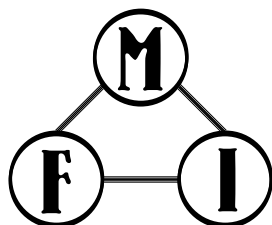


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Issue theme

Important financial aspects of the economy

MACROECONOMICS

Larionova I.V.

The impact of changes in macroeconomic conditions due to the
introduction of large-scale sanctions on the availability of credit3

GLOBAL FINANCE

Zhukova T.V.

The future of the Russian financial market in the global
and international distribution of financial resources..... 10

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Rodchenkov M.V.

Comparability of Reporting Indicators of International
Financial Reporting from the Position of Investors..... 18

REGIONAL AND SECTORAL ECONOMY

Ilichev Mi.V.

The method of assessing the efficiency of asset allocation in solving
the problem of forming a coalition structure in the economic system
on the example of the metallurgical industry 24

CONFERENCES

Problem areas of intergovernmental associations
(EAEU, BRICS+, APEC, SCO) and prospects for cooperation..... 35

BOOKSHELF

Semenkova E.V.

Review of the textbook «Modern financial technologies»..... 36

INFORMATION..... 9, 22

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The impact of changes in macroeconomic conditions due to the introduction of large-scale sanctions on the availability of credit

Abstract

The existential risks faced by the Russian economy, financial and banking sectors required the adoption of extraordinary measures to support business entities in order to ensure financial stability and maintain economic development. One of the sources of such development is borrowed funds and, above all, credit. The availability of credit in the first months after the start of ITS sharply decreased due to the rise in the cost of money, but by the end of the second quarter of 2022, the situation began to stabilize. The analysis of the first results after the adoption of emergency measures suggests cautious optimism of recovery and development. At the same time, there are still many difficult problems that need to be discussed. These are the risks of financial stability in the banking sector, the policy of easing in the regulation of credit institutions and the measures taken to financially support business entities and banks.

Keywords: banks, inflation, capitalization of the banking sector, overdue debt, cost of credit, regulation, financial support

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The future of the Russian financial market in the global and international distribution of financial resources

Abstract

The article investigates the perspectives of the Russian financial market in the new frame of benchmarks (the buildup of capital as a factor of production). Based on the analysis of 37 indicators the position of Russia in global financial hierarchy in comparison with the BRICS countries (reliance on the real economy, acceptable debt burden, adequate depth of financial market) and advanced economies as the issuers of the world's reserve currency with unlimited (until recently) possibilities of lending to the economy and exploding national debt is analyzed. The article identifies and details the strengths and weaknesses of the Russian financial model. As a result, the Bank of Russia's proposals for the financial market development strategy for the next three years are analyzed and supplemented.

Keywords: indicators of financial development, depth of financial markets, potential growth, capital, total factor productivity, BRICS, USA, Japan, Eurozone, targeted emission, digital ruble, size of financial market

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Comparability of Reporting Indicators of International Financial Reporting from the Position of Investors

Abstract

In the context of toughening political and economic confrontation in international relations, the requirements for the quality of reporting financial information, on the basis of which investment decisions are made, are increasing. However, a substantive analysis of the content and procedure for calculating the values of reporting indicators of international financial statements, even for single-industry companies in one country, indicates a low degree of their actual comparability, not to mention the observed paradox of a guaranteed winning presentation of OECD residents in the IFRS. The root of the problem lies in the unsatisfactory consideration of industry specifics in the development of accounting and reporting standards. One of the solutions to this problem is proposed in this paper.

Keywords: *International financial reporting, industry specifics, market factors, comparability of reporting indicators, reporting standardization*

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The method of assessing the efficiency of asset allocation in solving the problem of forming a coalition structure in the economic system on the example of the metallurgical industry

Abstract

The article presents a statistical study revealing the relationship between the normality of asset allocation and the effectiveness of their use. This relationship can be a guide in solving the coalition structure generation problem for DVPP (dynamic virtual power plant). The current distribution of assets among firms in the metallurgical industry is taken as a basis and it is shown what the capital productivity could be if this distribution had a form closer to normal. Methodologically, the article is based on statistical and econometric analyses and their combination regarding the efficiency of asset allocation on the example of the metallurgical industry of Russia. The article shows a method for evaluating the effectiveness of market concentration (not only the degree of concentration, but also its effectiveness relative to the required parameter, for example, the increase in the total revenue of the industry). The author demonstrates that when the distribution function tends to a normal form, the productivity of capital increases. The method of evaluating the effective coalition structure of agents can be useful in economic forecasting based on agent-oriented models, such as DVPP.

Keywords: *coalition structure generation problem, metallurgical industry, Gibrat's law, optimal coalition structure, Pearson's chi-squared test*