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Ensuring the stability of the national currency: problems and prospects

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For a long time, the Russian ruble has been unable to achieve stability, which has had a negative impact on the national economy. Due to the fact that for a long period of time, the problem of ensuring the stability of the national currency remains unresolved, its more detailed study seems relevant. The purpose of the presented research is to analyze the problems of ensuring the stability of the national currency and to identify promising directions for their solution. The scientific novelty of the obtained results lies in the substantiation that the main problem of ensuring the stability of the national currency lies in the conflict of economic agents at the institutional level. At the same time, national institutions legislatively responsible for ensuring the stability of the national currency actually defend the interests of economic agents interested in the opposite. The practical significance of the study lies in the proposal to eliminate the identified institutional dysfunction as the basis for ensuring the stability of the national currency.

Keywords: *ensuring stability, national currencies, problems, prospects.*

Modern approaches to the formation of an insurance company's product policy

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In the context of economic and political instability, rising cost of financial resources, insurance companies strive to improve the efficiency of interaction with clients through the formation of personalized product offers, which makes it relevant to study modern approaches to the formation of product policy using artificial intelligence technologies. The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the formation of the product policy of an insurance company in the context of the introduction of artificial intelligence and digitalization of business processes. The research methods used were the analysis of scientific literature on current trends in the insurance market, as well as the clustering method to verify the hypothesis about the possibility of creating personalized insurance policies through the allocation of client niches. As a result of the study of modern business models of insurers, including Insurtech and decentralized insurance models, a variety of strategies for forming a product policy was established, taking into account the socio-demographic characteristics and economic behavior of clients. Based on the analysis of data on insurance transactions using PCA, Elbow and agglomerative clustering methods, stable client clusters were identified, characterized by different levels of insurance premiums, socio-economic characteristics and the potential for developing individual insurance products. A relationship has been established between age, income level, lifestyle of clients and choice of insurance services, which confirms the need for segmentation of the client base and development of targeted interaction strategies. In conclusion, it is noted that the use of artificial intelligence technologies to form individualized insurance offers increases the marginality and competitiveness of insurance companies, and also helps to minimize operational risks and improve the quality of customer service.

Keywords: *business model, InsurTech, artificial intelligence technologies, personalized insurance policy, niche insurance product.*

Forecast growth in the stock market capitalization

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the prospects of growth of capitalization of the Russian stock market in the light of the ambitious goals set by the President of Russia - to reach 66 % of GDP by 2030. goals set by the President of Russia - to reach 66 % of GDP by 2030. At the At the time of writing the capitalization of the Russian market is about 680 billion dollars, which is significantly lower than the 2008 figure of 1.28 trillion dollars. The study covers key aspects and dynamics of the stock market, including its structure, liquidity and the impact of foreign economic sanctions. The work considers the main factors affecting the growth of capitalization, such as deposits of physical and legal entities, capital outflow, RUONIA rate, the volume of the corporate and GDP, ruble-dollar exchange rate, M2 aggregate, current account, ACRA financial stress index, etc. The paper considers the main factors affecting the growth of capitalization. operations, ACRA

financial stress index, etc. The methods of statistical modeling methods are used for the analysis, which show that at the current level of growth rate, capitalization may reach only 50 % of GDP by 2030. The results of the research allowed identify the main factors for achieving the goals set by the President of Russia, as well as recommendations to stimulate the growth of the stock market have been proposed.

Keywords: *stock market capitalization, Moscow Exchange index, investments in the financial market, sanctions.*

Conceptual approaches to identifying financial and economic threats to the technological development of the Russian Federation

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The article is devoted to the analysis of approaches that can be used to identify financial and economic threats to the technological development of the country. It has been determined that existing scientific research does not provide a clear definition of the term “threat to technological development”. It was found that such threats can be classified as identified and unidentified. The source of identified threats is clear and established. The source of unidentified threats is subject to establishment. All of the above formed the goal of the study: analysis of conceptual approaches to defining financial and economic threats to the technological development of Russia. Based on the results of the conducted study, approaches to determining unidentified threats in the analyzed area and determining (updating) the list of identified threats in the analyzed area are proposed. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the formation of a set of approaches to determining financial and economic threats to the technological development of the country.

