

that has become invalid and the approved strategy for the development of the Belgorod Region until 2030), we see that the advantage of the new strategy is the fact of "identifying and taking into account the opinions of stakeholders" when forming this document.

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TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD WITHIN GLOBALIZATION PROCESS

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The word "globalization" entered the vocabulary of modern people relatively recently, in the early 1980s. Globalization is the process of uniting different countries and regions of the world into a single connected community. This process has a profound impact on the socio-economic development of regions not only in Russia, but also beyond its borders. In this article we will consider the trends and prospects of socio-economic development of Russian and foreign regions in the context of globalization [1].

Keywords: globalization; region; management; socio-economic system; development; processes; resources.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

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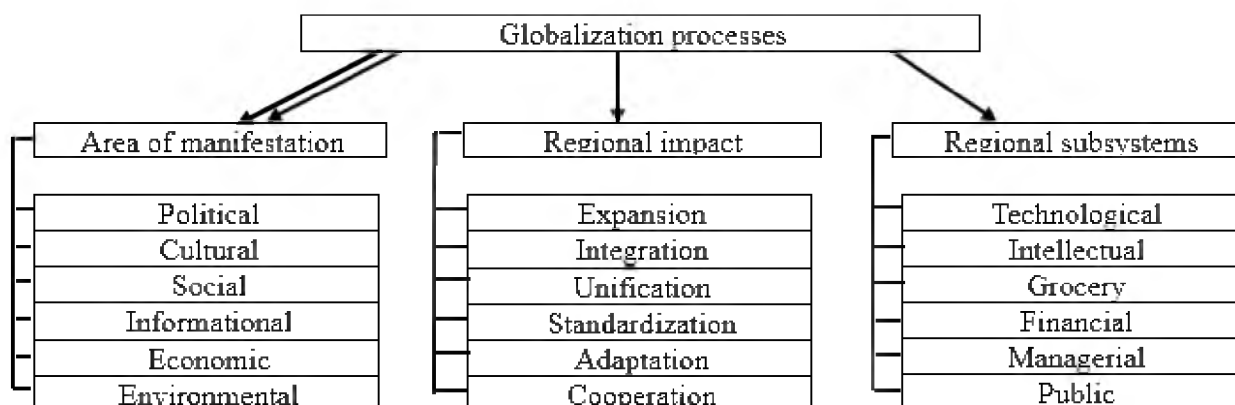
Слово «глобализация» вошло в лексикон современного человека относительно недавно, в начале 1980-х гг. Глобализация – это процесс объединения различных стран и регионов мира в единую связанную общность. Этот процесс имеет глубокое воздействие на социально-экономическое развитие регионов не только в России, но и за ее пределами. В этой статье мы рассмотрим тенденции и перспективы социально-экономического развития регионов России и зарубежья в контексте глобализации [1].

Ключевые слова: глобализация; регион; управление; социально–экономическая система; развитие; процессы; ресурсы.

According to globalization processes have emerged as significant factors in the development of the world system. These processes reflect the substantial influence of various international elements, including economic, political, social, and cultural factors, on the development of national and regional socio–economic systems. Globalization entails the integration and interdependence of states and regions within the global economy and social sphere. It facilitates the exchange of goods, services, capital, information, and technology across different countries and regions, thereby forming new global networks, relationships, and organizational structures. Consequently, globalization processes give rise to transformations in the realms of economics, politics, and society, necessitating adaptation and presenting both challenges and opportunities for the advancement of national and regional systems. (table 1) [2].

Table 1

Impact of globalization on the development of socio–economic systems of the region



Globalization has an impact on various subsystems of the socio–economic system of the region. The impact of globalization is manifested in:

- Technological subsystem, which must adapt to changing external conditions to ensure competitiveness and transfer of innovations;
- Intellectual subsystem, which includes education, science, health and other institutions subject to international interaction and knowledge exchange;
- The product subsystem, which encompasses markets for products and services, including exports and consumption, and is exposed to the global economy;
- The financial subsystem, which includes the banking system, insurance companies and other financial institutions exposed to the mechanisms of international financial flows;
- Governance subsystem, which includes state and corporate governance, as well as local governments, exposed to regulatory and institutional arrangements;
- The social subsystem, which includes non–profit organizations, associations and other forms of social activity that are also subject to globalization processes.

