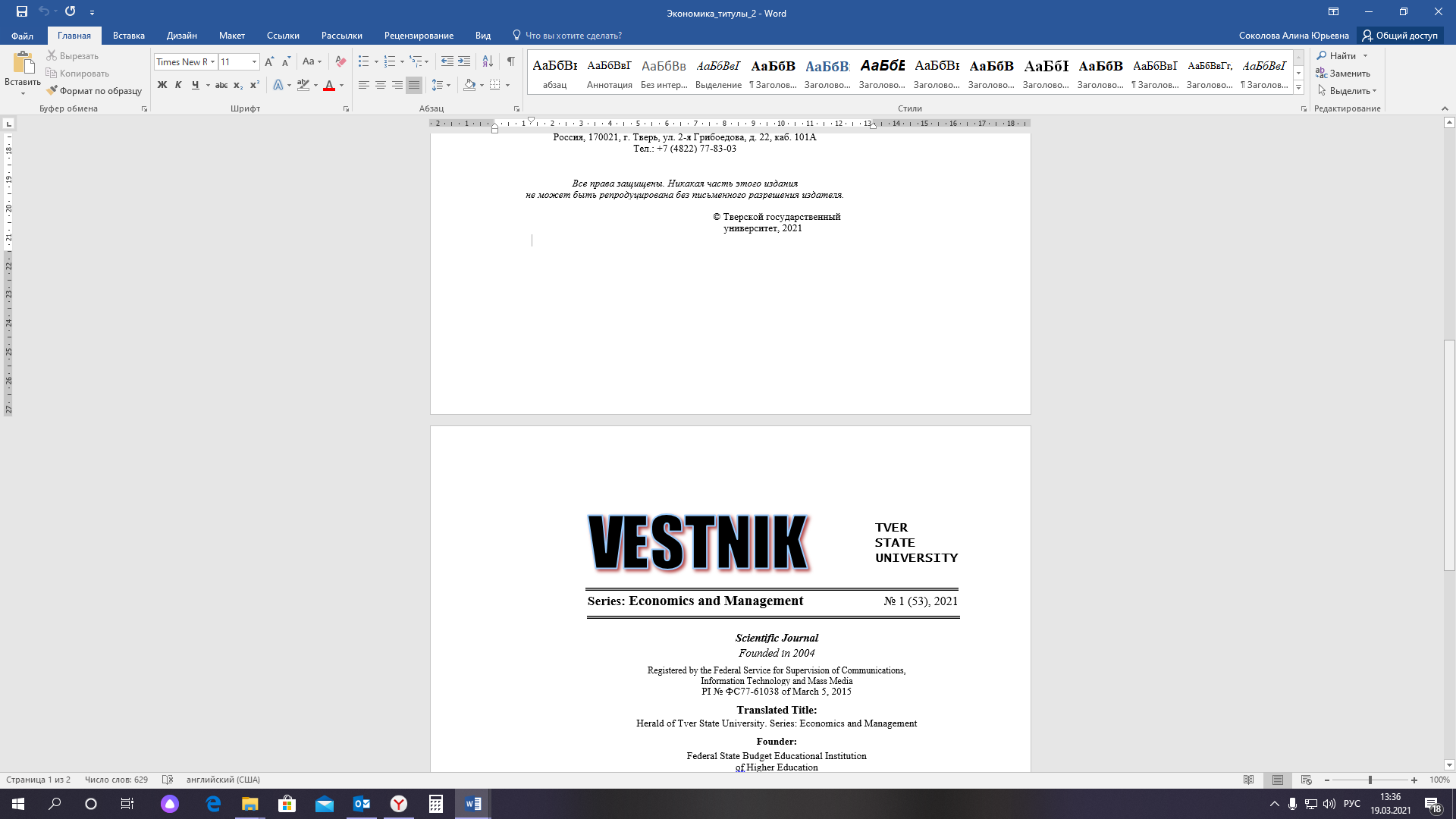
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INTERDISCIPLINARY POTENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC THEORY BASED ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

