

## SUMMARY

**Irina Smotritskaya** (e-mail: irinasmot@yandex.ru)

Grand Doctor in Economics,

Head of the Center for Public Administration,

Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences  
(RAS), (Moscow, Russia)

**Sergey Chernykh** (e-mail: serge-cherenn@yandex.ru)

Grand Doctor of Economics, Professor,

Chief Scientific Associate, Institute of

Economics of the Russian Academy of  
Sciences (RAS), (Moscow, Russia)

### **ON THE CONCEPT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN RUSSIA**

The article discusses theoretical and practical approaches to the development of the concept of public administration in Russia. The article examines the possibilities to improve the quality of public administration in the context of the upcoming global changes in economic and social life. The prerequisites for the use of “soft power” and flexible management methods are considered within the framework of public administration, for the effective implementation of socio-economic tasks and the achievement of national development goals.

**Keywords:** public administration, public administration, efficiency and quality of management, the concept of “soft power”, flexible management methods, digitalization, interdisciplinary studies.

**Oleg Sukharev** (e-mail: o\_sukharev@list.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Full Professor,

Chief Researcher, Institute of Economics

Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), (Moscow, Russia)

### **INSTITUTIONALISM: ON THE RISE OR DECLINING?**

The article examines the state of the modern institutional direction of analysis in economic science. The aim is to identify the main methodological problems of this trend of thought from the point of view of the formation of such a scientific direction as “institutional macroeconomics”. The method of

comparative review analysis of the most advanced sources that laid the basis for the methodology and implements it in institutional research shows the fundamental reasons for the limited possibilities of institutionalism in the formation of the transmission mechanism of economic policy. In this regard, the large volume of scientific research of the institutional school, reflecting, among other things, the scientific fashion and the need to take into account institutions as factors of development, nevertheless, does not speak in favor of the flourishing and significant success of this line of analysis; at the very least, there are inherent difficulties in the development of this trend in economics. The main directions of research of the institutional school associated with overcoming methodological limitations, in particular, the expansion of ideas about institutional efficiency, which cannot be reduced solely to saving on transaction costs, have been identified. Methodological disputes, enthusiasm for holism and rhetoric in relation to the necessary consistency, on the contrary, lead institutionalism away from solving even those methodological problems that lend themselves to solution. The article shows the key positions on the development of institutional macroeconomics, including through the concept of institutional inflation, reduced to the contribution of institutions to price dynamics. The high level of institutional diversity and institutional complexity make it very difficult to truly assess this contribution. At the same time, denying the influence of institutions on prices, especially in connection with the inherent inaccuracies of the model approach, also becomes an unreasonable technique, as well as criticizing model options that demonstrate the directions of scientific research on this issue. A condition is obtained that connects the change in the costs of functioning of institutions with the function that determines the dynamics of prices for the greatest effect of the functioning of the institutional system, determined by the difference between the total benefits and costs.

**Keywords:** institutions, paradigm, institutional economic theory, methodological individualism, “institutional inflation”, transmission mechanism of economic policy, evolutionary economics.

**Pavel Kohno** (e-mail: [pavelkohno@mail.ru](mailto:pavelkohno@mail.ru))

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor

Director of the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

**Alina Kohno** (e-mail: [pavelkohno@mail.ru](mailto:pavelkohno@mail.ru))

Ph.D. in Economics,

Head of Laboratory at the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARMS INDUSTRY**

The article examines foreign and domestic approaches to assessing human capital, since nowadays human capital acquires a decisive role in achieving competitive advantages of high-tech and science-intensive industries of the military-industrial complex.

**Keywords:** military-industrial complex, human capital, motivation, digital economy, education system, production structure, sanctions policy, state defense order.

**Tatyana Sokolova** (e-mail: sokolova99@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics, Senior  
Researcher,

Institute of Economics (RAS), (Moscow, Russia)

## **SOCIAL SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF POST-SOVIET INTEGRATION**

The article presents the results of social development of the post-Soviet states, achieved in the course of their interaction in the past decade (2010–2020). The mutual influence of factors is shown, as well as the depth and speed of integration. The social “pain points” in the participating nations are identified that have been overcome by countries with the greatest degree of social integrity.

**Keywords:** integration, EAEU, post-Soviet states, social problems, standard of living, poverty, unemployment, inequality.

**Nabi Ziyadullaev** (e-mail: nabi926@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Honored Scientist of  
the RF, Chief Researcher, Market economy institute of the  
Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), (Moscow, Russia),  
Tashkent State University of Economics (Republic of Uzbekistan)

## **IMPERATIVES OF THE ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF UZBEKISTAN**

The experience and main directions of transformation of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered. The characteristics of the country’s interaction with Russia, China, the United States and other powers are shown. The priority tasks are substantiated contributing to the formation of a new economic policy to diversify the structure and geography of foreign trade,

to improve the quality of economic growth, as well as to mitigate the consequences of the global coronavirus pandemic.

