

Transformation of Professional Identity and Production Competencies under Conditions of Global Mobility: From Local Business to Transnational Production Models

Nikolay Fedenev

Independent Researcher

ORCID: 0009-0004-5073-195X

Email: fedenev@internacademia.com

Abstract

This article examines the transformation of professional identity and production competencies under conditions of global mobility. Based on an analysis of small business experience and industrial models, it explores the transition from local entrepreneurial practices to transnational production solutions. Particular attention is paid to the transfer of competencies across industries, including automotive service and the production of light gauge steel framing (LGSF). A conceptual approach is proposed for assessing the role of individual production systems in the development of the local economy and the U.S. construction sector.

Keywords

professional identity, transnational mobility, small business, production competencies, LGSF, industrialization, economic adaptation, U.S. construction sector, entrepreneurship, skills transformation

1. Introduction

The contemporary economy is characterized by a high degree of mobility not only of capital but also of professional competencies. Specialists and entrepreneurs move between countries, bringing with them knowledge, practical experience, and managerial models.

Under these conditions, the following question arises: how can local professional competencies be adapted to new economic and institutional environments?

Of particular interest is the transition from traditional forms of small business to industrialized production models capable of operating in more complex and competitive markets.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the transformation of professional competencies and determine their role in the development of production systems.

2. Professional Identity as an Economic and Production Category

In the classical understanding, professional identity is usually described through education, work experience, qualification, and affiliation with a particular field of activity. However, under conditions of global mobility, accelerated technological transformation, and increasing complexity of production systems, such a description becomes insufficient. Professional identity is decreasingly reducible to the formal title of a profession and is increasingly defined by a set of transferable competencies, organizational skills, decision-making logic, and the ability to adapt accumulated experience to new sectors and new institutional conditions.

It is precisely in this expanded sense that professional identity acquires economic significance. It ceases to be merely a social characteristic and becomes a special asset that can be converted into a new business model, a new production process, or a new sector of entrepreneurial activity. This is particularly important for migration, innovation, and production economies, because a significant share of value is created not only through formally certified diplomas, but also through a person's ability to transfer and reconfigure practical experience.

Within the framework of this study, professional identity is viewed not as a static description of who a specialist is within the boundaries of a single profession, but as a dynamic structure of competencies capable of changing its sectoral form while preserving its internal core. This makes it possible to move from a narrow understanding of the professional profile to a broader analysis of how a person with experience in one applied field can become a carrier of production-relevant solutions in another.

2.1. The Transition from Formal Status to Functional Competence

One of the most important features of the contemporary professional environment is the gradual weakening of the rigid connection between formal professional status and actual functional competence. In other words, in the modern production and entrepreneurial context, the question of what the original profession is called becomes less important, while the question of which specific tasks a specialist is able to solve becomes increasingly important.

This shift is especially evident in fields where not only sector-specific knowledge but also universal production-organizational capacities are of decisive importance. These include:

- management of operational flows;
- coordination of supplies;
- quality control;
- organization of client interaction;
- work under conditions of limited resources;
- adaptation to an uncertain external environment;

- construction of internal systems of resilience.

From the standpoint of economic analysis, this means that professional identity may be represented as a multilayered structure. At the external level, it is expressed through sectoral affiliation: for example, automotive service, construction, manufacturing, trade. At a deeper level, it is expressed through the type of competence: managerial, technological, logistical, organizational, client-oriented. It is this deeper level that possesses the greatest transferability.

A practical example of such a distinction is quite obvious. An entrepreneur who has developed an integrated service business over a long period of time actually accumulates not only sector-specific experience in a particular field of service, but also more universal skills: inventory management, construction of operational discipline, integration of different functions into one system, management of the customer cycle, reduction of transaction losses, and adaptation to an unstable external environment. These competencies do not disappear when the sector changes. They may acquire a different material expression, but they retain their managerial value.

Consequently, professional identity in the contemporary sense should be assessed not as a set of narrowly fixed attributes, but as a structure of functional competence capable of being transferred into new contexts.