K.A. Khubiev

FGBOU VO “Lomonosov Moscow State University”, Moscow

The starting point of the article is the statement of the fact of the complication of socio-economic processes at the global and national levels, and economic theory does not cope with their theoretical study. The reason is seen in the exclusion of political economy from the scientific and educational process, its desocialization by the deprivation of state and grant support. The resulting monopolization of neoclassicism hinders the development of economic science, which cannot cope with its functions. This explains the need to restore political economy in rights and its socialization. The criterion proof of the scientific nature of political economy is given. It is proved that the three main directions of economic theory: political economy, neoclassical economic theory and neoinstitutional economic theory are based respectively on three types of laws: objective economic laws, subjective psychological laws and "paper laws" created by power structures. The interaction of the main directions of the economic hierarchy based on the relevant laws, the fundamental and structurally forming position of political economy is shown.

**Keywords**: Objective economic laws, subjective psychological laws, "paper laws," political economy, neoclassical economic theory, neoinstitutional economic theory.

**FEATURES OF USING THE DIGITAL RUBLE**

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The article is devoted to the introduction of the digital ruble into the Russian economic model in order to minimize the consequences of the imposed sanctions in the implementation of foreign economic activity (FEA). Foreign economic activity participants got the opportunity to use cryptocurrency to pay for goods, as this method opens up new opportunities for foreign exchange transactions, given the difficulties due to the introduction of sanctions with payment through foreign banks, including friendly countries. The purpose of the study is to assess the effectiveness of new financial instruments using a digital payment platform, as well as to analyze the prospects, opportunities and consequences of using the digital ruble in settlements in the domestic and international markets. The scientific novelty of the results obtained is the identification of methods for using the digital ruble, suppressing illegal actions of foreign economic activity participants, including in matters of countering terrorism and laundering illegally obtained income.

**Keywords:** crypto currency, digital ruble, electronic money, electronic money functions, digital ruble models.

JUSTIFICATION oF USING RUSSIAN STATISTICS IN DETERMINING THE DISCOUNT RATE

A.V. Karashova

FGBOU VO “Yaroslavl State University named after P.G. Demidov”, Yaroslavl

The CAPM model has been widely used for many years to determine discount rates in assessing the cash flows of companies. In the current geopolitical situation, traditional methods of cost of equity assessment based on American statistics need to be revised both in terms of the risk-free asset and in terms of assessing the risk premium. The article is devoted to comparing discount rates obtained on the basis of American and Russian statistics and substantiating the feasibility of using Russian statistical data to assess the cost of equity of Russian companies.

**Keywords**: discount rate, CAPM model, risk-free return, ERP, equity premium rate, beta

DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

O.A. Nikolaichuk

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The impact of digitalization on economic growth and competitiveness of countries is analyzed. The purpose of the work is, based on a study of the experience of leading states in the digital sphere, to identify the prospects and challenges of the digital economy for Russia. The work shows how public investment and support for innovation contribute to GDP growth and strengthening the country's economy.There is an increase in GDP thanks to digital technologies in Russia and the world. Scientific novelty lies in the proposal of enhanced government support, development of digital infrastructure and integration of digital technologies into the real sector of the economy. Russian experience is examined using the example of the national program “Digital Economy of the Russian Federation”, aimed at strengthening Russia’s position in this area by 2030.

**Keywords**: digitalization of the economy, innovation, digital technologies, economic growth, GDP of China and the USA, government support.

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY EXPANSION IN THE SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

V.G. Zharov

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The article is devoted to the consequences of the expansion of digital technologies for society. The purpose of the work is to study the challenges and threats of digitalization to the social environment. The economy's focus on digitalization has contributed to the emergence of new forms of interaction between subjects, implemented through Internet resources, which, for all their obvious usefulness, contain the potential to create problems. The threat of uncontrolled dissemination of false information and the existence of objective difficulties in obtaining reliable information by users of Internet resources was noted as the key one. It is shown that the development of digital technologies and their widespread use without structuring and verifying information that affects consumer decision-making can lead to problems in the social environment. The need to create a mechanism for user identification and information verification using innovative blockchain technologies and artificial intelligence is identified as a direction for further research. The novelty of the research lies in clarifying and specifying the processes of interaction between Internet services and the social environment in the context of digitalization.

