

Новые факторы российской устойчивости для бизнеса в современных условиях

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Аннотация. Повестка устойчивого развития, несмотря на российскую турбулентность, по-прежнему остается в тренде российского бизнеса. Вслед за появлением новых геополитических и экономических условий в российскую действительность внедряются всё новые механизмы устойчивого развития бизнеса в России, которые рассматриваются как факторы роста и дальнейшего развития. Данное исследование призвано осветить тему устойчивого развития бизнеса в новых геополитических и экономических условиях. Сформулированы новые факторы устойчивости для российского бизнеса; приведена характеристика существующим процессам; на фактическом материале, с применением данных интервью и социологического опроса, проанализированы новые факторы устойчивости с точки зрения их влияния на успешность внедрения ESG-практик в бизнес-среду. В процессе достижения поставленных целей использовались методы научного познания: анализ и синтез. В исследовании использовались методы социологических исследований, данные опроса и экспертных оценок. Обозначенный спектр задач позволил не только проследить ход имплементации Повестки в России, оценить степень ESG-трансформации российского бизнеса, а также указать на ментальный переход восприятия темы экологии и характера присутствия экологической компоненты в российском бизнесе.

Ключевые слова: Повестка устойчивого развития, цели устойчивого развития, ЦУР, ESG-принципы, ESG-трансформация, ESG-практики, российская устойчивость

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New factors of Russian sustainability for business in modern conditions

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Abstract. The Sustainable Development Agenda, despite the Russian turbulence, remains in the trend of Russian business. Following the emergence of new geopolitical and economic conditions, new mechanisms for sustainable business development in Russia are being introduced into Russian reality, which are considered as factors of growth and further development. This study aims to highlight the topic of sustainable business development in new geopolitical and economic conditions. New sustainability factors for Russian business are formulated; the existing processes are characterized; based on the actual material, using interview data and a sociological survey, new sustainability factors are analyzed in terms of their impact on the success of implementing ESG practices in the business environment. In the process of achieving these goals, the methods of scientific knowledge were used: analysis and synthesis. The study used methods of sociological research, survey data, and expert assessments. The identified range of tasks allowed not only to trace the progress of the implementation of the Agenda in Russia, but to assess the degree of ESG transformation of Russian business, and also point to a mental transition in the perception of the topic of ecology and the nature of the environmental component presence in Russian business.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, ESG principles, ESG transformation, ESG practices, Russian sustainability

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Introduction

In modern conditions, the topic of sustainable development has not lost its relevance and continues to develop, remaining especially important for Russia. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) formulated in Western society are becoming increasingly important as the basis for the continued existence and development of our country. In this regard, Russian

companies today perceive the Sustainable Development Agenda not only as a reporting system for obtaining certain preferences, but also as a means of further development of the company. And business interprets the conditions in which Russia finds itself as a system of new sustainability factors for its companies, as a challenge for further growth and development [Lebedev, 2022]. The purpose of this article is to highlight the topic of sustainable business development in the new geopolitical and economic conditions, describing the current processes and mechanisms of their implementation. Therefore, the goals are to formulate and systematize new factors of sustainable development for Russian business; give a detailed description of existing mechanisms and processes; analyze new factors of sustainable development in terms of their impact on the success of ESG practices in the business environment, noting the special role of business in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda in Russia. In this regard, the progress of the implementation of the Agenda in Russia is monitored, which makes it possible to assess the degree of ESG transformation of Russian business, as well as indicate a mental shift in the perception of the topic of ecology and the nature of the environmental component presence in Russian business.