2.2. Professional Identity as a Transferable Asset

If professional identity is regarded as an economically significant structure, then it is logical to raise the question of its transferability. In this case, transferability is understood as the ability to preserve and practically apply the core of competencies in the course of transition:

- from one industry to another;
- from one national economic environment to another;
- from a service model to a production model;
- from a local business to a more complex industrial system.

Such an understanding is especially important under conditions of transnational mobility. In a migration or post-migration context, a person often finds themselves in a situation where their formal professional biography belongs to one institutional environment, while its practical implementation must take place in another. If professional identity is understood too narrowly, such a transition appears to be a nullification of previous experience. If, however, it is understood as a transferable asset, it becomes possible to see the continuity of competence.

The economic significance of this circumstance is difficult to overestimate. In the global economy, value is created not only through new knowledge, but also through the ability to reassemble already existing experience into a new configuration. That is precisely why professional identity may be regarded as a form of accumulated human capital, but in a more dynamic and applied form than is assumed by traditional models.

An example here is the transition from managing a small service enterprise to organizing small industrial production. Formally, these are different fields. However, if the structure of competencies is considered, it becomes evident that there are strong overlaps between them. In both cases, the following are significant:

- precise management of operational stages;
- reduction of dependence on external disruptions;
- construction of a supply chain;
- control of execution;
- connection between order, resource, and result;
- the ability to maintain quality under conditions of limited resources.

Consequently, the transferability of professional identity is based not on the superficial similarity of industries, but on the similarity of the logic of production and organizational thinking.

2.3. Production Competencies as the Core of Professional Transformation

For this study, the concept of production competence is of particular importance. It is understood not only as the ability to directly manufacture or repair a material object, but also as the broader ability to organize the process of creating a predictable result.

Production competence includes several interrelated dimensions:

- technological understanding of the process;
- operational sequence of actions;
- resource control;
- logistical discipline;
- understanding of the dependence of the result on the precision of execution;
- ability to coordinate people, materials, and time;
- orientation toward the functional outcome rather than only a separate operation.

Such a definition makes it possible to move beyond narrowly defined production labor in the traditional sense. For example, a person who has worked for a long time in an integrated automotive service business may not initially have a specialization in construction design, yet may possess developed production thinking: understanding how to form a manageable cycle from an incoming request, how to connect resource and result, how to eliminate points of loss, and how to coordinate interdependent processes. It is precisely such competencies that become the basis of professional transformation.

A significant conclusion follows from this: professional transformation does not necessarily mean a radical rejection of previous identity. In many cases, it represents a reorganization of the already existing core of competencies around a new technological platform. In the context of this study, such a platform is LGSF and the associated production-construction model.

In the context of analyzing professional identity as a transferable and transformable resource, particular interest is presented by the conceptual approach proposed within the study of the Amerpass system (USA), in which professional identity is viewed not as a fixed characteristic, but as a dynamic structure of verified competencies capable of functioning beyond national and institutional boundaries.

The cited work emphasizes that contemporary professional identity is formed not only through formal education or affiliation with a particular profession, but also through accumulated practical skills, verified experience, and the ability to integrate into various professional environments. This approach makes it possible to rethink the role of individual experience as an element of a broader system of professional legitimacy.

Applied to this study, this means that the transfer of competencies across industries, in particular the transition from service business models to production models, may be regarded as a special case of a more general process of professional identity transformation. In this context, production competencies function not as narrowly specialized skills, but as part of a universal system capable of adapting to various technological and institutional conditions.

2.4. Cross-Industry Transfer as a Form of Experience Reconfiguration

One of the most interesting aspects of professional transformation is cross-industry transfer. In economic theory and in practical models of career mobility, this phenomenon is often underestimated, because analysis is usually built either around a formal profession or around a direct match between industries. However, in reality, cross-industry transfer is often the most productive form of competency development.

