

Problems of Developing Methodology for Assessing and Strengthening Stress Resistance of the Russian Economy

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Abstract: Currently, the economic and management concept of stress resistance is absent as a methodological model in academic analysis and in management practice. This is accompanied by the lack of Russian scientific activity in the articulation of stress resistance in the discourse of national risk-oriented management, while at the level of individual economic entities (for example, financial and credit institutions), stress testing is used quite actively in order to strengthen the stability of organizations. It is necessary to develop a unified interpretation (since this is, to a large extent, a conventional form) of the Russian-language concept of resilience, as well as to determine the main directions of scientific study of this problem.

1 INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, we have become accustomed to the constant crisis phenomena in our lives and in general have learned to live in such a reality, monitoring oil and currency rates, political events and hedging various risks. The COVID-19 pandemic has become a new experience for the global economy. It is unlikely that in 2018-2019, someone assumed that 2020 would be held under the banner of a global pandemic, which would lead to a significant drop in business activity in Russia and the world's largest economies, an increase in the costs caused by it, while at the same time losing income at all levels. The current situation has shown the importance of a scenario approach in planning and budgeting, including those that we do not expect to be likely. The correct construction of stress forecasts at the same time becomes an important business task (Palmer, 2013; Trofimov, 2021).

When conducting discussions on global and regional problems of practical application of measures to strengthen the stress resistance of large socio-economic systems, wide interest was noted by such leading international organizations as the UN, OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), IMF, IEF in Davos (Switzerland), regional economic organizations. Back in 2016, the

European Union discussed and adopted a program of strengthening resilience (stress resistance) as the basis for the idea of a global strategy in its foreign policy and ensuring security in Europe.

The concept of resistance to stress at the level of complex socio-economic systems has only become more and more diversely used in the research and practice of organizations at various levels (mainly large systems) in the last 12-15 years. Stress (sometimes the term shock borrowed from medical practice is used) is usually considered the impact on complex multilevel economic systems of unlikely, but very significant in terms of consequences, manifestations of shock threats and risks. The expanding practice of consulting and expert activities, especially in the credit and banking sector, has gradually consolidated the term stress resistance of a complex system in the field of risk management as an element of overall management of an organization (Trofimov, 2021). In economics, in addition to the early stages of ecology, such works have found application, first of all, in the financial and credit sphere (they have become mandatory), there are some examples of research on food stress resistance of the national economy, energy stress resistance, fire stress resistance and in a number of other areas of economy (Blaschke, 2001).

A noticeable and quite independent distribution of the system of measures to strengthen stress resistance

was reflected in the security programs of the leading countries of the world, the number of which grew from year to year (UN Resolution, 2020). The basic model of economic regulation is based on the conformity of the basic provisions of the doctrine of strengthening stress resistance to the concept of the neoliberal paradigm of sustainable development. Emphasis is placed on introducing the concept of control parameters and determining their relationship to the parameters of the systems controlled by them. This model approach can be defined as a separate stage in the development of theoretical concepts for assessing the stress resistance of complex systems as a mechanism for regulating the stability of the development of complex socio-economic systems.

The next step in the development of assessment models of stress tolerance in anti-stress management was forward and backward modeling as a task focused on the vulnerability of regulatory systems for their growth trajectory. Such practice of specifying evaluation vectors as a certain kind of rationalization, when literally executed, can lead to a reduction in control actions, a reduction in the horizon of control forecasting. This is confirmed in some of today's decisions by leading Western states. Management of a complex system ceases to be an end in itself for the work of the management system, and state interests come into conflict with the practice of choosing directions and development goals that do not contribute to strengthening its stress resistance (Romanova, 2017). New model approaches are needed that are more consistent with the modern practice of making and implementing control decisions to strengthen the stability of complex open multilevel systems (Henry J., Kok C., (2017).

