

SUMMARY

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THE WAY OF RUSSIA FROM WASHINGTON CONSENSUS TO BEIJING CONSENSUS: A SOUND CHOICE

The article uses the methodology of world-systems analysis and the theory of systemic cycles of capital accumulation to spotlight the turning point of the modern era in connection with the unfolding change in the dominant world economic order. The intensification of the US hybrid war against China and Russia is seen as an inevitable consequence of the completion of a systemic cycle. A comparative analysis of the outdated "Washington consensus" is carried out, as well as of the "Beijing consensus" that is superseding it. The need for the multidimensional integration of Russia into the Asian world economic order is justified as a way to strengthen her national security and to ensure sustainable economic development in the foreseeable future.

Keywords: systemic cycle of capital accumulation; world economic order; "Washington Consensus", "Beijing Consensus".

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CURRENT DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN GLOBAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE: FINTECH, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND CRYPTOCURRENCIES

The article discusses the main trends in the transformation of the global financial infrastructure. Structural changes in the global banking system, the emergence of cryptocurrencies, crypto banks, and the development of fintech and digital

technologies are analyzed.

Keywords: world financial architecture, currency zones, world reserve currencies, world banking system, shadow banking, fintech, digital currencies, cryptocurrencies.

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ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEPOSITS OF COMPLEX MINERALS

On the example of oil and gas fields, the current aspects of the socio-economic significance and uncertainty (riskiness) of the development of deposits of complex minerals are considered with appropriate proposals and recommendations, which is relevant since an increase in the number of these deposits in global use needs informed management decisions.

Keywords: oil and gas industry, multicomponent raw materials, management, taxes, investments, group of problems, groups of risks.

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STATE SUPPORT FOR STARTUPS

The authors maintain that low sustainability level of startups in Russia has its roots in the lack of financial support from the government. The hypothesis is put forward that a more developed system of state support could increase the “survival rate” of small innovative companies. Both traditional measures of state financial support for startups and new, more effective ones are noted. The authors come to the conclusion that the present-day government backing of innovative enterprises is inadequate.

Keywords: innovations, startups, problems and prospects of startups, financing of startups, state support of startups.

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PUTTING THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SOCIETY WELLBEING ON THE AGENDA

The author considers three indicators which characterize the development of national economies: energy intensity of GDP, labor productivity and the index of human development (an indicator of quality of life of the population). Some other indicators are discussed characterizing a macroeconomic imbalance and estimating sustainable development of the economy and wellbeing of society. The indicator of human well-being is connected with desires (preferences) of people or satisfaction with life.

Keywords: energy intensity of GDP, labor productivity, index of human development, wellbeing of society, macroeconomic imbalance, counter-cyclical

capital buffer.

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ON THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF EVOLUTIONARY AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

In this paper, on the basis of well-known facts, some specific features of the evolutionary and revolutionary processes are determined, the necessary and sufficient criteria for their differences are formulated and their types classified, which reveals their place and role in the progressive development of society.

Keywords: evolutionary and revolutionary forms of social development, types of evolution, social revolution, features of two forms of development.

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MODELS OF THE PARAMETRIC RANGE OF COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

In the article an economic and mathematical model is developed for creating a parametric range of competitive military products and dual-use products, since when determining its competitiveness, it is necessary to give it a quantitative assessment. It is proposed to classify new products into two groups, according to their purpose: the first group includes products designed to meet the new needs of society; the second group includes products intended to replace obsolete products.

At the same time, the methodology for calculating the set of parameters (tactical and technical characteristics) of a new product is proposed for use in the context of applying the end-to-end planning principle in the "science - production" cycle. The process of updating the range of competitive products, mass-produced for five years, is visually (graphically) represented. In addition, mathematical dependencies have been developed to optimize the cost of an updated sample at the stage of its development, that is, when technical and design capabilities are evaluated for subsequent modernization.

Keywords: industrial enterprise, competitive products, economic and mathematical model, product range, product parameters, planning principles, renewal interval, modernization suitability.

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THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CHINESE RMB: ROAD TO THE STATUS OF A WORLD CURRENCY

The economic successes achieved by the PRC in recent years naturally raised the question of the possibility of converting the national monetary unit (yuan) into an international currency, which would play a significant role in servicing the country's foreign trade and investment relations, and in the turnover of global currency and financial markets. An effective solution to this problem can provide China with a number of long-term geopolitical and economic advantages; in particular, it would significantly increase the competitiveness of the financial system and the inflow of foreign capital into it.

The basic prerequisites for the internationalization of the yuan have already been established: in terms of GDP and exports of goods and services, the PRC is one of the leading countries in the world, with significant foreign exchange assets

accumulated, that ensure the stability of the financial system. For the successful promotion of the national currency abroad, there are still some obstacles, in particular, the free convertibility of the yuan has not been introduced and the capacity of the financial market is insufficient, which reduces the interest of foreign investors in the yuan.

The emergence of the Chinese national currency as a full-fledged international currency implies a significant increase in its role in foreign trade operations of the PRC, an increase in the use of yuan financial instruments for placement by non-residents of private savings and official reserves, a further increase in volumes and diversification of conversion operations with the yuan in the domestic and foreign currency markets.

Keywords: Chinese yuan, reserve currency, exchange rate, capital market, de-dollarization of trade.

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ON THE USE OF MODERN METHODS OF ORGANIZING

THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM AS A WAY TO ENSURE THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

The article presents a modern approach to the organization of the production system of an industrial enterprise. Within the framework of this approach, methods are proposed that are capable of providing a high level of production organization. To implement them, the possibility of introducing the principles of the "lean" methodology and quality management system into the production system of an industrial enterprise was studied, a roadmap for their implementation developed, and the principles and tools of the proposed methods applied. The study of the works of Russian and foreign authors has shown a high interest in the problems of effective management of an industrial enterprise and the use of modern methods of organizing the production system. The authors confirm that the "lean" methodology and quality management system are the approaches that can effectively organize the production system of an industrial enterprise, and thereby allow the enterprise to reach a new level in the competition.

Keywords: competitive advantage, lean production. lean methodology, production system, organization, industry, quality management system.