The meaning of such transfer is that a specialist does not simply move from one industry to another, but brings with them:

- methods of organization;
- ways of reducing uncertainty;
- models for managing the flow of orders;
- approaches to the integration of functions;
- the logic of maintaining quality and client predictability.

Such transfer is especially effective in cases where the new industry requires not only technical knowledge, but also systems thinking. That is why the transition from a complex service

business to small industrial production may be not an accidental change of field, but a logical continuation of accumulated experience.

An example is the transition from an integrated automotive service center, where it is necessary to coordinate repairs, inventory, supplies, client interaction, and deadlines, to LGSF production, where it is necessary to coordinate design information, profiling, marking, packaging, and assembly logic. At the surface level, the industries are different. At the level of organizational architecture, there are substantial parallels between them.

Thus, cross-industry transfer should be regarded as a form of experience reconfiguration rather than its loss.

2.5. Institutional Environment and the Transformation of Professional Identity

Professional identity does not exist in a vacuum. It is always correlated with the institutional environment in which specific practices, methods of management, and ideas of professional legitimacy were formed. That is why the transition from one country or one economic environment to another cannot be described solely as a transfer of skills. It is always also a process of their institutional reinterpretation.

Under conditions of global mobility, a specialist faces two parallel tasks. The first task is to preserve the core of their competencies. The second is to translate these competencies into the language of a new institutional system, in which different regulatory requirements, market expectations, and criteria of professional value operate.

From this perspective, professional identity appears not simply as "what a person is able to do," but as what they are capable of institutionally adapting and reintegrating into a new environment. This is especially important in production and entrepreneurial sectors, where the value of competence is determined not only by technical correctness, but also by its compatibility with local rules, standards, quality norms, and market logic.

Applied to the transition into the LGSF sphere, this means that professional transformation includes not only the освоение новой технологической отрасли, but also the incorporation of accumulated organizational experience into the American production-construction institutional system. Such a process is not instantaneous; however, it may be economically productive precisely because it combines previous activity-based experience with a new technological platform.

2.6. Entrepreneurial Identity and the Capacity for Production Reconfiguration

Special attention should be paid to the relationship between professional and entrepreneurial identity. In the entrepreneurial context, a professional profile almost always includes an additional dimension: the ability not only to perform work, but also to build around it a sustainable value-creation system.

Entrepreneurial identity includes:

- the ability to see the process as a whole;
- orientation toward coordination rather than only the execution of a single function;
- the ability to connect resource, demand, and organizational model;
- willingness to restructure the business in accordance with the constraints and opportunities of the environment;
- the ability to make decisions under conditions of uncertainty.

This is especially important for analyzing the transition to new production models. A small LGSF enterprise requires not only knowledge of the technology, but also the entrepreneurial ability to turn technology into a functioning production mechanism. Consequently, professional transformation here should be regarded not only as a transition from one specialty to another, but also as the transformation of entrepreneurial identity from service-based to production-industrial.

At the same time, it is important to understand that such transformation does not mean abandoning previous skills. On the contrary, it is precisely the experience of managing integrated processes, working with limited resources, constructing client logic, and maintaining resilience in a complex environment that may become the foundation of a new production model.

2.7. An Example of Competency Reconfiguration: From Service Integration to Production Integration

To illustrate the analytical logic, it is useful to consider a typical example of competency reconfiguration. In an integrated automotive service center, the owner or manager must simultaneously manage several interdependent circuits:

- client intake and support;
- diagnostics and technical execution;
- procurement and storage of parts;
- schedule management;
- staff coordination;
- response to external constraints.

At first glance, this experience belongs to the field of automotive service. However, if it is considered as a structure of managerial and production competencies, it becomes clear that it includes precisely those functions that later become significant in industrial LGSF production:

- receiving an order and translating it into a production assignment;

- controlling the sequence of operations;
- managing the flow of resources;
- reducing transaction losses;
- maintaining the quality of the result;
- linking technical precision with customer trust.

