

## SUMMARY

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### **ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 2020 CRISIS**

The article analyzes the host of anti-crisis measures taken by different countries in the context of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the fact that most of the measures are synchronous, their effectiveness differs significantly due to the differences in the level of economic development, external and internal debt, currency stability and other factors. Special attention is paid to the economic policy in modern Russia.

**Keywords:** global financial system, monetary policy, economic reform, post-industrial economy, transnational corporations.

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### **CREATIVE ECONOMY AND CREATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: THE ACADEMIC DIMENSION**

The article gives the author's definition of the concept of "creative entrepreneurship", which is defined as a type of activity aimed at making a profit through the implementation of the creative competencies of an individual or a small group of individuals who are able to turn ideas into creative products or services. The author highlights the main features of the creative industries.

**Key words:** creative sectors of the economy, creative class, spatial development.

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### **FACTORS AFFECTING BUDGET SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CONSTITUENT ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ASPECTS**

The article examines the problem of the stability of the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The factors affecting budget sustainability, the choice of criteria and the impact mechanisms are considered. A systematic approach is proposed based on quantitative and qualitative methods for the assessment of the impact factors in the context of current macroeconomic instability and new challenges.

**Key words:** factors, budget sustainability of the constituent entities of the Federation, quantitative and qualitative methods, new challenges; pandemic.

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### **INTEGRATION AND CORPORATIZATION IN THE AIC: PROS AND CONS**

The article discusses the processes of corporatization and integration in the agro-industrial complex, the advantages of large agricultural holdings and agricultural enterprises in terms of organizing production, working in the markets and the interests of stakeholders (government, banks, retailers, suppliers), the dynamics of

state support for this sector of the economy and the results of its activities in comparison with small and micro-businesses. The directions of changing the structure of the agro-industrial complex economy are proposed.

**Key words:** agro-industrial complex, property, corporatization, integration, agricultural holdings, state support, intersectoral distribution relations, social infrastructure of rural areas, cooperation.

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### **THE CHALLENGES OF INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY IN THE LIGHT OF UNIDO INDICATORS**

The article examines some theoretical and practical issues of increasing labor productivity in Azerbaijan manufacturing and processing industries using the indicators recommended by the international rating organization UNIDO of the United Nations.

**Key words:** productivity, rating, market, value added, industrialization, entrepreneurship, indicators, investment, integration, competition, import, export, profit, innovation.

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### **REGULATORY ISSUES OF CIFs AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

Of late, the leading developing countries have steadily occupied the top three positions among the world net capital exporters. Their financial resources are actively exported both by the states, by placing international reserves in foreign assets, and by the corporate sector, including in the form of direct investments in foreign enterprises and projects.

At the same time, in the context of increasing global competition for promising industrial assets, a growing number of developing countries are beginning to provide state support through sovereign investment funds, partly replenished by excess budgetary revenues from exports and partly by foreign exchange reserves. This considered, the push for the increase in the efficiency of public and private investments abroad, and their use in the top priority areas of national economy are put on the agenda in Russia.

**Key words:** capital export, investments, investment policy, sovereign funds.

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## **DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE POST-SOVIET AREA**

The article discusses the features of digital representation of information, prerequisites, implementation and consequences of digitalization. The forms and methods of assessing the degree of digitalization coverage of individual countries are highlighted, with the examples of Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** digitalization, trend, socio-economic development, information, digital format.

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## **SOCIAL ECONOMY AND CIVIL SOCIETY AS STATE DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES MOBILIZATION FACTORS**

The article examines the political and economic aspects of a long-term strategy for overcoming stagnation and for the advancement of the economy through the formation of a social economy model based on totally new production relations and institutional mechanisms of civil society.

The practicality of the versatile use of the mobilization economy mechanisms with the view of attracting and concentrating the required development resources is substantiated.

**Key words:** social economy, state, civil society, industrial relations, mobilization economy.

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## **GREATER EURASIA PROJECT AND THE EAEU: COOPERATION TASKS**

The Greater Eurasia project can be seen as a prerequisite for establishing closer ties between the EAEU and China, as well as with other important Asian actors. At the same time, there is a need to combine the Chinese New Silk Road Initiative (BRI) with the development of the EAEU in order to create a single mechanism for the implementation of the Greater Eurasia project, which is coordinated by all stakeholders. The Greater Eurasia project can contribute to the development of relations between the West and the East, provided the participation of the EAEU as a single actor is ensured, without which the effective economic cooperation of the entire continent is impossible.

**Key words:** Greater Eurasia, New Silk Road, cooperation between the EAEU and the EU, cooperation between the EAEU and China.

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**POPULATION MIGRATION AND THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC:  
HISTORICAL MARKERS AND IMPERATIVES  
IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS**

The article considers the migration attractiveness of various countries and the level of their integration into the world economy as an important factor in the spread of the pandemic. International comparisons are given of countries' readiness to exit from quarantine, which occurs in the paradigm of economic feasibility and public health protection. A methodology for assessing the imperatives of migration and a pandemic is proposed, forecasts are made for attracting foreign labor into risk zones, and the potential for using the experience of the EU countries in Russia is substantiated.

**Key words:** countries of the world, migration frequency, pandemic, COVID-19, international comparisons, risk zones, economy and health.

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**ABOUT THE FEUDALIZATION OF THE CURRENT SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC FORMATION AND THE TRANSITION TO A NEW ONE**

The article shows that since the end of the 19th century society began to lose such values as "Freedom, Equality, Brotherhood", which had been conquered by the bourgeoisie in the 18th-19th centuries in the struggle against feudalism and its vestiges. The author states, that the process had its roots in the monopolization of production, and then, since the 1930s, in the state monopolization of economic management. Monopolization began to impart feudal forms to capitalist relations. The feudalization of relations deteriorated the economic and social indicators of

developed countries. From that, the conclusion is drawn that the deepening of the contradictions caused by the monopolization of modern capitalism has led to the line beyond which the transition from capitalism to a new formation should follow.

**Key words:** historical process, capitalism, monopoly, remnants of feudalism, the state, outsiders, the cost of the necessary and surplus product.