

SUMMARY

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SOCIAL INCENTIVES AND HINDRANCES TO THE PARTICIPATION IN THE EU INTEGRATION AS OBSERVED WITHIN THE NEW MEMBER STATES

The author scrutinizes the problems arising in the process of integration of the newly adopted Central- and Southeast-European member countries into the EU, with special attention being paid to the transformation of social relationships within them. The article also reveals the peculiarities of their social policy models formation in the course of alignment of the new member states' welfare systems.

Key words: social policy, social welfare models, European Union, new EU member states, financial and economic crisis, pandemic crisis.

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ON THE ATTAINABILITY OF THE CORRECT RANKING OF OECD COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The article criticizes the existing method of assessing labor productivity (LP) of OECD countries for overlooking differences in the purchasing power of the GDP. The author compares the clusters of the countries belonging to the world economic Center (in terms of I.Wallerstein) with the countries of the so-called Semi-Periphery by their purchasing power parity (PPP).

In order to eliminate the revealed contradictions, it is proposed to change the existing procedure for calculating LP. The formulas for alternative calculation methods are presented, with the results of their application to the source data of the OECD and the IMF. A new PPP-adjusted PT rating of OECD countries is obtained which fundamentally changes the essence of the country's labour productivity

concept. The author draws a conclusion, that the importance of the Semi-Periphery countries has been underestimated by approximately 2 times so far.

Keywords: purchasing power parity, indicator of a country's belonging to the world economic Center, Semi-Periphery, parity of labor productivity, dynamic price equilibrium, new pricemetric paradigm.

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MODELING THE FORMATION OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY BY MEANS OF HIDDEN PROFITABILITY INDICATORS

The article discusses the development of an integral tax burden model based on the coefficient of production potential used by the author and on a model for quantifying the shadow economy in terms of profitability, based on the Von Neumann-Morgenstern utility function. A methodology for assessing the impact of the shadow economy, formed as a result of concealing a certain part of real profitability by economic entities, on real turnover and on the loss of budget revenues is proposed.

Keywords: shadow economy, utility, profitability, tax burden, financial sanctions.

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PRIORITIES OF EXTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION IN RUSSIA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW FROM THE IMPERIAL PAST TO THE PERIOD OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The article describes the liberal features of immigration in the early periods of the state development and in the initial period of the post-Soviet era, and the subsequent formation of a stable paradigm of restrictions based on preferences for skilled workers and on curbing mass migration. The coronavirus crisis in Western countries is characterized by massive reimmigration of foreigners. In Russia, due to the closure of borders and the strict quarantine regime, a significant excess of labor immigration from the Central Asian countries is observed.

Keywords: migration paradigm, international comparisons, immigration to Russia, evolution of restrictions, pandemic, social risks.

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**WHAT ROLE CAN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES
PERFORM IN ENSURING ECONOMIC RECOVERY
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC?**

The pandemic has exacerbated the import dependence of the Kyrgyz economy. Because of the insufficient capital, the motivation for entrepreneurial activity is focused on unoccupied niches in trade and services. Kyrgyz producers, who could provide the domestic market with analogs of foreign-made goods, cannot cope with this task due to the lack of financial resources for the purchase of equipment. The article substantiates the need for a government strategy of import substitution, through which SMEs could participate in the production of goods for the domestic market and enter international markets. This implicates a transition from strict regulatory methods by the state bodies to self-regulation and incentives for entrepreneurs with parity in relations between the state and SMEs.

Keywords: small and medium business, self-regulation, import substitution, leasing, cluster industry.

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**INTEGRATION INTO GLOBAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS AS AN
INTEGRAL PART OF THE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The article reveals the patterns and features of the integration of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan into global economic relations in the context of the implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Strategic approaches to deepening cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with global and regional powers, the CIS countries and the EAEU, primarily with the Russian Federation, as well as to

diversifying the structure of foreign trade, interaction with foreign companies and banks are substantiated.

Keywords: integration, economies of developing countries, CIS, EAEU, foreign trade, international financial organizations, Republic of Uzbekistan.

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**A RESEARCH ON THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE-OWNED
CORPORATIONS IN RUSSIA
(ROSATOM AND ROSTEC IN PARTICULAR)**

The article is dedicated to the study of financial and economic activities, production and management of the state-owned corporations Rosatom and Rostec and to the challenges they are meeting.

Keywords: state-owned corporations, Rosatom, Rostec, financial and economic activity, production.