

| Код города | Название | Городской | Сельский | Береговой | Виды |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Балашовский район | Балашов Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский | Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский | Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский | Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский | Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский Балашовский |
| Бахчисарайский район (БР) | Бахчисарайский район (БР) | Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский | Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский | Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский | Бахчисарайский Бахчисарайский |
| Балаковский район (БР) | Балаковский район (БР) | Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский | Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский | Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский Балаковский | Балаковский Балаковский |

| Блок | Понятие | Определение | Синонимы | Примечание |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Базисные термины шахмат | Базисные базисные системы математической логики, математи- ческой логики (математическая логика, логика) | Логика как наука о формальных языках | Логическое мышление математическое мышление | Логика как наука о формальных языках |
| Базисные термины шахмат | Логика математическая логика, математи- ческая логика, математическая логика в математике | Логика как наука о формальных языках | Логическое мышление математическое мышление | Логика как наука о формальных языках |
| Базисные термины шахмат | Логика математическая логика, математи- ческая логика, математическая логика в математике | Логика как наука о формальных языках | Логическое мышление математическое мышление | Логика как наука о формальных языках |

| Название | Описание | Причины | Меры по предотвращению | Следствия |
|---|--|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| Безопасность действий личности и общества | Безопасность личности и общества определяется тем, насколько они способны к выживанию в сложных обстоятельствах. Основные факторы, влияющие на безопасность личности и общества, это здоровье, социальная поддержка, социальные нормы, мораль, религия, политика, экономика, политическая система, социальная политика, политика безопасности, политика здравоохранения, политика образования, политика труда, политика культуры, политика спорта, политика науки и техники, политика промышленности. Технологии, используемые для достижения безопасности, должны быть надежными, эффективными и безопасными. | | | |
| Безопасность личности | Безопасность личности определяется тем, насколько она способна к выживанию в сложных обстоятельствах. Основные факторы, влияющие на безопасность личности, это здоровье, социальная поддержка, социальные нормы, мораль, религия, политика, экономика, политика здравоохранения, политика образования, политика труда, политика культуры, политика науки и техники, политика промышленности. Технологии, используемые для достижения безопасности, должны быть надежными, эффективными и безопасными. | | | |
| Безопасность общества | Безопасность общества определяется тем, насколько оно способно к выживанию в сложных обстоятельствах. Основные факторы, влияющие на безопасность общества, это здоровье, социальная поддержка, социальные нормы, мораль, религия, политика, экономика, политика здравоохранения, политика образования, политика труда, политика культуры, политика науки и техники, политика промышленности. Технологии, используемые для достижения безопасности, должны быть надежными, эффективными и безопасными. | | | |
| Безопасность экономики | Безопасность экономики определяется тем, насколько она способна к выживанию в сложных обстоятельствах. Основные факторы, влияющие на безопасность экономики, это здоровье, социальная поддержка, социальные нормы, мораль, религия, политика, политика здравоохранения, политика образования, политика труда, политика культуры, политика науки и техники, политика промышленности. Технологии, используемые для достижения безопасности, должны быть надежными, эффективными и безопасными. | | | |
| Безопасность культуры | Безопасность культуры определяется тем, насколько она способна к выживанию в сложных обстоятельствах. Основные факторы, влияющие на безопасность культуры, это здоровье, социальная поддержка, социальные нормы, мораль, религия, политика, политика здравоохранения, политика образования, политика труда, политика культуры, политика науки и техники, политика промышленности. Технологии, используемые для достижения безопасности, должны быть надежными, эффективными и безопасными. | | | |

Tugbyers - these dogs appear to be the purest
AU stockmen followed by Plymouth.
- Plymouth seems right
- A few other 2000 head I think
- 1000-1500 head

| Referens | Vad hänt med mig? | Hur försöker jag hålla mig tillbaka? | Hur ser du att jag försöker hålla mig tillbaka? | Hur försöker jag hålla mig tillbaka? | Hur ser du att jag försöker hålla mig tillbaka? |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Åldersgrupp 16-24 år Kvinna med utvärdering av sitt beteende och sitt livsverk | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. |
| Åldersgrupp 25-34 år Kvinna med utvärdering av sitt beteende och sitt livsverk | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. | Detta är en översikt över detta utvärderings arbete för att hitta sätt att hålla sig tillbaka. |