In this sense, the transition to LGSF is not necessarily a break in biography. It may be interpreted as a transition from one form of integrated operational logic to another. In the first case, the issue is the integration of service and supply processes in the repair sphere. In the second, it is the integration of design information, profiling, packaging, and logistics in the sphere of industrialized construction.

This example is important because it makes it possible to regard professional transformation not as a random experiment, but as an analytically explainable reconfiguration of previously accumulated experience.

2.8. The Theoretical Significance of the Concept of Transformable Professional Identity

From a theoretical point of view, the conducted analysis makes it possible to propose a broader understanding of professional identity as a transformable system of competencies. This concept is important for several reasons.

First, it makes it possible to overcome the rigid attachment between a person and a single sectoral role. Second, it makes possible the analysis of cross-industry entrepreneurial transition as a rational process. Third, it links human capital with production adaptation, and not only with formal status.

For studies of mobility, entrepreneurship, and industrial development, this is especially important, because in the real economy it is precisely the ability to transform competencies that increasingly becomes a source of new value. This is especially evident in cases where new industries emerge at the intersection of technologies and require people who are capable not simply of knowing a specific area, but of assembling different operational logics into a unified process.

In this context, LGSF emerges not only as a construction technology, but also as an example of a sector in which transformable professional identity can find productive implementation.

2.9. Conclusions

Professional identity under contemporary conditions should be regarded not as a static set of formal attributes, but as a dynamic structure of transferable competencies. The economic significance of such identity increases especially under conditions of global mobility, where the

key task becomes not simply the preservation of past experience, but its reconfiguration in new institutional and sectoral contexts.

The analysis shows that the central element of professional transformation is the core of production-organizational competencies: the ability to coordinate processes, manage resources, reduce uncertainty, maintain quality, and construct a sustainable operational model. It is this core that makes cross-industry transfer possible and allows the transition from local service business to industrial production to be regarded as an analytically explainable process.

Thus, professional identity appears not merely as a characteristic of past experience, but as an asset that can be reinstitutionalized and embedded in new production systems. This creates the basis for further analysis of the transition from local entrepreneurship to transnational and industrialized models, which will be considered in the next chapter.

3. Cross-Industry Transfer of Competencies and Business Model Reconfiguration

After analyzing professional identity as a transferable and transformable resource, the logical continuation is to consider the mechanisms through which this resource is implemented in new sectoral and institutional contexts. The key concept here is the cross-industry transfer of competencies, which should be understood not as a change of profession in the traditional sense, but as a process of reconfiguring accumulated experience within a new production logic.

Within the framework of this study, cross-industry transition is viewed as a structural phenomenon in which an already existing set of organizational and production competencies is transformed into a form corresponding to a different industry. This approach makes it possible to move away from the simplified model of "changing professions" and proceed to the analysis of professional transformation as a process of preserving and adapting the functional core of competence.

3.1. Cross-Industry Transition as Reconfiguration Rather than Replacement

In the classical view, transition from one sphere of activity to another is often interpreted as a break in the professional trajectory. However, in the real economy this approach proves limited, because it does not account for the transferability of organizational and production skills.

A more accurate interpretation is that of cross-industry transition as reconfiguration. In this case, a specialist or entrepreneur does not abandon previously accumulated experience, but rethinks it within a new technological and organizational environment. The key issue is not the coincidence of industries, but the comparability of process logic.

Thus, if one considers integrated service business and small industrial production, structural parallels can be found despite the difference in the subject matter of activity. In both cases:

- there is a need to coordinate interconnected processes;
- the result depends on precision of execution;

- errors in one link spread throughout the whole system;
- resilience is determined by the ability to manage flows of resources and time.

Thus, cross-industry transition may be described as a transfer of organizational logic rather than as the replacement of one profession by another.

3.2. Theoretical Framework: Professional Identity as a Transnational System

For a deeper understanding of this process, it is necessary to turn to the conceptual framework proposed by Igor Leonov in the work *Amerpass as a Non-State System of Transnational Professional Identification*.