Keywords: *priority areas of technological development, technological sovereignty, goals of technological development, threats to technological development, national security, economic security.*

Modeling relations in the organizational system of interaction of entrepreneurial entities in oil refining and petrochemical industry

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The purpose of the article is to model the relations of sectoral business entities. Scientific novelty consists in identifying models of relations in the organizational system of interaction of entrepreneurial entities in oil refining and petrochemical industry in a network context. The principles of decision-making by entrepreneurial entities in the processes of interaction are described

in accordance with the differentiation of the degrees of their mutual influence. Taking into account the industry specifics of the functioning of the organizational system of interaction of entrepreneurial entities, the determinacy of the identified models is revealed and the determinants of the development of relations according to them are determined.

Keywords: *oil refining, petrochemical industry, interaction of business entities, organizational system, modeling.*

The issue of the construction industry development

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The purpose of the article is to develop and identify the current state of the factors affecting the construction industry and, on this basis, substantiate proposals aimed at the development of the studied macro-sector of the Russian and, accordingly, the regional economy. The analysis made it possible to establish that in order to innovatively develop the construction industry, it is necessary to continue the formation of a flexible, powerful, geographically developed construction complex operating on a combination of public, social and commercial interests. It is revealed that both external and internal factors influence the development of the studied sector of the economy. It has been established that the most significant external factors include a high key rate, the completion of most national projects, rising prices for construction materials, equipment and raw materials, a high tax burden on commercial activities, a shortage of qualified personnel, and anti-Russian sanctions. The most significant internal factors include the lack of interest of construction organizations in digitalization, the lack of programs aimed at increasing competitiveness through the introduction of innovations. The article also reflects the main problems that require special attention and reflection in both existing and developing development programs, as well as in national regulations. Possible solutions to the identified problems are substantiated. The scientific novelty of the research consists in identifying and substantiating, based on the application of systematic, integrated and situational approaches to conducting scientific research, proposals aimed at the development of the national construction industry as one of the most significant, significantly affecting the social and economic development of the country.

Keywords: *construction industry, national and regional economy, analysis, factors of influence, problems, directions of development.*

Competitive environment and innovative potential of artificial intelligence application in enterprises' foreign economic activity

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The purpose of the study is to determine to what extent artificial intelligence technologies are able to influence the foreign economic activity of not only Russian, but also foreign enterprises. The article is devoted to the study of the competitive environment and the innovative potential of the use of artificial

intelligence by Russian enterprises in foreign economic activity. In this regard, the article analyzes the main market segments of software products and systems for performing various tasks in foreign economic activity, as well as strategies used by leading market players who use artificial intelligence technologies. The scientific novelty of the results obtained lies in the proposal of an algorithm for step-by-step actions to strengthen the positions of Russian companies in the market of artificial intelligence technologies for solving the tasks of foreign economic activity and supporting management decision-making for participants in foreign economic activity.

Keywords: *competitive environment, economy, artificial intelligence, foreign economic activity.*

The role of lean management in achieving the digital transformation effect of an organization

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Currently, several national projects have been launched to achieve the country's key national goals. One of the projects aimed at increasing labor productivity is the Federal project "Data Economics and Digital Transformation of the State." In the direction of optimizing production processes, this is the Federal project "Labor Productivity", through which lean production tools are popularized and implemented in production, which eliminate losses and allow for the effect of saving resources. During the adaptation of lean manufacturing in domestic enterprises, a new approach to the transformation of the management system has developed. Lean management is a new image of the management model that will create conditions for digital transformation. The purpose of the study is the impact of lean management on the effect of digital transformation of an organization's business processes. For a qualitative transformation, it is necessary to create conditions that will enhance the effect of using digital solutions. In the article, the authors consider the digital transformation algorithm and present the idea of embedding lean manufacturing in the transformation algorithm. The scientific novelty of the results obtained lies in the development of the concept of a contour approach in order to identify the synergetic effect of applying a lean management approach with the aim of enhancing the effect of the results of digital transformation.

Keywords: *lean manufacturing, digital transformation, automation, contour approach, optimization, business processes.*

Algorithm for graphical calculation of the maximum ecological capacity of a recreational area

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A simple algorithm for determining the ultimate load value for the free ecological capacity of the territory, taking into account the level (degree) of vulnerability of the natural-anthropogenic (recreational) system and allowing to obtain a clear graphic illustration that facilitates the consideration and interpretation of the research result. The purpose of the study is to determine the maximum permissible recreational load on the territory without prejudice to environmental sustainability. The scientific novelty of the results obtained lies in the development and application of a simple but effective tool for assessing environmental capacity in the field of recreation and tourism management.

