PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

INTRODUCTION
This article is devoted to the research of the prospects for the development of the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies in the Russian Federation.

LITERATURE REVIEW / STATE-OF-ARTS / RESEARCH BACKGROUND
The issues of the organization and activity of joint-stock companies as the most important type of commercial corporate organizations are widely studied in the works of domestic and foreign authors, in particular: Alekseev (2018), Kovaleva (2021), Popondopulo (2015), Poyarkov (2021), Ruchkina (CORPORATE, 2020), Sukhanov (2007), Baybarin et al. (2020, p. 6805-6811), Aleshchenko (2021), Kamaleva (2020, p. 222-229), Yu. V.Zhilin (2015a, p. 53-55), Krotov et al. (2020, p. 3521-3526), Moros and Goncharov (2020, p. 114-128), as well as a number of other authors.

However, in our opinion, there is still an insufficient number of modern studies of the prospects for the development of the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies in the Russian Federation (especially after the last reform of civil legislation with a departure from dividing the latter into open and closed joint-stock companies), which requires a comprehensive analysis of modern problems of the formation and functioning of the corporate governance system in joint stock companies, as well as the development of recommendations for their resolution.

METHOD ALSO CALLED MATERIALS AND METHODS OR EXPERIMENTAL METHODS
This article in the process of cognition of state-legal and social and philosophical phenomena were used: a) general scientific methods (formal-logical, systemic, structural-functional, concrete-historical); (GONCHAROV, CHIMITOVA, 2020, p. 86-95; GONCHAROV et al. 2021a, p. 362-366; GONCHAROV et al. 2021b, p. 367-373) b) general logical methods of theoretical analysis (analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction, analogy, modeling, etc.); (GONCHAROV et al. 2021c, p. 374-382; GONCHAROV et al. 2021d, p. 383-389; GONCHAROV et al. 2021e, p. 410-416) c) private scientific methods (technical and legal analysis, specification, interpretation, etc.) (GONCHAROV et al. 2021f, p. 401-409; GONCHAROV et al. 2020a, p. 78-90; GONCHAROV et al. 2020b, p. 93-106).
MAIN PART
On the one hand, the processes of globalization of the socio-political, state-legal and financial-economic development of national societies and states, accelerated at the end of the last century with the collapse of the USSR and the fall of Soviet socialist regimes in European countries, significantly transformed the dominant interpretations of social reality in the countries of the core of the world capitalist system, and in the states of peripheral capitalism, and on the other hand, social concepts transforming under the influence of globalization processes, which act as a certain quintessence of the worldview of the global and national political elites, directly affect the directions, intensity and goals of globalization processes.

With the emasculation of ontological identity in the social concepts of neoliberalism and neoconservatism that previously dominated in the Western world, the latter began to be replaced by a purely pragmatic goal formulated by the global ruling elites in the person of the global ruling class - the preservation and development of the world capitalist system, which today is the most optimal socially - an economic formation that allows global governing elites to keep power and property in their hands.

The realization of this goal led to some universalization of the dominant approaches in the interpretation of social reality in the countries of the core of the world capitalist system, giving rise to a new social concept of global constitutionalism, which was formed as a socially conditioned and tendentious-aberrative form of perception and explanation of reality (GONCHAROV, 2016; GONCHAROV et al., 2020b, p.78-90).

As a system of knowledge of a socio-philosophical and political-legal nature, global constitutionalism is based on fundamental universal democratic values regarding the need to organize interstate, state and public life on a planetary scale in accordance with the ideological basis of the modern stage of development of capitalism in the world. Within the framework of this social concept, ensuring the preservation of the stability of the world capitalist financial and economic base and its socio-political superstructure is possible by minimizing the negative consequences in their development, carried out by shedding costs from countries that are the center of world capitalism to the states and its periphery. At the same time, the implementation of global constitutionalism in practice is possible only on the basis of the systemic military-political, financial, economic, cultural, creative and informational expansion of the West on a global scale through the imposition of Western state-legal, social-political institutions, principles, connections, relations, ideas in order to protect and promote financial and economic interests and needs.

The most important sphere of influence of the processes of globalization is the human personality as the primary basis of society. At the same time, the globalization of socio-political, state-legal and financial-economic development of national societies and states leads to the transformation of human models within the framework of modern interpretations of social reality, including the dominant social concept of global constitutionalism in the Western world.

