

## SUMMARY

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### **THEORY OF DIGITAL ECONOMY**

The article discusses the basic provisions of the theory of the digital economy, synthesizing the practical experience of its formation in Russian society. The new content of commodity-money relations, the leading role of intangible assets in it, the objective nature of the monopoly of electronic money (the latter having lost a number of its specific functions), and the transformation of monetary institutions into diversified financial concerns are considered.

The author substantiates the need to exclude individuals from taxation and to focus it on the fiscal accounting of intellectual, digital property and capital, in order to turn the budget into a financial instrument of redistribution of gross public product in favor of the disadvantaged. The concept of a two-tier economy is introduced, in which the class of intermediaries parasitizing on societal achievements is gradually eliminated.

**Keywords:** digital economy, science and practice, labor, entrepreneurship, commodity relations, capital, property, taxation, budget, intangible assets, two-tier economy, money, finance, free time, education.

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### **PROSPECTS FOR DIGITALIZATION IN RUSSIA**

While analyzing the current situation in Russian economy, scientists confirm that our industrial enterprises are not yet ready to compete with world industry leaders

in introducing digitalization into production. In the course of digitalization implementation, the state prioritizes the development of «smart» cities, though in modern economy, the implementation of Smart City development programs is feasible only in large agglomerations.

In the context of digitalization, regional economies are unable to support the proper level of development of municipalities with less than two hundred inhabitants, to comply with new standards. Undoubtedly, this actualizes the need to study the digitalization processes in our country. The analysis and synthesis of Russian scientists' works suggests that the main problem associated with digitalization is the lack of funding for the programs. At the level of enterprises, there is a lack of investment, and at the level of municipalities – a lack of financing from federal and regional budgets.

**Keywords:** economy of the country, region, «Smart city», digital economy, digitalization, budget, municipality.

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## **SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ACTIVATING ECONOMIC GROWTH**

The article analyses the present state of Russian society in the context of overcoming economic stagnation and activating the mechanism of economic growth. The author examines the possibility of mobilizing human capital; social attitudes and their dynamics; the institutional structure of Russian society, implicating the principles of solidarity and coordination of interests within the framework of various voluntary unions and associations.

The analysis allows the author to define the social conditions for the activation of economic growth as complex, ambiguous and requiring a significant adjustment of social policy. At the same time, there are certain manifestations of Russian society's interest in self-development, consolidation, and more active socio-economic

transformations.

The social demand for progressive sustainable economic development being obvious, the government will be able to launch economic growth by shifting from a policy of social protection to a policy of social development, with adequate goodwill and flexibility.

**Keywords:** social environment, quantity and quality of labor resources, social attitudes, institutional structure of society.

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## **INTELLIGENT FIRM AS A NEW KIND OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

The article spotlights the features of the intellectual firm, which determine both a change in theoretical concepts of the classical theory of the firm, and changes in management practices. Though the classical firm possesses intelligence, it may not be considered as an intellectual firm, the main attribute of which is the ability to generate intelligence, and not just use it. The author shows the contingency in the development of the theory of the intellectual firm and examines the intellectual firm itself as an institutional innovation. He also identifies various modes of change in intelligence and knowledge that affect the possibility of describing a company from the standpoint of knowledge production and accumulation of intelligence.

The ideas about the intelligence of the firm and the prospects of the theory of the intellectual firm, arising from the theory of the knowledge-intensive firm, are clarified. The future of the development of the theory of the intellectual firm is seen in linking the work of intelligence with alternative options for choosing decisions, tactical and strategic in nature, made in the firm on a daily basis.

**Keywords:** intelligence, theory of the firm, intellectual firm, types of innovation,

in-stitutional competition, institutional innovation, novelty, diversification.

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### **EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES TO NEW FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PANDEMIC ERA**

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to major changes in the functioning of social systems, including employment. This raises the need for a comprehensive study of the ongoing processes and forecasting their consequences. The subject of this article is the analysis of the remote form of employment scaled due to the 2020–2021 pan-demic. The object of the study was the attitude of working Muscovites to the new form of employment. The use of qualitative and quantitative research methodology made it possible to clarify the ambiguity of remote work, to identify changes in the family and professional field that have occurred as a result of the transfer of labor functions to a remote format. The built-in indicators made it possible to clarify the attitude towards distance employment, to identify changes that have occurred be-tween relatives and colleagues, assess the prospects for the further use of distance technologies, and to give an opinion on the acceptability of remote work.

The results showed that, in general, remote work as a new form of employment is accepted, and is considered by many as very convenient for the metropolitan city in connection with significant savings in time and money spent on the road. Most of the respondents have no plans to move from the metropolis while maintaining distance employment, since Moscow is considered not only as a place of work and income, but also as a city of opportunities for leisure, development and life. The possibility of moving is considered only in connection with an increase in wages, career growth; in connection with personal and family reasons or with moving from Russia in general, as well as if the situation in small towns is favorable.

**Keywords:** distance employment, metropolis, profession, digitalization, modern risks, pandemic, coronavirus infection.

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**RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT,  
BASED ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND MUNICIPAL-PRIVATE  
PARTNERSHIP**

The article highlights the interaction of elements of the engineering infrastructure in rural areas; the priority importance of the engineering infrastructure is shown; the essence of public-private and municipal-private partnerships and the principles of interaction between participants in innovative projects are outlined; the advantages of using PPP mechanisms and the main problems of businesses participating in PPP projects are disclosed.

**Keywords:** rural areas, engineering infrastructure, public-private partnership, municipal-private partnership, investment projects, contracts.

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## **ON MODELING ACTUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

As a result of the increased level of uncertainty and variability of the socio-economic environment, the influence of various social pathologies (for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, etc.) has grown, that have significant negative consequences for the functioning of society. Modeling the most important factors and trends in social development will help to resist the impact of modern negative changes.

From the analysis of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is obvious that there exists the effect of all those factors and trends in social development that are positive and are primarily associated with STP (including the digitalization of society), as well as the effect of negative factors associated with various social pathologies. The strategy of development of the Uzbek economy is aimed at strengthening the former and limiting the latter.

**Keywords:** factors, trends, social pathologies, digitalization of society, modeling of socio-economic processes.

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## **THE BASIC STRUCTURE, TYPOLOGY, FUNCTIONS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TERTIARY SECTOR IN THE U.S.**

The article attempts to present the multifaceted world of the American “third” (nonprofit, civic) sector; explains the need for using non-market instruments in order to provide public goods; clarifies relations and connections of the “third” sector organizations with the state and business. The author gives the definition of the “third” sector as forming a horizontal multidimensional, multi-vector, growing and self-organizing system of naturally developing relations between people. The system is seen as a collection of communities emerging and functioning at the

national and local levels, with one of their main tasks being to provide people with the opportunity to communicate and make important decisions, based on similar practical and spiritual interests.

**Keywords:** non-profit organizations, third sector, civil institutions, market failures, failures of the state, public goods, civil lobby, fundraising, US Internal Revenue Service.