Keywords: *Ecological capacity of the territory; free ecological capacity; available ecological capacity; recreational load.*

Game theory application to the analysis of subsidies and subventions in Russian regions

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The purpose of this research paper is to evaluate the applicability of game theory for analyzing the distribution of federal transfers among Russian regions between 2018 and 2023. Based on the dynamics of funding, a peak in transfers was identified in 2021, followed by a decline. The study examines key metrics: average transfer volume, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and growth rates. The distribution of transfers was found to depend on geographic location, socio-economic development levels, and regional specificities. The coefficient of variation highlighted regions with high funding instability, requiring closer attention. Using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), the analysis revealed increased transfer concentration in 2021 ($HHI = 179.91$), followed by a partial decline in 2022–2023, though remaining above pre-2021 levels. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and clustering identified groups of regions with similar characteristics, which could optimize federal transfer planning. The results confirm that game theory is effective for modeling transfer distribution strategies, while accounting for variability and concentration metrics enhances transparency and targeting of financial support to region

Keywords: *federal transfers, game theory, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, PCA, clustering, regional economy.*

Remote employment in Russia: the present and future in the context of artificial intelligence technology development

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The transformation of labor relations under the influence of digital technologies has become a global trend, yet in Russia, this process exhibits distinct characteristics. The COVID-19 pandemic catalyzed the adoption of remote employment forms, but structural challenges persist in the post-crisis period: technological disparities across regions, fragmented legal frameworks, and entrenched societal mindsets. Concurrently, the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (hereinafter, AI) technologies is redefining the very nature of remote work, generating both risks of mass displacement for workers performing cognitive tasks and opportunities for new professions and productivity gains. This article aims to identify development trajectories for Russian remote employment amid exponential AI growth, assess transformation scenarios, and develop evidence-based recommendations for balanced technology integration in the labor sphere. The study's novelty lies in empirically identifying—through comprehensive statistical analysis (Rosstat, 2020–2024)—a “dual polarization” (sectoral and skills-based) within Russian remote employment. This enabled the conceptualization of its “cognitive vulnerability” to AI and the proposal of an anthropocentric governance model to address automation challenges.

Keywords: *remote employment, artificial intelligence, labor digitalization, remote work, Russian labor market, employment automation, future of professions, labor governance, AI-era skills.*

People and new guidelines of the state in the projection of scientific and technological progress

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The object of research is a person as a subject of scientific and technological progress (hereinafter NTP) in the context of embedding the state in the paradigm of globalization. The subject of the study is the socio-economic relations that arise in the process of existential transformation of a person in modern society. The purpose of this article is to consider the processes of STP and such a phenomenon as globalization from the point of view of human adaptation to the conditions of a rapidly changing external environment. The objectives of the study include the disclosure of the terms "globalization" and "NTP," the identification of semantic differences in these terms designated by domestic and foreign researchers, the identification of the historicism of the emergence of global processes and their impact on the development of social relations, the designation of the individual's place in new socio-economic relations. The methodological basis of this study is a set of various general theoretical methods that provide an opportunity to effectively study the development of society and personality as a subject of research. The theoretical basis of the article is scientific work on economic theory. The results of the study are presented by the following conclusions: it is necessary to qualitatively assess the risks of introducing globalization tools for a person

and society as a whole, to realize these risks, the authors recommend raising the level of education, considering political economy to solve pressing socio-economic problems, the authors present an interpretation of the concept of existentialism

Keywords: *STP; globalization; existentialism; digitalization; education system.*

Transformation of approaches to assessing management effectiveness: historical analysis and modern challenges

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The article presents a comprehensive study of the evolution of the concept of «efficiency» in management practice, analyzes the transformation of methodological approaches to its assessment – from classical economic indicators to modern integral and regression models, and also examines current methods for measuring the efficiency of oil and gas companies, including digital analysis tools and balanced scorecard systems. Special attention is paid to controversial aspects, such as the problem of subjectivity of assessments, the difficulty of quantitatively measuring the impact of intangible factors, and contradictions between short-term results and long-term organizational sustainability. The aim of the study is to analyze the content and evolution of the concept of «efficiency» considering retrospective and modern approaches, as well as to study controversial issues related to the assessment of operational efficiency of oil and gas companies. The scientific novelty lies in the comparison of classical and modern methodological approaches and the identification of their limitations in the context of digitalization.

