepts from the standpoint of "compulsoriness" of their emergence practically do not occur. Let's consider these studies in more detail. First, a literary review of studies on the economic goods classification and the definition of the sign of "compulsoriness" in these classifications is proposed.

Like all economic categories, the notion "good" has its own history of the appearance and development: originally the notion "good" arose in the works of ancient Greek philosophers, under which they understood the means of survival (food), in the future, the word "good" was used to name any object that brought benefits to man, then consumables. For each stage of economic development, the term "good" is a characteristic feature. The objectivity of the notion "good" was established by the Australian economist [9], who considered in what situations a thing becomes useful to a person, under what conditions this item becomes a good and has value.

There are several classifications of goods, but mainly economists distinguish between economic and noneconomic goods.

Economic goods are material objects and services that are the subject of production and exchange. They are used to meet human needs; their quantity is limited in comparison with the needs that they satisfy. This type was distinguished by [2]. Noneconomic goods are the goods of human nature. In turn, economic goods are divided into public and private. For the first time, public goods were identified by [9]. He formulated their main characteristics: "non-rivalry" (the consumption of goods by some individuals does not reduce consumption by others) and "non-exclusion" (no one can be excluded from the process of consumption of goods). He also divided public goods into "purely private" and "purely social".

Purely private good is a good, each unit of which is sold to the consumer for free. Purely public good is a good, consumed collectively by all individuals, regardless of the [4] distinguished goods that unite purely private good and public good – club good, which has the property of non-competition, but the property of non-exclusion is manifested only in relation to a limited group. Club good is a mixed public good, the number of consumers is limited, while consumers share their benefits and costs.

Thus, there are several classifications of goods, depending on the criteria chosen for classifying them. Let us briefly describe the classification of goods from the point of view of different economy types. In our research, we describe the following types: neoclassical, institutional and new economy.

According to the neoclassical theory goods are divided into:

- 1) Short-term (valid for one-time use);
- 2) Long-term (used repeatedly).

In the modern classification goods are classified according to the following criteria:

1. In accordance with physical characteristics economic goods are divided into tangible and intangible goods.
2. Depending on their functional purpose in the public production, economic goods are divided into: production (intermediate) and consumer (finite).
3. Depending on the place, economic goods are divided into internal (domestic) and external (imported from other countries).

In the new economy, there are several other types of goods: merit, information and global goods. Global goods the social goods that arose as a result of globalization. They are goods of benefit or costs, which create more public and state frontiers. Such goods are: atmosphere, climate, human rights. The properties of such goods are the same as those of the public [3].

Let us have a closer look at merit goods as they partially overlap with "imputed" economic goods and therefore of particular interest. Merit goods are those goods, which are under-consumed. For the first time this kind of good was allocated by [4]. Imputed economic goods can also have such property. Demand for them is less than it is necessary for society or may be absent at all. For example, compulsory third party motor liability insurance is the good of being "insured" for the individual, despite his or her desire to insure his or her car.

Merit goods include health care, education, and subsidizing. Merit goods, especially health care and education, play an important role in the formulation of a new type of economy. In a new economy, the main element is human, hence human capital is the most valuable good of such an economy.

Human capital reflects the following qualitative characteristics of the worker: their medical condition, the level of education, qualifications and training (the innate and acquired abilities). Education and healthcare are systems of human capital reproduction. The state subsidizes these systems as the growth of human capital will contribute to the development of society and economy. In order to ensure the demand for merit goods, it creates more favorable conditions for the person to receive these goods, for example, increase of budget places in institutes [5]. Returning to the comparison of imputed goods and merit goods, it can be noted that the state also contributes to the stimulation of demand for "imputed" goods. However, this stimulation is rigid and does not give the right to choose. And if an individual has the right to forego "free education" without any consequences, then imputed goods cannot be refused without violating the law.

Thus, merit goods are fundamental elements of the new economy. These include goods, the demand for which is stimulated by the state, since it is lower than what is necessary for the development of society and economy. They are similar in nature to imputed goods. However, they are not imputed.

Let's have a look at another type of goods, the demand for which is also regulated by the state – welfare goods.

