

SUMMARY

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE AUTHORIZED APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT IN MODERN RUSSIA

The article presents the results of a study of changes in the methodological (government-approved) approaches to the problem of the efficiency of state and municipal property management in the course of Russian reforms. Four stages are identified from the beginning of the 1990s to the present, each of them being characterized primarily by its own distinctive conceptual ideas regarding privatization, the scale of the public sector, and state participation in the economy. These conceptual approaches are reflected in specific regulatory documents and in official statistical indicators, the development goals of which and the directions for their improvement have been analyzed by the authors of the article.

Keywords: state and municipal property, privatization, assessment of the effectiveness of state property, performance indicators.

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ON THE METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING PROFESSIONAL EXPERT COMMUNITIES AND ASSESSING THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS SYSTEM

The systematization of the approaches of modern scientists to the comparative analysis of professional groups from the point of view of their professional self-organization level, as well as the results of the author's previous research in the field of professional communities' activities monitoring, made it possible to develop methodological approaches to empirical research of the degree of professional expert communities' involvement in the interaction with the state; it also allowed to assess the role of these communities in the development of some elements of the education system and of the national qualifications system.

Keywords: professional expert communities, national qualifications system, professional competencies, community management.

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ON THE CORRECT DETERMINATION OF GDP OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC CENTER

The article criticizes the existing method for determining the nominal GDP for rich countries that are members of the OECD (let's call them the countries of the World Economic Center). It is shown that the declared GDP parameters violate the principle of universality of economic laws for the clusters of the countries of the World Economic Center and the Semi-periphery. The statistical analysis of the patterns obtained on the basis of the initial data of the IMF gives reason to believe that the political and sociological theories of R. Prebisch and I. Wallerstein have a decisive influence on the procedure for assessing GDP in the countries of the Center. First of all, this explains the overestimation of the GDP of the countries of the Center by about 2 times due to the "virtual components". In order to eliminate this approach, it is proposed to introduce a two-stage change in the procedure for calculating GDP. In the initial phase of the first phase, a new PPP-adjusted GDP rating of OECD countries was compiled. It radically changes the understanding of the ratio of the GDP of the countries of the Semi-periphery countries and the countries of the Center, approximately doubling the importance of the former. On

the validity of the assessment of the GDP of the countries belonging to the World Economic Center.

The article criticizes the existing method for determining the nominal GDP for rich countries that are members of the OECD (aka the countries of the World Economic Center). It is shown that the declared GDP parameters violate the principle of universality of economic laws for the country clusters belonging to the World Economic Center and the Semi-periphery. The statistical analysis of the patterns obtained on the basis of the initial IMF data gives reason to believe that the political and sociological theories of R. Prebisch and I. Wallerstein have a decisive influence on the procedure for assessing GDP in the countries of the Center. Primarily, this explains the overestimation of the GDP of the countries of the Center by about 2 times due to the "virtual components". In order to eliminate this approach, it is proposed to introduce a two-stage transformation in the procedure for calculating GDP. In the initial phase of the first stage, a new PPP-adjusted GDP rating of OECD countries is compiled. It radically changes the understanding of the ratio of the GDP of the countries of the Semi-periphery to the GDP of the countries of the Center, approximately doubling the importance of the former.

Keywords: gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP), converting with PPP, indicator of the country's presence in the World Economic Center, the Semi-periphery.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The article examines the socio-economic policy of municipalities for the development of territorial infrastructure. The main lines of its improvement, including the development of industrial enterprises, are highlighted. A methodology for assessing the economic stability of a housing and communal services enterprise, as well as a mathematical model for optimizing the flow of labor resources (migrants) between territorial formations (municipalities) are proposed. The basic principles of effective cooperation and parity interaction between municipal authorities and the management of industrial enterprises are analyzed. Methodological recommendations are offered for encouraging small and

medium-sized industrial enterprises to participate in the development of communal infrastructure, which municipal enterprises cannot implement.

Key words: socio-economic policy, municipalities, communal infrastructure, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, housing and communal services enterprises, economic sustainability, labor migrants, optimization model.

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BRICS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL INSTABILITY: NEW CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

The large-scale transformation of the global economy that is currently taking place, primarily due to the economic growth of the leading developing countries, lays the foundations for the multipolar world with new centers of power– BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Due to their increasing industrial and financial strength, these countries are among the key players in international markets for goods, services and capital, with significant and sometimes decisive impact on their functioning. However, it would be premature to say that in the coming years, the BRICS countries will be able to achieve a balance of power in monetary relations with the United States and the European Union, while overcoming the long-term dominance of the latter in global finance. Achieving such a balance will only be possible. Achieving such a balance will only be possible after the BRICS countries have created large international financial centers that can compete on equal terms with London or New York and their monetary units have become influential reserve assets that can push aside the US dollar and the Euro in servicing global economic relations.

Keywords: BRICS, world monetary system, supranational world currency, gold, exchange rate regime, international monetary fund, regional currencies, international reserves, global crisis, internationalization of currencies.

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INVESTMENT POTENTIAL OF RUSSIAN OIL AND GAS COMPANIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

The article contains an analysis of the ideas about the investment potential of oil and gas enterprises. The author's methodology includes a statistical analysis of financial indicators of the largest entities in the oil and gas sector of the Russian economy (PJSC LUKOIL, PJSC Gazprom and PJSC NK Rosneft), as well as proposals for developing a number of measures to improve the system for evaluating the investment activities of such enterprises. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that Rosneft is the most attractive in terms of investment potential.

Key words: investment potential, oil industry, investments, oil, finance, Tobin's coefficient.

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A NEW PARADIGM IN A LOW-RISE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The article highlights the structure of consumer demand in the individual real estate market. Construction technologies based on "prefab housing" (construction of houses from prefabricated factory structures) are described. The transition from on-site manufacturing technologies (erection of houses directly at construction sites) to modern construction methods ("off-site manufacturing" house building) is described.

Keywords: individual developers, living conditions, the investment threshold, off-site, on-site, pre-fab, prefab housing, factory building construction, flexible architecture, economic, financial leverage, "short" money, "long" money.