Keywords: *efficiency, business processes, management models, optimization*

Formation of a mission and strategic vision in the concept of sustainable economic development of an industrial enterprise

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The article is devoted to the consideration of issues related to the formation of a mission and strategic vision in the concept of sustainable economic development of industrial enterprises. The purpose of the study is to update the legitimate formation of a mission and strategic vision, to determine their place in the management system of an economic entity. Based on the purpose of the study, the main tasks include: analysis of existing opinions of foreign and domestic scientists on the subject of identifying the defining characteristics of the mission, as well as analysis of the process of formation and selection of the mission of an industrial enterprise in the context of economic development. The authors defined the basic principles of formulating a mission taking into account the aspects of sustainable development and demonstrated the main aspects of the hypothesis that the application of the principles of sustainable development in the mission and strategic vision adds depth to long-term intentions and expands the boundaries of sustainable economic development of an economic entity.

Keywords: *economy, industry, sustainable development, mission, strategy.*

Information security management of an organization based on the use of modern management models

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The purpose of the study is to analyze modern models for assessing the level of maturity of information security processes in organizations in order to develop proposals for improving control and minimizing risks in the implementation of the main principles of modern standards. The study of the system of standardization of information security management processes has shown that it is advisable to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the maturity of processes using various models. The scientific novelty lies in the organizational and economic justification of the application of a set of models suitable for the assessment of each domain based on the choice of the most effective audit method and determining the level of maturity of the organization's processes in the field of information security. Based on the analysis of models for assessing the maturity of processes in the field of information security based on the GOST R ISO/IEC 27001-2021 standard, an author's concept in this area has been developed, the application of which will allow organizations to quickly determine the current level of process maturity, improve control and work adjustments, and minimize operational risks. The implementation of the presented proposals will reduce the information and operational risks of the organization in the field of information security.

Keywords: *information security management, risk management, process maturity assessment, information security management systems, ITIL, COBIT.*

Modern problems of attracting external borrowed sources of financing of the organization's activities

N.R. Glushkov, G.L. Tolkachenko

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The article is devoted to the consideration of the peculiarities of attracting financial resources by organizations in the current conditions of economic development. The purpose of the study is to determine their economic efficiency for various business entities based on a comprehensive comparative analysis of the impact of external sources of financing on the structure and dynamics of financial resources of the organization. This will allow us to assess the contribution of each source to the formation of financial capabilities, profitability and financial stability of the company. Approaches and models to the formation of external sources of financing of organizations are considered; traditional credit and alternative mechanisms for financing the activities of organizations were analyzed, the state of their use and the level of risk were assessed depending on the influence of various internal and external factors. Current trends and problems have been identified that hinder the ability of organizations to attract financial resources. The scientific novelty lies in the development of approaches to the selection of optimal external sources of financing for activities based on the analysis of their impact on the key indicators of financial resources for various organizations.

Keywords: *financial resources, sources of formation of financial resources, bank lending, long-term lending, debt financing, leasing, factoring, investment platforms.*

Management of financial resources of the organization at the current stage of development of the Russian economy

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A key aspect of the company's successful development is the rational and effective management of financial resources. Financial resource management is one of the most important tasks of financial management in any commercial organization. The purpose of the article is to analyze financial resource management systems and develop recommendations aimed at improving various financial resource management systems of firms in order to ensure economic stability. The article presents ways and recommendations for improving the efficiency of using the financial resources of the company. The scientific novelty lies in the development of an optimal model of the structure of financial resources of the company, which allows us to take into account the behavioral features of decision-making by economic agents and management personnel of the company. The development of the model is based on the study of the classification of types, structures, and types of financial resources of an organization. The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that financial management of an enterprise is one of the most important tasks of any business. This is due to the special role of finance, which is a unique resource that can transform into any other type of resource - buildings, technologies, raw materials, personnel. The effectiveness and rationality of the transformation largely determine the economic well-being of the enterprise, as well as all subjects interested in its development.

