

## SUMMARY

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### **EVOLUTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?**

The article is devoted to comparing the fundamental concepts of evolution and sustainable development. From a critical standpoint, the persisting notions of social and, in particular, economic evolution are analyzed. The author maintains that on the basis of a recognized integrative vision of the sustainability problem, it is advisable to extend this concept to the entire process of the systemic transformation of society. The fundamental properties of a universal social systemic transformation are revealed. As follows from the study, in the current period social changes will be largely associated with non-evolutionary changes. In conclusion the author sets forth his view of the substantial difference between the long-term sustainable and desirable evolutionary trajectories of social transformation.

**Keywords:** evolution, sustainability, resilience, corporate business, ecosystem business, state agencies.

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### **THE DUALISTIC THEORY OF VALUE AND THE PRCULIARITIES OF STUDYING ECONOMICS AS A COMPLEX SYSTEM**

The article analyzes the cognitive potential of the classical paradigm and the theory of K. Marx for understanding the systemic connections of economics. The model of an isolated economy is considered as a prerequisite for studying the logic of the formation of basic economic notions. The author reveals the peculiarities of K. Marx's dualistic approach to the analysis of value relationships, as well as to the development of the theory of supply of goods and to the theory of demand. The importance of this approach is shown for revising the ideas about the cost and productivity of labor as basic categories, as well as about the whole categorial grid of economic theory.

**Keywords:** cost, value, utility, labor productivity, dual measurement system, value, temporal structures, classical paradigm, economic models, economic institutions.

**Maria Fedorova** (e-mail: maria-fedorova.n@yandex.ru)

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**A SYSTEMIC METHOD OF INVESTIGATING THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL: THE INDIVIDUAL  
AS AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTOR**

The article argues that considering the individual as an economic and social actor in a socio-economic System makes it possible to look into various aspects of human development at different levels in interrelation. The main indicators of the economic and social subsystems are analyzed, which characterize the development of human potential in Russia in the period 2010–2019. A number of measures for the development of social responsibilities of the state, charity and volunteering have been substantiated.

**Keywords:** socio-economic system, economic subsystem, social subsystem, man as an economic and social actor, human potential, social functions of the state, charity, volunteering.

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**THE FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF  
ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT IS THE MAIN GOAL OF  
MODERN REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN**

Structural transformations in the economy of Uzbekistan require new methods of economic management, therefore the article examines the main directions of the country's actual economic development and suggests the ways of forming a new system of economic management. The author emphasizes the need to create a flexible system of economic management, providing for the reduction of state interference in the activities of economic entities. It is substantiated that another important direction of economic development is poverty reduction and employment growth. It is proposed to use institutional factors as a key element of economic development; with that, clear boundaries should be set when using administrative tools. Particular attention is paid to the country's main resource – accumulated human capital. A number of measures are proposed to create an up-to-date system favouring the reproduction of human capital.

**Keywords:** government support, budget resources, institutional factors, market mechanisms, transformation.

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#### **WORLD CAPITAL FLOWS UNDER GLOBAL INSTABILITY**

The article examines the changes in the cross-border capital flows that have taken place in recent years, including those caused by COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis. Negative trends in the movement of foreign direct investment are noted and the prospects for their growth are analyzed. Considering the measures of economic policy in relation to investment, the author comes to the conclusion that the role of the state will inevitably strengthen, as well as that of international institutions.

**Keywords:** capital movement, direct investment, protectionism, GVCs.

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#### **WORKING TIME OF BELORUSIAN MANAGERS: ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT**

The article presents an analysis of the working time of Belarusian managers, taking into account their managerial potential. The features and barriers of the management environment in terms of rational use of working time and managerial labor are revealed. For this, econometric tools and methods of sociological analysis are used.

**Keywords:** manager, working hours, labor productivity, professional competence.

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### **THE EVOLUTION OF THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CLUSTER CONCEPT**

This article explores the concepts of the theory of cluster development, which are multifaceted and differ from each other in their heterogeneity, both in Russia and abroad. It has been determined that cluster formations are based on cooperative ties, and characterized by fair competition, which implies the supply of raw materials, the production process, and the market for goods and services.

**Keywords:** cluster, evolution, cluster concept, entrepreneurial structures, cooperation, competition.

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### **SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCE IN REGULATING PARALLEL IMPORT OF MEDICINES**

The article provides an overview of the South African experience in the use and adaptation of parallel imports of medicines, as well as the prospects for the implantation of parallel imports in Russia. The main factors, the economic aspects and legal grounds for the introduction and regulation of parallel imports in South Africa are analyzed. The article provides an assessment of the impact of parallel imports on the formation of prices for pharmaceutical products.

The introduction of parallel imports in African countries led to a significant decrease in the prices for pharmaceutical products, which led to a positive

trend in the pricing of medicines in national economies, which have significantly lower GDP per capita compared to developed countries. Despite this positive trend, there are still a lot of questions regarding the consequences of the introduction of parallel imports in developed and developing countries, which requires studying the achievements of those nations that obtained considerable expertise in this area.

**Keywords:** parallel import, pharmaceutical market, institutional framework, South Africa, Russia, integration of national economies.