

SUMMARY № 2-2023

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HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

The article explores the interaction of internal and external environment, which determines the strategy for the effective development of a high-tech industrial enterprise. Based on the compilation of maps of the strategic grouping of enterprises, their competitive positions in the industry are determined. The main types of key success factors are considered and their share in the activities of the enterprise is estimated.

The algorithm for the innovative activity of an enterprise in a competitive environment and with limited funding is presented. The principles of building an innovative model of an efficient industrial enterprise are proposed. The analysis of innovation-investment cycles of industrial enterprise development is made. The effectiveness of the innovation and investment activities of high-tech industrial enterprises, including those of the military-industrial complex, depends not only on a competent managerial decision-making approach, but also on taking into account the specific characteristics inherent in this particular category of industrial enterprises.

Keywords: high-tech enterprise, competitive environment, endogenous and exogenous factors, key success factors, information and material flows, research and development, innovation activity algorithm, competitive intelligence, investment and innovation model.

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ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES

In the context of the constant growth of the global population, the problem of providing it with the means of subsistence is aggravated, primarily, with food, the demand for which, according to forecasts, will grow. New challenges to the global economy are posed by the tense epidemiological situation; pandemic response measures affect supply chain disruptions. As a result, a food emergency is brewing that could lead to disruption of agricultural systems, with dire consequences for optimal health and nutrition.

The study examines rational and recommended norms for food consumption, identifies the advantages and disadvantages of the domestic agro-industrial complex, analyzes the calculated coefficients and factors that determine the level of food security. The proposed activities help to mitigate the identified risks and provide additional opportunities for the development of human capital.

Keywords: population explosion, food security, labor productivity, food crisis, agricultural products, exports, imports, agro-industrial complex, rational norms for food consumption, level of economic accessibility.

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CHEAP LABOR AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: TRENDS OF THE RUSSIAN LABOR MARKET IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SMO IN UKRAINE

The contraction of the Russian labor market as a result of the outflow of foreign labor during the pandemic was replaced by its recovery and subsequent growth. The development of the Special military operation (SMO) in Ukraine reduced the supply on the Russian labor market and increased the demand for domestic workers. Multidirectional vectors of labor supply in the market are considered in the work in the context of assessing the impact of cheap labor of migrants from the CIS countries on economic growth. Systemic reasons for the technical backwardness of underestimated sectors of the economy, which are an adequate environment for cheap labor, are qualified; the characteristics and directions of the influence of the labor market with low incomes on the innovative development of the economy are given.

Keywords: labor market, economic growth, jobs, wages, labor force, migrants, CIS, mobilization, emigration.

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ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF GDP AS A UNIVERSAL MACROECONOMIC INDICATOR

The article explains the shortcomings of GDP as a macroeconomic indicator, which do not allow it to accurately represent the real state of the economy: GDP is based not on the quantity of the goods produced, but on the amount of human labor spent in the country; it is calculated in monetary form on the basis of market prices

and tariffs; it distorts cross-country comparisons; it takes into account productive and unproductive, and even useless and destructive labor on an equal basis. The author suggests upgrading the economic indicators used in cross-country comparisons and supplementing the GDP with the "gross commodity product" indicator, which reflects the state of only the real sector of the economy, including manufacturing, transportation, R&D and marketing segments.

Keywords: gross domestic product, calculation shortcomings, cross-country comparisons, improvement opportunities, gross commodity product.

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USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR STOCK TRADING: PRESENT AND FUTURE

The article highlights the role of automated trading systems (ATS, aka trading robots) in the stock market and their efficiency. A comparison of algorithmic robots and neurobots is given, a hypothesis about the possible future of their symbiosis is proposed. Assumptions are made about the impact of artificial intelligence on trading and profit in the stock market.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, stocks, stock exchange, trading robots, algorithmic trading, algorithmic trading, algorithmic robots, neurobots, advanced trading.

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CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF THE RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF THE PENSION SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

The article provides a brief analysis of the resource potential of the pension system. The main models of financing the system of providing citizens in the event of the occurrence of risks that threaten a person, as well as in the event of termination of employment, are considered. In the analysis of the resource potential, it is proposed to use a socio-dynamic model for the formation of potential opportunities for the financial component of the pension system. The author's definition of resource potential and classification of pension services are given. It is shown how the lack of integrity and consistency in views on the financing of the pension system and its stability causes shortcomings, contradictions and imbalances in its functioning.

Keywords: resource potential of the pension system, pension provision, system of pension services, distributive-accumulative pension system, pension insurance, joint and several liability.

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PRECARIZATION OF THE US LABOR MARKET AND THE CONCEPT OF A UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME

The author examines changes in the structure of the labor market with an increase in its composition of a complex category of workers with precarious employment, reveals the motives and options for pilot projects of a universal unconditional basic income (UBI) conducted in American cities. The article discusses whether an unconditional basic income could become an alternative to the US social security system. Evaluations of the results of the UBI projects are given; the attitudes of politicians, economists, business corporations and ordinary citizens of America to the UBI are considered. Particular attention is paid to the fundamental differences between an unconditional basic income and the existing welfare instruments, as well as factors that promote or hamper the implementation of the UBI on a national scale. The idea of a universal unconditional basic income has become part of the political debate and electoral platforms during the presidential race. UBI, if implemented, can, by modifying, integrate into the existing institutional system, although this may be an extremely complex and controversial process, which largely explains why this concept has not been implemented on a national scale by now, but limited to some U.S. states.

Attention is drawn to the potential economic effect of the UBI, which consists in the fact that the budget allocations spent on social dividends are returned to the economy, as the multiplier effect is triggered - people's confidence in the future makes them save less and spend more.

Keywords: modern technological structure, economy on demand, income inequality, unconditional basic income, outsourcing, outstaffing, precarious.