Keywords: *financial resources, firm resource management, financial management, market.*

Designing TOGAF architectural solutions models for information support of the complaint activity of a manufacturing company

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Complaint management is an important crucial aspect of manufacturing organizations. Effective complaint management reduces labor costs, improves the quality of products and contributes to the formation of a pool of reliable suppliers. The article provides a multi-criteria analysis of the terms "complaint" and "claim", identifies their main differences, and suggests the author's definition of a complaint, used for further construction of architectural models AS IS and target architectural models of a manufacturing enterprise. The aim of the article is to apply the TOGAF architectural methodology for the reengineering of the production company's complaint processes. In the research we used general scientific research techniques and case-study, including empirical analysis, comparison, generalization, scientific definition, systematic method, interdisciplinary approach, modeling. It has been found that complaint management is an important process of manufacturing organizations that affect the reputation of enterprises and their economic performance. In the final part, the improved architecture of the complaints management business process is presented due to the introduction of information systems support. The effectiveness of using enterprise architecture development methodologies in the reengineering of business processes related to complaints and returns to suppliers is clearly demonstrated.

Keywords: *complaints management; claims; enterprise architecture; production logistics.*

The problems of the Russian tax system development in the conditions of limited financing

T.V. Zvereva, E.I. Kuzmina, M.A. Bondarev

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In the article, the authors examine the issue of current problems of development of the tax system of the Russian Federation in modern conditions. The Russian Federation is a social state with high expenditures on social security of citizens, support of vulnerable groups of the population, education, science, culture. High budget expenditures in recent years are due to the special military operation and the need to overcome sanctions. In such conditions, the state is reviewing the conditions for the functioning of the tax system in such a way that the tax system can meet the growing needs of society and meet the modern conditions of the country's development. The scientific novelty consists in the fact that within the framework of a comprehensive, systemic approach, the authors consider tax regulation as an important instrument for the development of the state tax policy, the main directions of improvement of which are to stimulate the exit of organizations from the gray zone of the economy, maneuvering the tax burden, changing tax legal relations, and increasing tax collection.

Keywords: *tax system, tax policy, tax legislation, tax regulation, economics, budget financing.*

Conducting an expert audit in the region based on the regional export standard 2.0

L.B. Parfenova, G.V. Zhiganov

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The article is devoted to the study of the specifics of conducting an export audit in the regions of Russia based on the Regional Export Standard 2.0. For the first time, the elements of an analysis of the export audit of the Yaroslavl region, recognized as the best practice among all subjects of the Russian Federation, are presented, with an emphasis on integrating this approach into the export audit of the region. A list of indicators for ranking regions is proposed, as well as barriers that have hindered exports in recent years (such as sanctions, currency restrictions, and currency duties). For the first time, proposals have been presented to adjust the target export markets for the Yaroslavl Region for 2025, taking into account current geopolitical and economic conditions. The scientific novelty lies in the development and testing of the methodology of export ranking of regions. The article highlights the importance of export audit in the context of creating a reliable methodological and analytical framework in the region for decision-making within the framework of the export policy.

Keywords: *export audit of the region, regional export standard 2.0, international trade, regional development, regional economy, business support measures.*

Optimization of business processes of mechanical engineering enterprises based on a modernized production management system (MES)

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At the stage of steady development of digital production technologies at high-tech enterprises of Nizhny Novgorod, optimization and automation of business processes, which is a necessary condition for ensuring competitiveness and dynamic development of high-tech mechanical engineering enterprises, acquires special significance and relevance. The article analyzes industrial production statistics for the period 2024 - the first half of 2025 in the context of a turbulent economy and an increase in the escalation of the military conflict on the part of unfriendly countries and the United States. Based on the findings, some signs of a recession in the mechanical engineering sector, a significant lag in labor productivity and the degree of automation of production processes were established. To reduce the negative impact of the above positions, the article proposes a methodology for multi-level optimization of organizational structures of business processes of mechanical engineering enterprises based on the modernization of existing production management systems (MES systems). The purpose of the article is to study the problems of development of high-tech mechanical engineering enterprises under sanctions and to develop a set of economic and technological measures to increase labor productivity based on end-to-end optimization and automation of production.