In the cited study, professional identity is considered as a system of verified competencies capable of functioning beyond rigid attachment to national institutions and formal qualification structures. Leonov emphasizes that under conditions of global mobility and institutional fragmentation, traditional forms of professional legitimacy lose their universality, while the individual's ability to demonstrate their skills in different economic contexts comes to the forefront.

According to this concept, professional identity possesses the following characteristics:

- it is not static;
- it can transform without losing its core;
- it is determined by practical competencies rather than only formal attributes;
- it is capable of adapting to different institutional environments.

Applied to this study, this means that cross-industry transfer of competencies may be regarded as a special case of the broader process of professional identity transformation. In this context, the transition from service business to industrial production is not an exception, but a natural manifestation of the adaptive capacity of the professional system.

3.3. The Core of Transferable Competencies

The analysis of cross-industry transition requires identifying the element that is preserved when the industry changes. This element may be defined as the core of transferable competencies.

It includes:

- the ability to organize sequential processes;
- the ability to coordinate interdependent operations;
- control of execution quality;
- management of resources under constraints;

- reduction of transaction costs;
- adaptation to an unstable external environment.

It is important to emphasize that these competencies are not tied to a specific material or technology. They manifest themselves in different industries, taking different forms while preserving their functional essence.

For example, managing the flow of automotive repairs and managing the flow of production of structural elements differ in subject matter, but coincide in structure: in both cases, synchronization of resources, time, and sequence of operations is required.

Consequently, it is precisely this core of competencies that makes transition between industries possible without complete loss of professional identity.

3.4. From Service Model to Production System

One of the most important aspects of cross-industry transfer is the transition from service integration to production integration.

In an integrated service business, an enterprise combines:

- client interaction;
- service delivery;
- inventory management;
- schedule coordination.

In the LGSF production system, an analogous logic is manifested through:

- work with the project;
- production of elements;
- packaging;
- logistics and preparation for assembly.

Despite the difference in external form, the internal structure remains similar. In both cases, the system functions as a set of interconnected circuits, and its resilience is determined by the degree of their coordination.

Thus, the transition from service to production may be interpreted as a change in material content while preserving organizational logic.

3.5. Reconfiguration of the Value Chain

Cross-industry transition is accompanied by a change in the enterprise's position in the value chain.

In the service model, added value is formed through:

- provision of services;
- sale of related goods;
- work with the client.

In the LGSF production model, added value is formed through:

- engineering preparation;
- production of elements;
- packaging;
- logistical organization.

At the same time, the key factor becomes the ability to retain within the enterprise not only physical production, but also coordination functions. It is these that ensure a higher level of margin and resilience.

Consequently, business model reconfiguration consists not only in changing the product, but also in changing the structure of retained value.

3.6. Institutional Translation of Competencies

Of special importance is the process of institutional translation, that is, the adaptation of competencies to a new regulatory and economic environment.

In the United States, this includes:

- compliance with construction standards;
- adaptation to market requirements;
- integration into the existing infrastructure;
- formation of trust in a new type of activity.

Unlike an internal transition between sectors, a transnational transition requires an additional level of adaptation. It is precisely here that Leonov's concept acquires practical significance, because it makes it possible to regard professional identity as a system capable of being reinstitutionalized in another environment.

Thus, a successful transition depends not only on the existence of competencies, but also on the ability to present them in a form that corresponds to the requirements of the new system.

3.7. A Practical Example of Reconfiguration

For illustration, one may consider a typical sequence of transition.

At the first stage, experience in managing an integrated service business is formed.

At the second stage, this experience is conceptualized as a system of competencies.

At the third stage, a new industry is selected in which these competencies have value.

At the fourth stage, adaptation to the institutional environment is carried out.

At the fifth stage, a new business model is formed.

Such a sequence shows that the transition is a manageable process rather than a random change of activity.

3.8. The Theoretical Significance of Cross-Industry Transfer

From a theoretical point of view, the analysis makes it possible to draw an important conclusion.

Professional identity should not be regarded as a fixed category. It is a dynamic system capable of changing its form while preserving its functional core.