**Keywords:** digital technologies, Internet resources, service infrastructure, social environment, digitalization, information, content.

STRATEGIC GOAL SETTING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
 LEAN MANAGEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

E.S. Haidukova, K.S. Izmodenova, A.N. Ibrakova

FGBOU VO “Yugra State University”, Khanty-Mansiysk

In recent years, there has been an increased interest in the concept of lean manufacturing. Since 2018, the number of organizations that improve their production processes through the use of tools to improve operational efficiency has been growing rapidly in Russia. The purpose of this article is to analyze and determine strategic guidelines for the development of diversified enterprises in Russia in the field of lean management both in legislative norms and as a result of consideration of the experience of domestic companies of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the concretization of the concept of "lean management," determining the impact of the synergistic effect of the lin concept and quality on the choice of a strategy to increase the operational efficiency of domestic enterprises in various fields of activity.

**Keywords**: lean management, lean manufacturing, synergy, optimization strategy, labor productivity.

THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY  
 OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yu.B. Kostrova, O.Yu. Shibarshina

ChUVO "Moscow University named after S.Yu. Witte", Moscow

The article examines the impact of innovation processes on the economic security of the Russian Federation. In the context of globalization and the rapid development of technology, the economic security of the country is becoming the most important priority of state policy. The purpose of the study is to analyze the key aspects related to the introduction of innovations in various sectors of the economy, their role in improving the competitiveness and sustainability of the national economy. The scientific novelty of the results obtained consists in assessing the current state of innovation activity in Russia, as well as identifying problems and barriers hindering the development of innovative technologies. Special attention is paid to the interaction between government and business in the context of creating a favorable innovation environment.

**Keywords**: innovation, economic security, Russia, public policy, competitiveness, high technology.

CULTURAL SEGMENTATION OF THE TARGET AUDIENCE   
OF A SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATION: THEORETICAL  
 FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION

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2 Russian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

The article is dealing with the issues of determining the parameters for cultural segmentation of the target audience on the example of a scientific organization. The aim of the research is to study the cultural segmentation of the target audience of a scientific organization. The theoretical basis for the segmentation of the target audience by cultural factors is presented; the cultural segmentation of the target audience of a scientific organization is carried out; the possibilities for using the knowledge of cultural characteristics of target segments for the development and adaptation of marketing strategies are identified. Scientific novelty of the obtained results consists in the author's definition of the effectiveness of cross-cultural interaction; in the developed parameters for carrying out cultural segmentation of the target audience.

**Keywords**: segmentation, cultural segmentation, target audience, cross-cultural interaction, ethno-social groups, marketing strategies, scientific organization.

STRATEGIC PLANNING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNAL SERVICES  
 DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

O.S. Boeva

FGBOU VO “Tver State University”, Tver

The article examines the key economic problems of housing and communal services in Russia, which hinder its effective strategic planning and modernization. The main factors influencing the development of the industry are analyzed, including a high level of deterioration of municipal infrastructure, irrational use of resources, lack of financing, unclear tariff policy, low solvency of the population, deficiencies in government regulation and environmental challenges. The causal relationships between these problems are revealed, presented in the form of an Ishikawa diagram. The main state and regional programs, industry plans, roadmaps and regulatory legal acts ensuring the implementation of strategic initiatives in the housing and communal services sector are considered. Based on the conducted research, solutions to the identified problems are proposed. The proposed measures are aimed at increasing the sustainability and development of the housing and communal services sector, reducing operating costs, improving the quality of services and creating favorable conditions for the population.

**Keywords**: housing and communal services, strategic planning, infrastructure modernization, tariff policy, government regulation, digitalization.