Keywords: *business processes, import substitution, technological segment, admission, organizational structure, control operation, technological process, import substitution, high-tech production, digital twin, production management system, modernization*

The problematics of monetary units. Part I

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The problem of money dematerialization is probably one of the most controversial today. The currently observed trends towards digitalization, tokenization, virtualization, etc., must inevitably affect the way we perceive money, our understanding of its role and essence. What is money? Why do we need it? Why do we use it? Is our existence possible without it? In this paper, we consider 7 problematic points: the problem of pricing; the problem of unequal exchange; the problem of "permitted" ("acceptable"); the problem of production and communication; the problem of "feeding source"; the problem of positive feedback; the problem of system state assessment. In our opinion, the analysis of the problems considered in these points seems to be necessary not only for a better understanding of the very concept of monetary units, but also, which is even more important, for the development and search for more progressive methods to solve many practical problems associated with issues of socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. In this paper the first 3 points of seven ones are presented.

Keywords: *money; monetary units; pricing; exchange; market.*

The decline of transfer relations in the areas of labor and capital provision

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This article discusses the general issues of the concept of the cycle of transfer and commodity exchange transformation of production relations (resource supply), showing that they are currently at the initial stage of the phase of their commodity exchange transformation. It is shown that the progress of specialized technology in the field of material production and computerization will ensure further growth in the share of free labor and capital in the economy by increasing the share of household and personal services and the development of freelancing in the field of management, respectively, that increasing the efficiency of capitalist business in the field of material production in the context of the introduction of new technology is inevitably associated with its fragmentation (outsourcing), which results in the transformation of production jobs into independent firms, i.e. self-employment.

Keywords: *resource supply, transfer transformation, commodity exchange transformation, labor relations, property relations*

Response to the article by Yu. I. Budovich “The decline of transfer relations in the areas of labor and capital provision”

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The article reflects the author's view of the discussion issues raised in the work of Yu. I. Budovich "The decline of transfer relations in the areas of labor and capital provision." The analysis of the proposed concept of cyclical transformation of production relations from "transfer" to "commodity exchange" is carried out. The strengths of the work are noted, including the author's desire to build a single explanatory model and the originality of the conceptual apparatus. At the same time, participating in the discussion, problematic areas are identified related to pronounced economic determinism, idealization of self-employment and insufficient consideration of the phenomenon of precariat, institutional factors and platform capitalism. Author's recommendations are made to clarify terminology, expand the empirical base and include modern research in the analysis.

Keywords: *economic theory; industrial relations; transfer relationships; trade relations; self-employment; precariat; platform capitalism; determinism; institutional factors*

The decline of the finance era in the field of money

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The article discusses the general issues of the concept of transfer and commodity exchange resource supply, reveals the concepts of transfer and commodity exchange money, workers' money and capitalists' money, the content of the process of commodity exchange transformation of the payment system. It is shown that the direct displacement of capitalists' money through the establishment and use of workers' money by commodity producers significantly lags behind the growth of self-employment, and the implicit displacement (consisting of 2 stages) has just entered the 1st stage, consisting in the transformation of commercial banks into central bank settlement and credit offices. It is hoped that the growth of self-employment itself will spur these processes, especially in conditions when the governments of the countries themselves have signed their interest in them. Explanatory work is proposed as the main measure of the struggle for the exchange transformation of money.

Keywords: *resource supply, transfer transformation, commodity exchange transformation, transfer money, capitalists' money, commodity exchange money, workers' money.*

Response to the article by K.N. Lebedev

“The decline of the finance era in the field of money”

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This response considers a conceptual article on the possible transformation of the monetary system through the prism of contrasting two types of money - "money of workers" and "money of capitalists." The author of the response notes the significant cognitive value of the work associated with the actualization of the discussion about justice, democratization and alternative forms of monetary circulation. The importance of turning to historical and modern experiments (P. Proudhon, R. Owen, WIR, CBDC, stablecoins), expanding the boundaries of traditional economic analysis, is emphasized. At the same time, wishes are expressed for greater theoretical rigor, terminological transparency and reliance on systematic empirical data. It is proposed to shift the focus from an ideologically colored division to an analysis of money circulation regimes, levels of decentralization and management mechanisms. The possibility of including key areas of economic thought in the discussion is noted - post-Keynesianism, Marxist theory of money, monetarism and modern monetary theory (MMT). The work is recognized as a useful incentive for scientific reflection, requiring further methodological and empirical development to move to a stable theoretical model.

Keywords: *money, financial system, digital currencies, levels of the economic system, decentralization, trust, security, alternative currencies.*