

## **SUMMARY**

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### **ON THE NORMATIVITY OF MAINSTREAM ECONOMICS**

#### **(WHAT A POSITIVE ECONOMIC THEORY MAY LOOK LIKE**

It is shown in the article that there is no fundamental difference between normative and positive theories either in terms of development methods or internal architecture. It is substantiated that the modern neoclassical theory as a whole is not positive. Another way of developing a positive microtheory based on the approach of Maurice Allais is proposed: the concept of searching for surplus within the framework of the cost approach.

**Keywords:** methodology; methodology individualism; normative theory; positive theory; principle; value; economic mainstream.

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### **ASSESSING THE COSTS OF TRANSITION TO LOW-CARBON ECONOMY**

The study attempts to assess the economic implications of the global transition to a low-carbon economy for Russia. Within the framework of the proposed methodology, losses are calculated as the value of lost revenues from hydrocarbon exports. An estimate of the total amount of losses of the Russian economy from the energy transition for the period up to 2035 is given. A review of foreign experience

in assessing the cost of energy transition for some foreign countries is also presented.

**Keywords:** energy transition, low-carbon economy, hydrocarbons, fossil fuels, export, foreign experience.

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### **STATE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

The author examines a set of state support measures for R&D and innovation in the private sector implemented by the countries leading the way in innovative development. The essence of direct and indirect methods of subsidizing R&D and innovation activities is disclosed, the tools for their practical implementation in the business sector of various countries are systematized. Characteristic long-term trends in the growth of government support for R&D and innovation in the private sector and the shift of support in favor of indirect measures (in the form of tax incentives and preferences are revealed. It has been established that, using the schemes and tools of monetary and fiscal policy, the state performs the functions of financing innovative infrastructure, of the customer and buyer of R&D results and innovative solutions, and of the insurer, who assumes guarantees for insuring risky investments in the development of new products and technologies, stimulating and coordinating R&D and innovation in the private sector to achieve socially important results.

**Keywords:** government regulation, R&D funding, tax support for innovation activity, foreign experience.

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## **THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF A STRATEGIC PLANNING SYSTEM**

The article deals with the problem of the political actors' influence on the formation of a strategic planning system in Russia. The author reveals the change in the economic functions of government bodies caused by the recent amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as well as the prospects for the influence of these political processes on possible shifts in the implementation of strategic planning.

**Keywords:** strategic planning, constitution, political market, economic policy.

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## **INSTITUTIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CONTRADICTIONS OF THE PRESENT-DAY GLOBAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE**

The authors analyze the institutional and functional contradictions and imbalances of the modern global financial architecture (GFA) that exist at the national and international levels and are connected with the activities of various organizations (mainly financial and credit ones). The authors conclude that improving the efficiency of the GFA will largely depend on the combined efforts of national and supranational regulators aimed, if not at radically eliminating the various

contradictions accumulated over many years, then at least at their maximum possible mitigation in order to ensure the stability of the global finance.

**Keywords:** global financial architecture, IMF, G20, Financial Stability Board, development banks, international rating agencies, international financial market.

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**THE CENTRAL BANK OF RUSSIA FIGHTING THE “DUTCH DISEASE”:  
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POLICY CHOSEN IS QUESTIONNABLE**

The article questions the effectiveness of the mechanism traditionally used by Russia's Central Bank to counteract the "Dutch disease" through the purchase of foreign currency from Russian exporters to prevent excessive strengthening of the ruble in an environment of high world oil prices. Revealing the strategic weaknesses of the currency channel of money emission that dominates in Russia, the author substantiates the need for a decisive transition to the stock and credit channels of money emission in order to ensure a reasonable diversification of the domestic economy.

**Keywords:** real effective exchange rate of the ruble, exchange rate protectionism, "Dutch disease", Bank of Russia, devaluation, currency, stock and credit channels of money emission, gold and foreign exchange reserves, structural policy.

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**“AUTHORITARIAN” COUNTRIES LIVE BETTER THAN THEIR  
PERIPHERAL “DEMOCRATIC” NEIGHBORS**

The article compares the levels of welfare and economic exploitation of the population of the countries of the *World Economic Center* (according to I. Wallerstein) with the countries of the rest of the world that have political systems labeled as “democratic”, “authoritarian” or “hybrid”. The analysis of the results has shown a sharp excess of the living standard of the population of the countries of the *World Economic Center* over the countries of the rest of the world (4–7 times). Besides, the inhabitants of the latter group are subjected to an unprecedentedly greater (2–4 times) economic exploitation caused by an unequal trade exchange between the *Center* and the *World Economic Periphery*. In addition, the living standard of the population of peripheral countries with “democratic” regimes is significantly lower than that of peripheral countries with “authoritarian” regimes, and the level of exploitation of the former is significantly higher. The worst welfare rates are in peripheral countries with hybrid regimes.

**Keywords:** democracy, authoritarianism, purchasing power parity (PPP), level of exploitation, gross domestic product (GDP) for PPP per capita, welfare rate, *World Economic Center*, *World Economic Periphery*, *Golden Billion*.

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## **ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE UKRANIAN CRISIS**

The article describes the transformation of the economic, incl. investment, cooperation between China and Russia in the context of the Ukrainian crisis. The information base of the article is the data of our own empirical research, as well as analytical sources.

The article concludes about the expansion of opportunities for Chinese-Russian cooperation in the field of bilateral trade, small and medium-sized businesses; on the future dominance of Chinese investment flows to the Russian Federation, on the one hand, and on the emergence of new risks for investments in the energy sector and oil exports to China, on the other.

**Keywords:** Ukrainian crisis, Sino-Russian cooperation, trade turnover, oil exports, investments, energy sector.

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## **INTRODUCING DIGITALIZATION IN FORENSIC AND ECONOMIC EXPERTISE**

The purpose of the study is to identify factors that affect the quality of forensic economic examination and to consider the ways to neutralize those using digital technologies. The subject of the study is the application of digital technologies to the work of an expert economist. The research methods were the analysis of scientific literature and judicial practice of Russian and foreign researchers, analysis of websites of expert institutions, comparison of expert activities, data aggregation, classification of types and methods of forensic economic examination,

description of the expert's activities. The article presents the types and objects of forensic economic examinations in accordance with current regulatory legal acts. The developments in forensic economic examinations are considered. The potential for introducing modern end-to-end digital technologies into the work of expert economists is analyzed and seven components of technological progress in the field identified. The factors influencing the quality of the forensic economic examination are identified. The measures to minimize and neutralize the threats to expert activity in the context of digitalization are proposed.

**Keywords:** forensic economic expertise, expert, economic security, digitalization.