It seems that among the dominant models of a person within the framework of the processes of globalization, accelerating and universalizing on a global scale, the following can be distinguished: 1) a global person; 2) a person consuming; 3) an anti-religious person; 4) a person of a new morality (an anti-moral person) (GONCHAROV et al., 2020a, 93-106).

These models reflect the most significant areas of transformation of a person's personality.

Within the framework of the global human model, a person is distancing from his socio-cultural roots, he no longer identifies himself with a certain people, state, country, nation, nationality, perceiving the whole world around him as his habitat. On the one hand, this reduces the risk of escalation of interethnic conflicts, but on the other hand, such tolerance makes society defenseless against the expansion of ethnic groups with fundamentally different ideological attitudes (GONCHAROV & CHIMITOVA, 2020, p.86-90). The momentary choice of the location of a global person is mainly due to pragmatic considerations (comfort, benefit, pleasure, mood, etc.).

Within the framework of the model of a person who consumes, the main goal in a person's life, and in many ways a criterion in the formation of his behavioral stereotypes, becomes the cult of consumption. At the same time, the social space surrounding the individual is assessed from
the point of view of whether it contributes or prevents the latter from receiving new benefits for a given individual in the form of goods, works, services, other objective or subjective values for personal use. The cult of consumption destroys the values based on selflessness, mutual assistance and mutual support, social responsibility for the fate of small and large social groups (family, society, etc.).

In turn, the model of an anti-religious person within the framework of the processes of globalization means that from now on, a person is not just free to choose a religion or refuse to profess any religious views, but he actively opposes any religious aspects in the life of society. Religion for the rapidly globalizing world means certain fetters, on the one hand, preventing the free movement of the individual around the world, on the other hand, binding him with moral norms and principles (“do not kill”, “do not steal”, “do not commit adultery”, etc.), which in one interpretation or another are present in almost any religious movement. In addition, moral norms and principles contained in religious dogmas make a person think about the modern principles of the development of the world capitalist system, in particular, about the moral justification for dumping the costs in its development from the shoulders of the countries of the core of world capitalism to the states of the periphery, from the pockets of the capitalists to the pockets of the working people of the exploited masses, which will inevitably lead to the growth of anti-elite protests, which may end in social cataclysms, before which the events of a century ago will fade.

Within the framework of the model of a person of a new morality (an anti-moral person), a person is formed as a person, absolutely devoid of any moral, ethical criteria in choosing options for his behavior. The norms of morality and morality are replaced exclusively by the criterion of pragmatism, the cult of militant individualism is glorified, when there are no obstacles to meet their interests and needs in the form of socially responsible behavior, care for members of society who, due to their mental and physiological qualities, are in a position of complete or partial non-competitiveness. In general, within the framework of the dominant social concepts, an attempt is made to level the norms of morality and ethics, an emphasis is placed on the predominant role of legal regulation of society and the state. At the same time, according to some authors, the competition between global and national legal systems is resolved in favor of the former, which leads to the unification, universalization of national legal systems without taking into account the national, cultural, religious and other specifics of individual states (KISELEVA, 2018, P.61-69; MASLOVSKAYA, 2020, P.46-52; VASILEVICH ET AL., 2019, P.85-92).

It seems that the processes of globalization significantly transform both the mechanism of formation of the personality of the younger generation, and the results of its functioning. Firstly, the self-esteem of the emerging personality of a teenager is significantly transformed. Thus, sociological researches conducted in 2018-2019 both in a number of developed countries of the world capitalist system (the United States, Great Britain, Germany) and in developing countries with a high decile coefficient of social stratification (Nigeria, Brazil, South Africa) showed that the share of diametrically opposite self-esteem among adolescents is growing (in 38% it is unjustifiably overestimated relative to their social status and level of motivation for education and professional skills, and in more than 35% it is seriously underestimated) (LEVICHEV, 2021, 108-109).