The nature of the goods provided by the state is very close to the nature of "imputed" goods. This type of goods was identified by [7] in his research "Welfare goods and the evaluation of mixed projects". [6] writes that all goods are divided into private and social, and there is a third type of goods, which have two characteristics: they are non-excludable and non-rivalrous. [11] The author calls them communal and classifies them as merit goods. The author identifies transport and educational services as communal goods. [11] Connects the "custody" of these goods with the costs of their production: if production of merit goods is fully carried out at the expense of private individuals, the prices will rise and the consumption of goods will be lower than optimal for development of society [10]. Thus, the engagement of the state in the production and stimulation of the demand for communal goods is necessary. The author thinks that state interference in the production of merit goods is a kind of custody.

So, welfare goods are merit goods, regulated by the state. The state can regulate the demand in different ways: voluntarily – increasing demand through the provision of favorable conditions, obligatory (with the help of institutions). By regulating demand in the form of subsidies, that is, on a voluntary basis, it creates a merit good. [8] Mentions binding nature, which connects welfare goods with "imputed" goods.

From the position of the enterprise as an object of microeconomics, the concept of "economic good" is traditionally not used. Therefore, "imputed" economic goods, which enterprises are forced to use, are "compulsory" costs. And the next stage of the literary review is the description of the current classifications of enterprise expenses and the search for these classifications of cost sharing on the basis of "compulsoriness".

Table 1. Classification of costs by criteria in economic literature

| Author | Classification | Classification criterion |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [1] | 2 | 3 |
| [12] | Hidden and explicit costs | by resources |
| | Fixed, variable and total costs | in relation to the change in output |
| | Long run and short run costs | by forecasting time |
| [14] | Direct and indirect | by the nature of connection of costs and a particular object (by transferring to the cost of objects) |
| | Period costs | Costs for planning and making managerial decisions |
| | relevant, irrelevant | depending on the influence of the management decision on the amount of costs |
| | Recurring, non-recurring | By the possibility of influencing costs |
| [15] | Production and distribution costs | By effectiveness |
| [16] | Supplementary, alternative, marginal | To make a managerial decision |
| [17] | production, commercial, administrative | By management function |
| | basic and overhead | In relation to the production process |
| | Controllable and uncontrollable | Depending on the scope of powers of the leader |
| [18] | Individual and composite | By composition |
| | Current and one-time costs | By frequency of occurrence |
| The Russian Tax Code [19] | - repair expenses for fixed assets; - expenses for the development of natural resources; - research and (or) development expenses; - compulsory and voluntary property insurance expenses; - other expenses related to the production and (or) sale | Expenses related to production and sale |
| | - expenses for the maintenance of property transferred under a lease contract (including depreciation for this property); - expenses in the form of interest on debt obligations of any kind; - expenses for arranging the issue of own securities; - expenses for the liquidation of decommissioned fixed assets; - expenses for formation of provisions for doubtful debts; - other reasonable expenses | Non-sale expenses |
| Russian GAAP 10/99 "Expenses of the organization"[13] | General expenses, other expenses | Depending on the character and operating conditions |

It should be noted that none of the authors, in accordance with the classification cited above, distinguishes "compulsoriness" as a classification feature. This feature is divided into enforcement and non-enforcement. At first glance, enforcement costs are similar in nature to both taxes on the one hand, and transaction costs on the other. But at a detailed review, enforcement costs are not taxes in their classical definition, since the process of alienating resources is directed to the benefit of various institutions, and not to the benefit of the state. Also, enforcement costs do not have mandatory elements specific to taxes (rate, maturity, etc.)

Transaction costs are close to the concept of enforcement costs. But transaction costs represent the costs that arise in the course of the relationship between market entities. Enforcement costs represent the costs of the enterprise

associated with the implementation of legislative requirements. Because enforcement costs represent expenses of the enterprise directly connected with the implementation of financial and economic activities and regulated by normative legal acts that arise in the interaction with other economic entities, we believe that they can be an element of transaction costs. However, due to the fact that there is no unambiguous classification of transaction costs and it is impossible to fully correlate the concepts of transaction costs and compulsory enforcement costs, they should be separated in the accounting and analytical system.

Table 2 shows the classification of transaction costs, generalized by [14] depending on the place, time and frequency of occurrence and the scope of activity.

