

SUMMARY № 1-2023

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MONETARY POLICY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RUSSIA: ACCUMULATIVE SLOWING EFFECT

The study is devoted to assessing the impact of monetary policy on economic growth in Russia in 2000–2020, with a separate analysis of the main directions of monetary policy in 2022, formulated with a perspective up to 2025. The purpose is to demonstrate the inhibitory effect of monetary policy, as well as to identify the conceptual contradictions embedded in the main legal documents.

The methodology is based on the theory of economic growth and economic policy, empirical-statistical and regression analysis.

The application of the methodology allows us to come to the conclusion that over the period under study, monetary policy aimed at reducing inflation, while achieving this goal, in general, contributed to the slowdown of economic growth in Russia, in no way ensuring balanced and sustainable growth.

Thus, relatively low price dynamics was not a condition for sustainable growth. Monetary policy in Russia in 2000–2022 was characterized by a negative effect, that is, the elimination of the sensitivity of the main macroeconomic development goals to monetary policy instruments. This blocked new growth factors. The way out is to change the basic principles and postulates of monetary policy in Russia.

Keywords: economic growth, monetary policy, key interest rate, inflation, GDP growth rate, money supply, targeting, main directions of monetary policy, accumulative effect.

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SOFT POWER METHODS IN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

The well-established definition of "soft power" is a form of political power that involves the ability to achieve desired results on the basis of voluntary participation, sympathy and attractiveness, as opposed to "hard power", which implies compulsion. The article analyzes theoretical and methodological approaches to the possibility of using not only in politics, but also in economics soft power methods, which, in the author's opinion, can become part of the management policy aimed at using public (open, accessible and collective) methods of influence.

Keywords: soft power, politics, economy, public administration, digitalization.

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EXCESSIVE INCOME INEQUALITY IN RUSSIA AS A THREAT TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIETAL SECURITY

The author makes the case that the growth of the Russian economy in the 2000s was socially detrimental as it was accompanied by an increased inequality of Russians both in terms of current incomes and accumulated wealth.

A qualitative analysis of the socio-economic inequality that has developed in modern Russia is carried out in unity with its quantitative characteristics; the factors contributing to inequality in various countries are explained, both objective and influenced by policy. Inequality in income distribution, on one hand, is seen as

a possible accelerator of economic growth, and on the other hand, the way it slows the GDP growth down is also revealed.

Describing the normal income stratification as accelerating and the excessive stratification as, on the contrary, slowing down the economic growth, the author, by analogy with the Laffer curve, proposes an original income stratification curve, on the basis of which a set of interconnected proposals is substantiated to return the excessive differentiation of Russians to the limits of normality in order to guarantee sustainable economic development and reliable societal security in Russia.

Keywords: socially detrimental economic growth, normal and excessive income stratification, income differentiation coefficient, Gini index, long-wave economic cycle; income stratification curve; normal and forbidden areas of the income stratification curve.

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**ADHESION TO WELL-ESTABLISHED PRACTICES OR A NEW LOOK
AT THE PROBLEM: PENSION SYSTEMS IN THE STATES OF EAST
ASIA**

The impact of changes in the demographic structure of the population and the associated large-scale social spending on economic development has long been a topic of serious discussion by scientists and journalists from economically developed countries.

In the rapidly aging countries of East and Southeast Asia with emerging markets, governments are prioritizing new aspects of the social agenda, including the choice of models, rates and sources for raising the living standard, and the scope of social guarantees provided by the state.

The article discusses a variety of experience in creating pension systems that meet local conditions for senior citizens in the countries of the region.

The main focus is on the analysis of hybrid forms of savings to ensure pensions and meet current needs (Malaysia, Singapore) and complex multi-level systems with al-most complete coverage of the elderly people (PRC and Thailand) in Asian countries with the most rapidly aging populations that are not included in the OECD group.

Keywords: demographic situation, social policy, human capital, pension provision.

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THE IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE PROPERTY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REGIONS

The article is devoted to the use of information technologies for the public sector of the economy. According to the author, the lack of a single public platform and a plan for digitalization of state property management hinders the improvement of the quality of public services and requires the enhancement of departmental interaction using modern approaches.

The results of the research:

– the software products used for state property management in the Autonomous Okrug have been evaluated; it has been revealed that at present the Department

uses 8 poorly integrated software systems; based on the research, it is proposed to develop a single platform for managing state property using cross-functional links; – an analysis of the current legislation was carried out, which made it possible to establish the nature of the problems and the main causes associated with them; the study showed that with the total amount of funding for the digital development of the region reaching 103334175.3 thousand rubles, the program is inefficient in the digitalization of management.

The results of this study can be used for the development of governmental programs aimed at improving the efficiency of property management by means of digital transformation.

Keywords: software systems, information systems, digitalization, public sector, authorities, state property, efficiency of use, property, digital economy, duplication of information.

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THE DEFINITION OF THE MIDDLE CLASS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC APPROACH

Research devoted to the study of income stratification has been relevant for many years; in many countries, various measures of socio-economic policy are aimed not only at reducing poverty, but also at smoothing out inequality and increasing the size of the middle class. Therefore, it is important to define both the boundaries of poverty and the boundaries of the middle class – there are various approaches to this. As part of this paper, an overview of economic approaches using income distribution criteria is presented. The boundaries used by the supporters of the "absolute" and "relative" approaches are shown. The review is based on a detailed analysis of foreign and Russian sources and will be useful to researchers studying social groups, particularly the middle class.

Keywords: middle class; absolute approach; relative approach; boundaries of income groups; stratification scale.

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE FAR NORTH: THE REPUBLIC OF KOMI

In the article the demographic statistics for the cities of the Komi Republic is given. The emerging trend of permanent population decline (depopulation) is presented. The tasks for the development of the Far North are compared with the own capabilities of this region. It is concluded that it is necessary to improve the demographic situation for the long-term development of the northern region of Russia.

Keywords: mining culture, socio-cultural aspect, demography of the Far North regions, society.

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THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS BY SOCIALLY ORIENTED NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN OLD INDUSTRIAL REGIONS (EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CASE OF THE VOLGOGRAD REGION)

The article discusses the role of socially oriented non-profit organizations (SONPOs) in the process of the formation of institutions for the development of an old industrial region (the case of the Volgograd region). To assess the compliance of the regional situation with the all-Russian one, a cross-section of statistical data concerning the state of the SONKO sector is considered. The work uses statistical data analysis tools. Based on the results of the study, a conclusion is drawn about strengthening the financial position of the actors in the non-profit sector of the Volgograd region and increasing the involvement of the population in their activities.

Keywords: non-profit organizations, sustainable development, civil society, financing, institutions, old industrial region.