The number of teenagers with excessively overestimated self-esteem is significantly influenced by examples of bright careers and growth in the material well-being of adolescents, which are not conditioned by visible social efforts, in particular, work motivation, which are replicated and popularized on a global scale. In Russia, we can give an example of the "Morgenstern phenomenon", according to which a young man of 22 years old, positioning himself as a blogger, singer, artist, by his own admission, regularly drinking alcoholic beverages, etc., without education, earns up to 0.2 million dollars a month. These images are opposed by the social reality in the form of increased scholarships for undergraduate students in most Russian universities in the amount of no more than $ 30 per month. That is, there is an example of the negative impact of the processes of globalization on the formation of an adequate self-esteem in the emerging personality of a teenager. Moreover, teenagers who actively spend time on the Internet, in fact, are defenseless before such manipulative influence (LEVICHEV, 2021, 190-191; BAYBARYN et al., 2020, 6805-6811).
In addition, a growing number of teenagers whose mechanism is deformed in the direction of growth of apathy and indifference to his place in the social structure, its own identity regarding specific situations and social groups, etc. This leads to an increase in the number of people entering adulthood who are not formed as independent individuals, who are able and willing to make decisions that affect their fate and the growth of their social well-being.

To a large extent, the processes of self-esteem and self-identification, artificially imposed on a global scale by the media, as well as by social platforms, false stereotypes and behavior models based on the promotion of non-traditional sexual orientation, other variants of deviant gender behavior, are destabilizing.

Secondly, the processes of globalization significantly distort the mechanism of the formation of personal autonomy in the younger generation. In particular, the line on building the autonomous behavior of adolescents is being transformed; the number of infantile adolescents who are unable and unwilling to make any decisions, who are almost entirely dependent on their parents, is growing. As shown by the studies of 2018-2019, among adolescents in developed capitalist countries, since the beginning of the 90s of the last century, the proportion of those who, up to the onset of adulthood, retains the lack of complete autonomy in mental and emotional terms from their parents began to grow (LEVICHEV, 2021, 180-181). This results in a mental and emotional inability to enter into relationships that lead to family and marriage.

Thirdly, the systemic and structural deformation of the mechanism of personality formation of the younger generation entails the inability of adolescents to build a system of planning options for the development of their future. Globally imposed and untrue career development options for adolescents disorient them in choosing the right behavioral decisions. Not getting the results promised in the behavior algorithms advertised on a global scale when entering adult life by former teenagers (due to the fact that behavior options that were not adequate to the expected results were chosen) leads to disastrous consequences in the form of personality deformation of the younger generation (social apathy increases, self-esteem decreases catastrophically, suicidal moods increase, personality atomization occurs when a person is unable to form and maintain long-term meaningful social contact in society).

Fourthly, the processes of globalization in the modern world have opened another "Pandora’s Box" in terms of the deforming impact of society on the formation of the personality of the younger generation. Historically tabooed negative forms of interaction between adults and children, as well as forms of deviant social behavior, are now increasingly not only not prohibited in the media, as well as on social platforms, but also to some extent there is a step-by-step process of advertising, promoting, and legalizing them. This applies to same-sex relationships, pedophilia, legalization of the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and substances. These circumstances pose a threat in the form of loss of sexual and social self-identification, drug addiction, substance abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Fifth, the processes of globalization have generated another negative phenomenon in the form of successful attempts to consolidate in the national legislation of a number of countries, as well as the norms of interstate associations (for example, the European Union), various fake rights and freedoms, for example, the rights of homosexuals. This leads to the fact that the formation of the personality of the younger generation takes place in the conditions of popularization and legalization of deviant behavior as an acceptable, possible, legal and even desirable variable norm of behavior. This destroys the institutions of family, childhood, marriage, destroying the norms of morality.

CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH
It seems that in order to minimize the negative impact of the globalization of socio-political, state-legal and financial-economic development of national societies and States on the personality of the younger generation should develop a system of measures, primarily socio-legal nature, among which are:
• First, at the national legislative level should prohibit the promotion of various anti-social, deviant and delinquent behaviors (for example, the promotion and promotion of LBGT values).

• Secondly, at the state level, it is necessary to strengthen the promotion of cultural values, moral and ethical ideals of behavior. For this, it seems that in a number of countries, for example, in the Russian Federation, at the constitutional level, a provision on state ideology. Currently, no ideology can be consolidated in a number of countries, in particular, in Russia as a state or mandatory, which makes society defenseless against the influence of alien ideological constructs.