The structure of the work meets the goals and objectives and includes two blocks: summarizing information on the progress of ESG transformation in Russia and the degree of ESG implementation in the business processes of Russian companies, as well as systematizing the factors that make up the new Russian stability. The problem field is at the level of awareness of the need to implement ESG principles in the business processes of the organization, therefore, it is proposed to interpret the existing challenges as the new opportunities. The scientific novelty lies in the formulation and identification of new growth factors that contribute to the sustainability and development of the company. Methodologically, factors are based on the sectoral division of the spheres of public life within the framework of this type of social relations: environmental, political, and economic, taking into account the specifics of the period. In practice, this will mean the creation and implementation of ESG practices, taking into account new factors for the growth and development of the company. The work uses the theory of systems and practices, which allows to reduce homogeneous concepts to a system of factors, the theory of rational choice, as well as the ecological-centric approach itself. The choice of experts whose opinion was presented in this article is of a pronounced industry nature and reflects the industry specifics of the company's placement. Thus, the complex of sociological theories under consideration combines the factors of time, movement in time and space, as well as the process of social life, taking into account the ecological component. According to the authors, in the new Russian conditions, a deep understanding of this topic will contribute to the further development of ESG principles in relation to Russian business.

Literature review

The concept of sustainable development was first mentioned in 1972 in a report by Meadows D. H., Meadows D. L., Randers J., and Behrens III W. W. to the Roman Club *The Limits to Growth* as a call to draw the attention of the world community to the problem of environmental degradation. It assumes development that meets the needs of the modern generation, but at the same time does not jeopardize the ability of future generations to meet their own

needs [Meadows, et al., 1972]. But since then, the process of sustainable development has changed, and in the 1990s, the attention of the scientific community shifted to creating institutional conditions for greening economic activity [Makarova, 2023]. In 1992, the Concept of Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Development and the Environment in Rio de Janeiro [United Nations, 1992]. In 2015, UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [National Action Plans..., 2015]. It includes 17 goals and 168 targets that define goals such as eradicating poverty and hunger, providing clean water and sanitation, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and more [Serafeim, 2020]. The concept of sustainable development has gradually evolved into international ESG principles, such as the combination of three interrelated components: E — Environmental, S — Social Policy (Social), and G — Corporate Governance (Governance). This led to division into main areas, implemented in the business in the form of a set of specific actions of companies, which are most organically integrated into the business processes. [Bobylyev, 2021]. Undoubtedly, the COVID-19 pandemic served as a kind of impetus for the development of the environmental problems, forcing us to pay special attention to the goals of the Agenda. Attitudes towards environmental problems began to change, and with it came an awareness of the need to systematically take into account the environmental footprint in the business processes of Russian companies and minimize it [Prime, Wade, Browne, 2020]. Russian business began to implement a system of ESG principles as a basis for work in the field of environmental, social, and corporate governance in the company. Meanwhile, the pandemic was followed by a number of new challenges for Russian business, after which work in this field began to acquire an increasingly Russian connotation [Semenova, 2023]. Thus, as the Agenda is implemented in Russia, new barriers and limitations are emerging, overcoming which changes the course of the implementation of the sustainable development program, and the transformation of the ESG is increasingly taking on the features of national priorities.

Results

To assess the overall level of implementation of the Agenda, it is proposed to consider a number of factors reflecting the degree of maturity of the Russian model of sustainable development. So, recently, new factors of sustainable development have emerged, which, according to the authors, are both new challenges and new opportunities at the same time. Among which are the following.

1. Climate change and new environmental challenges. In addition to the already “familiar” outbreaks of pandemics, environmental disasters and anthropogenic pollution, dramatic changes in climate and weather events have been observed recently [Hoffman, Georg, 2018]. Lately, as never before, there has been an increase in average temperatures, droughts, and, as a result, a decrease in yields. This is not only about abnormal warming and problems in agriculture, but also about abnormal cooling, for example, this year’s winter, which has been unusual for the last twenty years. Changing of business conditions create threats and, of course, causes losses to businesses, forcing them to take into account the environmental

factor in the location and operation of production facilities, as well as to make adjustments to the business planning of companies [Tsyppkin, Fomina, Chuksin, 2022].

Russia is one of the top six countries in terms of polluting the environment. Meanwhile, scientists have found that the territory of the Russian Federation is heating up 2.5 times faster than the rest of the world. And rising temperatures lead to fires and rapid melting of permafrost. It is clear that it is difficult to assess economic losses within a single state. They can presumably be assessed from moderate to destructive, but the fact that these are potential threats to business is unequivocal, according to Alexander Chernokulsky, an expert at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. It is clear that climate change is a global problem on a supranational scale. And everyone also understands that the reason for this state of affairs is man and his anthropogenic activities, namely, the direct and indirect impact of humanity on the environment due to urban growth, deforestation, land plowing, etc. [Bocken, Geradts, 2020]. This problem is aggravated when it comes to business in the context of its main goal of maximizing profits, when not only the environment is polluted, biogeochemical cycles are disrupted, but also entire natural complexes are changing.

