

SUMMARY

Yuriy Knyazev (e-mail: kyuk151@rambler.ru)

Ph.D. in economics, professor, principal researcher,

Institute of Economics (RAS) (Moscow, Russia)

ON THE INCENTIVES INTENSIFYING BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

The paper considers the ways of stimulating businesses to increase capital investments into new economic projects. The most important of the ways are: assistance in the development of infrastructure facilities; trivializing administrative requirements for investment projects; ensuring privileged forms of project financing; encouraging the use of entrepreneurs' own resources.

Government measures facilitating business investment are positively assessed by the author; he also emphasizes their low effectiveness and proposes to supplement them with prioritization of domestic industries producing on the plan basis; the broad use of state-private partnership is supposed to be an important means of plan fulfillment in the context of market economy with prevailing private owners.

Keywords: investment activity of business, directions of activity improvement, stimulation of investment projects, domestic production development, planning enhancement, state-private partnership.

Pavel Kohno (e-mail: pavelkohno@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor

Director of the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

Alina Kohno (e-mail: pavelkohno@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics,

Head of Laboratory at the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMS REQUIRE INTEGRATED OPTIMIZATION

In the article the dependence of economic progress rate on economic capacity of

the state is investigated, and the method of systemic coordination of budget expenses on national projects (programs) is offered. This method is based on administrative approach to the assessment of the efficiency of budgetary funds use and is applied at planning and implementation stages of the program.

The key principle of its functioning implies that there is a stable relationship between the degree of program coordination and the efficiency of the financial resources spent on it. The method provides governmental bodies with an efficient tool for assessing the extent of coordination of actions between the programs and program parts.

Keywords: economy of the public sector, national programs, high-performance production, growth rates, financial and economic indicators, expense ratios, resource coordination assessment, efficiency of budgetary funds.

Yakov Dolgov (e-mail: yakov.birnov@mail.ru)

post-graduate student of Tver State University (Tver, Russia)

THE EMERGENCE OF DIGITAL MONEY AS INHERENT TO INFORMATION SOCIETY

The article examines the process of global informatization of society, which is dynamically developing owing to the Internet and blockchain technology. This leads to a new technological paradigm and is accompanied by an increase in the amount of information in the traditional areas of human activity. These processes give rise both to the need for the development of conventional money and to the emergence of new types and forms, such as digital currencies.

Keywords: Internet, blockchain, digital money, digital economy, IoT, cyber system, ecosystem, fiat money, information technology.

Timur Sharifyanov (e-mail: timur.sharifyanov@gmail.com)

Independent researcher (Ufa, Russia)

SPATIAL APPROACH TO THE DEFINITION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

The paper considers a spatial approach to the definition of the digital economy phenomenon. The author uses the methods of comparative and interdisciplinary analysis.

In the article a spatial-structural model of digital economy is proposed. The approach to designing such a model is infrastructurally determined and technologically neutral at the same time.

The spatial-structural model allows us to conclude that various spatial fragments of the national economic system have achieved different development stages. Such an economic system development stage depends on the availability and type of infrastructure. The paper justifies the criterion (i.e. the necessary condition) for the economic system transition to the digital stage of development, and the definition of “big data infrastructure”.

The research results are suitable for the purpose of spatial planning of infrastructural elements.

Keywords: digital economics, digital infrastructure, institutional regional studies, digital divide.

Mikhail Zharikov (e-mail: michaelzharikoff@gmail.com)

Ph.D.in Economics, Professor,

World Finance Department, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow, Russia)

AN EMERGING NEW CURRENCY COMPETITION CHANNEL VIA THE DIGITAL YUAN

The topic is time-relevant due to mass proliferation of digital currencies and clashes between the interests of government-owned (centralized) and privately owned (de-centralized) systems of currency, and also due to the need for financial control over the money issue, use and circulation in the context of total digitization.

The author researches the new direction of currency internationalization via a digital currency and digital payment systems as a supplementary element for

stabilizing economic development, and particularly as a means of breaking through the regime of international sanctions. The article takes China's yuan as an example to show the present-day trends in the development of the world currency system based on the digital currency of a central bank.

Keywords: digital yuan, currency competition channel, payment infrastructure, challenges of digitization in finance, currency internationalization, digital belt and road initiative, the area of currency collaboration, digital ruble, direct settlements, dollar- and yuan-centric monetary system.

Sviatlana Adashkevich (e-mail: sviatlana.adashkevich@gmail.com)

Doctoral Student,

Wroclaw University of Economics and Business, Doctoral School

(Wroclaw, Poland)

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF BELARUS:

ITS ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTRY'S GDP

The article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of the place of the agro-industrial complex in the structure of the economy of Belarus and the methods of state administration of the agro-industrial complex. It is shown that the current practice of analyzing the agro-industrial complex reflects reality only to a limited extent. This creates problems in assessing structural transformations, complicates the choice of "locomotives" of economic growth. Based on the results of the analysis of structural and dynamic transformations, correlations, a conclusion is made about the erroneous positioning of the agro-industrial complex as a factor in GDP growth and the need to change the policy in the agrifood sector.

Keywords: economic policy, agro-industrial complex, structure, management, analysis, problems, economic growth.

Sergey Bolshakov (e-mail: snbolshakov@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. Doctor in Political Science, Professor,

Institute of Art Education and Cultural Studies of the Russian Academy of Education (St. Petersburg, Russia)

Yulia Bolshakova (e-mail: academy.prof.com@gmail.com)

Grand Ph.D. Doctor in Philosophy, Ph.D. in Political Science,

Institute of Art Education and Cultural Studies of the Russian Academy of Education (St. Petersburg, Russia)

FAMILY POLICY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: SELECTING PRIORITIES AND DIFFERENTIATING SUPPORT MEASURES

The article analyzes the problems, tasks and conditions for the implementation of family policy by Western European governments. The main directions of the policy are considered including the provision of jobs and supporting low-income children, as well as women with children. The system of social transfers and the problems of modern state are scrutinized, such as supporting families with government budgetary financing within the framework of the fulfillment of social obligations.

The article examines the assessment of the effectiveness of solving social problems using the example of expert polls.

It can be stated that governments in Western Europe envisage the future of family policy as coupled with an increase in government spending on supporting low-income families, families with children, single women with children. The study also highlights the concentration of government efforts on supporting the system of primary and vocational education.

Key words: family policy, education, health care, social policy, state.