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|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>• Business: A business is a company, organization, or entity that provides goods and services to satisfy consumer demand. Businesses can be profit-making companies, non-profit organizations, or government agencies.</p> <p>• Consumer: A consumer is an individual who purchases goods and services for personal use rather than for commercial purposes.</p> <p>• Market: A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services. Markets can be physical spaces like grocery stores or online platforms like Amazon.</p> | <p>• Business Environment: The business environment refers to the external factors that influence a company's operations. These factors include political, economic, social, technological, and legal elements.</p> <p>• Business Ethics: Business ethics are the principles and values that guide the actions of individuals and organizations in their professional and personal lives. They involve making decisions that are fair, just, and considerate of others.</p> <p>• Business Law: Business law is a field of law that deals with the legal aspects of business operations, such as contracts, intellectual property, and employment law.</p> | <p>• Business Strategy: Business strategy is the process of defining a company's goals and how it will achieve them. It involves identifying target markets, developing products or services, and creating competitive advantages.</p> <p>• Business Plan: A business plan is a detailed document that outlines a company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. It serves as a roadmap for growth and helps secure funding from investors.</p> | <p>• Business Model: A business model is a way of describing how a company creates value, delivers it to customers, and generates revenue. It includes components like value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure.</p> |
| Business Environment | <p>• Political Environment: The political environment includes factors like government policies, regulations, and international trade agreements.</p> <p>• Economic Environment: The economic environment includes factors like inflation, interest rates, and economic growth.</p> <p>• Social Environment: The social environment includes factors like population demographics, consumer behavior, and cultural trends.</p> <p>• Technological Environment: The technological environment includes factors like advances in technology, automation, and digitalization.</p> <p>• Legal Environment: The legal environment includes factors like laws and regulations, intellectual property rights, and labor laws.</p> | <p>• Business Environment: The business environment refers to the external factors that influence a company's operations. These factors include political, economic, social, technological, and legal elements.</p> <p>• Business Ethics: Business ethics are the principles and values that guide the actions of individuals and organizations in their professional and personal lives. They involve making decisions that are fair, just, and considerate of others.</p> <p>• Business Law: Business law is a field of law that deals with the legal aspects of business operations, such as contracts, intellectual property, and employment law.</p> | <p>• Business Strategy: Business strategy is the process of defining a company's goals and how it will achieve them. It involves identifying target markets, developing products or services, and creating competitive advantages.</p> <p>• Business Plan: A business plan is a detailed document that outlines a company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. It serves as a roadmap for growth and helps secure funding from investors.</p> | <p>• Business Model: A business model is a way of describing how a company creates value, delivers it to customers, and generates revenue. It includes components like value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure.</p> |
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| Business Law | <p>• Business Law: Business law is a field of law that deals with the legal aspects of business operations, such as contracts, intellectual property, and employment law.</p> | <p>• Business Environment: The business environment refers to the external factors that influence a company's operations. These factors include political, economic, social, technological, and legal elements.</p> <p>• Business Ethics: Business ethics are the principles and values that guide the actions of individuals and organizations in their professional and personal lives. They involve making decisions that are fair, just, and considerate of others.</p> <p>• Business Law: Business law is a field of law that deals with the legal aspects of business operations, such as contracts, intellectual property, and employment law.</p> | <p>• Business Strategy: Business strategy is the process of defining a company's goals and how it will achieve them. It involves identifying target markets, developing products or services, and creating competitive advantages.</p> <p>• Business Plan: A business plan is a detailed document that outlines a company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. It serves as a roadmap for growth and helps secure funding from investors.</p> | <p>• Business Model: A business model is a way of describing how a company creates value, delivers it to customers, and generates revenue. It includes components like value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure.</p> |

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| Сообщение | Приложение №1 к приказу Министерства труда Российской Федерации от 11 марта 1999 г. №115 «Об утверждении Правил оценки труда». | | | | |
| Документ | №115 Установление правил оценки труда | | | | |
| Согласовано | Приказом Министра труда Российской Федерации от 11 марта 1999 г. №115 «Об утверждении Правил оценки труда». | | | | |
| Изменения | Приказом Министра труда Российской Федерации от 11 марта 1999 г. №115 «Об утверждении Правил оценки труда». | | | | |
| Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда |
| Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда | Федеральный закон, на основе которого разработаны Правила оценки труда |

Уполномочен представить
Константин А.