This is significant for:

- studies of entrepreneurship;
- analysis of mobility;
- development of production systems;
- assessment of human capital.

Thus, cross-industry transfer should be regarded as one of the mechanisms of economic adaptation and innovative development.

3.9. Conclusions

Cross-industry transfer of competencies is a process of reconfiguration rather than replacement.

Professional identity retains its significance in transition between sectors if its functional core is preserved.

Igor Leonov's concept makes it possible to regard professional identity as a transnational system of competencies.

The transition from a service model to a production model is logically grounded where organizational continuity is present.

The key factor becomes the ability to adapt competencies to a new institutional environment.

Thus, cross-industry transfer may be regarded as an important mechanism for the formation of new production models under conditions of the global economy.

4. Economic Adaptation and Institutional Integration of Production Models in the U.S. Construction Sector

The transition from the analysis of cross-industry transfer of competencies to their practical implementation requires consideration of the next key level: economic adaptation in a specific institutional environment. In this case, the issue concerns the incorporation of small production systems based on LGSF technology into the structure of the U.S. construction market.

If cross-industry reconfiguration describes the internal transformation of professional identity, then economic adaptation reflects its external implementation. It includes not only the launch of the production process, but also the enterprise's ability to integrate into the existing system of norms, expectations, supply chains, and market interactions. It is precisely at this stage that it becomes clear whether the new model possesses not only theoretical validity, but also practical viability.

4.1. The U.S. Construction Market as a Complex Institutional System

The U.S. construction sector is not a single market, but a complex aggregate of regional and sectoral subsystems. It is characterized by a high degree of regulation, a significant role of local norms, and a strong dependence on organizational coordination among project participants.

Unlike simplified models in which the construction process may be represented as a linear sequence of stages, the actual structure includes many intersecting circuits:

- design;
- approvals;
- supplies;
- construction;
- inspection;
- commissioning.

Each of these circuits is regulated by separate rules and requires interaction with different participants. This means that the efficiency of a technology is determined not only by its technical characteristics, but also by its ability to integrate into this complex system.

In this context, LGSF acquires significance not as the replacement of one material by another, but as a technology capable of reducing coordination complexity. The transfer of a significant portion of operations into the production environment reduces dependence on multiple fragmented decisions made on site.

4.2. The Economic Value of Reducing Uncertainty

One of the key factors determining the efficiency of a construction project in the United States is the level of uncertainty. This uncertainty is manifested in:

- project deadlines;
- material costs;
- labor availability;
- contractor coordination;
- possible changes in requirements.

Traditional construction models often intensify this uncertainty, since a significant part of decisions is made directly on site.

LGSF, by contrast, reduces it through:

- preliminary preparation of elements;
- standardization of processes;
- reduction in the number of on-site decisions;
- increased precision of execution.

The economic effect here lies not only in reducing direct costs, but also in decreasing the risk of deviations. For the client, this means a more predictable result, and for the producer, the possibility of offering not simply a product, but a manageable implementation system.

A practical example: in traditional construction, a delay in the delivery of one element may stop an entire stage of work. In an LGSF system, where the package is delivered in advance, the probability of such situations is significantly lower.

4.3. The Labor Resource Problem and the Structural Role of LGSF

Labor shortages are among the most significant constraints on the U.S. construction sector. However, it is important to understand that the problem lies not only in the number of workers, but also in the structure of labor.

Traditional construction requires:

- high qualifications on site;

- coordination of many specialists;
- flexibility in solving non-standard tasks.

LGSF changes this structure by redistributing complexity:

- from the site to production;
- from manual labor to engineering preparation;
- from variability to standardization.

This means that the technology does not simply reduce the need for labor, but changes the nature of that need.

For a small production enterprise, this opens an important opportunity. It can operate with a relatively small team if it is capable of ensuring the precision and coordination of processes. Thus, competitiveness is determined not by staff size, but by the quality of organization.

