

Opening remarks

Dear readers!

We are proud to bring to your attention this new issue of the Electronic Journal of the Faculty of Economics of Lomonosov Moscow State University.

The issue includes articles devoted to the issues of antimonopoly regulation of economic concentration transactions from the standpoint of the theory of incomplete contracts, the search for methods of multi-criteria assessment of entrepreneurial activity in the regions, the disclosure of the role of crowd technologies in increasing the efficiency of search, selection and development of personnel in Russian organizations, analysis of the current situation on the oil and oil products market, and solving the problems of the development of the Eurasian Economic Union. The journal continues the good tradition of publishing articles not only of renowned scientists, but also of talented beginning researchers who reflect on the role of consciousness and the unconscious in the economic behavior of an individual and an organization.

The article "Role of Regulatory Contract in Control of Economic Concentration Transactions" reflects upon the use of a regulatory contract in antimonopoly regulation of economic concentration transactions while taking into account the theory of incomplete contracts. Based on the identification of transaction costs arising at different stages of the conclusion and implementation of the contract, a limited rationality of both parties to the agreement, including the regulator, is discovered. It causes the incompleteness of the contract. The use of proxies in the regulatory contract is associated with the regulator's desire to remove some problems caused by the incompleteness of the contract and to minimize type I and II errors in conditions of limited rationality. The article identifies the risks associated with the use of the institution of trustees in the control of transactions of economic concentration. The research results are confirmed by empirical examples from Russian and foreign practices of antitrust regulation.

The article "Multi-criteria Assessment of Entrepreneurial Activity in the Regions of the Far Eastern Federal District" discusses integrated approach to assessing the entrepreneurial activity of regions in a multi-criteria setting using the TOPSIS method. Approbation of the proposed toolkit is carried out on the example of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the Far Eastern Federal District. The advantages of this approach are shown, associated, firstly, with a mathematically sound and relatively simple algorithm for calculating integral estimates; secondly, with a multicriteria problem setting without limiting the number of criteria involved; thirdly, with the minimization of the influence of subjective factors; fourthly, with using integral assessments as ratings of regional territories and organizing monitoring of entrepreneurial activity of these regions on their basis.

The article "Human Resource Management Based on Modern Crowd Technologies: Crowd Staff-ing, Crowd Recruiting and Crowd Training" discloses the role of crowd technologies in increasing the efficiency of search, selection and development of personnel in Russian organizations. It introduces a system of criteria and indicators for assessing the effectiveness of technologies of this type. The author concludes that the mass distribution of these technologies requires the solution of the following tasks: the development of educational programs, master classes, open lectures to explain the goals, methods and benefits of using crowd technologies in HR management; state support for small and medium-sized businesses with the participation of higher educational institutions and companies specializing in crowd technologies, expanding the scientific and practical base on this topic.

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This issue contains two reviews of the 146th and 147th meeting of the Dispute club "Economic Policy Knots" of the Association of the Russian Economic Think Tanks.

First review of the meeting (146) on the topic "When will Oil Market go up again?" contains the results of discussion of the situation in the oil and oil products market, as well as outlines the prospects for the development of this market. As a result of the discussion, it was concluded that the Russian economy, affected by the crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, is still dependent on oil prices, and high uncertainty remains on the oil products market. To take adequate measures to mitigate the effects of the crisis, it is necessary to take into account the situation on the oil market, predict possible scenarios for its development and prepare for them.

Second review of the meeting (147) on the topic "Development Problems and Prospects for the Eurasian Economic Union" is devoted to discussing a wide range of issues related to the creation of the EAEU, integration processes within the union, as well as barriers to its development. The participants in the dispute came to the conclusion that, despite its successes and achievements, the development of the EAEU is far from optimal. To build an effective economic system within the Union, it is necessary to solve a number of problems in the field of customs regulation, development of industry and infrastructure, expansion of investment flows, etc. If these problems are resolved, integration will significantly improve the socio-economic situation of countries participants.

In the "Works by Young Scientists" section, an article by talented young researchers has been published. This work, "The Role of Consciousness and the Unconscious in the Economic Behavior of an Individual and an Organization", presents a study of how conscious and unconscious processes affect the behavior of people in various situations: in everyday life and in conditions of instability. To achieve this goal, the authors use the provisions of behavioral economics. The study concluded that the correlation between rational and irrational prerequisites for the behavior of market entities exists, however, the prevalence of the influence of illogical, paradoxical and unconscious factors on the actions of economic agents is observed. During a crisis accompanied by psychological discomfort, the individual becomes even more vulnerable. Due to the resulting uncertainty and high social tension; people can succumb to panic; unreasonable consumption of goods; trust in unreliable forecasts; losing their sanity and ability to competently analyze the situation. For organizations, on the contrary, a period of crisis is a time of unique opportunities that are important to use to create a profitable offer on the market, since problems always create a demand for its solutions.

We are looking forward to your feedback on the articles published in this issue and welcome possible future cooperation and contributions.

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