

SUMMARY

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STATE CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA:

THEORY, PRACTICE AND MODERN TRENDS

The article deals with theoretical and practical issues related to the formation and development of state capitalism in its various forms in Russia.

The author considers the possibility of the transformation of state capitalism in Russia that could be favorable for solving investment problems and increasing the efficiency of institutions for managing the state's economic assets.

Key words: state capitalism, statism, state-monopoly capitalism, transition period, oligarchy, state corporations, investments, organizations with public participation.

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NEGATIVE INTEREST RATES AND OTHER LATEST FINANCIAL

TECHNOLOGIES

The article examines negative rates and other financial technologies both from the point of view of their evaluation by modern economic science and as a logical development of previous trends and a logical step in a long chain of financial technologies development. Negative rates are regarded in the article as the latest financial technologies that began to spread after the crisis of 2008–2010; they are supposed to become instrumental in getting out of the current crisis that started in 2020. The author explains the reasons for the introduction of negative rates and makes predictions about the future of financial technologies used by the largest modern economies and on the world-system scale. Negative rates can contribute to

the process of financial convergence, that is, the convergence of developed and developing countries in terms of financial power (as is the case with GDP).

Key words: new financial technologies, negative rates, quantitative easing, FRS, ECB, economic crisis.

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HOW MANY PARADIGMS ARE THERE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCE?

The article describes a system of principles expressing the a priori foundations of the main schools of thought in modern economic theory. The main dichotomies of ontological principles are explicated that underlie the economic theory paradigms highlighted by the author. The conclusion is made: the possible development of economic theory is not in the creation of some fundamentally “new” paradigm, but in clarifying the extent of adequacy of certain versions of the existing theories.

Keywords: economic theory, methodology, paradigm, principle.

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STRATEGIC PLANNING AS A TOOL FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND RUSSIAN PRACTICE

The authors analyze foreign experience and Russian practice of strategic planning, the latter being considered as a major tool for increasing the efficiency of national economies.

The authors propose to establish a new federal executive body or to empower the existing one with the responsibility to develop, coordinate, control and monitor the implementation of strategic plans, including a strategy for the spatial development of Russia.

Keywords: strategic planning, efficiency of the economy, state regulation of the economy, social and economic policy, strategy for spatial development.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA: RESEARCH METHODS AND DEVELOPMENT TASKS

The purpose of the article is to give a generalized assessment of the methods used to study the performance of Russian industrial production and to analyze the most aggregated indicators, in particular, the qualitative indicators of the process of technological modernization, through the introduction of digital technologies. Using the example of Russian manufacturing industry, it is shown how the overall assessment of the situation depends on the applied criterion of industrialization. It is noted that the task of technological upgrading of Russian manufacturing industry cannot be reduced solely to the introduction of digital technologies, without changing a wide range of production technologies.

Keywords: industry, deindustrialization, factors of production, modeling, taxonomy of research methods, industrial policy.

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MONOPOLY EFFECTS IN THE XXI CENTURY

The author examines the evolution of traditional offline monopoly forms in the online space, paying special attention to the trends in monopoly power realization, as well as to the competition methods inherent in digital reality.

Keywords: monopoly, competition, monopoly effects, market power.

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STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY AND THE DEPTH OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The article is devoted to the study of the consequences of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economies of various countries. The reasons why national economies show unequal depth of economic recession during the pandemic period are considered. The estimates of total economic losses from COVID-19 in 2020 have been calculated for the following countries: USA, China, India, France, Germany, Brazil, Russia, UK, Japan, Italy, Spain, Canada, South Africa. The following are named among the main factors that have determined the economic dynamics of the period: epidemiological situation, readiness and efficiency of the health care system; structural features of the economy; effectiveness of anti-crisis policy. The conclusion is substantiated that the most important reason for the relatively shallow recession of the Russian economy in the

acute period of the COVID-19 crisis is its structural features. However, these same structural features will also slow down the pace of economic recovery during the rehabilitation period. The structure of the Russian economy will also change as the recovery process develops, but this will take some time, during which the Russian economy will remain under certain “structural” pressure.

Keywords: structural features of Russian economy, economic consequences of COVID-19, factors of the depth of economic decline during the pandemic, the effectiveness of anti-crisis policy.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN REAL ESTATE TAXATION

The article discusses the foreign experience of real estate taxation (tax rates, tax base, taxation objects, benefits). It is shown that real estate taxation instruments differ by country and region. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the application of tax incentives. It is substantiated that exemption from real estate taxation for socially important facilities is typical for almost all countries of the world. This said, conclusions are drawn about the positive and problematic aspects

of using real estate tax in the national economy (the use of the tax base, non-taxable minimum and other elements).

Keywords: real estate tax, taxable base, tax incentives, cadastral value of property, non-taxable minimum, socially important objects, property tax.