

## SUMMARY

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### **ON DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

When considering the problems from a historical perspective, it turns out that the ideology of modern digitalization has much in common with the cult of numbers that developed in ancient Greece two and a half thousand years ago. And the origin of the concept of artificial intelligence is rooted in the period when military and civilian electronics was being developed in the USSR, as well as automated lines at industrial enterprises. The article analyzes the projects involving the use of the electronic computers at various levels of economic management. Methodologically, the definitions of the concepts of artificial and human intelligence are given. Based on the "lessons of history", conclusions are drawn about the present-day use of positive historical experience, both domestic and foreign.

**Keywords:** military and civilian electronics, economic and mathematical modeling, thinking programming, human intelligence.

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### **THE EMPLOYMENT MODEL AND LABOR POLICY IN RUSSIA**

The paper examines the characteristics of employment policy in Russia in the context of economic crisis. It is shown that stability of employment and relatively low unemployment level in Russia were achieved due to low wages, the conservation of an outdated technological structure, and the low rate of renewal of labour resources. The necessity of transition to a new employment model that combines efficient labour with an up-to-date system of unemployment insurance is substantiated. Particular attention is given to the policy of retraining and job search assistance carried out by employment services. It is argued that, to combat

unemployment, a shift of employment policy focus is required from passive to active measures, such as retraining and employment programs.

**Keywords:** economic crisis, efficient employment, redundancies, unemployment, employment services, active employment programs.

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### **THE UNOBSERVABLE AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY**

The definition of the unobservable in the field of science is given. The ideas about the unobservable in philosophy, physics, economics, etc. are presented. In economic science, the unobservable is presented in two perspectives: as unobservable objects and processes and as constructed categories (concepts) designed to reflect the essential aspects of economic life. The role of abstractions in economic theory is shown.

Economic theory is a collection of unobservable abstractions, and its development takes place on the basis of the construction of new abstractions. The system of abstractions, being a formal system, forms a particular economic theory, and the aggregate of those represents a general economic theory. A hypothesis about the internal non-contradictoriness of private economic theories is stated.

**Keywords:** unobservable, partially observable, unobservable parameters, abstractions, transformed forms, verification, falsification, Godel's principle.

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### **IMPROVING NATIONAL AND SUPRA-NATIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN THE EAEU MEMBER STATES**

The article describes the opportunities offered by modernization and economic development of the EAEU in the long term, taking into account its national and supranational components. The prerequisites for the modernization of the economies of the Member States and the EAEU are considered. The author believes that in order to harmonize regulatory norms and standards, it is necessary to form a common electronic “trust space” within the EAEU territory, which will increase the efficiency of the EAEU integrated information system.

**Keywords:** Eurasian Economic Union, economic modernization, digital transformation, strategic planning, electric power industry, financial integration.

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### **ON SOME TRENDS IN GLOBAL E-COMMERCE SHAPED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

The article is based on statistical data; the author examines the main trends which are taking shape in global e-commerce under the COVID-19 pandemic. The dynamics of the global e-commerce market from 2018 to 2021, including the data on leading countries of the world and by region, is shown in the article. It is argued that the economic damage caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus has been mitigated due to the digitalization of the global economy.

The author analyzes the causes of changes in consumer preferences during the pandemic, and in the structure of global e-commerce. The article examines the reasons for conversion rate changes in some countries, including by product category and by type of electronic devices used by customers. The factors that have given a new impetus to the development of e-commerce models such as D2C and mobile commerce are also analyzed.

**Keywords:** E-commerce; digitalization; consumer preferences; global market structure; conversion rate; development trends.

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### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL, CREATIVE WORK, AND THE "CREATIVE CLASS": THE THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF RUSSIA AND CHINA**

The article discusses the developments of the Soviet school, the post-Soviet school of critical Marxism, the theory of NIO.2 and noonomics, as well as the concept of a common destiny for mankind as an adequate theoretical response to current practical challenges.

The author claims that under the existing circumstances (technological shifts, the growth of creative labor, etc.) the changes in the socio-economic systems are needed promoting the priority of the development of human potential. The theory of human capital based on the outdated and shallow notion of Homo Economicus does not properly respond to modern challenges. The considered alternative theories, which have been developed by Russian and Chinese scientists, are largely rooted in the legacy of classical Marxism. Each of them has its own specifics, but they can effectively complement each other.

**Keywords:** human capital, human potential, creative work, creative class, post-Soviet school of critical Marxism, NIO.2, noonomics, common destiny of mankind.

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## **REGULATION OF WATER CONSUMPTION IN UZBEKISTAN: ON THE APPLICABILITY OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Deep structural transformations in the economy of Uzbekistan require new methods of regulating the use of limited natural resources, in particular water. The authors examine the current trends in this area observed in national economy; they also explore foreign experience of regulating water consumption by means of taxation. A number of measures are proposed to create a modern system for regulating the consumption of water resources.

**Keywords:** taxation, water resources, water use norms, market mechanisms, transformation, green economy.

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### **THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The article discusses the evolution of the Korean government's strategy of transition to a creative and digital economy. The author analyzes the mechanisms for the implementation of governmental plans and targeted development programs, the sources of their financing, the role of "chaebols", financial and non-financial development institutions in the process of digital transformation of the economy. The achievements of the Republic of Korea in the innovation sphere and in the global market of high digital technologies are shown.

**Keywords:** innovations, national innovation system, digitalization and digital technologies, blockchain, 5G and 6G cellular communications, augmented reality industry, digital national currency, creativity, creative class.

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### **PRC'S GLOBAL EXPANSION AND NEW TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY**

The article is devoted to the problems and prospects for the development of the Chinese economy in the context of the decline of the systemic cycle of capital accumulation in the USA, in which three stages are distinguished. Based on the analysis of China's expansion in the global ferrous metals market, the author assesses the chances of China to win the struggle for leadership in this area. The author comes to the conclusion that in the "steel wars" China, despite the pressure exerted on it, wins over European and American competitors, since the restrictions imposed from abroad are compensated by the growth of domestic steel consumption, which allows China not only to maintain a leading position in the

iron and steel industry, but to create conditions for further expansion in metal-intensive industries.

**Keywords:** China, USA, globalization, ferrous metallurgy.

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