Уполномочен представить

Андрей Григорьевич

Projektorientiertes Projektmanagement
mit Automatisierungstechniken
innerhalb von 1000 Euro Kosten
19.-21.02.2024

| Werkzeuge | Systematik | Collaboration | Control | Efficiency | Benefits |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Projektmanagement-Software (z.B. Microsoft Project) | Strukturierte Planung und Steuerung von Projekten, mit Zeitplänen, Ressourcenallokation und Dokumentenmanagement. | Online-Kommunikation über E-Mails und Foren, Dokumentenaustausch über Dokumente und Dateien. | Automatisierte Berichterstattung über Projektfortschritte und -ressourcen. | Optimierung der Projektzeitplanung und -steuerung, vereinfachter Dokumentenaustausch und automatisierte Berichterstattung. | Projektmanagement-Software wird als Basis für die weitere Entwicklung der Systematik dienen. |
| Arbeitsaufgaben- und Zeiterfassungs-Software (z.B. Trello oder Asana) | Arbeitsaufgaben werden in Kanban-Aufgaben und Zeitintervalle unterteilt, um die Fortschrittskontrolle zu erleichtern. | Arbeitsaufgaben werden über Kanban-Boards visualisiert und aktualisiert. | Zeiterfassung wird über Zeitintervalle und -intervallgruppen erfasst. | Arbeitsaufgaben werden transparent und leicht verfolgbar, Zeiterfassung ist automatisiert. | Arbeitsaufgaben- und Zeiterfassungs-Software wird die Basis für die weitere Entwicklung der Systematik bilden. |
| Automatisierte Projektsteuerung (z.B. SAP ERP) | Automatisierte Projektsteuerung übernimmt die Steuerung von Ressourcen und Kosten sowie die Steuerung von Projektfortschritten. | Automatisierte Projektsteuerung übernimmt die Steuerung von Ressourcen und Kosten sowie die Steuerung von Projektfortschritten. | Automatisierte Projektsteuerung übernimmt die Steuerung von Ressourcen und Kosten sowie die Steuerung von Projektfortschritten. | Automatisierte Projektsteuerung übernimmt die Steuerung von Ressourcen und Kosten sowie die Steuerung von Projektfortschritten. | Automatisierte Projektsteuerung übernimmt die Steuerung von Ressourcen und Kosten sowie die Steuerung von Projektfortschritten. |
| Projektmanagement-Datenbank (z.B. MySQL) | Datenbank für Projektmanagement, welche alle relevanten Informationen wie Projektfortschritt, Ressourcen und Kosten spezifisch für das Projekt spezifiziert. | Datenbank für Projektmanagement, welche alle relevanten Informationen wie Projektfortschritt, Ressourcen und Kosten spezifiziert. | Datenbank für Projektmanagement, welche alle relevanten Informationen wie Projektfortschritt, Ressourcen und Kosten spezifiziert. | Datenbank für Projektmanagement, welche alle relevanten Informationen wie Projektfortschritt, Ressourcen und Kosten spezifiziert. | Datenbank für Projektmanagement, welche alle relevanten Informationen wie Projektfortschritt, Ressourcen und Kosten spezifiziert. |
| Projektmanagement-Workshop (z.B. Brainstorming-Sitzungen) | Projektmanagement-Workshop, um die Projektziele und -strategien festzulegen sowie die Ressourcen und -zeitrahmen zu definieren. | Projektmanagement-Workshop, um die Projektziele und -strategien festzulegen sowie die Ressourcen und -zeitrahmen zu definieren. | Projektmanagement-Workshop, um die Projektziele und -strategien festzulegen sowie die Ressourcen und -zeitrahmen zu definieren. | Projektmanagement-Workshop, um die Projektziele und -strategien festzulegen sowie die Ressourcen und -zeitrahmen zu definieren. | Projektmanagement-Workshop, um die Projektziele und -strategien festzulegen sowie die Ressourcen und -zeitrahmen zu definieren. |