RISK MONITORING IN PHARMACEUTICAL STARTUPS WITH  
 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

O.S. Stepchenkova

FGBOU VO “State University of Economics”, Saint Petersburg, Russia

The article is devoted to the issues of venture capital investment in the conditions of digitalization as part of the investment and financial block of the mechanism of ensuring economic security of the pharmaceutical industry. The aim of the study is to develop areas of risk monitoring when investing in projects with AI. The author considers modern challenges and threats of the industry, risks of traditional pharmaceutical startups and startups with AI. On the basis of scientific data, it is substantiated that the introduction of AI in pharmaceutical startups does not reduce the investor's risk level and may become a source of new, not yet described risks. Scientific novelty consists in the formation of proposals and directions for monitoring the risks of venture pharmaceutical startups with AI as a process that will prevent losses of the state budget in the conditions of accumulation of theoretical knowledge and practical management experience in one of the most important growth points of the industry.

**Keywords**: venture capital investment, economic security, pharmaceutical industry, artificial intelligence, risk monitoring, digitalization, innovations

HIERARCHICAL MODEL OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT  
 MANAGEMENT OF RUSSIAN REGIONS

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The article is devoted to the study of the interaction of the levels of the region's hierarchy as a complex system to achieve the effectiveness of its innovative development. The purpose of the study is to develop a conceptual model for managing the innovative development of Russian regions, coordinating interests in the system. The tasks and mechanisms of management are defined, static and dynamic options for the optimization model of management are proposed. The scientific novelty of the results consists in the development and justification of the mathematical apparatus for solving the problem of finding an effective strategy for innovative development and determining the integral index of the effectiveness of the regional innovation ecosystem.

**Keywords**: economic and mathematical model, efficiency index, optimality principle, dynamic programming, coordination of interests, innovative development

research Methodology of management of sustainable  
 development of educational organization

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Climate change, natural resource depletion, poverty, debilitating crises, and growing geopolitical tensions have drawn the attention of governments and individual organizations to the concept of sustainable development. Educational institutions of higher education demonstrate a low degree of involvement in this process. The aim of the work is to form a methodology for researching the management of sustainable development of educational organizations of higher education institutions, allowing to implement ESG-principles in all spheres of activity. The work applied integrative and systemic approaches, within which the methods of analysis and synthesis, historical and logical, statistical methods of information processing were used. The novelty of the research lies in the formation of a methodology for researching the introduction of ESG-principles in the activities of educational organizations on the basis of integration of approaches. The result is the developed research methodology, including a system of principles and goals of sustainable development for educational organizations, a system of indicators and methods for assessing the application of ESG-principles, an algorithm for implementing the principles in the activities of educational organizations of higher education institutions. The results of the research are intended for managers of educational organizations in order to develop strategies and programs of sustainable development of higher education institutions.

**Keywords**: sustainable development, ESG-principles, educational organization, higher education institution, research methodology. Assessment methods, management system, sustainability indicators

DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE OF LABOR FORMATION IN THE  
 NORTHWEST part OF RUSSIA

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the demographic situation in the regions of the North-West Federal District (quantitative indicators characterizing the state of the population and the processes taking place in it at a certain point in time) in the context of the formation of labor resources. The purpose of the study is to assess key changes in the dynamics of demographic processes in terms of their consequences for regional labor markets. It was determined that the territory of the macroregion is characterized by a reduction in the volume of labor resources and negative transformations of their structure, which is associated with a decrease in the total population, a narrowed regime of its reproduction, as well as an aging age structure. The scientific novelty of the results obtained is the identification of regional differences in the level of demographic risks of the functioning of labor markets based on the typology of the regions of the North-West of Russia.

**Keywords**: labor market, labor resources, demographic processes, demographic risks, critical values, Northwestern Federal District

THE PROBLEM OF PROCRASTINATION IN NEUROECONOMICS  
 FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE VALUE ASPECT OF TIME

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The article examines the side effect of the exploitation of emotional capital in the form of procrastination, significant differences in time estimates and the impact of these estimates on procrastination. The identification of factors influencing procrastination allows us to select the main levers for managing the factors of a stable macroeconomic environment and working hours, which will reduce the losses of society from procrastination. Understanding the nature of procrastination and individual findings can be used to minimize the effects of procrastination in the academic environment.