Table 2. Classification of transaction costs

| Classification criterion | Type of costs | Characteristics |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Place of occurrence (according to [15]) | Transaction costs | search for information about a counterpart, preparation of documents, legalization |
| | Management costs | coordination, regulation, cooperation and specialization |
| | Regulation costs | Efficient allocation of recourses |
| frequency (according to [16]) | Onetime costs | One-off transactions on commodity markets |
| | Bargain costs | Mass goods and services exchange |
| | Periodic investment costs | investments in specific assets |
| | Exclusively-investment costs | investments in exclusive assets |
| Time of occurrence (according to [17]) | Preliminary costs | возникают до исполнения обмена, сделки, договора occur before bargain, transaction, agreement |
| | Current costs | occur in the process of transaction and contract implementation |
| | Follow-up costs | проявляются после совершения сделки, выполнения договора обмена |

Summarizing the above mentioned information, we can conclude that enforcement costs are a compulsory, non-repayable payment levied from organizations and individuals in the form of alienation of monetary fund's belonging to them on the basis of ownership, economic management or operational management to provide financial support to the activities of the state and other legal entities. Also, the studies of the classification of economic goods, expenditures, transaction costs showed that research of these economic concepts from the point of "compulsoriness" of their emergence practically does not occur.

Materials and methods. It is necessary to analyze the history of the institutional economy in general and the causes of institutional traps in particular to study the nature of the occurrence of imputed economic goods (enforcement costs). Since it is the institutional traps that are the direct consequence of the existence of imputed economic goods.

So, the institutional trap is usually understood as steadily inefficient standards, rules (and institutions). There may be several reasons for their occurrence, but mainly in the destabilization of the public system, temporarily necessary standards are adopted, which are effective for a short period of time. Then their effect falls, but the

standards continue to operate. The reasons for this are the four effects described earlier by economists: the effect of coordination, the effect of training, the effect of coupling, the effect of cultural inertia. The supply chain problem of the emergence of institutional traps is known, it is also known that it is difficult to change the trajectory of incorrect development, knowing the problem, it is possible to try to solve it by applying different methods [20]. And according to theory, to get out of the institutional trap, it is necessary to solve at least one of the following three tasks:

- 1) Increase the costs of compliance with the current ineffective standard;
- 2) reduce the costs of compliance with the alternative effective standard;
- 3) Reduce the costs of transition to an alternative standard.

[22] Defines an inefficient stable standard (inefficient institution) as an institutional trap. He also applies this term - an institutional trap - to inefficient equilibrium generated by the corresponding standard. The supply chain problem of "imputed goods" is much more hidden and veiled, since a serious "disease" that occurs without symptoms is very difficult to detect, and when the disease manifests itself, it is often impossible to "cure" it

without a complicated operation. The institutions that lead to the emergence of imputed goods cannot be called inefficient and accordingly the author's vision of "economic hypoxia" cannot be regarded as an institutional trap [23].

The second group of "spoiled" gene-institutions is the subject of this research, since it is the "second level business" developing in the second-level market that leads to the emergence of imputed goods. However, before describing these concepts in more detail and showing their impact on the modern economic of Russia, we specify the established notion of institutional economics that this research relies on, and briefly describe the history of the institutional economic development in order to determine the nature of the emergence of imputed goods and make the presentation of the material more independent.

Let us have a look at the history of institutional economics. Neoclassical school, which considers the market mechanism to be the most efficient in terms of distribution and use of resources, as the history of the 20th century showed, was not right. The market is not always able to provide an effective economic equilibrium. At the beginning of the century, the market led to a strong concentration and centralization of the capital, and as a result to the emergence of large monopolies in the production sector and in the banking sector of the economy. To restrain the growth of monopolies under a neoclassical approach was not possible and not correct – in fact a monopoly is the result of an honest struggle in the free market. Such market development is not a real good for society. Therefore, the institutionalisms came to replace the neoclassical school, who called various social institutions the driving force of the evolution of human society. As the concept of "institute" we propose to use the approach that has been fixed in the domestic economic science: [18] defines the institution as a set consisting of a rule or several rules and an external mechanism for compelling individuals to follow this rule [19]. This approach is supplemented by [20] definition - well-known rules of behavior, which are ensured by personal interests or external authority. [21] believes that an institution is a symbolic network, sanctioned by society and made up of functional and imaginary parts.

