Main macroeconomic indicators of the Russian Federation at the end of 2019

Valery A. Tsvetkov,
Corresponding Member of RAS, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: tsvetkov@ipr-ras.ru

Abstract
The article presents the dynamics of key indicators of the Russian economy in 2019. The main achievements and failures of economic development are outlined. The prospects for the development of the national economy in 2020 are considered separately.
I would like to express my gratitude to my colleagues - employees of the MEI RAS for their help in preparing this paper: laboratory head, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (physic. and math.) Zoidov K.H., research fellows Zoidov Z.K. and Jankauskas K.S.

The article was prepared with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Project No.20-010-00544 A).

Keyword: GDP, gold reserves, investment, capital outflow, inflation, exports and imports, foreign trade turnover, real monetary income of the population.

About author
Valery A. Tsvetkov, Corresponding Member of RAS, Dr of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Director, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-5-24
Financial and investment risks and management risks, accounted in the strategic planning of the development of industrial enterprises

Andrey G. Nazarov, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.),
doctoral student, Market Economy Institute of RAS
e-mail: andrey.g.nazarov@gmail.com

Abstract
Subject/topic. The article discusses the directions and prospective possibilities of accounting for financial, investment and managerial risks in the strategic planning of the development of industrial enterprises. Goals/objectives. The aim of the research is to study areas and promising opportunities for accounting for financial, investment and managerial risks in the strategic planning of industrial enterprises. Methodology. The research methods were a review of literary sources; questioning and analysis of public reporting materials of 52 industrial enterprises of the Russian Federation, representatives of various industries, for 2013-2019; expert survey - 12 senior risk managers of industrial and financial-credit organizations. Conclusions/relevance. A significant impact of financial, investment and managerial risks on the strategic development of enterprises has been identified, to a large extent associated with defects in strategic planning. It was revealed that the reasons for the miscalculations in strategic management and the associated negative consequences from the realized risks were the insufficient consideration of alternative scenarios for the development of the external environment in financial and investment planning; lack or insufficiency of diversification of long-term sources of financing investment programs; low variability of strategic plans. The originality of the study lies in the proposed practice-oriented recommendations for optimizing strategic planning systems for industrial enterprises: automation and digitalization of planning; inclusion in the strategic planning system of risk forecasting, development and testing of alternative scenarios, including stress testing of financial and investment models; development of measures and tools for responding to changes; increasing the flexibility of control systems; active implementation of artificial intelligence in the processes of strategic management and development planning of industrial enterprises.

Keywords: industry management, strategic management, strategic planning, intelligent management technologies, financial and investment risks, management risks, industrial enterprises, artificial intelligence

References


About author

Andrey G. Nazarov, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.), doctoral student, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation


DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-25-33
Property inequality: structural analysis and guidelines for assessing the level of socio-economic differentiation of Russian regions

Daler I. Usmanov,
Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor
e–mail: us.dali@mail.ru

Mikhail M. Chernyshov,
Cand. of Sci. (Econ.)
e–mail: mcherny@bk.ru

Abstract
This article presents an analysis of the main trends of property inequality (retrospective and situational analysis) as a socio–economic factor that strengthens interregional differentiation. The key reference points (the collapse of the system, the great recession, the pandemic of inequality) the minimum and maximum values of the level of inequality of disposable income (ratio gene ratio funds: decile and quintile groups) of Russians over the past 27 years (1992–2019 years) are identified, their interpretation has improved the understanding of key structural changes in the researched question. The article also presents the concept of the author's classification (seven gradations–criteria indicators) of property groups of society and the calculation formula for the country balance of the level of property inequality developed and tested in the Laboratory of Spatial Development Problems of the Market Economy Institute of RAS (Chernyshov M. M., Usmanov D. I.).

Keywords: inequality, poverty, property inequality, socio-economic inequality, regional differentiation, system breakdown, great recession, inequality "pandemic", stratification, inequality criteria, coefficient Gini, coefficient Fund.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research «Modeling of socio-economic dynamics and structure of economic growth factors of the EAEU and other countries in the context of modernization».

References
3. Ayvazyan S. A. Model of formation of distribution of the population of Russia by the size of per capita income // Economics and mathematical methods. – 1997. – No. 4. – Pp. 74-86. (In Russian)


32. Usmanov D.I. The 54th Nobel prize in Economics was awarded for a pill for poverty or for the evidence-based Economics of inequality? // Problems of the market economy. – 2019. – No. 4. – Pp. 97-100. (In Russian).


