

SUMMARY

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ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONETARY POLICY TOOLS BY TARGETS OF DEVELOPMENT

Monetary policy is the main means for stimulating economic growth and achieving other goals of economic development. The objective of the study is to develop the “goals-instruments” principle in relation to monetary policy in order to show the possibility of distributing influence and, for this reason, selecting monetary policy instruments that have different effects on changing development goals, the latter considered to be changes in gross domestic product, inflation and unemployment. The research methodology is represented by Tinbergen's theory of economic policy, structural analysis, and monetary theory. The use of these approaches makes it possible to construct a set of econometric equations that reflect the impact on GDP and its growth, inflation and unemployment; it also allows to conduct an empirical analysis of the relationship between inflation and growth and the dynamics of the M2 money supply components for the Russian economy. The overall result of the study is a picture of the distribution of monetary policy instruments by economic development goals for the Russian economy. It is substantiated that the policy of raising the interest rate was not a strong reason for

reducing inflation, but hindered economic growth, creating a potential basis for future inflation. The monetary policy pursued in Russia did not take into account the structure of the money supply and its impact on inflation and growth.

Keywords: «targets-instruments» principle, gross domestic product, inflation, unemployment, monetary policy, multiple regressions, money supply structure, monetary policy instruments.

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THE MAIN APPROACHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE PROPERTY IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN CHALLENGES

The article presents the results of a study of the Russian reform in the context of modern challenges. The emphasis is placed on the increasing role of the state in solving current and long-term problems. It is shown, that successful solutions and the capability of obtaining the planned results depend on conceptual approaches to the management of state property, without which the state will not be able to perform its functions.

Keywords: public administration, state property management, Russian liberal reform, modern challenges.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN THE ECONOMIES OF THE FORMER USSR AND PRESENT-DAY RUSSIA

The article provides a comprehensive comparative analysis of the mechanisms of leveraging Russia's oil and gas resources in the Soviet Union and present-day Russia as ensuring the acceleration or on the contrary, slowing down the development of the innovative sector of the national economy.

Analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of such mechanisms, the author describes the underlying reasons for the radical transformation of the role of the oil and gas industry from being a "donor", which had contributed to the accelerated growth of the high value added sectors of the national economy, into a kind of "vampire", which now is an obstacle to the development of high tech products and amplifies the symptoms of the "Dutch disease".

The higher contribution of oil and gas sector to the high-quality growth of the Russian economy in the post-sanctions period is associated with a reversal of the current tax policy, the reorientation of a larger share of energy resources to the domestic market while limiting their exports to the volume of critical imports, and strictly regulating energy prices.

Keywords: oil and gas industry, price liberalization, unbalanced inflation, stagflation, "Dutch disease", tax manœuvre.

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**THE MANIFESTATIONS OF SYSTEMIC ECONOMIC
UNCOMPETITIVENESS OF THE ALLIANCE OF THE CORE STATES
OF THE WORLD-ECONOMY**

The article presents a method for obtaining graphs of the comparative competitiveness of production in the countries of the Semi-periphery in relation to the states of the world economic Center (according to I. Wallerstein). An analysis of the results obtained confirms the thesis that there are systemic problems in the countries of the Center with their own competitiveness, which tend to lead to cardinal changes in the world economy in the foreseeable future. The indicators of the share of GDP per capita of the OECD countries as a characteristic of national welfare and their dependence on PPP are also considered.

Keywords: gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP), industry competitiveness indicator, world economic center, semi-periphery.

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INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS FOR INTEGRATING NATIONAL ECONOMIES: THE PROBLEM OF STABILITY OF SUPRA-NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The movement of goods, capital and labour at various levels of foreign trade determine the creation and development of supranational institutions of economic integration. The emerging trends towards weakening and deformation of the role of global supra-national institutions of economic integration are paralleled by strengthening of regional integration groups which makes it urgent to study the problems of sustainability of supranational institutions and economic integration in general.

