
SUMMARY

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TRANSFORMING ECONOMY AND SOCIETY: NATIONAL SECURITY PRIORITIES AND RUSSIAN REALITIES

In the paper historical models of economic success and an experience of transforming national development strategies are being examined with a view to determine and evaluate priority tasks for the promotion of economic growth.

The correlation between ensuring national economic security and strategic objectives as well as strategic projects is revealed.

The course of and the mechanisms for successful implementation of the May (2012 and 2018) Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation are analyzed. For the first time, the “red lines of economic security” are justified, determining vital areas of national economy and management where disruption means threats and risks in terms of fundamental challenges to national security and strategic development.

Keywords: development strategies, national goals, transformation of national economies, Russia's priorities, economic growth, economic security, red lines of economic security, implementation of the May (2012 and 2018) decrees of the President of the Russian Federation.

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DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS AS AN INHERENT PART OF ECONOMIC PROCESS MANAGEMENT

The article is devoted to working out a systemic approach to the analysis of the place and role of development institutions as a complex integrated toolkit, the effective use of which is one of the factors for the success of structural modernization of Russian economy.

The article successively examines development institutions as special economic phenomena; identifies their features and differences between self-arising and imposed development institutions; offers a brief retrospective of the formative processes for such institutions, including international institutions; formulates the basic principles of implementing the economic goals of the state through development institutions.

Keywords: self-arising and imposed development institutions, financial and non-financial development institutions; economic policy.

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SOME BLUEPRINTS FOR BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT BASED ON ECONOMIC SOCIODYNAMICS

With the use of economic sociodynamics methods, the author analyzes blockchain technologies as a good characterized by individual usefulness, non-excludability and non-rivalry when being consumed. It is suggested in the article that blockchain technologies be acknowledged as a kind of public goods, legalized and applied in financial and economic spheres, which the author considers the best possible scenario.

Keywords: blockchain technology, public goods, economic sociodynamics, trust, risks, opportunities.

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ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR CONTROLLING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

This article presents a theoretical and methodological approach to the development of a regional strategy for controlling entrepreneurial activity; the author draws upon the systematization of existing management concepts in the field of entrepreneurship and on the classification of Russian regions by the level and type of local entrepreneurial activities observed within them.

Keywords: region, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity, regional economy, public administration, strategy for controlling entrepreneurial activity, classification of regions.

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THE IMPERATIVES BEHIND EUROPEAN MIGRATION PROCESSES

The paper substantiates that the trend towards population migration is induced by objective economic laws, the neoclassical theory assuming that territorial wage gap is the main motive for population move. With this in mind, the analysis of the main directions of migration flows in Europe is carried out and the EU and CIS countries are ranked by the degree of their migration attractiveness. The author emphasizes that subjective methods of regulation can have a huge impact on the skilled labor market; but, conversely, mass migration poorly complies with the legislation.

Keywords: migration legislation, motives for migration, neoclassical theory, salary ratings, wage gap, migration within EU and CIS.

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CROSS-BORDER INVESTMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON RUSSIAN ECONOMY

The article discusses the changes in cross-border capital flows that have been observed for the last 6 years. The structure and dynamics of assets and liabilities and the adaptation of the balance of payments to new economic conditions are analyzed, including changes in the ruble exchange rate, falling commodity prices, and sanctions imposed by developed countries). As a positive change, a reduction in the pressure of external debt burden on Russian business is noted, as well as an increase in the share of incoming direct investments, including fixed investments. The ongoing capital outflow being brought about by companies, individuals and governmental bodies, the country's investment potential squeezes and causes the economic growth to slow down.

Keywords: capital movement, balance of payments, direct investments, portfolio investments, external debt.

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THE EFFECT OF POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIOECONOMIC PROCESSES ON THE POPULATION GROWTH RATE

The author investigates the impact of the transition to post-industrial economy on population dynamics. The post-industrial intellectualization of labour and the structure of employment are reflected in family planning, reducing the fertility rate to values below the replacement rate. Decline in fertility rate meets the logic of population decline in the Easterling cycle. The current trend towards the global spread of post-industrial changes in economic development provides a basis for predicting the global population growth within 8.5–8.7 billion people in the beginning of the 2d half of 21st century with the long-term stability at the achieved level.

Keywords: post-industrial economy, post-industrial labour market, total fertility rate, dynamics of demographic transition, population size.

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ON THE IMPACT OF THE VAT INCREASE ON THE PRICE LEVEL

The article proposes an assessment of the VAT increase in terms of the impact on inflation (consumer prices). A review of the available estimates of price increase is given; the expected and actual values for main commodity groups and some selected products are compared. It is shown that the period of reaction to the tax change did not exceed six months. At the same time, deviations from the simple effect of tax transfer to the price are observed for product groups, resulting from the sharing of the tax burden between sellers and buyers, and because of the demand shift due to the change in expectations and other factors.

Keywords: inflation, value added tax, VAT.

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TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL SAVINGS AS A FACTOR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The author scrutinizes the possibility to offset individuals' deposits impaired in the course of the price reform, the measure being appropriate for raising people's confidence in the Russian State and its monetary system, as well as for creating a noticeable investment factor.

Keywords: socio-economic factor, economic policy, banking system, the recovery of bank deposits, investment resources.