**About authors**

*Daler I. Usmanov*, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor, Senior Researcher, Market Economy Institute of the RAS, Moscow.

*Mikhail M. Chernyshov*, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), leading researcher, head of the laboratory «Problems of spatial development», Market Economy Institute of the RAS, Moscow.

**For citation**


DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-34-46
Ensuring economic security of industrial enterprises on the example of the production and technological complex of the Republic of Bashkortostan

Valery A. Tsvetkov,
Corresponding Member of RAS, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: tsvetkov@ipr-ras.ru

Mikhail N. Dudin,
Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: dudinmn@mail.ru

Andrey G. Nazarov,
Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.),
doctoral student, Market Economy Institute of RAS
e-mail: andrey.g.nazarov@gmail.com

Abstract

Subject/topic - to reveal modern ways and approaches to ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises by optimizing the business model, switching to intelligent digital technologies in the management and organization of activities, and using alternative tools to attract investment in development. Methodology: the article is based on a combination of general scientific and partially scientific methods, including: statistical and econometric analysis, content analysis, scientific synthesis. Results: the statistical and econometric analysis has shown that in general, the Russian industry and the industry of Bashkiria are not characterized by sustainable and economically secure development for a number of reasons. If this trend continues, the economic vulnerability of industrial enterprises will only increase, which will negatively affect the level of economic security of the state. Conclusions/Significance: modern management and technological approaches (optimization of business models, transition to digital platforms in the organization of main and auxiliary activities, attraction of resources for development through collective forms of private investment) are proposed, which will increase the level of economic security of individual industrial enterprises. But in general, the industrial sector of the Russian economy, including the Bashkir economy, needs systematic institutional reforms.

Keywords: business model, industry, economic security, enterprises, investment, intelligent technologies, development, digitalization

References

About authors
Valery A. Tsvetkov, Corresponding Member of RAS, Dr of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Director, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

Mikhail N. Dudin, Doctor of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Deputy Director, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

Andrey G. Nazarov, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.), doctoral student, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-47-58
Digital intelligent technologies of strategic management and ensuring economic security of industrial enterprises

Andrey G. Nazarov, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.), doctoral student, Market Economy Institute of RAS
e-mail: sh-serg@bk.ru

Sergey V. Shkodinsky Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: sh-serg@bk.ru

Abstract

Subject/topic. The purpose of the study is the process of studying the state and assessing the prospects for the introduction of digital intelligent technologies for strategic planning, management and ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises. Methodology. The study was conducted on the basis of a review of opportunities and discussion of the prospects for the use of intelligent digital technologies in the field of strategic management. The materials are supplemented by the results of a survey of managers of 68 industrial enterprises. Results. It was revealed that the use of intelligent control systems will not only rely on the development of strategic management of industrial enterprises, but also strengthen economic security management by integrating management levels based on a risk-based approach. Theoretical/practical significance. Materials can be used in the development of intellectualization projects for the strategic management of industrial enterprises. Conclusions. The use of intelligent management systems will not only rely on the development and improvement of the strategic management of industrial enterprises, but also strengthen economic security management by integrating appropriate management levels based on a risk-based approach.

Keywords: digitalization, intelligent control systems, strategic management, industrial enterprises, artificial intelligence, managerial decision making

References


About authors

Andrey G. Nazarov, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (polit.), doctoral student, Market Economy Institute RAS, Moscow.

Sergey V. Shkodinsky, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Moscow State Regional University, Mytishchi; Financial Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, Moscow

For citation


DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-59-68
Poverty level as a social indicator of the state of economic security in modern Russia: present calculation methodology, dynamics and regional differentiation

Konstantin S. Janakauskas, research fellow of MEI RAS
e-mail: jankauskas.ipr.ras@gmail.com

Abstract

The subject/topic. The paper reviews the present methods of calculating the level of poverty in Russia, as well as the dynamics of this indicator in the time and interregional context.

Goals/objectives. The goal of the research is to study existing approaches to calculating the level of poverty in Russia, identify their features and limitations, as well as analyze the dynamics of the level of poverty in Russia as a whole and for different regions.

Methodology. The research used methods of theoretical analysis and synthesis, classification, methods of induction and deduction, comparison, historical approach, etc.

