

## SUMMARY

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### **RUSSIAN CORPORATE SECTOR: FROM A LIBERAL MODEL TO STATE DOMINATION**

The article deals with theoretical and practical issues related to the formation and development of the corporate sector of the Russian economy at various stages of institutional reforms. The problems of the existing model of the Russian corporate sector under international sanctions are studied. The strategic priorities of the modern transformation of the corporate sector are examined in the context of achieving the goal of mobilizing resources to stabilize the Russian economy and ensure the country's national security.

**Keywords:** corporate sector, institutional reforms, stages of development, state share ownership, private business, state dominance, sanctions.

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### **DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES IN THE GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP**

The article deals with the activities of national development institutions as the most important instrument of public policy for the development of investment potential

of the business community and the promotion of various forms of public-private partner-ships. The results of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation's audit of the institutes of development efficiency and their use of allocated resources are analyzed. An assessment is made of the ongoing reform of development institutions, proposals and recommendations are developed, primarily in the managerial aspect, to achieve their optimal state as a connecting link between the state and business.

**Keywords:** development institutions, public-private partnership, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation, reforming, VEB.RF, management culture, openness of activity.

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## **TARGETING RUSSIAN HIGH-TECH PRODUCTS OF SMEs FOR FOREIGN MARKETS UNDER NEW ANTI-RUSSIAN SANCTIONS**

The issue is relevant due to the ongoing implementation of economic and financial sanctions against Russia. The research is based on the hypothesis that targeted financial support of the SMEs as grants under the programs aimed at stimulating production of goods des-tined abroad leads to increasing exports of high-tech products of a particular category from the region where the recipient manufacturers' facilities are located.

The practical significance of the research's results lies in the development of approaches and methodology to assess projects stimulating the exports of high-tech products by Russian SMEs based on the targeting of foreign markets, both friendly

and unfriendly. The article formulates the proposals and recommendations as to corrections in the Russian foreign economic strategy until 2025.

**Keywords:** targeting, foreign markets, friendly markets, unfriendly markets, grant assessment criteria, export diversification, regional export structure, Russian high tech, SMEs, anti-Russian sanctions.

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### **THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY INCOME BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL: NEW TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY**

This paper examines changes in the structure of GDP by types of primary income in many countries of the world with different levels of technical, economic and social development over a long period. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the dynamics of the share of wages in GDP. It is shown that the widespread idea about the long-term stability of this share is no more realistic. A steady trend towards a decrease in the share of wages in favour of an increase in the share of profits in GDP is observed both in the economically advanced and in many developing countries. The trend has been noticeable in recent decades in the context of digitalization, robotization, and the introduction of lights-out production.

The author scrutinizes the ways by which automation and digitalization of the economy influence the shift in the structure of GDP by types of primary income which decreases the share of employees' earnings, and increases the capital owners' share of income.

**Keywords:** distribution of primary income, wage share, digitalization of the economy, global economy.

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## **PROGRAM-TARGET APPROACH EFFECTIVENESS PROBLEMS IN THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY**

The article provides an overview of the main methods for assessing the effectiveness of the program-target approach used in the Russian Federation. Strategic management is currently ineffective, because established national goals are not achieved within the specified time frame. This is due both to the shortcomings of the implementation of the program-target approach in the Russian Federation, and to the problems of using evaluation tools. As part of the study, a structural analysis of the planned expenditures of the federal budget of the Russian Federation for 2022–2024 has been carried out, the share of program and non-program budget expenses was determined, as well as the share of the project and process part of the expenses.

It is concluded that most of the current budget expenditures in the Russian Federation are financed within the framework of the program-target approach while the requirements of the program-target approach are not met by most state programs. The presence of various types of expenditures in the state programs of the Russian Federation leads to difficulties in assessing their effectiveness. Based on the results of the study, recommendations are proposed for improving the methodology for evaluating state programs.

**Keywords:** strategic management, program-target approach, government programs, program effectiveness, government policy, economic management, efficiency assessment methods.

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### **USING THE 'TRUST' CONCEPT FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The article analyzes the problem of trust in the modern state, reveals the problem of public trust in public policy and public authorities. The article analyzes the European experience in finding management methods and technologies that bring society and state institutions closer together. The article reveals the importance of local authorities as the closest to citizens, the strategy of forming an open government, and digitalization of the public administration system. The author analyzes the problem of the quantity and quality of the provision of public services as well as citizens' involvement in their description and implementation, the latter being an indicator of public confidence in public authorities and local self-government.

**Keywords:** trust, public administration, public policy, local self-government.

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### **ON THE PARTICULARITIES OF RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES**

The article reveals various aspects of interstate cooperation within the frame of the Russian Federation's assistance to the development of the Central Asian republics in the context of both bilateral and multilateral relationships, with the involvement of international institutions (UNDP and the World Bank) as agents, and without them. Based on this, the author concludes that the thesis about the lack of

necessary financial resources to maintain Russia's influence in the region is not supported by actual data. The misconception about the insignificance of the volume of Russian aid stems mainly from the inefficiency of its use and as a result of incorrect reflection in OECD statistics.

**Keywords:** development assistance, Central Asia, OECD, UNDP, World Bank, EDB, EFSR.

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## **INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'SHARING ECONOMY' ACROSS THE GLOBE**

Based on the analysis of research papers, the authors present the systematization of the 'sharing economy' institutions existing in various countries of the world. In the article the identified institutions are divided into cognitive, supportive, and regulatory ones. It is shown that the object of study in these research papers includes both factors that characterize informal institutions, such as trust, reputation and various socio-psychological characteristics of user behavior – and formal ones, including labour and tax legislation, as well as regulation at the city

level. To identify gaps in institutional support, the identified norms and rules are distributed according to the levels of their occurrence.

**Keywords:** sharing economy, institutions, levels, trust, factors.