An important step towards a global solution to the problem of climate change and its negative consequences in order to transition to a low-carbon economy was the adoption by the world community of the Paris Agreement of December 12, 2015 (today it includes 194 countries) to reduce emissions and to work on adaptation to the effects of climate change. This work involves creating a framework for transparent monitoring and reporting on climate developments. One of the most important directions here was the establishment of control over the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as limiting the increase in global temperature this century to 2 degrees Celsius, aiming for 1.5 [Shiian, 2022]. Thus, controlling emissions and increasing resilience to climate change, a roadmap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals was adopted.

For example, in Russia, a new Russian VIP GZ climate monitoring system is being used at the state level to achieve control and achieve the goal of reaching carbon neutrality of the economy by 2060. This project was launched back in 2022 and is a system for monitoring climate change in various climatic zones (permafrost, large cities, seas, oceans, coastal zones). The data obtained will make it possible to model future climate conditions, as well as identify how the dependence of certain measures to reduce human influence on the climate or adapt to already ongoing changes affects the country's economy.

In recent years there is a trend that many companies in the Russian Federation have begun to participate in projects to maintain ecosystems and biodiversity in the regions of their presence. For example, PJSC NK Rosneft, as a global energy company, has declared its commitment to following the conditions of sustainable development through the supply of clean energy, calling biodiversity a prerequisite for sustainable development, as well as placing healthy ecosystems among the conditions for solving the problems outlined in the Paris Agreement. In order to minimize its impact on the ecosystem, the company has submitted a Carbon Management Plan until 2035, which includes the use of natural sinks, planting, and sustainable forestry, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and preserve biodiversity.

Another example is PJSC Norilsk Nickel, which declares awareness of the importance of preserving biodiversity to support life on the planet. Therefore, reducing the negative impact on biodiversity, as well as preserving forests in the area of assets, is part of the company's strategy in the field of ecology and climate change.

Thus, as the study showed, companies adhere to an adaptation strategy to climate change as a natural factor, the impact of which on climate change is enormous.

2. Political changes and geopolitical factors. The situation that arose in February 2022 was a test for the national economy and greatly affected the prospects for participation in international economic relations. Under the influence of the ongoing geopolitical events, Russian business has a feeling of some loss of relevance of the Agenda, but not for a long time. Nevertheless, there was a realization that there would be no self-isolation and separation from the whole world. Gradually, awareness of further work came, and the need to fulfill the commitments made forced them to participate in international trade and continue to see international development prospects for themselves. This is how the restructuring of logistics chains began, and with it came the understanding that there is no alternative to implementing ESG and it will still have to comply with the rules of sustainable development. In such conditions business began to change the vector of interaction towards friendly countries, moving towards the East and Southeast Asia, the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. However, when contacting these countries, it will also be necessary to take into account the specifics of doing business in these markets, as well as the ESG Agenda, which is quite developed there and has national characteristics. Moreover, it operates in almost all Asian countries. In addition, regulatory requirements are sometimes more stringent there than in the West (for example, the London Stock Exchange). Thus, according to a report by the auditing and consulting firm Kept, 90% of the Hong Kong and Shanghai stock exchanges recommend companies to provide non-financial environmental reporting, and 50% have made it mandatory [Kept, 2022].

Reflecting the scale of these processes, we can also refer to the research conducted by the audit and consulting company Kept, which, even before subsequent changes in 2021, showed a figure of 29% as the volume of all Russian exports to the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East and South Africa. In turn, their trading partners are China, India, and Turkey, which are known to be in active contact with Western countries. In this regard, we can talk at the same time about a total change in the structure of the country's exports, and about a change in the conditions of trade interaction, which will be tougher in terms of compliance with the Agenda of these countries [Vetrova, Varlamova, 2023].

