

SUMMARY

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SYSTEM PHENOMENON AS A WAY OF DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION

The article reveals the concept of the System as a type and a method of development of Russian civilization. The problems of balancing the whole and the parts at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels are considered.

Of key importance is the analysis of the role of individual as a factor of production and a reservoir of human capital.

Keywords: system, civilization, types of systems, model of the system, human capital, convergence, sustainable and dynamic development of Russia.



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ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE COMPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The article uncovers a direct and an inverse relationship between government spending and economic growth. The direct relationship is explained by Wagner's law, while the inverse one is outlined using the Armey-Rahn curve. The author argues that a slowdown of the economic growth is inevitable when a share of gov-

ernment spending in GDP shifts from the normal to the off-limits area of this curve.

Outlining the patterns of the privatization cycles of the global economy the author defends the thesis that a composition of the government spending is a decisive factor determining such patterns. In times of recession, finding the optimal point on the Scully curve specific to Russia's economy could be helped not by cutting the spending but, on the contrary, by the expansion of the government spending, conditional on the optimization of its components.

Keywords: Wagner's law; Armey-Rahn curve; Scully curve; Laffer curve; productive and non-productive government spending.

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TECHNOLOGICAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: MODERN AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

The article provides a comparative analysis of the implementation features of the "Industry 4.0." doctrine in the countries which are now leading the way in technological development. The author identifies the unique characteristic features as well as those that are common for these countries, which allows him to highlight the technological component of changes in modern industry and economy, the latter being the focal point of the changes.

This experience and the ongoing research within the framework of "Industry 4.0." are useful for the Russian economy, where the problem of overcoming technological lag and creating a new regime of innovative dynamics, providing economic growth of a new quality, is acute. Using comparative methods according to the introduced criteria, as well as the analysis of preliminary results of numerous studies devoted to the deployment of "industry 4.0.", together with some elements

of econometric modeling and regression analysis, the author draws the conclusion that technological changes in Russian economy occurred while reducing the number of innovative agents and firms, characterized by a relatively low and unstable level of manufacturability in the basic sectors of the economy.

Keywords: manufacturability, industrialization, new and old technologies, economic growth, innovators, conservatives, innovative dynamics.

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THE MODELING OF TRANSBORDER ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Using a matrix analysis, the prerequisites and trends of the external economic activity of Central Asian countries, the volumes of their exports and imports are examined. The ranked series of pairwise foreign trade interactions in the system of Central Asian countries made it possible to forecast the development of external economic activity of the countries of the region using the gravitational model of international trade.

Keywords: import, export, foreign trade turnover, matrix analysis, mutual trade, gravity model.

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BASIC INCOME AS A GERM FORM OF THE ASSESSMENT OF FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Experimental implementation of government allowances as an unconditional basic income (UBI) indicates that in the process of economic activity, the vanishing form of organization of society for the sake of commodity production gives rise to the forms of people's creative activities' assessment through not only working hours, but also free time.

The article attempts to substantiate the thesis that paying unconditional basic income (UBI) contains the germ or a "weak signal" highlighting one of the tools that allow evaluating creative work done through the use of leisure.

Keywords: commodity production, weak signals, free time, working time, unconditional basic income (UBI), foresight.

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TAX REFORM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: THE AP- PROACHES USED AND THEIR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY LEADING SCHOOLS OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The article discusses the methodological approaches to taxation used in the process of reforming the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The approaches have

been evaluated in terms of meeting the criteria developed by leading schools of economic thought. A number of proposals have been worked out to improve the classification of taxes and mandatory payments, as well as of some fiscal instruments being applied within the republic.

Keywords: leading schools of economic thought, taxation concepts, tax burden, tax system, tax classification, taxation tools.

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

The article analyzes forecasts and predictions of the COVID-19 impact on global food security and the sustainability of the global food system. It is noted that the complexity of the global food system creates many potential “bottlenecks”. However, although the situation with food security throughout the world was alarming even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the decline in production and global trade in food and agricultural raw materials in 2020 will be lower than for other goods and services, and the food security will globally deteriorate mainly for some vulnerable population groups as well as in certain countries at the national level.

Key words: food security, agriculture, global food system, food, agri-food markets, food imports.

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REFORMING NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES: SUCCESSES AND FAILURES

The article analyses the key trends in the energy sector reforms that were implemented in

Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

The author studies such important aspects of these reforms as the elimination of fuel

subsidies, partial privatization of national oil companies, demonopolization of the sector, creation of an independent regulator, and measures aimed at attracting international oil companies. The paper discusses the main drivers of these reforms, reasons for their successes and failures, as well as the implications of the reforms for the national oil companies in these countries.

Key words: energy reforms, national oil companies, fuel subsidies, partial privatization, demonopolization, licensing policy, foreign investors.