In accordance with the institutional approach, the state is regarded not as an addition to the market, but as a necessary and an active participant in economic processes. Since it is the state that is influenced by the creation of a symbolic network of standards and rules approved by society. In economic science, four main directions of institutionalism are singled out: socio-psychological [22], social and legal [21], empirical [19], economic backwardness [20]. Each of these directions has its own specific features, but the following are common:

- There is the "world of business"
- There is the "world of industry"
- Market relations are "dishonest"
- The state (society) is an active participant – the "generator of institutions"

Enterprises operating in market conditions are restrained by institutions that are designed to protect the interests of the "world of industry" and society as a whole.

It should be noted that the institutional economy uses two principles:

- a) The principle of methodological individualism (the emergence and change of institutions is due to the emergence and change of the interests of individuals, independent individuals)
- b) The concept of the spontaneous evolution of social institutions (institutions emerge spontaneously, not under the influence of any decisions or pressure "from above" or from "external forces").

They are supplemented by two more principles. The first principle: not the interests and behavior of people determine institutions, but on the contrary, institutions determine the rules of people's behavior (holism). The second principle: institutions do not appear spontaneously, but on the contrary, hinder the spontaneity of development, act as a stabilizing factor of social and psychological inertia). That is, institutions define the framework and opportunities for development. (The concept of institutional determinism)

Based on the described provisions and principles, it turns out that:

- If there is an institution, then there is an interest of an individual in its appearance;
- The spontaneous emergence of institutions can be managed by preparing the society for "spontaneity";
- The institute forms the rules of people's behavior.

"In general, the main reason for the emergence of institutions is obviously the fact that in the course of the most diverse interactions of people there are problems that require the development of rules for ensuring these interactions in the most acceptable ways for participants. The more diverse and the more intensive the people's interactions become, the more institutions are formed and the more classifications we get."

3. Results

Institutes with direct and indirect economic burden.

One of the most common classifications of institutions is formal and informal institutions.

Formal institutions are officially established, documented, and provided with legal and specialized protection from the state (laws of the country) institutions.

Informal institutions are those rules and mechanisms for their compliance that are not documented and not formally approved.

Formal institutions accordingly also follow the general principles of institutional economics:

- If there is a formal institution (law), then there is an interest in an individual/individuals in its appearance;
- The spontaneous emergence of formal institutions (laws) can be managed by preparing the society for the necessity of adopting this "law";
- The formal institution (law) forms the rules of people's behavior.

Example. Until 2002/3 the law on compulsory third party insurance did not exist. To improve road safety and ensure compensation for damage to all road users, the law on compulsory third party insurance was introduced in April 2002. And from 1.07.2003 every vehicle owner had to insure their liability to third parties in case of an accident. That is, at the request of the society, a new

institution was formed, which created another set of rules for people.

There are many classification features according to which it is possible to divide accepted standards, but we would like to highlight the economic classification. Costs in accounting (management accounting) are divided into direct and indirect, so the impact of the standards will be divided into direct and indirect. That is, the accepted standards can bear a direct economic burden on the subject of the action of the standard, but also they can be without a direct economic burden.

An example of a formal standard with direct economic burden: Order No. 273 of the Ministry of Transport of August 21, 2013, as amended by Order No. 348 of 02.12.2015 "On Approving the Procedure for Equipping Vehicles with Tachographs" for truck owners is a formal standard. In this case, the use of analog monitoring devices from 1.07.16 became illegal. The digital tachograph must be installed. That is, if the truck did not have a tachygraphy, or there was an analog one, then following this standard, it was necessary to purchase it. Economic load: the purchase of the device, its verification, periodic maintenance, registration of driver cards, etc.

An example of a formal standard without a direct economic burden: Federal Law No. 15-FZ of February 23, 2013 "On protecting the health of citizens from exposure to ambient tobacco smoke and consequences of tobacco consumption."

It is necessary to pay attention that the standard, which makes us buy "something", we propose to call an institute with a direct economic burden. For any formal standard, it is possible to build a logical sequence of events, resulting in the economic losses/limitations of the "business world". In fact, it is the essence of the institutional economy. They are standards with an indirect economic burden.

