

SUMMARY

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A SOCIETY ENGULFED BY UNCERTAINTY AND RISK:

THE INCONSISTENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

The article deals with the problems of criteria for assessing institutional transformations, legitimization and legalization of institutions. It is noted that institutional transformations in modern society, which normally are the result of gradual and long-term processes, can also be contradictory and subjected to increasing pressure from uncertain threats and risks, in particular, due to an increase in the likelihood and scale of “the market failures” and “the state failures”, the marginalization of society, acute social conflicts, and negative effects of informatization. At the same time, scientific ideas about the criteria for choosing the appropriate institutional transformations continue to be largely vague.

Keywords: institutions, legitimization, uncertainty, risk, threat, free-rider.

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STATE SUPPORT FOR EXPORT OF HIGH-TECH PRODUCTS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

The article examines the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Asian countries, in whose economy SMEs plays a crucial role; particular attention is paid to government support, including the supply of high-tech products. There are two groups of problems in the development of SMEs: financial support (soft loans, insurance, guarantees) and the provision of non-financial forms of assistance

to exporters (market research, full-cycle transaction support, business consulting, lobbying at the political level, etc.). Based on the analysis of directions outlined by Asian countries for their solution, recommendations are given for improving governmental support of SMEs in the Russian Federation.

Keywords: small and medium business, policy of Asian countries, financial and nonfinancial support for exports, high-tech products.

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COMPETENCES IN THE NEW MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Organizational innovations in companies and government institutions move society in a certain direction. The largest international corporations are moving to a self-managed model and to self-managed teams. However, the effect of this accelerated transition shows that this model creates instability in the labor market.

Keywords: competencies, self-employment, labor, working hours, optimization.

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MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE BRICS MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW ANTI-RUSSIAN SANCTIONS

The topic is of current interest due to extended economic and financial sanctions against Russia. The research takes its root in a standpoint that multilateral financial and economic institutions established on the basis of the BRICS' agreements may become alternative sources of capital and finance in case of a full blockade of Russia as part of the world financial system. The practical significance of the research's results sits in the development of approaches to

forming a strategy for Russia in relations with multilateral financial institutions of the BRICS to support and finance selected fields of her economic activity under harsh economic conditions based on a targeted model of dealing with friendly and unfriendly countries. The article contains proposals and recommendations about potential adjustment of the Russian foreign economic strategy until 2025.

Keywords: BRICS, friendly economies, unfriendly economies, multilateral financial and economic institutions of the BRICS, world system of currencies and finance, anti-Russian sanctions, an economy as a citadel, economic autarchy.

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ASSESSING SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS FOR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES METHODS

The purpose of the study was to identify factors that increase the likelihood of revocation of a credit institution's license by the regulator and to build a predictive model. The authors used the basic techniques of descriptive statistics, that is, the primary processing of empirical data, their systematization and visual representation, the cluster analysis of data, the building of a logistic regression, probit model and random forest algorithm, as well as forecasting based on these models, using the method of committees of three available models.

Keywords: probability of license revocation, credit organizations, forecasting, logit model, random forest, committee method.

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ON THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TOOLS USED AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

The purpose of the study is to determine the place of information systems in the knowledge management of an industrial enterprise and to determine the capabilities of the information system to optimizing production. The study was carried out using activity monitoring and information collection at industrial enterprises; the methods of analysis and synthesis were used, which made it possible to determine the parameters of the object under study and to scrutinize the management processes industrial enterprises. In the article the knowledge economy, the information economy is discussed as a new stage in the development of production processes involving the resources of the information sector. The ways of using the information systems of industrial enterprises are not always optimal, the latter implying knowledge management among management tools. As a result of the study, it is concluded that the use of information systems in the industrial policy of any enterprise contributes to positive changes, and increases its competitiveness, despite the costs associated with it.

Keywords: information market, industrial enterprise, information management.

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DAMPING KEY THREATS TO FOOD SECURITY

The study outlines the urgent problem of insufficient food production, which is interconnected with the continuing growth of the world's population and the emergence of new risks for the global economy. The formation of this dynamics is a serious threat both to specific countries and to the food security of the world as a whole. Tendencies of outstripping growth of foodstuffs shortages amplify. The article assesses the threats to both global and national food security including the Russian Federation; the main system-forming factors are investigated. Based on the results of the data obtained, relevant conclusions are presented and measures are proposed to mitigate the risks to food security in the context of the rapidly growing aggressive impact of human economic activity on the environment.

Keywords: food security, population, agriculture, recommended food consumption norms, soil fertility, import of agricultural products, Food Security Doctrine, targeted programs, agro-industrial complex.

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THE SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT OF MINING: A HINDRANCE OR A RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH?

A brief analysis of the current practice of interaction between society and the mining sector of the economy is carried out. The characteristic of the socio-cultural factor is given. The process factors are determined. The strategy of using the socio-cultural factor with maximum benefit for all social groups is suggested.

Keywords: mining culture, socio-cultural aspect, environment, society.

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THE URBAN AGGLOMERATION: THE CONCEPT, THE DEVELOPMENT STAGES AND MECHANISMS

The urbanization processes in many countries of the world are characterized by a high concentration of the population in the capitals and centers of the regions, which causes numerous problems, primarily the growth of interregional differentiation and the territorial imbalance of economic development. This actualizes the problem of managing agglomeration processes, the solution of which requires the presence of the theoretical base necessary for the development of methods and measures of regional policy.

The article develops the theoretical foundations for the formation and development of urban agglomerations, including the clarification of the notion, and describes their essential features. The periodization of the agglomeration growth is given, and the characteristics of its five main stages are revealed. The effects that arise in the process of urban agglomeration, which determine its impact on the economic and social development of the territories involved in the process, are shown and classified.

The author uses the methods of content analysis, grouping, comparative analysis, as well as the monographic, historical and scientific abstraction. The results of the study can be used by scientists and for the development of a methodological framework for agglomeration management, strategies, concepts, programs and projects of regional development.

Keywords: agglomeration, urbanization, agglomeration links, formation of agglomerations, deurbanization, satellite town, agglomeration boundaries, regional policy, socio-economic development, core-city.

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**A SOCIALLY ORIENTED MODEL OF EDUCATION
AS A HUMAN POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FACTOR (WITH
REFERENCE TO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES)**

The article discusses the features of the Nordic socially oriented model of the state and economy. The factors determining the indicators of high effectiveness of the education system are analyzed, with particular attention paid to the accessibility and quality of education. Financing mechanisms and features of the institutional structure of Nordic education model are also investigated. The conclusion is drawn that Scandinavian countries are a good example of the implementation of social welfare policy and the formation of the socio-cultural environment aimed at the development of human potential. It is shown that the Nordic model provides for the tools to expand the opportunities for supporting citizens; on the other hand, become more socially active. It is argued that the experience of the Nordic countries can be used to improve socio-economic policies in the field of education in Russia.

Keywords: education, government, human potential, the Nordic model, education, the Nordic education model, social democratic model.