Continuing the Asian theme, it is necessary to single out China, which, being one of Russia's most important strategic partners, is one of the EU's two largest trading partners along with the United States. This means that the introduction of a cross-border carbon regulation mechanism by the European Union in 2026 will inevitably affect Russia. This mechanism provides for reporting on three coverage areas, the third coverage is just the carbon footprint of suppliers where Russian raw materials and components are used. In this regard, Russian businesses will have to report not only according to Asian standards, but also according to European standards at the same time [Glazov, Glazova, 2022].

As the practice of international cooperation expands, uniform international standards for the disclosure of information on sustainable development are being introduced. So, in May 2023, during the summit in Japan, the G7 leaders announced their support for the development of globally compatible information disclosure systems on sustainable development, which will allow for the harmonization of the approaches of the participating countries [TASS, 2023]. Thus, an important event on the country's environmental agenda was the recognition of gas and atom as environmentally friendly energy resources and key green energy sources, recognized in Dubai by the UAE at the 28th International Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) [Russian International Affairs Council, 2023].

There is also a strengthening of cooperation with the SCO countries (The Shanghai Cooperation Organization), whose members are China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan [The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2025]. It should be noted that this organization was created as a political association of the Shanghai Five, whose goal was to preserve security and ensure stability along the borders. It should be noted that back in 2001, American political scientist Bates Gill characterized this organization as "one of the most interesting but little-known" mechanisms in Asia, which does not include the United States. He also noted that Russia is "quietly but steadily increasing its economic, military, and diplomatic relations and is seeking to present itself as a more viable counterweight to U.S. influence in Central Asia," Gill wrote.

According to its potential, Russia remains a part of the global economy, therefore, the socio-political processes taking place in the world cannot but affect the state as the main regulator of all ongoing processes. In an effort to make them as controlled and regulated as possible, they inevitably lead to a strengthening of the role of the state in the country's economy. And it's not just about the role of the state, which, together with banks, implements initiatives in the field of green finance and preferential programs, the Agenda continues to evolve in terms of regulation and infrastructure creation. The achievement in the field of international cooperation was the implementation of the action program of the Bank of Russia and the Ministry of Economic Development on the harmonization of ESG assessment markets in terms of ratings and verification of financial instruments and their mutual recognition in the field of the environmental agenda. Government authorities, represented by the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank, are becoming the flagships of the Agenda, and the country's leading banks are joining them. So, together with the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, they are developing methodological recommendations on disclosure, which means defining a set of mandatory indicators for non-financial reporting, which must be made public. Another example is the interaction of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs with the Bank of Russia in order to directly regulate this area, which resulted in the publication of recommendations on ESG ratings based on an analysis of public and internal documents. In addition, local authorities are taking up the initiative. The regions are gradually beginning to develop sustainable development practices in the form of regional development strategies or individual projects,

transferring them to operational departments, thereby developing the agenda taking into account regional and national specifics. [Zhukova, 2021]

Thus, the active position of the State in relation to this issue corresponds to the international experience of the implementation of the agenda. Accordingly, within the framework of the International Partner Week, HSE hosted a special session dedicated to the Sustainable Development Goals, where, along with the role of universities in promoting the ESG agenda, the importance of the role of the state in the implementation of the SDGs was voiced. And a professor at Tsinghua University in China said that it is the responsibility of the state to bring together all groups of people to achieve the SDGs and create a xiaokan society or a small welfare society. Therefore, taking into account international experience, this area is actively developing precisely with the support of the state.

3. Sanctions and mobilization economics. The socio-economic situation in the country is caused by unprecedented sanctions from the United States, Great Britain and the European Union. Many companies have been sanctioned and received additional restrictions. In fact, numerous sanctions, and soon the mobilization economy, became a litmus test for reviewing Western initiatives. Trade relations are undergoing significant changes, exports have decreased, and the same has happened with imports, i.e. Russia's balance of payments, as the main indicator of the country's relationship with the rest of the world in the global economy, has undergone significant changes [Podkorytova, Platonov, 2022].

