

## SUMMARY

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### **COUNTERCYCLICAL REGULATION OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY: CONTENT, INSTRUMENTS, ISSUES AND POTENTIAL RESOLUTIONS**

The article discusses the content, goals and instruments of the state countercyclical policy, the pros and cons of fiscal and monetary expansion (restriction) , the author presents a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of stabilization measures of the government and the central bank during various phases of the business cycle. Considering errors of forecasting, time lags and opportunistic behavior of political leaders as the main problems hindering the achievement of the goals of discretionary economic policy, the author identifies alternative approaches to solving these problems by leading scientific schools.

Keywords: stabilizing fiscal and monetary policy; expansion, restriction; forecasting errors; time lags; opportunism; discretionary and automated policy.

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## **PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS**

The article deals with the problems of measuring the efficiency of public administration, and with the institutional policy of the government, aimed at the formation of both an investment climate and a favorable environment for business development. The indicators that influence the countries' rating positions are highlighted.

**Keywords:** public administration, performance assessment, rating.

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## **WTO AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT AS A TOOL FOR THE PROMOTION OF FAIR COMPETITION**

The author scrutinizes the key provisions of the modernized WTO Agreement on Government Procurement, related to the promotion of fair competition in this field. Particular attention is paid to countering corruption in the process of implementing public procurement. The author notes the benefits provided to the country by its full participation in the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement.

**Keywords:** Government Procurement Agreement, multilateral trading system, international organizations, fair competition.

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## **WORK EXPERIENCE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF RUSSIA**

The quality of the employee's working life is largely determined by his professional experience and accumulated skills and knowledge, which are necessary for the effective development of the economy as well. The article examines the structure of the employed population by experience and average length of service of the employed and the unemployed in various regions of Russia. Among the unemployed, the share of persons without work experience is approximately 25%, and among those employed (with up to one year of work experience) is less than 10%. The age at the beginning of working life is increasing and in 2019 it averaged 22.4 years. The average length of service of the employed exceeds 18 years and in the period under review from 2009 to 2019 increased slightly. The lowest values of this indicator were noted in regions with a high level of unemployment – in the North Caucasian Federal District and in Tyva.

**Keywords:** work experience, average length of service, employed population, unemployed population, region.

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## **ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY THE PREMATURE DEATHS FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

The study estimated economic losses caused by premature deaths from coronavirus infection for 44 national economies (OECD and BRICS countries). For the calculations the author used an income approach to determining the value of a statistical life, as well as forecast data from the OECD.

According to the calculations, the economic losses from deaths caused by the coronavirus amounted to US\$ 119.5 billion in the OECD countries, and to US\$ 37.1 billion in the BRICS countries. The economic losses from deaths in Russia amounted to US\$ 4.2 billion.

**Keywords:** value of a statistical life, economic losses, coronavirus, life expectancy, OECD, BRICS, international comparisons.

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## **INCOMES OF THE POPULATION AND THE STABILITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN RUSSIA**

Stable development of the national banking sector is a prerequisite for macroeconomic stability. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, incomes of the population, which are one of the most important banking counterparties, are decreasing and threats to the stability of the banking sector are emerging. The article presents a structural diagram describing the links between the stable development of the banking sector and the incomes of the population. The diagram can be used in the development of banking policy in the process of macroeconomic regulation.

**Keywords:** financial stability, banking risks, bank capital, macroprudential policy, mortgage, Basel III, liquidity, COVID-19 pandemic.

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**ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE ELDERLY: ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING CHALLENGES**

The article examines the existing mechanisms of adaptation of economically developed countries, especially European countries, to the accelerated change in the structure of the population, including the search for ways to make greater use of the labor potential of older age groups, as well as the opportunities to improve the quality of citizens' lives in the process of ageing. The achievements and the drawbacks of various national models of social assistance organization are analyzed.

**Keywords:** active ageing, long-term care, hospital service, in-home care, informal assistance of the relatives.

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**FLEXIBLE FORMATS OF LEARNING: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS**

In most countries of the world the 2020 pandemic has caused a sharp surge in attention to remote learning formats at all levels of the educational system. But what are flexible learning formats: a universal tool of the 21st century or a temporary replacement?

**Keywords:** digital economy, online learning, flexible and combined learning formats, economics of education.

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### **THE AGGRAVATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN RUSSIA**

The article shows that one of the most important contradictions of our time is the excessively growing socio-economic inequality which obstructs the sustainable development of society. The concentration of wealth among the richest 1% of the population has become a worldwide problem . The gap between the super-rich and the rest of the population is growing at an accelerating rate. In particular, Russia has a fairly high level of inequality in the distribution of wealth.

An active social policy of the state is needed, aimed at eliminating excessive gaps between the material well-being of various groups of the population.

**Keywords:** inequality, income differentiation, state, state regulation , economic development.