

EDITORIAL

The onset of a new decade – the 2020s – allows us to refocus *Intellectual Economics* towards continuing the traditions of MRU by paying special attention to the social, economic, and jurisprudential aspects of innovation. It is an honor to remember that, in the past few years, MRU has consistently been evaluated in the top 200–250 of the QS World University Rankings by Subject. This issue of *Intellectual Economics* is also published in a renewed OJS, which will be more useful within the contemporary editing process.

Several of the studies presented in this issue of *Intellectual Economics* are interconnected with direct aspects of human capital – including the training of professional competencies, modern educational technologies, and increasing innovation. Of these, K. Keters and M. Peterson's article opens by providing introductory suggestions concerning sustainable human resources used within the EU Customs Competency Framework. A. Rauf, A. Rehman, and G. Y. Khan analyze skill mismatch as an important factor in diminishing the efficiency of human capital on economic growth. In particular, the lag between receiving qualifications and starting an appropriate job is considered as one of the main parameters of university rankings that evaluate their competitiveness. W. Adikara and B. W. Soetjpto concern their research with the impacts of psychological capital and job crafting on innovative behavior within the public sector, and suggest that their conclusions might help to enhance public sector services and the process of leader-member exchange. Interesting sociometric aspects of the institutional transformation of digital values form the research objects of I. Malyi, N. Gavkalova et al., and their results might be useful for the development of modern regional youth policy. K. Nurashva et al. attempt to cover some comparative aspects of competitiveness between Central Asian countries, including an exploration of their perspectives and the stages of their cooperation.

However, most of the articles in our portfolio are dedicated to the practice of financial administration in developing countries such as Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Pakistan. In this issue, some empirical evidence of the negative impact of financial development on the risk-taking of banks by lowering their equity ratios are characterized by F. Abas. The options for accounting for the costs of industrial innovation are reviewed by V. Hyk et al. in order to provide suggestions for the more effective management of enterprises. The prospects for the investment of financial institutions in innovation are studied by G. Kalkabayeva et al. A. T. Okanova and her colleagues from universities across Kazakhstan consider the measurement of income tax assessments, using the building sector as an experimental basis. This issue is rounded off by the interesting methodological suggestions of N. Plaskova et al., which detail the margin analysis in management and operational profitability, and also consider the pricing of production.

The main suggestion for all future authors or applicants is to appeal to our readers' interest in clear conclusions based on the presented research, paired with suggested scientific and methodical innovations and other recommendations.