

SUMMARY № 3-2024

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WAYS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

The article widely covers the importance of the economic mechanism in the formation of modern society. Ways to improve the economic mechanisms for the development of the service sector are also indicated, elements are developed, and the author proposes an economic mechanism for the accelerated development of the service sector. The problems of placing the main and auxiliary elements around the central rod of the economic mechanism were also studied.

Keywords: agricultural society, industrial society, post-industrial society, GDP, service sector, economic mechanisms, market mechanism, credit, budget, entrepreneurship, taxes, innovation, investment, wages, unemployment, employment.

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METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TAXATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The article discusses current issues of improving the methodology of taxation of legal entities. The author finds out to what extent the basic provisions of leading scientific schools were taken into account when carrying out a fundamental tax

reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019–2020. Proposals for the development of the classification of tax payments in the context of increasing global and internal challenges are substantiated. Recommendations are given to ensure a balance between the basic sectors of the national economy.

Keywords: taxation methodology, tax reform, classification criteria, pricing, equivalent exchange, price and tax policy of the state.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF MOTIVATING ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA

Small and medium enterprises' motivation to environmentally responsible behavior is different from the one of large businesses. The research that comprised surveying 151 and interviewing 20 representatives of Russian SMEs, indicated low motivation to environmentally responsible behavior in this cluster. The majority of decisionmakers in Russian small and medium firms are pessimistic about the role of regulatory environment in motivating them to conduct business responsibly. Meanwhile, research results indicate an apparent lack of awareness-raising among representatives of Russian SMEs regarding governmental measures for promoting and supporting their environmentally responsible behavior. The availability of internal resources for developing and implementing initiatives in the field of environmental protection was quite positively evaluated by respondents.

The research may be of interest to state authorities and business associations developing incentives to environmentally responsible behavior aimed at Russian SMEs; as well as that, it may contribute to drafting educational and awareness-

raising projects and programs, and shaping demand from the society and a broad range of SMEs' stakeholders to their environmentally responsible behavior.

Keywords: motivation, small and medium enterprises, sustainable development, environmentally responsible behavior, corporate social responsibility.

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LABOR AND SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL OF RUSSIA

The article reveals and analyzes labor and social contradictions in the development of technological, economic and spiritual foundations of society, which give rise to existing and future problems in labor relations. Some measures for reduction of the risk of negative implications of these contradictions are grounded.

Keywords: society, social contradictions, labor relations, human potential, intellectualization of labor, archaization of labor, social function of state, precarization of labor, forming of harmonic person, "new barbarism".

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR SDGS ROADMAPS

The article examines theoretical and methodological aspects of the development and implementation of science, technology and innovation (STI) for SDGs Roadmaps.

The measures and instruments of science, technology and innovation policy for the Sustainable Development Goals according to the classifications of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Bank, European Commission and United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs are revealed.

Keywords: roadmaps, science, technology, innovation, sustainable development, investment policy, SDGs, United Nations.

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BUILDING UP AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the most important areas of scientific and technological progress in many countries, including Russia. This technology is included in national innovation development programs, since its mass implementation can double economic growth. The transition to the sixth technological order has begun, in which AI-based technologies will play an important role. Government programs for the development of AI are becoming an important element of the growth of national economies and national security.

AI technologies can significantly increase the economic efficiency of those industries where they will be introduced, primarily in the real sector, in medicine, transport, and weapons. The introduction of AI technologies in these industries can have a multiplier effect in related sectors of the economy, e.g. in education. The creation of high-tech jobs is an important intermediate result of the entire complex of measures for the development of AI technology.

The article focuses on the study of state incentives for the development of the artificial intelligence industry in Russia. The state supports the industry mainly through national programs, legal regulation, and budget injections. The author maintains that the AI development and implementation system can be improved by following certain principles.

The availability of state support can stimulate the emergence of new players in the artificial intelligence market, which, in turn, could lead to accelerated development of the sector.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, government programs, federal project, BICS-convergence, Industry 4.0, the sixth technological order.

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TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNION STATE

The author explores the prospects for economic cooperation between Russia and Belarus in the post-sanctions period. Investment flows, trade turnover, and

cooperation in various fields are examined. The influence of Belarusian products on Russian markets is highlighted, and the nomenclature is detailed. The current indicators are examined, strengths and weaknesses identified.

Based on the data obtained, conclusions are drawn about the prospects for further trade cooperation between Russia and the Republic of Belarus.

Keywords: trade turnover, prospects, cooperation, development, economy, investment, export, import, integration.

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AN ALTERNATIVE SETTLEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE BRICS COUNTRIES

The relevance of the research topic lies in the imperatives of the modern geo-economic and geopolitical confrontation between the leading centers of the world financial system and the need to continue to carry out transactions through alternative channels within the existing international system of payments and exchange. Due to the lack of prospects for lifting sanctions against Russia, the author formulates proposals that allow participation in international exchange based on the currencies of friendly countries and a common currency for their entire group. From the point of view of practical implementation, the results of the article allow Russia, through the mechanism of commercial and contract (exchange) rates for currency pairs of monetary units of the BRICS countries, to carry out trade transactions with friendly countries. The author concludes that integration into the current system of world finance through alternative channels allows small countries to join the BRICS group using concession methods through the mechanism of commercial rates.

Keywords: BRICS, friendly and unfriendly economies, swap lines, alternative channels of integration, world financial system, anti-Russian sanctions, commercial and contractual exchange rates, alternative settlement systems.

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CONNECTION OF BRICS AND EAEU INTEGRATION PROJECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The ongoing transformation of the Russian economy under external sanctions pressure determines the development of integration projects in the post-Soviet space, which differ in the form and depth of economic cooperation. The expansion of BRICS, as well as the strengthening of mutual trade with Asia and the search for new trading partners, is of great relevance in the context of studying trade and economic connectivity between the BRICS members, Russia and the EAEU countries.

The article is devoted to the analysis of promising areas of cooperation between the BRICS countries and the EAEU. The purpose is to identify the most promising trading partners among the BRICS countries in the context of the expansion of the organization and the accession of five new members.

The study highlights optimal models of cooperation between the EAEU and BRICS countries in the context of reorientation of trade flows. The conclusion of the article is the need to strengthen horizontal interaction between companies of the EAEU and BRICS jurisdictions in the context of increasing the volume of parallel imports of high-tech products and developing infrastructure projects that affect the interests of Russia and partner countries.

Keywords: EAEU, BRICS, Trade and economic connectivity, parallel imports, infrastructure projects.