

completion, but any consistent unit of time can be used. A distinguishing feature of PERT is its ability to deal with uncertainty in activity completion times. For each activity, the model usually includes three time estimates: optimistic time (generally the shortest time in which the activity can be completed), most likely time (the completion time having the highest probability), pessimistic time (the longest time that an activity might require).

5. Determine the Critical Path. The critical path is determined by adding the times for the activities in each sequence and determining the longest path in the project. The critical path determines the total calendar time required for the project. If activities outside the critical path speed up or slow down (within limits), the total project time does not change. The amount of time that a non-critical path activity can be delayed without delaying the project is referred to as slack time. If the critical path is not immediately obvious, it may be helpful to determine the following four quantities for each activity: ES – Earliest Start time, EF – Earliest Finish time, LS – Latest Start time, LF – Latest Finish time. These times are calculated using the expected time for the relevant activities. The earliest start and finish times of each activity are determined by working forward through the network and determining the earliest time at which an activity can start and finish considering its predecessor activities. The latest start and finish times are the latest times that an activity can start and finish without delaying the project. LS and LF are found by working backward through the network. The difference in the latest and earliest finish of each activity is that activity's slack. The critical path then is the path through the network in which none of the activities have slack.

6. Update as Project Progresses. Make adjustments in the PERT chart as the project progresses. As the project unfolds, the estimated times can be replaced with actual times. In cases where there are delays, additional resources may be needed to stay on schedule and the PERT chart may be modified to reflect the new situation.

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**ETHNOCOMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (ECC) AND ITS
ROLE IN CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP IN LATVIA**

Latvia is a multinational state, where due to economical situation, geographical and historical causes representatives of different nationalities have lived together for many centuries. This is the reason why the problem of regulation of intergenerational relationship is given so much attention in this state.

Throughout the world nowadays certain processes are noticeably developing, which can be characterized not only by a degree of ethnocultural awareness inherent to them, but also by the development of interethnic tolerance. A national personal consciousness is characteristic not only of a certain ethnic group, but also of thoughts, perception, feelings and orientations which form the system of values and attitudes to their own and to other nationalities. The following factors influence interethnic tolerance:

- specific elements of ethnocultural tradition;
- the level of internal referential awareness; the significance of one's own ethnic group in the individual life and activity.

ECC can serve as a qualitative indicator of one's personality development and characteristic international attitude in communication as well as development of the system of ethnic values and attitude to other ethnic groups.

In this research work the following objectives have been set forth and realized:

1. Elaboration of criteria of ethnocommunicative competence; defining its significance in the development of international attitudes.

2. Explanation of ECC connection with social identity, which has been investigated in the context of process of social cognition.

3. Analysis of sociopsychological conditions of ECC formation and definition of social attitudes of the major ethnical group.

The theoretical basis of the research is grounded on the theories of European identity formation, comparative cultural analysis and multicultural communicative competence development and their significance for the Europe of our times and for the whole global everchanging multicultural community.

In this research the following methods have been used:

1. Social questionnaire including 42 question blocks (worked out by M. Vidnere)

2. Social distancing based on Bogardus social distancing scale.

3. Ethnical attitude and language ethnocommunicative competence analysis (the questionnaire compiled by M. Vidnere, D. Igonins).

4. Interviewing with an aim of definition of ECC determiners and language for 520 respondents.

In the process of research the wholism of sociocultural knowledge has been analyzed, the knowledge that defines or emphasizes the role of the environment in the process of personal socializing. This emphasizes sociocultural approach to an individual social development or ECC and influences five systems of the environmental spheres which correspondingly cooperate:

1. Microsystem – refers to the family, to peers, to adults, wherever an interaction takes place.

2. Mesosystem – refers to interfamily experiences and massmedia, i.e. relationship between microsystems and ecosystems.

3. Ecosystems – includes such social relationships and experiences, wherein an individual doesn't play an active role, e.g. the influence of massmedia.

4. Macrosystem – the influence of culture handed on from generation to generation despite of the size of a group, that affects identity, knowledge, social behaviour and ethnical belonging.

5. Chronosystem – significantly essential events and changes in the life of an individual or an ethnic group, including socialhistorical circumstances.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ СО СТРАНАМИ АРАБСКОГО МИРА

Особенности участия арабских стран в системе международного разделения труда определяются двумя основными факторами – природно-географическим и историческим.

Исторически специализация стран арабского региона определялась тем, что в течение длительного времени они были колониями Великобритании, Франции, других развитых стран. Экономическое развитие колоний определялось не нуждами последних, а нуждами метрополий, вывозивших из них сырье. Потребности метрополий в сырье определяли динамику экономического развития колоний, т. е. импульсы экономического роста шли из западных стран.

Что касается природно-географического фактора, то в первую очередь речь идет о значительных запасах мировых энергоресурсов, которые сконцентрированы в странах