

SUMMARY

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CROSS-COUNTRY INEQUALITY AS A FACTOR IN DERIVING THE PROCESSES OF FURTHER INTEGRATION IN THE EAEU

The article provides a comparative analysis of the dynamics of the main economic indicators of the EAEU member states, showing a generally high level of cross-country inequality, which is, according to the author, a hindrance to their further integration. With a view of deepening economic integration under the conditions of persistent divergence, the approaches to the formation of relevant socio-economic mechanisms are proposed.

Keywords: Eurasian Economic Union, Eurasian integration, cross-country inequality, economic inequality.

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DETERMINANTS OF THE INSTABILITY OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

Based on a detailed comparative analysis of the concepts of "economic growth" and "economic development", the article provides arguments in favor of the thesis that from the post-default period to the present day, the Russian economy demonstrates not only steadily fading average annual GDP expansion rates, but also the so-called "impoverishing growth", "growth without development". The leading characteristic of the low-quality growth is recognized as the long-term evolution of the domestic economy in the vein of the historically futile natural

resource export model, which, through the mechanisms of the "Dutch disease" and regular fluctuations in global energy prices, moves in an excessively cyclical form, inevitably making the socio-economic development of the country unstable. Significant determinants of its unstable growth, carefully concealed by the methods of misleading macroeconomic statistics presented in the article, are also uncovered being the dominance of extensive factors over the intensive ones associated with increasing macroeconomic efficiency and achieving accumulation rates close to the optimum values, the socially conflicting nature of GDP growth, accompanied by the excessive income inequality, both in terms of income and property, even in the relatively favorable conditions compared to global practice, and the resource-intensive and wasteful nature of the dynamics of the national economy.

Keywords: impoverishing growth, stability of socio-economic development, economic growth, economic development, natural resources export model, extensive and intensive types of growth, socially conflicting growth, ecologically adjusted growth, misleading growth rates.

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FORECASTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

The article notes that the current resource-industrial path of Russia is being brought to an end; its future depends on scientific and technical ideas and developments, creative educated people, modern infrastructure and high technologies and innovations. The country is to carry out modernization, structural and personnel changes. With innovative development, the country will achieve leadership. In the context of globalization, the difficulty of the problem is connected not only with its nonlinearity but with the issues of the integrity of the national economy and the state as well. These problems are considered in the article from the standpoint of modern theories; an analysis of the methods of

forecasting, modeling and system analysis used in managing the country's economic development is carried out.

Keywords: economics, forecasting, modeling, system analysis, methods, innovations, strategy, methodology, hierarchy levels.

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INCENTIVES AND INTERESTS OF ECONOMIC AGENTS WHEN USING THE SERVICES OF SHARING ECONOMY

The article summarizes the results of an empirical research aimed at determining the reasons and motives of economic agents to participate in sharing economy. The opinions of the respondents who used the services of sharing economy have been classified and analyzed.

The study confirms the importance of personal and external factors in the preference for the use of sharing economy services, as well as in determining future trends in the development of sharing economy services in Russia.

Keywords: sharing economy, incentives, interests, digital services.

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THE PERCEPTION OF INEQUALITY BY THE POPULATION AND ITS OBJECTIVE INDICATORS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: IS

THERE A RELATIONSHIP?

According to some empirical studies, it is the subjective perception of inequality, rather than its actual depth in the country, that is more strongly correlated with people's desire to reduce inequality. Considering perceived inequality it possible to take into account the criticism of existing approaches to the assessment of actual inequality and make the discussion about the problems of inequality productive.

In this regard, the study of the relationship between objective inequality and its subjective perception seems to be promising. This article presents the results of a comparative analysis of the relationship between the attitude of the population to inequality and various indicators of inequality based on data from Russia and several European countries. Unlike previous studies, the article includes the analysis of other indicators that reflects various aspects of inequality, in addition to the Gini coefficient and the decile ratio.

Keywords: inequality, attitudes to inequality, population, Gini coefficient, decile ratio, Palm coefficient.

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SHIFT EMPLOYMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF THE ARCTIC ZONE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: DYNAMICS, SCALE, AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES

Using statistical data and the employers' survey results, the article analyzes the dynamics and the scope of shift employment in the regions of the Russian Arctic zone, as well as classification of shift workers by professional status and economic sector. Based on the analysis results, the opportunities and threats associated with

the use of shift work in the Arctic territories are summarized.

Keywords: shift method, Russian Arctic zone, labor migration, employment, threats and opportunities.

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IMPROVING THE USE OF EXCISE TAX IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The article discusses the peculiarities of the application of excise tax in the economy of Uzbekistan. The effectiveness of excise taxation reforms is proven. Taking into account foreign experience, the ways of modernizing the excise tax in the national economy are substantiated. Sound proposals are given for the choice of products subject to excise tax.

Keywords: excise tax, basics of excise taxation, Tax Code, tax incentives, human health.

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THE MAIN STAGES OF BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN

SOUTH KOREA

The article discusses the main stages of creating and implementing a strategy for building a sustainable economy in the Republic of Korea. The scope of implementation of the principles of sustainable development and the role of the state in this process are analyzed. The financial and institutional drivers of sustainable growth of South Korean economy are determined. The objectives and target indicators for the implementation of the New Green Course in South Korea for the period 2020–2025 are shown.

Keywords: sustainable development, climate change, environmental protection, green economy, drivers of sustainable growth, zero carbon economy, energy efficiency.