**Keywords**: value of time, added value of time, effects of time perception, procrastination, emotional intelligence.

The US government's response to the 1929 stock  
 market crash as a positive historical example  
 of crisis management

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The relevance of the presented study is determined by the fact that in the conditions of the current global economic crisis, the financial phase of which is still expected in the coming years, it is extremely important to accumulate and comprehend the positive historical experience of overcoming such crises, a striking example of which is undoubtedly the crisis of the Great Depression a hundred years ago. The purpose of the study is to analyze the approach to managing the national economy by the US authorities after the stock market crash of 1929, which marked the beginning of the Great Depression, from the point of view of the possibilities of using this experience in managing the process of overcoming the global economic crisis by the Russian economy in modern conditions. The scientific novelty of the obtained results lies in the systematization and theoretical and methodological analysis of the steps taken by US President G. Hoover after the stock market crash on Black Thursday, October 24, 1929, to overcome the crisis, including: unification of business community leaders for the purposes of public welfare; weakening of the US Federal Reserve System's stock market lending policy; achieving concessions from industry leaders in terms of maintaining workers' wages unchanged during the crisis; organizing price support for agricultural products; attempts to develop the country's economy by increasing the volume of capital infrastructure construction through additional financing. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the considered experience in overcoming the current economic crisis in the national economy.

**Keywords**: US government response, 1929 stock market crash, crisis management approaches.

**ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF STOCK VOLATILITY ON BID-ASK SPREAD**

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The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of stock volatility on bid-ask spreads in financial markets. Stock volatility, which characterizes the volatility and fluctuations of stock prices, is one of the most important factors affecting the efficiency and liquidity of markets. Stocks with high volatility can cause an increase in the difference between the purchase and sale price, which in turn can affect the profitability of trading and the bid-ask spread – the difference between the sale and purchase price. The article presents the results of a study based on the analysis of financial market data, including stocks of various US companies. The novelty of the work lies in the fact that econometric modeling methods were used to conduct such an analysis to identify the relationship between stock volatility and the bid-ask spread level. Thus, this article provides theoretically and practically significant recommendations for participants in stock trading.

**Keywords**: stock market microstructure, stock volatility, bid-ask stock spreads, econometric analysis.

MODELLING OF HIGH-TECH PROJECTS IN MANAGING  
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

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With the intensification of external political and economic pressure and the imposition of sanctions by unfriendly countries, the transition of Russian industry to a technologically sustainable model has become the only possible vector of development. In recent years, in line with the processes of reindustrialization and development of the knowledge economy, Russia has been forming national/regional innovation systems and technological platforms. The key aspects of the restoration of priority industries (metallurgy, coal mining, electric power, machine building, etc.) in the newly annexed regions of Russia are the achievement of key indicators of production efficiency and ensuring sustainable development of industrial complexes on the basis of advanced scientific and technological solutions, robotisation/automation of production processes. The aim of the study was to analyse the existing methods of assessing the economic efficiency of investment projects for the introduction of robotic complexes at industrial enterprises. The multifactor (multimodal) approach to assessing the economic efficiency of implemented projects was used as a methodological basis. The main factors generating economic effect from the implementation of scientific and technological solutions on the example of the use of robotics at industrial complexes were considered. Special interest is given to the study of the influence of the technical efficiency of the robotized vehicle on the economic effect generated in the future from its operation. The obtained results have shown that the effect from the application of robotic complexes at enterprises can be economic (profit, cost reduction, growth of labor productivity), social (reduction of unemployment, improvement of workers' qualification) and political (strengthening of the country's defense capability, ensuring the country's economic independence). The prospects of the research lie in the field of expanding the composition of factors affecting the sustainable development of industrial complexes and the development of methods for assessing the effectiveness of the introduction of robotic complexes in the process of production of high-tech products.