Attention to the direct economic burden is explained by the fact that the emergence of a standard with the direct economic burden leads to the emergence of a new "business world". That is, if there is a law under which "I" is obliged to "buy something", then there must be "someone" who has to sell it. That is, there is a demand and supply. But unlike the principles of the free market, the emerging demand cannot be called free and the supply cannot be called the market. The supply, in this case, is not limited, it corresponds the demand. Accordingly, the relations that arise between sellers and buyers cannot be called the market. The absence of market relations indicates the absence of competition. It turns out that a formal standard with direct economic load leads to the emergence of: a "new" market with its "new" demand and "new" supply, as well as to "new" market rules and "new" market laws.

4. Discussion

Imputed economic goods and compulsory expenditures lead to special relations between economic entities supplying imputed goods and subjects consuming imputed goods. These relations are of a hidden monopoly character, which encourages the emergence of institutional monopolies.

Institutional monopoly is an interesting supply chain problem of modern institutional society, which is studied by many economists. Existing approaches to the notion of "institutional monopoly", as well as its classification, were considered and supplemented by [18] and [19] believes: "Institutional monopoly is expressed in the dominance of certain subjects of socio-economic interests through control over the "rules of the game", according to which social interactions are carried out. The economic form of the manifestation of institutional monopoly is the mechanism of the withdrawal of the economic rent of an institutional type, which, depending on the scope of the seizure, acquires the form of political, administrative and status rent" [22], [24].

[23] identifies the following forms of institutional monopoly: political monopoly, insider monopoly, administrative monopoly and status monopoly. Political monopoly affects institutions of power, insider - institutions of self-government, administrative - various institutions that require transaction costs and status - various state institutions of elections.

In general, the economic component of institutional monopoly is expressed in projecting of ineffective selection of institutional goods for society.

Speaking about the emergence of institutional monopolies, it was impossible not to have a look at general problems of institutional monopoly, and we could not deny their in modern institutional society. However, special attention was drawn to enterprises arising within the framework of the standard with direct economic burden, which have all the signs of a traditional economic monopoly. We are not talking about a state monopoly and its types or various natural monopolies. It is proposed to describe just a certain monopoly that has signs of a state monopoly. Its emergence under the influence of a state regulation on a certain social group leads to a demand for a certain commodity. It has signs of a legal natural monopoly that appears due to the previously prepared unique production, creating an exclusive product for instant satisfaction. Another peculiarity is that this monopoly produces goods, the demand for which there is no demand. In parallel with the production process, there is the process of preparing the society for the introduction of the standard with a direct economic burden. As soon as the standard starts to operate in the market, the commodity of institutional monopoly appears.

The state, as the main institution, creates not the monopoly itself. It creates the demand for the goods created by the institutional monopoly, which is prepared in advance to meet artificial demand. It can be concluded with certainty that an institutional monopoly exists as long as the standard that has established the demand for its goods does. Institutional monopoly exists due to the "business world". The existence of "due to" the "business world" speaks of its direct impact on the "business world". And it is easy to assume that with the uncontrolled growth of institutional monopolies, the traditional "business world" will experience an increasing "suffocating" effect, a slowdown in investment and current activity, a weakening of the overall financial situation due to the lack of resources, leading to "resource starvation" or as we called it the

effect of economic hypoxia at the beginning of the research.

The modern institutional model of the economy due to the constant growth of institutions with direct economic burden promotes the emergence of institutional monopolies and inevitably leads to the effect of economic hypoxia in the "traditional world of business."

5. Conclusion

To structure scientifically the described situation characterizing the modern institutional economy and determining its place in the general model of the institutional economy, we propose to introduce the following concepts:

The market of the first level is a traditional market, a generally accepted economic category that represents the sphere of economic relations between economic entities regarding the sale of goods and services, based on the principles of voluntariness and equality in exchange. In the market of the first level, there is an exchange of economic goods, which are the object or result of economic activity, and they can be obtained in a limited number in comparison with the needs. The market of the first level is primary. It can exist without a second level market.

The second level market is the sphere of economic relations between economic entities regarding the purchase and sale of goods and services, the obligation to acquire which is assigned to economic entities that are affected by the institution that creates this duty. In the second level market, the first level business resources are exchanged for imputed economic goods, which are the result of the activities of the second level business. In the second level market institutional monopolies can appear. Demand is equal to supply in the second level market.

The second level market exists due to the business of the first level. Having a strong influence on economic entities operating in the market of the first level, the second level market cannot exist without the first on the one hand. Also, the second level market cannot exist without institutions creating demand for imputed goods. Business of the first level is the activity of economic entities of the first level market.

