

## SUMMARY

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### **TOWARDS A NEW ONTOLOGY OF ECONOMICS**

The article attempts to look at the ontology of economic science from the standpoint of the dual nature of the human personality, which combines two principles – individualism and collectivism. The purpose of this study is to identify the true nature of man, who is not a one-dimensional individualist, but also has features of collectivism, i.e. the desire and ability to live in society. The author puts forward and seeks to prove the following hypothesis: individualism and collectivism are simultaneously inherent in the human personality and inevitably manifest themselves in its vital interests, including economic ones. The research methodology, based on taking into account the objective and subjective factors of economic life, allows us to identify the genesis of public interests as a continuation of the collectivist principle in man himself, as well as to characterize and typologize public goods in their combination with private goods. Based on the analysis, the one-sidedness of methodological individualism is shown, which takes into account only the egoistic nature of man and not his collectivist principle. The overwhelming majority of society, with the help of the state, forces the disobedient minority to obey the rules of community life, without which social life is impossible. As a result of the study, the main conclusion is made about the need to replace methodological individualism with the principle of methodological dualism, postulating a dialectical combination of individualistic and collectivist inclinations of people.

**Keywords:** ontology of economic science, economic subjects and objects, dual nature of man, individualism and collectivism, individual and public interests, private and public goods, methodological individualism, methodological dualism.

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### **ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION: AN INTEGRATIVE VISION**

The article is devoted to the problem of assessing the impact of economic transformation on the development of society. Particular attention is paid to the well-received drivers of economic change in the current decade – widespread digitalization and the gradual establishment of a “green”, carbon-free economy. The

interpretation of sustainable societal transformation as a universal systemic process is substantiated. According to the argumentation presented, it is reasonable to assess the results of the transformation of the national economy based on indicators of the degree of its approach to a sustainable trajectory. The final part of the article reveals the role of economic transformation as a driver of future general social progress, which becomes achievable provided that the optimistic consolidated scenario of global development is fulfilled.

**Keywords:** economic transformation, social transformation, digitalization, carbon-free economy, sustainable development.

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### **THE EDUCATION SPHERE OF POST-SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE MIRROR OF THE LABOUR MARKET REQUIREMENTS AND THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION**

Within the theoretical framework of social and individual needs satisfied in the sphere of education, the paper traces the main stages of educational reforms in the post-Soviet Russia, analyzes the consequences of the reforms for social development and for the labor market. It is shown that during the period of socio-economic transformations and adaptation to market realities, underestimation of specific features of educational process undermined its key functions and led to the formation of degradation mechanisms. The underlying factors exacerbating professional-educational mismatch and weakening mechanisms of social equalization are revealed. Taking into account the specifics of the sphere of education, alternative approaches to its financing are discussed.

**Keywords:** education, labor market, social equalization, quality erosion mechanisms, financing education.

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### **THE IMPACT OF TAX DEDUCTION ON INEQUALITY IN RUSSIA**

The article examines the impact of tax deductions for education and healthcare on income inequality in Russia. The objective of the study is to quantify the

redistributive effects of this fiscal measure. Additionally, the paper assesses the potential effects of proposed reforms to tax deductions, with a particular focus on changes proposed in the President's Address to the Federal Assembly in February 2023 and implemented in 2024. The study uses data from the Federal Tax Service and the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring survey of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE), in conjunction with the microsimulation model RUSMOD, which enables the estimation of the short-term redistributive effects of changes in taxes and transfers. The study demonstrated that the current tax deductions for education and health care have a marginal impact on income inequality. Conversely, if tax deductions are reformed in a manner that increases their limits and take-up, this may result in an increase in income inequality. **Keywords:** fiscal policy, tax deduction, income inequality, income redistribution.

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### **ON THE FORMATION OF DIGITAL COMPETENCIES OF THE POPULATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL AS A SOCIAL INNOVATION: THE CASE OF THE PSKOV OBLAST**

In the article the author analyzes the current state of digital competencies of the population of the Pskov Oblast based on the results of interviews on the following topics: information security, digital skills, trust and fears on the Internet, educational opportunities and professional development. It is revealed that with a high self-assessment of digital skills respondents possess only basic digital competencies, most interviewees lack knowledge about information security, many do not follow copyright laws. To solve the problems, the article offers recommendations on the format of digital competence development courses that meet the principles of social innovation.

**Keywords:** digital competencies, digital literacy, information security, digital skills, social innovation, “digital” state.