**Keywords:** innovation projects, industrial complexes, robotisation, sustainable development management.

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING INSTABILITY FACTORS IN  
 MANAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION

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The purpose of the article is to develop a methodology for assessing the factors of instability in the development of an organization, which will allow for a comprehensive analysis of the impact of external and internal factors on the organization, diagnose the level of stability and make sound management decisions. The approach proposed by the author is based on calculating the sustainability index and classifying the organization's sustainability levels, which helps to adapt to changing conditions and form strategies for the organization's sustainable development in conditions of instability. The scientific novelty lies in the development of an author's methodology for assessing the factors of instability in the development of an organization, which makes it possible to analyze the influence of external and internal factors. The article describes the actions of the organization's management in conditions of instability, based on the need for rapid response, increasing the role of innovation and research, developing digital skills of personnel, and risk management. The types and factors of instability of the organization's development, including economic, social, technological, informational and environmental instability, are specified. A structured approach to the identification and assessment of instability factors based on a point system is proposed. Formulas have been developed for calculating the organization's sustainability index, which allow quantifying the organization's ability to adapt to conditions of instability. The levels of sustainability that determine the degree of an organization's readiness to overcome risks are highlighted. The methodology is focused on practical application in managing the sustainable development of an organization in conditions of instability. The results obtained can be used to predict crisis situations and develop adaptive management strategies in conditions of instability.

**Keywords:** organizational sustainability, instability, economic instability, risk management, strategic development, instability factors, business adaptation, resilience diagnostics, resilience index, crisis management.

SEARCH FOR BIFURCATIONS IN the DEVELOPMENT of  
BUSINESS CRISIS in 2008

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It is known that periodic business crises are a consequence of synergistic processes in the economy. However, their synergistic features, in particular, the presence of bifurcations, remain insufficiently studied to date. This paper presents the results of a computer analysis of the 2008 economic crisis. Previously, researchers approximated the crisis development of macroeconomics by a dependence similar to a sinusoid segment. In this paper, we analyze FRED data on changes in the parameter "capacity utilization" in the period from January 2007 to January 2011. A computer program developed by the authors is used to detect kinks in the time dependences of economic parameters. It was found that these events could have occurred at the following time points: December 2007, July 2008, December 2008, and June 2009. It is assumed that certain synergistic bifurcations were realized at the specified time points.

**Keywords:** business crisis, 2008 crisis, capacity utilization, time series analysis, recession form, Gauss-Seidel method, synergetics, bifurcation.

SOURCES OF EXPANDING FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES OF RUSSIAN PRIVATE BUSINESS IN THE MODERN ECONOMY

N.R. Glushkov, G.L. Tolkachenko

FGBOU VO “Tver State University”, Tver

The survival of a company in the market depends on the balance of sufficient capital and the availability of reliable markets. At the same time, a very important task is competent capital management and, above all, the formation of an effective structure of financial resources and sources of their formation. The purpose of this article is to study all sources of financing for the activities of organizations that are possible at the current stage of economic development and develop recommendations for their effective involvement. The article discusses issues of modern features and problems of the development of public private partnership and the expansion of this form of financing and, thereby, improving the financial capabilities of existing organizations. In addition, the most important source of the formation of financial resources of firms is the attraction of own and borrowed funds. Therefore, the practical significance of this work lies in the development of ways to expand the use of these sources to improve the financial capabilities of organizations at the current stage of the development of the Russian economy in order to implement the most important and significant innovative and investment projects.

**Keywords:** financial capabilities of the organization, public private partnership, own sources of formation of financial resources, borrowed sources of formation of financial resources.

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE AUDIT SERVICES MARKET  
 IN RUSSIA: TRENDS, PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS

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FGBOU VO “Kabardino-Balkaria State Agrarian University   
named after V.M. Kokov”, Nalchik, Russia

The article is devoted to the importance of considering the trends in the development of the audit services market in Russia. The purpose of the study is to analyze the state of the audit services market in the country. Such market development trends as increasing demand for audit services, development of innovative technologies, market consolidation and others are given. The work proves that the Russian audit services market currently faces many problems that need to be addressed to ensure the effective functioning of audit firms. It is concluded that the development of the audit services market today faces problems that need to be addressed by expanding the range of services offered by audit firms. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the recommendation to enshrine at the legislative level more effective methods of remote inspections that can be used not only during state audits, but also during independent audits of commercial and other organizations.