Results. The research reveals the limitations of the existing methodology for calculating the level of poverty in Russia, based on the concept of absolute poverty. The applied methodology does not fully take into account changes in the structure of consumer spending of the population. The legally fixed composition of the food part of the consumer basket significantly deviates from the recommendations for rational nutrition standards. The level of absolute poverty in Russia is noticeably lower than the level of relative poverty and is strongly differentiated by different regions and Federal districts. Conclusions/relevance. In addition to the currently calculated indicators of absolute poverty, it is necessary to conduct a systematic calculation of the level of so-called «relative poverty». The adjustment of the already existing methods of calculating poverty should also be exercised in terms of the structure of the consumer basket recommended by the Ministry of Health the rational norms of food consumption, as well as more accurately account for changes in the dynamics of prices for individual groups of goods and services and the changing consumption patterns of the population. Application. The results of the study can be used as a basis for developing a system of targeted measures at the federal, regional and/or local levels aimed at sustainable reduction of poverty in Russia as a whole, as well as in individual regions and groups of regions to meet the national goal of the Russian Federation to reduce the poverty level by 2 times by 2024, as outlined in the «may decree» of the President of the Russian Federation in 2018.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research «Modeling of socio-economic dynamics and structure of economic growth factors of the EAEU and other countries in the context of modernization».

Keywords: poverty, living wage, consumer basket, relative poverty, inequality, Gini coefficient, Russian regions

References


About author

Konstantin S. Jankauskas, research fellow, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation


DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-69-80
Digital franchising: a development tool in the sectors, complexes and fields of activity of the national economy of Russia

Nikolaj V. Lyasnikov,
Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: acadra@yandex.ru

Alesya N. Anishchenko,
Cand. of Sci (Econ.)
e-mail: anishchenko-an@mail.ru

Annotation
Subject/topic. The article considers the content of the concept of «digital franchising» as a new form of effective organization and management of business processes. The purpose and objectives of the study is to conduct a macroeconomic analysis of the situation on the e-Commerce market, taking place on the Internet, etc. Methodology. The study used: General scientific dialectical method of scientific knowledge, as well as some special research methods: historical-legal, comparative, statistical, generalization method, and others. Results. The article reveals the essence of the concept of «digital franchising». It is proved that for the purpose of integrating new business models into the General economy, it is necessary to bring the regulatory and tax base into line, which will allow participants to interact most effectively. Prospects for the development of "digital franchising" in Russia are defined. Conclusions/significance. The study concluded that with the development of e-Commerce, there is also a development of digital franchising. «Digital franchising» refers to a special form of inter-organizational cooperation. Such cooperation is based on the transfer of one entity (franchisor) to another entity (franchisee) for the use of intellectual property that has all the properties of non-network franchising. The main specificity of this type of cooperation is that the formation and functioning of the franchise network is carried out on the Internet. In the context of the digital economy, franchisors must adapt their franchise systems to ensure a consistent standard of brand offering and control over how franchisees conduct online sales and advertising across all channels, including social network.

Keywords: digitalization, franchising, management, development, industries, national economy

The article is prepared within the framework of the state task of the IPR RAS, theme is «Socio-economic and scientific-technological development at different levels of management in industries, complexes and spheres of activity of the national economy of Russia»

References
7. Internet commerce in Russia 2017: figures and facts. [Electronic resource]. – URL: dcenter.hse.ru ›data / 2017/03/10 ... Internet trading ... (Access date: 03.11.2019, In Russian).


About authors

Nikolaj V. Lyasnikov, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Principal Researcher, Market Economy Institute of the RAS, Moscow

Alesya N. Anishchenko, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Head of Laboratory, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation


DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-81-89
Strategic management of industrial enterprises in the context of the transition to intelligent technologies, a platform for the development of human resources

Sergey A. Shirokovskikh, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (Econ.)
e-mail: acadra@yandex.ru

Abstract

Subject/topic. The publication discusses aspects of the development of technologies for strategic management of Russian industrial enterprises. It is stated that in the context of total digitalization of management, an urgent need has arisen for a transition from automation to intellectualization of management, which corresponds to global trends in the management of industrial enterprises. It is noted that from a strategic position of planning and management it is extremely important that artificial intelligence is characterized by a “systematic” way of thinking that allows you to make strategic decisions that are cleared of emotions, and may not be very popular, but effective over a long-term period of time. Goals/objectives. The aim of the study is to analyze current aspects of the development of strategic management technologies of Russian industrial enterprises. Conclusions/relevance. Based on the results of a survey of the heads of IT departments of a number of domestic industrial enterprises, as well as modeling of the relationship between the digitalization level of strategic management and the dynamics of enterprise development, conclusions are drawn about the urgent need for the accelerated introduction of digital technologies in the field under study, and practical recommendations are given for facilitating them in corporate and at the state level. Among the recommendations made, the conceptualization of strategic management digitalization projects, overcoming resistance to changes through training and developing career paths for senior executives being released, intensifying multilateral interaction of industrial enterprises, research centers and the state in the framework of the “triple helix” of innovations and a number of others are highlighted as paramount. It was recommended to stimulate the creation of joint funding funds for promising developments in the application of digital intelligent technologies of corporate management, and to pay special attention to co-financing of cost-intensive developments. It was noted that for a number of reasons, the implementation of strategic automation itself at most domestic industrial enterprises has not yet been completed, automation and digitalization relate mainly to production processes and operational management, which significantly complicates the bounce to the use of intelligent strategic management and planning technologies.