4.4. Institutional Integration and the Question of Trust

One of the key barriers to the introduction of a new production model is not the technology as such, but the level of trust in it.

In the U.S. construction sector, trust is formed through:

- compliance with standards;
- predictability of results;
- reputation;
- compatibility with existing practices.

For a small enterprise, this means that economic adaptation is impossible without institutional legitimacy.

Here it is important to return to Igor Leonov's concept set forth in the work *Amerpass as a Non-State System of Transnational Professional Identification*. That work emphasizes that professional identity under conditions of the global economy must not only be formed, but also confirmed in a new environment.

Applied to LGSF, this means that a producer must demonstrate not only the possession of competencies, but also their correspondence to market requirements. This includes:

- product quality;
- compliance with norms;
- process transparency;

- the ability to operate within existing standards.

Thus, economic adaptation is closely connected with institutional recognition.

4.5. Localization of Production as an Economic Strategy

One of the most important aspects is the possibility of localizing production.

In the United States, this provides a number of advantages:

- reduction of logistics costs;
- acceleration of deliveries;
- adaptation to regional requirements;
- increased flexibility.

For small business, localization is a key factor of competitiveness. Unlike large manufacturers oriented toward scale, a small enterprise can work with a specific market, offering solutions adapted to its characteristics.

A practical example: an enterprise located in a region with high demand for low-rise construction may specialize in particular types of structures and ensure rapid deliveries, which is impossible for remote manufacturers.

4.6. Structural Risks of Economic Adaptation

Despite its potential, the adaptation process is associated with a number of risks.

First, there is a risk of underestimating the complexity of the market. A technology may be effective, but without understanding the institutional environment, its application is limited.

Second, errors are possible in the choice of scale. Excessively rapid expansion may lead to loss of manageability, while excessively slow expansion may lead to insufficient workload.

Third, there is a risk of a gap between design logic and production logic, which may lead to declining quality.

Fourth, the factor of trust plays an important role. A lack of reputation may limit access to orders.

A distinctive feature of these risks is their interconnection. They do not operate in isolation, but create a complex combined impact.

4.7. The Dynamics of Adaptation: From Entry to Stability

Economic adaptation proceeds through several stages.

At the first stage, market entry occurs, accompanied by high uncertainty.

At the second stage, a basic operational model is formed.

At the third stage, experience accumulates and processes are optimized.

At the fourth stage, sustainable functioning is achieved.

The key moment is the transition from instability to predictability. This transition is determined not only by external conditions, but also by the internal organization of the enterprise.

4.8. Conclusions

The economic adaptation of LGSF production in the United States is a complex process that includes technological, organizational, and institutional elements.

The main conclusions are as follows:

- the U.S. construction market requires technologies that reduce uncertainty;
- LGSF meets this requirement through the industrialization of processes;
- small production can integrate successfully under the correct model;
- institutional legitimacy plays the key role;
- localization strengthens competitive positions;
- adaptation risks are systemic in nature;
- stability is achieved through sequential development.

Thus, LGSF should be regarded not only as a technology, but also as an instrument of structural transformation of the construction sector.

5. Transnational Production Models and the Significance of Individual Production Systems for the U.S. Economy

The transition from the analysis of economic adaptation to a broader level requires consideration of the following question: in what way can individual production initiatives based on the transfer of competencies and the implementation of technologies generate broader economic effects? In other words, it is necessary to go beyond the boundaries of a single enterprise and consider it as an element of a larger system - transnational and at the same time locally implemented.

Within the framework of this study, the concept of an individual production system acquires particular significance. It is understood as a small or medium-sized enterprise based not only on technology, but also on a unique configuration of competencies formed as a result of professional transformation. Such a system is not merely a production unit, but the result of the reconfiguration of professional identity and the transfer of organizational experience.

5.1. From Local Entrepreneurship to a Transnational Model

One of the key features of the contemporary economy is the blurring of boundaries between local and transnational forms of activity. This is manifested not only in the movement of capital, but also in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and organizational practices.