Business of the second level is a joint activity of economic entities of the markets of the first and second level.

Institutional monopoly is an economic phenomenon that arises in the second level market due to the institution's activity responsible for its emergence, in which the second level market does not compete for the consumer between the producers (sellers) of goods or services. The presence of monopolies in the market of the first level speaks of the state of maturity of the national economy, since the monopoly occurs only at a sufficiently high stage of the country's economic development. Institutional monopoly arises immediately without a long stage of competition. The activity of institutional monopoly is related to business of the second level. The product of institutional monopoly is imputed goods. The peculiarity of the imputed goods of the institutional monopoly is their maximum similarity to taxes. There is one major difference in the recipient of funds: in the first case it is the institutional monopoly, in the other – the state.

Economic hypoxia is a constant, increasing outflow of resources from the first level market to the second level market, which leads to a slowdown in growth and, subsequently, to the economic downturn in the business of the first group. In the development of economic hypoxia, the following stages are possible (figure 1, 2, 3):

Figure 1. Stage 1. With the development of the first level market, the market of the second level can develop, having a slight deterrent effect. The effect of economic hypoxia is not noticeable

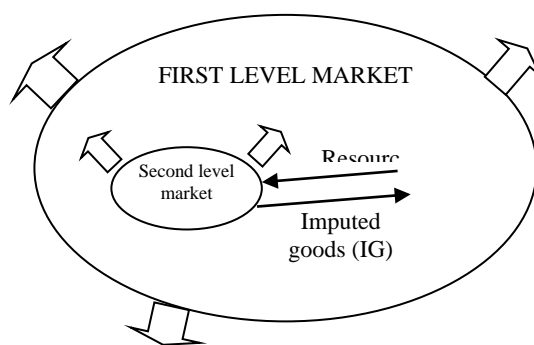


Figure 2. Stage 2. The development of the first-level market is slowed down by the growth of resources outflow to the second level market. This stage is characterized by the growth of second level business and the formation of institutional monopolies. Development of economic hypoxia.

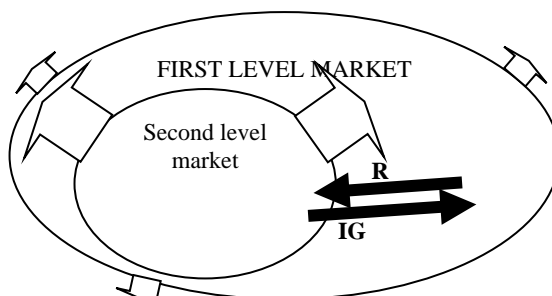
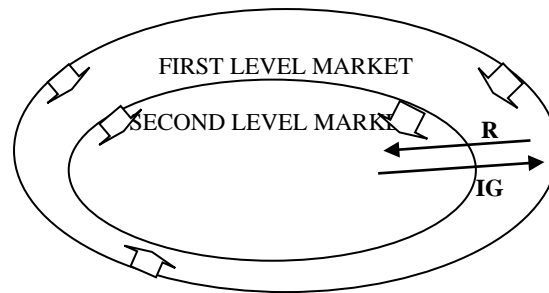


Figure 3. Stage 3. Stagnation of the first level market due to the ongoing development of the second level market. The shortage of economic resources due to strong pressure on the first level market leads to acute economic hypoxia, which inevitably leads to stagnation of the second level market.



Imputed economic goods are the result of the economic activity of the second level business, which the first level business entity uses to satisfy the imposed need to use this result.

The institute with direct economic burden is an approved standard, due to which there is a demand among market participants of the first level for imputed goods.

In addressing the current situation in the Russian economy, we can confidently say that there is an expanding second level market and the growth of institutional monopolies. Because of the point impact on economic entities, the scale of the second level market under the existing accounting system cannot be determined: there are no corresponding standards, and accordingly there is no mechanism for implementing these standards. In other words, there is no institution restraining the growth of the second level market. There is a process of degeneration of the institutional economy into a new neoclassical economy with the creation of new markets connected with the realization of imputed goods. The Russian economy is close to the third described stages of economic hypoxia. Of course, there are many reasons for the economic recession, or "crisis". But a hidden outflow of resources to the second level market cannot be ignored. There can be proposed several mechanisms for control and calculation, including the developed methodology of accounting and control of enforcement costs.

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