• Thirdly, the uncontrollable negative impact of social platforms on the formation of the personality of the younger generation requires tightening control of society and the state over the content of social media content, toughening the struggle on the Internet with the promotion of anti-social, anti-moral, anti-cultural values. Certain steps in this direction have been made in the People’s Republic of China and in the Russian Federation (both in terms of tightening control over content on the Internet, and increasing the responsibility of persons guilty of crimes and offenses using these technologies).

• Fourthly, some attention should be paid to the positive experience of introducing in the People’s Republic of China a system of social scoring of citizens’ behavior, when a person’s place in the social structure of society, his access to a number of social benefits, as well as social lifts, directly depend on behavior in life, in the Internet. This allows on-line to promptly respond to antisocial behavior, suppressing it, without using extreme punitive measures, for example, in the form of bringing persons to criminal liability related to imprisonment.

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Prospects for the development of the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies in the Russian Federation

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Prospects for the development of the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies in the Russian Federation
Perspectivas de desenvolvimento do sistema de governo das sociedades em joint-sociedades anónimas na Federação Rusa
Perspectivas para el desarrollo del sistema de gobierno corporativo en las sociedades anónimas de la Federación de Rusia

Resumo
As sociedades por ações na Rússia são o tipo mais importante e mais complexo de organizações corporativas comerciais de importância estratégica para a preservação e desenvolvimento da economia russa. Ao mesmo tempo, a legislação civil que rege a organização e as atividades das Sociedades por ações na Federação Rusa está a desenvolver-se de forma dinâmica, o que exige uma análise pormenorizada das actuais perspectivas de estado e desenvolvimento do sistema de governo das Sociedades por ações. O trabalho investiga os problemas mais importantes que surgem no processo de organização e funcionamento do sistema de governança corporativa na Rússia, e também desenvolveu propostas para sua resolução, incluindo através da introdução de alterações e aditamentos à legislação atual sobre Sociedades por ações. Estas mudanças permitirão a opotimização do sistema de governança corporativa nas sociedades por ações russas, mas também proteger os direitos e interesses legítimos dos acionistas - proprietários de ações ordinárias (principalmente acionistas minoritários), autoridades governamentais e locais, investidores, etc.

Palavras-chave: Governo corporativo. Sociedades anónimas. Perspectivas de desenvolvimento. Federação Rusa. Organização comercial.

Abstract
Joint-stock companies in Russia are the most important and most complex type of commercial corporate organizations that are of strategic importance for the preservation and development of the Russian economy. At the same time, the civil legislation governing the organization and activities of joint-stock companies in the Russian Federation is developing dynamically, which requires a detailed analysis of the current state and development prospects of the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies. The work investigates the most important problems arising in the process of organizing and functioning of the corporate governance system in Russia, and also developed proposals for their resolution, including by introducing amendments and additions to the current legislation on joint-stock companies. These changes will make it possible not only to optimize the corporate governance system in Russian joint-stock companies, but also to protect the rights and legitimate interests of shareholders - owners of ordinary shares (primarily minority shareholders), government and local authorities, investors, etc.

Keywords: Corporate governance. Joint-stock companies. Development prospects. Russian Federation. Commercial organization.

Resumen
Las sociedades anónimas en Rusia son el tipo más importante y más complejo de organizaciones corporativas comerciales que son de importancia estratégica para la preservación y el desarrollo de la economía rusa. Al mismo tiempo, la legislación civil que regula la organización y las actividades de las sociedades anónimas en la Federación de Rusia se está desarrollando dinámicamente, lo que requiere un análisis detallado de la situación actual y las perspectivas de desarrollo del sistema de gobernanza empresarial en las sociedades anónimas. El trabajo investiga los problemas más importantes que surgen en el proceso de organización y funcionamiento del sistema de gobierno corporativo en Rusia, y también desarrolló propuestas para su resolución, incluida la introducción de enmiendas y adiciones a la legislación actual sobre las sociedades anónimas. Estos cambios permitirán no solo optimizar el sistema de gobierno corporativo en las sociedades anónimas rusas, sino también proteger los derechos e intereses legítimos de los accionistas: propietarios de acciones ordinarias (principalmente accionistas minoritarios), autoridades gubernamentales y locales, inversores, etc.

Palabras-clave: Gobierno corporativo. Sociedades anónimas. Perspectivas de desarrollo. Federación de Rusia. Organización comercial.