**Keywords:** audit, audit firm, audit services market.

METHODOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF LAND   
RELATIONS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES

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2«Cadastral engineers of the South», PhD applicant

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The article discusses the existing method of accounting for information on land and property resources. The purpose of this study is to analyze the existing accounting methodology, differentiate the existing methodology into components and analyze the possibility of changing both the methodology for keeping records of land and property resources, and the possibility of introducing a new management and control mechanism into the methodology. The scientific novelty of the results obtained lies in the development of a new methodology for managing existing processes, obtained taking into account the newly emerging tools (AI technologies). Such innovations should lead to a reduction in the time spent, improving the quality of inventory work, reducing the complexity of processes, reducing the likelihood of errors in maintaining the register to a minimum and improving the quality of registry data.

**Keywords**: land resources, Unified state register of real estate, cadastre, artificial intelligence.

THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGEMENT STYLE ON THE LEVEL OF  
 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF EMPLOYEES OF AN EDUCATIONAL  
 ORGANIZATION

S.V. Chegrintsova, V.N. Chegrintsova

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[The article is devoted to the study of the influence of management style on the subjective well-being of employees of an educational organization. The purpose of the article is to determine the strength and nature of the relationship between the management style and the level of subjective well-being of employees. The main objectives of the study were the identification and identification of management styles and elements of subjective well-being of staff; generalization of the results of the analysis of the influence of management style on the socio-psychological climate in the workforce, job satisfaction, staff motivation, etc.; empirical research of the relationship between management style and the level of subjective well-being; correlation of relevant features and characteristics of a modern teacher with elements of subjective well-being. The object of the study was employees of an educational organization. In the course of the study, methods of analysis, comparison, generalization, questioning, etc. were used. It was found that in a workforce dominated by a collegial management style, prerequisites are created for the formation of a high degree of subjective well-being of the employee. This contributes to the realization of the main characteristics of the psychological portrait of a modern ideal teacher in practice. The novelty of the article lies in an attempt to empirically prove the connection between the management style and the level of subjective well-being of employees of an educational organization, as well as in correlating the main relevant features and characteristics of the personality of a modern teacher and elements of subjective well-being.](https://translate.yandex.ru/translator/%D0%A0%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%90%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9" \t "_blank)

**[Keywords](https://translate.yandex.ru/translator/%D0%A0%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%90%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9" \t "_blank)**[: head, management styles, employees, educational organization, subjective well-being, socio-psychological climate, satisfaction with work and life, psychological portrait of a teacher.](https://translate.yandex.ru/translator/%D0%A0%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%90%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9" \t "_blank)

THE MODAL STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY  
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The article is devoted to the justification of the need to extend the subject of economic theory by including in it de jury due and possible modalities, i.e. all the diversity of norms and incentives that are already de facto instruments of economic analysis. The novel study is the very questions of the modal structure of the economy, as well as a proposal to introduce into the hypothesis of rational expectations the concept of normally distributed rationality.

**Keywords**: the modal structure, existence, norm, incentive, positive theory.

XI ALL-RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE  
 “MODERN PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:  
 STATICS AND DYNAMICS OF HISTORICAL PROCESSES”

(*March readings in memory of Doctor of Economics, Professor,*

*Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences   
Dmitry Evgenievich Sorokin*)

D.P. Sokolov

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On March 06-07, 2025, the XI All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Modern Problems of Socio-Economic Development: Statics and Dynamics of Historical Processes" was held at the Financial University (March readings in memory of Dmitry Sorokin, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences), initiated and organized by the Department of Economic Theory of the Faculty of International Economic Relations. The co-founders of the conference are Samara State University of Economics and Tver State University.

**Keywords**: socio-economic development, statics and dynamics of historical processes, reflection on history as a product of human activity.

1. This article is based on the results of the fundamental topic of research work on the topic: «Formation and development of the innovative ecosystem of the regions of Russia», within the framework of the implementation of the State assignment of the Government of the Russian Federation to the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)