Keywords: industry management, strategic management, strategic planning, intelligent control technologies, intelligent control systems, digitalization of management, industrial enterprises, artificial intelligence

References

About author
Sergey A. Shirokovskikh, Candidate of Sciences (PhD) (Econ.), Federal State Budgetary Institution «Research Institute of Labor and Social Insurance» of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Zemlyanoy Val str., 34.

For citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-90-98
Status of innovative educational institution 
in Russian and foreign practice

Mikhail N. Dudin, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: dudinmn@mail.ru

Abstract

Subject/topic. The understanding by Russian teachers of the categories of innovation, innovative activities, innovative tools as key elements of innovative status has been revealed. The perspective foreign experience in the field of assigning innovative status to educational institutions and the development of criteria for its assessment has been accumulated.

Goals/objectives. Identification of the features and problems of assigning the status of an innovative educational institution in Russian and foreign educational practice. The research methodology provided for the use of the method of quantitative measurement of indicators in combination with the qualitative method of systematizing and interpreting scientific information, comparing and confirming results, interrogation methods and questionnaires.

Conclusions/relevance. It is concluded that the innovative status of educational institutions in the Russian Federation is still a category that is imperfect from a legal and practical point of view, outside the institutional sphere of innovation in education there remains testing and bringing to practice the developed pedagogical, training and educational innovations. Based on the analysis of foreign experience (USA, Bulgaria), recommendations were developed to eliminate terminological ambiguity in the issue of assigning the innovative status of educational institutions, including those operating in the framework of innovative complexes. Practical value. The obtained results and suggestions can be applied to improve the scientific and legal foundations for regulating the innovative status of educational institutions in Russia, harmonize the balance between the theoretical and practical component of the innovative activities of institutions, develop assessment parameters for assigning innovative status. Social value. The research results contribute to the development of the theory and practice of innovation and the further development of criteria for its implementation in the national education system.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research «Socio-economic and scientific-technological development at different levels of management in the sectors, complexes and spheres of activity of the national economy of Russia»

Keywords: innovation, innovative educational institution, innovative method, innovative technology, higher education, innovative status

References


About author

Mikhail N. Dudin, Doctor of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Deputy Director, Market Economy Institute of RAS, Moscow.

For citation

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-99-115
Exploring relationship between oil prices and renewable energy investments

A.A. Avramenko,
Cand. Sci. (Econ.)
e-mail: job_box2003@mail.ru

A.A. Mujumdar
e-mail: mujumdar.anita@gmail.com

Abstract

Subject/topic. The current paper explores the relationship between oil price and renewable energy investments basing on the example of six countries: USA, Germany, Japan, China, India and Brazil. Goals/objectives. The purpose of the research is to understand whether renewable energy investments reflect the dynamics of oil prices, and to explain the reasons for the findings. Methodology. The study examines the relationship for the four time intervals using correlation tables. It also establishes whether the correlation is influenced by the share of oil in country’s electricity generation and net share of oil imports in energy use. Findings. The results show weak correlation between oil price and investments in renewables, as well as low significance of control factors almost in all studied cases. However, it was also found that there is a tendency for growing renewable energy investments in the period of high oil prices. Conclusions/relevance. The results prove findings from literature review and support overall understanding that in recent decades, renewable energy investments decoupled from oil prices. There are two main reasons for that: first, renewable energy investments are largely incentivized by subsidies and support schemes; second, renewables and oil compete on different markets. Practical significance. Findings of the paper can help various stakeholders to understand renewable energy market, as well as to make investment decisions in renewable energy.

Keywords: renewable energy, oil price, investments, correlation indices

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-116-125

References


About authors

Mujumdar Anita, junior research fellow, Center for Sanction Policy Expertise, Institute for International Studies, MGIMO University, Moscow.

For citation

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2020-1-116-125