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Currently, the concept of resilience (resilience – vitality, flexibility or pliability) is absent as a theoretically and methodologically grounded and economic and management model in academic analysis and in practice. This is manifested in the unsettled, in terminological terms, scientific practice of interpreting stress resistance as a mechanism, as a model of risk-oriented management, a system of relations or the state of a complex multi-level system. At the same time, at the level of individual economic entities (for example, financial and credit organizations), stress testing in order to strengthen the stability of organizations is used quite actively and gives useful results. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a unified interpretation (since this is, to a

large extent, a conventional form) of the Russian-language concept of resilience. Existing international practices of interpretation (see, for example, the Sendai UN Program on Disaster Risk Reduction), offer a translation of the term resilience into Russian as “resilience potential”. But this, at least, requires discussion and clarification. In UN documents, you can find the concept of "resilience" as a term that has the meaning of flexible (regulated) resilience of a complex socio-economic system to external serious influences and threats that bring great changes in the economy and society (UN Resolution, 2020). In this respect, this understanding approaches the interpretation of the stability and safety of the system. In the Russian practice of regulating the development of complex socio-economic systems, the main mechanism for ensuring economic security, according to the «Strategy for ensuring the economic security of Russia until 2030» (clause 24) is a risk management system (RMS). With this approach, counteracting stresses and shocks is part of the RMS, but it considers that part of risk management that includes unlikely risks, but that can cause serious large-scale consequences of various nature (Romanova, 2017). This approach is currently being implemented everywhere in stress testing in financial and credit institutions for quite a long time.

At the same time, not only financial and economic factors, but also other factors that are becoming more and more significant, have an increasingly noticeable effect on the state and behavior of the economy. Among them, we should note the increasingly acute problems of social development, infrastructural changes, regional imbalance, resource provision, information security of the system, powerful natural disasters and others, which are also manifested in the economic sphere. Each of them individually contributes to the violation of systemic stability, but their interconnected manifestation can now critically change the situation and seriously affect the security of the economy and society, along with financial or economic issues.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These problems have not yet been studied either in scientific-methodological and applied terms, the need for their comprehensive scientific understanding is becoming more and more obvious. In a difficult environment of instability in the global context, Russia prioritizes its development in the formation of an independent vector of counteraction to attempts to dominate Western countries (USA, Europe), which

limits the possibilities of its participation in the discussion of the problems of assessing the stress resistance of world processes, as well as Russia's possible participation in managing these processes at the national and regional levels. All of the above determined the task of a more detailed study of the issues of the methodology of anti-stress regulation of the country's economy. It is possible to outline several directions for conducting research in this area in the context of ensuring the economic security of the country, the formation of a methodology and the development of mechanisms for strengthening the stress resistance of the economy for its stable long-term socially-oriented development. To accomplish this task, it is necessary to investigate issues such as:

- the state and evolution of the existing theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the problems of ensuring ES on the basis of strengthening its stress resistance, taking into account the impact of growing shock threats (Bezdenzhnykh and other, 2020);
- assessment of the possible consequences of the transformation of traditional and new shock threats to the economic security of the development of the Russian economy (Avdiyskiy, Bezdenzhnykh, 2018);
- systematization of the conceptual apparatus of the methodology for assessing stress resistance of complex socio-economic systems and characterize the main models of stress resistance in modern discourses of management;
- methods for conducting a comparative socio-economic analysis of complicated systems stress tolerance models using the example of American, Western European and Russian management approaches and identifying trends in their evolution;
- substantiation of the need to identify mechanisms for strengthening the stress resistance of organizations as an important direction in ensuring the economic security of complex systems (Gibson, 2012);
- analysis of the most important features of the structure of the formation of stress resistance of the national economy and assessment of possible prospects for its strengthening;
- determination of the foundations and principles of the conceptual methodological complex for the development of stress resistance of complex systems and the allocation of priority areas for ensuring the economic security of Russia on the

basis of strengthening its stress resistance (Avdiyskiy, Bezdenzhnykh, 2018);

- development within the framework of the G20, BRICS and other supranational associations of an alternative model of SSEC stress resistance that meets the interests of the world community and modern development trends in opposition to the pressure exerted by Western countries in supranational regulation.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The problems of the model of anti-stress regulation of complex multi-level socio-economic systems have not yet been studied either in scientific-methodological or applied terms. This determines the need for their comprehensive scientific understanding of these issues, which is becoming an increasingly obvious task.

All of the above puts forward the priority task of a more detailed study of the issues of methodology for assessing and ensuring anti-stress regulation of the country's economy. The article outlines several main directions of research in this area in the context of ensuring the country's economic security, forming a methodology and developing mechanisms for strengthening the stress resistance of the economy for its stable long-term socially-oriented development.

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