
SUMMARY

E. Trifonov (e-mail: peopleproperty@mail.ru)

ABOUT THE PROSPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODEL OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY

The author maintains that the most important resource of the country is the unbounded intellectual power and creativity of its multi-million population, unlimited mental abilities of millions of creative people. Systemic democratization of property relations will serve as a basis for the formation of democratic and creative model of economic development of Russia and will set the scene for emergence of hosts of creative people.

Key words: socio-economic model, unlimited intellectual resources, democratization of property relations, democratic model of economic progress, creative model of economic prosperity.

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ABOUT THE NEED FOR AND THE FEASIBILITY OF MACROECONOMIC PLANNING IN RUSSIAN MARKET ECONOMY

The paper states that the economic policy is futile if having neither strategic goals nor macroeconomic planning. The author advocates the feasibility of such planning under market conditions and offers a hypothetic algorithm of State plans fulfillment within the framework of public-private partnership.

Key words: macroeconomic planning, strategy of development, plan and market, algorithm of plans fulfillment, State-private partnership.

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THE UZBEC MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS FOR THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

In the article the peculiarities of the Uzbek model of economic development and the role of private entrepreneurship and small business in the national economy are analyzed.

Key words: uzbek model of market economy, privatization of state property, development of entrepreneurship, small business, foreign experience, ways of reforming, stable economic growth.

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TAX INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS ENTERPRISES TO ENGAGE IN INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY AND RESEARCH IN CHINA

In the article the recent changes in the taxation system of China is investigated, with special attention being paid to the analysis of novations in the corporate income taxation schemes. The author focuses on the tax preferences encouraging the tax-paying enterprises to develop scientific research and innovations.

The main beneficiaries of tax preferences in the business enterprise sector of the People's Republic of China are shown. The eligibility requirements for the enterprises, applying for special status and a corresponding certificate granting additional tax preferences, are disclosed. The influence of the state tax support to innovative enterprises on the research and development activity dynamics in the business enterprise sector of China is estimated.

Key words: tax incentives, tax preferences, innovative companies, foreign experience, China.

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MASS AND LEAN PRODUCTION

Having reduced the per-unit cost, mass production made the product available to the mass consumer, and changed working conditions in all sectors of the economy. But the maximum efficiency of this production method only can be achieved when paralleled by a continuously growing demand for the unified and standardized product. However, in the 1960-ies the limit of quantitative expansion of the market was reached. As a result, the efficiency of mass production began to fall, and the per-unit cost of the product began to grow.

Currently, the so-called lean production system is often considered as an alternative to mass production. In spite of this, the author of the article concludes that these systems are not alternatives, but relate to particular cases of the scale of production with the appropriate minimums of average total costs. The article proposes a hypothesis that lean and mass production methods correspond to two phases of the company's development. It is assumed that the criterion for the transition from one system to another is the dynamics of the average mass production equipment workload and the complexity of production.

Key words: lean manufacturing, mass production, lean production, worker rights, the average loading rate of mass production equipment, the labor intensity of a unit of production.

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DYNAMIC EQUILIBRUM OF PRICES FOR HIGH-TECH TANGIBLE PRODUCTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRICE-METRIC PARADIGM

The article confirms the prospects of «price-metric» analysis application to a long-term and ultra-long-term price forecast for high-tech tangible products. The nature of the price-metric dependence as a regularity of the change in the dynamic equilibrium prices for products is determined. The possibility of organizing an economy featuring perfect competition is argued. The confirmed data on the loss of competitiveness by the countries of the «golden billion» in the field of high-tech tangible products are represented, as well as the data on the associated global political trends and risks.

Key words: long-term price forecast, dynamic equilibrium of prices, high-tech tangible products, price-metrics, bi-exponential law of value, segregation of countries.

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THE CONSUMER OF SERVICES AS THE MOST VULNERABLE PARTY IN THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF CIVIL-LAW RELATIONSHIPS

The author analyses his personal long-term experience of participation in civil disputes in the system of legal relations in the modern Russian economy, coming to the conclusion that as consumers, ordinary citizens are most vulnerable in these legal relations, which puts them in the position of exploited entities.

Key words: civil-law relationships, civil code, rights of the parties to the contract, public contract.

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THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The article considers various approaches to measuring and assessing the quality of life in different countries based on the public opinion surveys regarding the satisfaction with life as an integral part of the quality of life. The quality of life is also discussed as relevant to sustainable development.

Key words: quality of life, subjectively assessed well-being, spiritual factors of quality of life, quality of working life, satisfaction with life, sustainable development.

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THE PROTECTIONISM OF DONALD TRUMP AND THE GLOBAL LABOR MARKET

The article analyses main risks and challenges which are the result of Donald Trump immigration policy. President Trump tries to make the domestic labor market closed. In his view, this will lead to higher wages and lower unemployment. The author considers, that such a policy can discourage many of foreign scientists, engineers and students from working and studying in the United States. In the long terms, this can harm U.S. science and leadership.

Key words: immigration, immigration policy, labor resources, global market of skilled personnel, international education, foreign students.

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THE IMMUNITY OF HIGH-RANKING STATESMEN AS A LEGAL CONCEPT INTRINSIC TO THE SOVEREIGN STATE

The author considers the activities of high-ranking statesmen from the point of view of their official powers. Since the policy carried out by a high-ranking government official responds to the State's needs and requests, and he enjoys the immunity (comprising that from the international courts) coming from the State. Immunity imposed on the state

officials of high standing has its roots in the immunity of the State. However, some actions of a high-ranking statesman can be beyond immunity.

Key words: immunity, sovereign State, international law, political figure, high-ranking officials, accountability, crime.