**Keywords:** national interests, international cooperation, regional integration, foreign economic relations, liberalization of the national economy, the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Alexey Kalinin** (e-mail: kalinin\_a@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics, Assistant Professor,

National Research University Higher School of Economics,

Head for consulting practice, «Business Solutions» / SBS (Moscow, Russia)

### **ON «TAX PRODUCTIVITY» OF RUSSIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

The government considers economy as a source for solving its problems, such as the production of public goods, the redistribution policy, etc. Since the mechanism for collecting these resources is taxation, a “tax productivity” may be of interest along with labor productivity expressed in the income or added value created. The possibility of calculating this indicator at the micro level (data of taxpayers) appeared with the Federal Tax Service of Russia publication of open data on tax paid, the average personnel headcount and other enterprise indicators.

According to the open data available, calculations of indicators reflecting labor productivity (the ratio of income to the average headcount), the tax burden (the ratio of taxes paid to income) and tax productivity are presented in the article, with the sectoral distribution of median indicators (OKVED subsections) for the manufacturing industry in 2019. It is shown that each job in industry gives the government about 50–300 thousand rubles a year.

Based on the results of the calculations, significant differences in productivity between industries and within them are confirmed. In general, Russian taxation system maintains horizontal equality of tax liabilities, except for activities subject to excise duties. For the data array of taxpaying enterprises, this relationship is weakening, i.e., enterprises with higher labor productivity may have higher or lower tax burdens. From the point of view of tax productivity, there is no reason to speak of an obvious, pronounced stimulating or restraining nature of the tax system, which ensures a decrease in the burden or, conversely, an increase in fees for efficient industrial enterprises.

**Keywords:** tax burden, productivity, manufacturing.

**Valerij Makeev** (e-mail: vmakeev48@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor,

Head of the Department of Humanities of the branch of the Voronezh State Technical University (Borisoglebsk, Russia)

## **THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR**

Despite the fact that the completion of construction projects has a direct positive impact on the growth of the national and local economy, companies in the construction sector have a significant negative impact on the environment and people: they consume a huge amount of natural resources, emit pollutants into the atmosphere, produce a large amount of waste, and are exposed to hazards.

The resulting disruptions to the daily economic and social life of neighboring communities are (social costs) are given little attention at the stage of the construction tender. Alternative systems, such as social impact and cost estimation, cost-benefit analysis, economic and environmental assessment, proposed by practicing experts – such as social impact and cost estimation, cost-benefit analysis, economic and environmental assessment – do not fully account for these costs.

In this regard, it became necessary to find out why social costs are not taken into account at the pre-contract stage. This article is devoted to the importance of socially responsible management of construction projects, and also contains a call to take into account social costs when inviting a tender. The author concludes that the introduction of the principles of social responsibility can bring some economic, social and environmental benefits.

**Keywords:** social responsibility, social sustainability, social risks, project management in construction, costs, tenders.

**Anton Balanov** (e-mail: balanov\_anton@bk.ru)

MBA Undergraduate,

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (Moscow, Russia)

## **ASSESSING THE READINESS OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR DIGITALIZATION**

The article talks about the possibility of digitalization of vocational education, which implies reorganizing the system. Alternative options for solving the problem and the barriers to the transition to digital education are noted.

**Keywords:** digitalization in education, readiness, vocational education, online learning, students.

**Ekaterina Malysheva** (e-mail: malyshevaev2388@gmail.com)

Postgraduate Student,

Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
Russia (Moscow, Russia)

### **GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AS A WAY TO REALIZE THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES**

In the article, global value chains (GVCs) are considered as a new level of building and developing relationships between companies related to small and medium sized businesses, as well as a way to include such companies in international business. The advantages and vulnerabilities of businesses' participation in the GVC are highlighted and analyzed.

**Keywords:** global value chains, small and medium-sized businesses, export potential.

**Anna Zatevakhina** (e-mail: zatevakhina@ibispb.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor

Department of Economics and Finance of Enterprises and  
Industries, Anatoliy Sobchak International Banking Institute (St.  
Petersburg, Russia)

**Timur Supataev** (e-mail: tsupataev@gmail.com)

Postgraduate Student, Department of Economics and Finance of Enterprises  
and Industries, Anatoliy Sobchak International Banking Institute  
(St.Petersburg, Russia)

### **PROJECT MANAGEMENT METHODS IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE RESEARCH OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS**

In the article, the authors analyzed the literary sources of Russian and foreign authors engaged in research of project management methods in solving problems of ensuring economic security. The aim of the study is to consider

the possibility of applying the project approach in managing economic security at the meso-level based on the analysis of scientific publications by Russian and foreign scientists on this topic. Research methods: information search, systematization, logical, system and content analysis. The authors identify 5 approaches to project management while ensuring economic security in modern Russian and foreign scientific research. In conclusion, it is concluded that it is necessary to introduce project risk management at the level of regional administrations with a positive cost-benefit ratio, that is, ensuring an acceptable level of economic security.

**Keywords:** project management, project management, risk management, economic security