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## **PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF FIXED CAPITAL IN THE FISHERY COMPLEX (THE CASE OF PRIMORSKY TERRITORY)**

One of the tools for the stable functioning of organizations is to increase the efficiency of the use of fixed capital. The main directions of development of the fishery complex are determined by the corresponding state program approved by the resolution of the Primorsky Territory Administration. One of the tasks is technical re-equipment, stimulating the renewal and modernization of fixed production assets, which should lead to an increase in the output of fish products. In accordance with the program, positive changes are already taking place in the industry. However, there are still unresolved problems regarding the efficiency of the use of fixed capital and its improvement in the future.

In the article, the factors that determine the prospects for increasing the efficiency of the use of fixed capital of fishery organizations are analyzed using quantitative assessments.

**Keywords:** fixed capital, investments, efficiency, fishery complex, economic growth.

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## **DIGITALIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF GLOBAL INVESTMENT PROCESSES**

The article substantiates that the appearance of digital technologies has made portfolio investments the main tool for increasing the national wealth of the world's

leading economies. The authors pay special attention to the place and role of Russia in modern global investment processes.

**Keywords:** investments, management, economics, digitalization, “couch investments”, portfolio investments.

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### **ENSURING COHERENCE BETWEEN CHINA’S “BELT AND ROAD” INITIATIVE AND EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION PROJECT**

The article examines the transport development of the intracontinental spaces of Eurasia and their interrelations with the Belt and Road initiative and the activities of the EAEU in infrastructure construction.

The emergence of the Initiative is due to several large-scale global economic processes, such as the shift of the center of world production to Asia, China’s leading role in the global economy, its desire to form a different, more equitable model of world economic relations, the growth of geopolitical, transport and economic dynamics of intra-continental events. The central element of the Initiative is China’s willingness to finance local infrastructure projects in which there is a common interest.

The integration project is focused on the state sovereignty of the participating countries, the transformation of the EAEU into a dynamically developing region of Eurasia, and the economic attraction for third countries. The EAEU sees the creation of a modern communications infrastructure (the Eurasian transport framework) as the main prerequisite for achieving these objectives. One of the important results of the conjugation of the mega-project and the activities of the EAEU has been a multiple increase in trade and transport communications between China and the EAEU countries. The implemented, ongoing and recommended projects of international transport corridors ensure the permissive effect of intra-continentiality and a wider use of the advantages of the Central Eurasia position for the development of the countries of Central Asia, Western China and the Siberian regions of Russia.

**Keywords:** China, Belt and Road, EAEU, Kazakhstan, Russia, conjugation, transport corridors, connectivity, develop institutions, trade.

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## **THE IMPACT OF WESTERN SANCTIONS ON THE ROLE AND PLACE OF RUSSIA IN RELATIONS WITH KAZAKHSTAN (POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECT)**

The paper is dedicated to the impact of anti-Russian sanctions on the investment activity of Russian companies in the post-Soviet space, in particular in Kazakhstan. After 2014, Russian capital was forced out of the Ukrainian economy and partially relocated to Kazakhstan, which today is a key place for foreign direct investment among the CIS countries. China, the USA, Turkey and EU countries also show high activity in the capital market of Kazakhstan. The conflict of commercial interests of these countries on the territory of Kazakhstan may become a significant factor of political tension in the post-Soviet space.

**Keywords:** Sanctions, Russia, Kazakhstan, China, USA, Turkey, FDI.

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## **NEW REALITIES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA**

The article examines the development of the Mongolian vector of foreign economic policy, the strategy of Russia's turn to the East, within which it seeks global multipolarity and a reduction in opportunities for U.S. domination. In Russia's confrontation with the United States and its allies after the reunification of Crimea in 2014 and especially after the start of the Russian Special military operation in February 2022 of particular importance is the development of Russian-Mongolian economic and political cooperation in the Russia-Mongolia-China triangle and in regional associations (EAEU, SCO, ASEAN, etc.).

The article shows that Mongolia, which sticks to political neutrality, is actively developing economic ties with both neighboring countries – Russia and China – and

(within the framework of the “third neighbor” concept) with the United States, the EU, Japan, South Korea and other developed countries, in competition with which Russia now has to renew the economic partnership with Mongolia once lost after the collapse of the USSR. The result of the study is the conclusion that currently Russia’s foreign economic interests in Mongolia are mainly built on the economic and infrastructure projects of the Chinese Initiative “One Belt, One Road”, thereby strengthening the Chinese factor in the bilateral Russian-Mongolian economic partnership, which in the future may lead to new risks to national economic security.

**Keywords:** Russian foreign policy, “turn to the East”, foreign economic policy, Russian-Mongolian economic cooperation, foreign trade, Mongolia.