| | | | Information required | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cognitive processes | What cognitive skills distinguish different types of learners? How can we support different types of learners? | | | | |
| Skills | What skills do learners need to develop? What skills do learners need to develop? How can we support these skills? | What skills do learners need to develop? What skills do learners need to develop? | What skills do learners need to develop? What skills do learners need to develop? | What skills do learners need to develop? What skills do learners need to develop? | What skills do learners need to develop? What skills do learners need to develop? |
| Cognitive styles | What cognitive styles distinguish learners? How can we support these cognitive styles? | | | | |
| Typology | Identify what cognitive styles are typical of each age group. How do these cognitive styles change over time? How can we support these cognitive styles? | | | | |
| Personal factors | What other factors contribute to learning differences? How can we support these factors? | | | | |
| Emotional intelligence | What emotional intelligence skills are important for learners? How can we support these skills? | | | | |
| Environment | How does the environment affect learning? How can we support these environmental factors? | | | | |
| Social factors | How do social factors affect learning? How can we support these social factors? | | | | |
| Technological support required | What technological support is required for different types of learners? How can we support these learners? | | | | |
| Skills required | What skills are required for different types of learners? How can we support these skills? | | | | |
| Environment | What environmental factors affect learning? How can we support these environmental factors? | | | | |
| Social factors | What social factors affect learning? How can we support these social factors? | | | | |
| Technological support required | What technological support is required for different types of learners? How can we support these learners? | | | | |

Table 1. Site footprints for the new plan.

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REFERENCES

1996-1997
Yearbook

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| Classification | Definition | Example | Description | Classification |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Business Process | Business process is a set of activities that are carried out to achieve a specific goal. | Order processing, Customer service, Supply chain management, etc. | Business processes are the core of business operations. They define how work is done and how value is created. | Business Process |
| Customer | Customer is an individual or organization that purchases products or services from a company. | Individual consumer, Business consumer, Government consumer, Non-governmental organization, etc. | Customer is the primary focus of business. Companies strive to provide excellent customer service and experience. | Customer |
| Product | Product is a tangible item or service offered by a company to its customers. | Software, hardware, apparel, food, etc. | Product is a key component of business. It defines what is being sold and how it is delivered. | Product |
| Service | Service is an intangible offering provided by a company to its customers. | Consulting, financial services, healthcare, etc. | Service is a significant part of modern business. It includes various types of professional services. | Service |
| Market | Market is a group of individuals or organizations that buy and sell products or services. | Local market, National market, International market, etc. | Market is the environment in which business operates. It includes factors like demand, supply, competition, and regulations. | Market |
| Competitor | Competitor is a company that offers similar products or services to the same market. | Local competitor, National competitor, International competitor, etc. | Competitor analysis is an important part of business strategy. It helps companies understand their competitors' strengths and weaknesses. | Competitor |
| Supplier | Supplier is a company that provides raw materials, components, or services to another company. | Raw material supplier, Component supplier, Service supplier, etc. | Supplier relationship management is crucial for business success. It involves managing supplier relationships to ensure timely delivery and quality of goods. | Supplier |
| Regulator | Regulator is an organization that oversees and enforces laws and regulations related to a particular industry. | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Federal Trade Commission (FTC), etc. | Regulators play a role in ensuring fair competition and protecting consumer interests. | Regulator |
| Technological Environment | Technological environment refers to the technological advancements and changes that affect business operations. | Advances in technology, such as AI, machine learning, big data, cloud computing, etc. | Technology has transformed business operations. Companies must stay updated with technological trends to remain competitive. | Technological Environment |
| Political Environment | Political environment refers to the political landscape and government policies that affect business operations. | Government regulations, tax laws, trade policies, etc. | Political stability and favorable government policies are essential for business growth. | Political Environment |
| Economic Environment | Economic environment refers to the economic conditions and factors that affect business operations. | GDP growth rate, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, etc. | Economic stability and favorable economic conditions are essential for business growth. | Economic Environment |
| Social Environment | Social environment refers to the social factors and trends that affect business operations. | Cultural values, social norms, demographic changes, etc. | Social responsibility is becoming increasingly important for businesses. Companies are expected to contribute positively to society. | Social Environment |
| Environmental | Environmental refers to the environmental factors and concerns that affect business operations. | Climate change, pollution, waste management, etc. | Companies are becoming more aware of their environmental impact and are taking steps to reduce it. | Environmental |
| Geographic Environment | Geographic environment refers to the geographical factors and locations that affect business operations. | Globalization, international trade, regional differences, etc. | Globalization has changed the way business is conducted. Companies are expanding their operations across borders. | Geographic Environment |
| Industrial Environment | Industrial environment refers to the industrial factors and sectors that affect business operations. | Manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction, etc. | Industrialization has transformed business operations. Companies are adapting to new industrial trends and technologies. | Industrial Environment |
| Technological Environment | Technological environment refers to the technological advancements and changes that affect business operations. | Advances in technology, such as AI, machine learning, big data, cloud computing, etc. | Technology has transformed business operations. Companies must stay updated with technological trends to remain competitive. | Technological Environment |
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