The article is devoted to the analysis of the sustainability problems of supranational institutions for the integration of national economies. The aim of the study is to generalize and analyze approaches to the sustainability of supranational institutions through the prism of structural-level analysis. The study proves the existence of phases in the development of supranational institutions, which

determines the cyclical nature of economic integration. As a result, the conclusion is made about the presence of a paternalistic (semi-market type of integration along with a market one; the stability of the created integration links depends on both of these types. The market and semi-market bases for the integration of national economies are described. The paper gives the author's view of determining the causes of deformation and dysfunction of supranational institutions within the market and semi-market basis of economic integration.

Keywords: supranational institutions of integration, phases of economic integration, cycles of economic integration, core of integration, market and semi-market basis of integration.

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DANGERS AND RISKS OF PERSONAL DATA LOSS

The success of a company depends in many ways on its attitude to the personal data being handled. A failure in the personal data protection system can lead to irreparable consequences. The article describes the main dangers and risks of personal data loss, both for individuals and for companies, and provides recommendations for employees dealing with clients' personal data.

Keywords: personal data, data loss, personal data protection, risks of personal data loss.

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SOME APPROACHES TO INCREASING THE TURNOVER OF A SMALL COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

The article highlights the measures aimed at increasing the turnover of a commercial enterprise.

The whole set of measures that contribute to the increase in the turnover of a trading enterprise can be combined into two groups: internal and external. Internal events are aimed at increasing the conversion of sales and the average check, while external ones are aimed at increasing customer flow.

Tools for internal measures to increase turnover include, firstly, measures aimed at improving the efficiency of retail processes, improving the technology of commodity display and sales of goods, and, secondly, tools for rationalizing the use of the existing material and technical base and increasing inventory turnover.

As part of external events, an increase in client flow can be ensured through active marketing and promotional activities of the organization. The purpose of these events is to activate the already existing customer coverage area, as well as its expansion by attracting potential buyers from more remote areas.

Keywords: turnover, commercial enterprise, market trade.

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THE SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF THE JOE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION IN THE EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THE ANTI- CRISIS SOCIAL PACKAGE

The article highlights the first steps of US President Joe Biden, including emergency measures intended to offset the negative effects of the pandemic on the labor market and employment. A special section is devoted to conceived for the future infrastructure and social plans of the White House under the slogan “Build back better”; in addition to updating the road transport network, the plan provides the restoration and construction of housing, the provision of paid sick leave and child care, financial ensuring of universal preschool education, increasing student grants, expanded health care programs and creating millions of jobs by increasing the tax burden on medium and large businesses and highly paid Americans. A separate section is devoted to factors influencing the spread of freelancing – free and not tied to a location form of employment in the context of the formation of a new economic model. Biden’s social and economic policy in general can be described as a change of eras: from Reaganomics, with its per-caption of the state power system as “part of the problem, not the solution,” back to the Keynesian model, the strengthening of the role of state regulation and budget fi-nuancing. The author maintains that Franklin Delano Roosevelt serves as a role model for the current US president. The question that naturally arises in this connection – whether Biden can align with F.D. Roosevelt – involves an analysis of the balance of power in the US Congress, given the unforeseen obstacles that the White House has faced in trying to get approval of social plans in the Senate even before the midterm elections this year to the US legislature.

The accelerated technological development constantly changes social relations. The reaction to such changes often leads to the hierarchization and bureaucratization of society, sometimes it pushes to the growth of nepotism and

exploitation in labor relations. Consequently, effective and positive social development can only be achieved with a qualitative improvement in technology.

Keywords: American Jobs Plan, unemployment benefit, community colleges, the American Rescue Plan, shelter-in-place, gig economy, freelancers, American Family Plan, Medicare, corporate income tax, budget reconciliation.

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RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN APPROACHES TO DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

In the article, the authors analyze Russian and foreign scientific literature dealing with financial security in solving the problems of ensuring the economic security of an enterprise. The aim of the study is to compare Russian and foreign approaches to assessing financial security as one of the components of the economic security of an enterprise. Research methods: information search; systematization; logical, system and content analysis. The authors come to the conclusion, that in foreign scientific literature, “financial security” is understood as “financial stability”, and such a term as “financial management” is also used. At the same time, the indicators used by foreign researchers to assess the financial condition of an enterprise do not differ significantly from those used by Russian scientists, because in fact indicators of both financial security and financial stability are built upon indicators of economic analysis.

Keywords: financial security of the enterprise, financial management, financial stability, economic security.