Globalization processes impact all the mentioned subsystems of the socio–economic system of a region and necessitate the adaptation of regional economic policies to account for this globalization impact. Many regions face common trends influenced by globalization, such as the growth of international trade and the inflow of foreign investment. This has resulted in the economic development of regions that attract foreign investors due to factors like affordable labor and low production costs.

Russia's regions are actively involved in the globalization process as well. For instance, Siberia and the Far East have become significant centers of extractive industries due to their

abundant natural resources that are in demand on the global market. The impact of globalization in Russia is also evident in the development of tourism and the implementation of new infrastructure projects that attract foreign tourists and investors. Being in the process of globalization, the region has more opportunities for development, but as well faces new challenges. One of them is the preservation of its own cultural and social identity. Globalization is accompanied by a wide spread of foreign cultures and standards, which may lead to a loss of regional uniqueness and cultural diversity. Therefore, regional authorities need to find a balance between openness to the outside world and preserving their own identity.

In the process of globalization, regions have the opportunity to strengthen regional cooperation and benefit from sharing experiences and knowledge with other regions. This cooperation allows regions to develop faster and more effectively by learning from the successes and best practices of others. For example, in the European Union, there is a focus on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region. Financial aid, grants, and other forms of support are provided to help SMEs grow and contribute to the overall development of the regional economy. By fostering regional cooperation and providing support for local businesses, regions can enhance their competitiveness in the global market and attract investment and economic growth. This collaboration also allows regions to address common challenges, exchange ideas, and work towards mutually beneficial goals in the context of globalization.

Regional socio-economic system under conditions of globalization is carried out under the influence of external and internal political, social and economic processes (table 2) [2].

Table 2

Key processes in socio-economic systems of regions in conditions of globalization

Process type	Essence
Key political processes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – transition to a multipolar world order; – sanctions as a method of political pressure; – conflict of world religions and civilizations; – growth of sovereign interests of states and business.
Key social processes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – demographic problem; – devaluation of social models; – uncontrolled migration; – deepening social stratification.
Key economic processes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – deepening competition for resources; – conflict between innovative and traditional economies; – short waves of crises; – collapse of the model of borrowing from the future.

Globalization has a profound impact on the socio-economic development of both Russian and foreign regions. It contributes to economic growth and presents new opportunities for development and cooperation. However, it also brings forth challenges, particularly related to preserving regional identity and cultural diversity in the face of increased global integration.

Regional authorities play a crucial role in finding the right balance between openness to the global community and preserving the unique characteristics and cultural heritage of their regions. They should strive for sustainable and balanced development that takes into account the diverse needs and aspirations of their local communities.

By embracing opportunities for international cooperation and exchange, while also safeguarding cultural identity, regions can harness the benefits of globalization and maximize their potential for economic and social development. Finding this balance ensures that globalization becomes a driver of inclusive and sustainable growth, benefiting both the region and its inhabitants.

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RESOURCE STRATEGY FOR ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT AS A TOOL TO ENSURE ITS COMPETITIVENESS

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In the course of scientific research, the object of which is the process of formation of a resource strategy of the enterprise in the context of ensuring its competitiveness, it is necessary to study the features and regularities of the formation of the latter in order to ensure its effectiveness and the possibility of putting the obtained results into practice. Theoretical bases of formation of a resource strategy of the enterprise are based on the action of economic laws and regularities, basic concepts of resource, system and strategic management, understanding of which will help to formulate objective conclusions and develop practical recommendations for increasing the level of competitiveness of the enterprise and maintain it in the long run. In order to improve the process of forming a resource strategy from the standpoint of ensuring its competitiveness, the following measures are proposed: the algorithm of formation of a resource strategy of the enterprise is developed; the portfolio of enterprise resource strategies is systematized and generalized in the context of major resource groups; the recommendations on application of the improved methodology of evaluation of the resource potential of the enterprise from the standpoint of its influence on competitiveness based on the use of the system of balanced indicators are suggested.

Keywords: *Competitiveness of the Enterprise, Resource Strategy, Strategic Management, Resource Potential, Competitive Advantages.*