In this context, a small enterprise may be regarded as a transnational subject in the functional sense, even if it is physically localized. Its transnational character is determined not by geography, but by the origin and structure of its competencies.

The transition from local business to such a model includes:

- transfer of accumulated experience;
- adaptation to a new institutional environment;
- formation of a new production structure;
- integration into the local market.

Thus, the enterprise becomes a point of intersection of different economic systems.

5.2. Individual Production System as a Unit of Economic Transformation

In the traditional economy, primary attention is paid to large enterprises and macroeconomic processes. However, under contemporary conditions, an important role is increasingly being played by small production systems capable of adapting rapidly and implementing new models.

Such a system possesses a number of characteristics:

- a high degree of flexibility;
- the ability to reconfigure rapidly;
- orientation toward specific market segments;
- integration of several functions;
- dependence on the founder's competencies.

Unlike large organizations, where processes are formalized, the key role here is played by the ability to connect different elements into a unified system.

5.3. LGSF as a Platform for the Formation of New Production Systems

LGSF technology creates favorable conditions for the formation of individual production systems.

This is associated with several factors:

- the possibility of organizing compact production;

- a relatively low entry threshold compared with heavy industry;
- a high degree of industrialization;
- the possibility of integration with design and logistics;
- adaptability to different market segments.

Thus, LGSF functions not only as a construction technology, but also as a platform for the development of a new type of entrepreneurial activity.

5.4. Economic Significance for the United States

Considering individual production systems in the context of the U.S. economy makes it possible to identify several directions of their influence.

First, such systems contribute to the diversification of the production base. They complement large enterprises, creating a more flexible structure of the industry.

Second, they ensure localization of production, which reduces dependence on long supply chains.

Third, they contribute to job creation, especially in the production sector.

Fourth, they may accelerate the implementation of new technologies due to their flexibility and adaptability.

Fifth, they increase the resilience of the economy to external shocks.

Thus, the significance of such systems extends beyond the boundaries of individual enterprises.

5.5. The Connection Between Professional Identity and Economic Contribution

One of the key aspects is the connection between professional transformation and economic contribution.

As shown in Igor Leonov's work *Amerpass as a Non-State System of Transnational Professional Identification*, professional identity may be regarded as a system capable of functioning beyond national frameworks and adapting to new conditions.

In this context, the individual production system becomes the practical expression of such identity. It demonstrates how competencies can be not only transferred, but also transformed into economically significant activity.

This makes it possible to regard professional mobility not as a loss, but as a source of new value.

5.6. Limitations and Risks

Despite the potential, the development of such systems is associated with a number of limitations.

These include:

- the need to adapt to the regulatory environment;
- limited resources;
- dependence on managerial decisions;
- the risk of instability in the early stages;
- the need to build trust.

These factors require gradual and well-considered development.

5.7. Development Prospects

The analysis shows that the development of individual production systems may become an important direction for the economy.

The main prospects are:

- expansion of LGSF application;
- development of modular construction;
- growth of the role of small-scale production;
- strengthening of local markets;
- integration of new technologies.

5.8. Conclusions

The conducted analysis makes it possible to draw the following conclusions.

Small production systems can play a significant role in the economy.

LGSF is a suitable platform for their development.

Professional identity functions as a source of competencies.

Such systems contribute to the resilience and flexibility of the economy.

Their development requires consideration of institutional factors.

Thus, individual production models may be regarded as an element of the transformation of the construction sector and the economy as a whole.

6. Conclusion

This study was aimed at analyzing the transformation of professional identity and its role in the formation of new production models.

The main results show that:

- professional identity is a dynamic system;
- competencies can be transferred between industries;
- LGSF functions as a technological platform;
- small-scale production can be effective;
- economic adaptation requires a comprehensive approach;
- individual production systems are significant for the U.S. economy.

Thus, the study confirms that the transformation of professional identity can become the basis for the creation of new economic models and the development of the construction sector.

Peer Review Information

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ORCID: 0009-0006-8118-0569

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