The rough economic situation has made it difficult for companies to access resources, suppliers, sales markets, logistics, and settlements. Market constraints, resource scarcity, supply chain disruption, and limited access to Western finance and technology have significantly reduced business opportunities. In the absence of available financial resources, budgets are being reviewed, including for ESG projects. Technical re-equipment, planned for years ahead, has become impossible all at once. This means that most of the country's industry, which has implementing programs to switch to more environmentally friendly and climate-efficient production, will not be able to fulfill its plans, since the re-equipment was planned precisely at the expense of European equipment. For example, greenhouse gas capture equipment used in the metallurgical industry was planned to be purchased from European countries, to which access is now closed for obvious reasons. The same applies to the investment market, in conditions of increased volatility, the market tends to collapse. In addition, there are features of monopolization, when Russian oligarchs buy up outgoing Western businesses. However, to a greater extent, we can talk not about depriving foreign shareholders of ownership rights, but about prohibiting them from making managerial decisions by introducing external management of the federal property. Thus, the strategic sectors of the Russian economy were forced to undergo targeted adjustments.

In the wake of the changes, many noted the wave of closure of some information in non-financial reports in recent years. This can partly be explained by another wave of sanctions pressure, but it does not meet the information disclosure strategy. Experts also note the closeness of financial information in the context of G (management quality, corporate governance data, performance indicators, and future plans), suspending publications on the financial and economic indicators of the company and data related to the organization of

management. However, according to experts, such a measure is temporary, and in the future it will be adjusted towards openness and transparency [Vasilyeva, Bakrunov, Oleinik, 2022].

As for forecasts. The results of a survey conducted in November 2023 by the Expert RA Sustainability rating group showed that almost 80% of non-financial and 60% of financial companies will prepare a sustainability report by the end of 2023. The results of this study are also confirmed by the fact that by introducing new ESG standards, companies will make mirror demands on their suppliers, which invariably introduces companies into the ESG cycle. In this regard, experts suggest that when Western standards of the Russian sustainable development agenda change, the priorities and strategies of Russian business will certainly shift. On this basis, it is considered that unconditional adherence to the Agenda initiated by the leading countries should not be a priority for Russia. And individual values generally contradict its national interests. According to Ekaterina Bezsmertnaya, Head of the Faculty of Economics and Business at the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, impact hashing and greenwashing have previously taken place in certain foreign companies located in Russia as unfair practices in terms of their implementation of social and environmental projects [Tolstykh, Kondratieva, 2021].

Thus, the factors considered by the authors and structured in three blocks represent a consistent set of conditions faced by Russian business at the present stage. Examining them in detail and reducing them into certain blocks, we point out the need to take them into account in the company's business processes. At the same time, they represent not only new challenges, but also new opportunities for companies as factors for further growth and development. But before considering these factors as new growth points in the field of ESG, it would be appropriate to conduct a restructuring in order to determine how much the business as a whole is ready to take them as a basis. Only in this case it will be possible to consider them as such and accept them to work in the field of ESG.

Today, despite the withdrawal of many Russian companies from global exchanges, large companies continue to disclose non-financial information and publish non-financial sustainability reports, as well as manage risks more effectively and create more sustainable business models in the long term. All of the above is observed in large Russian companies, but they are being followed by more and more medium and small ones. According to Andrey Sharonov, CEO of the National ESG Alliance, the economic turmoil of the last year has slowed, but not stopped, the process of embedding sustainable development values in the Russian business community. In addition, he noted the convergence process that is currently being observed. And he gave a forecast for the future, saying that domestic companies will have to make a difficult choice — either fully implement modern environmental approaches and limit their carbon footprint, or abandon hopes for cooperation not only with Western, but also with Asian partners. This means, first of all, the convergence of national agendas among themselves, and secondly, it is considered by experts as additional opportunities and a competitive advantage [Kuklina, 2022].

In modern conditions, the sustainable development of commercial activities is now viewed through the prism of the ESG principles that companies are implementing into their business practices. Following the ESG is considered in a set of principles — the triad of environmental,

social, and corporate governance, noting an increase in the level of responsible attitude to the environment, high social responsibility and the quality of corporate governance in the Russian Federation [Smirnov, 2021].

Despite on the different opinions that are present in business circles today, under the influence of new factors, the environmental theme continues to exist in Russia, implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda in the context of the industry and a specific company. So, according to Polina Lion, Director of the Department for Sustainable Development of Rosatom State Corporation, the topic of ecology does not lose its relevance today. "No one has canceled the environmental agenda, it will actively develop further, at least at the minimum level that guarantees environmental reports and standards." According to the Director, large companies will restructure their business strategies, but they will continue to follow the principles of sustainable development. She highlights that, in the current circumstances, it is possible to note the emerging demand of society as a whole for the ESG agenda [RBK+, 2023].

To assess the degree of implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda in Russia, two indicators can be used, including the proportion of companies that have implemented the Agenda in their business processes and the level of public demand from the population. According to the Expert RA news agency, 44% of the respondents have already implemented the Sustainable Development Agenda in their business, and 12% were going to do so in 2023. Thus, it can be assumed that more than half of Russian companies today are subjects of sustainable development. According to a survey conducted by the LikePR agency and the NAFI Analytical Center, about 70% of Russians (67% or 2/3) would trust companies more if they openly told the public about the specific practical results of observing and implementing the ESG principles [Gerasimova, 2023].

Therefore, according to a cumulative assessment of the evidence, the level of those who have implemented the Agenda and the company's request is approximately at the same level, reflecting the active stage of forming the request and implementing practices with rather high levels of 67% and 56%, respectively. At the same time, according to the survey results, there is a tendency to understand that ESG is not for a report or for someone, but for oneself, society and the country as a whole. It is important to note here that in the Russian model of sustainability, it is business that is called upon to become a kind of locomotive of sustainability that will pull everyone else along with it. This specificity should be taken into account when assessing the overall level of implementation of the Agenda in the country.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that there is a tendency towards the active implementation of ESG principles in corporate strategies and current projects, which are gradually becoming part of the Russian business environment. The new conditions forced us to rethink the ESG principles once again, which influenced the course of their implementation in the current environment. At the same time, this topic has not lost its relevance, but has also remained important for businesses interested in growth and development. At the moment, companies have realized the value of implementing agenda, that not only creates an environmental image and attracts investors, but also eliminates bottlenecks in various business processes. Thus,

by implementing the environmental, social, and managerial principles of ESG, the company reduces corruption and bribery, provides more detailed emission control and prevents pollutants from entering the environment, as well as solves problems related to labor and employment. According to the authors, now is very important to keep the situation under control, continue to fulfill the obligations assumed and thereby ensure stability in the company. Obviously, in the context of developing their own ecological path, the accumulated experience of leading Russian companies is also important, which have established themselves as leaders and are able to set the tone in shaping the national environmental agenda. Under the influence of new factors, the vector of business cooperation is changing, the Western orientation of the sustainable development agenda for business is receding into the background, and the turn towards Asian cooperation and strengthening international cooperation through the SCO is becoming more and more noticeable. Strategically, changes in the vector of business cooperation means changes in trade flows, a change in key economic partners, and changes in assortment policy. Tactically, this is expressed in softening the previously outlined goals in the form of production volumes, reducing planned economic efficiency indicators, etc. In such conditions, national legislation is being finalized in accordance with the national agenda, which means turning to the realization of one's own national interests. Thus, in the context of large-scale changes, not only the strategy and tactics of companies are changing, but also the corporate culture, as well as priorities related to creating long-term value. The implementation of ESG practices takes into account the awareness and acceptance of the need to function in a new environment, considering new factors not only as limitations, but also as new opportunities for growth and development.

Taking into account the utilitarianism of the Agenda for Business program, as well as assessing the progress of its implementation in Russia, we note a certain degree of success of its implementation in the country, and the degree of ESG transformation of business can be assessed as sufficient for further implementation of ESG practices. Moreover, the special feature of the Russian sustainable development program is the special role of business, which acts as its locomotive. However, it is obvious that business cannot independently participate in its implementation. In this regard, it is important for companies to work with the government to identify priority areas on the Agenda for each specific company and region. This implies a clear understanding by the business of the vector of its development and the development of the territory together with the government and use of informational resources of the state, stimulating innovation and creating favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the country.

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