

ABOUT JOURNAL

International scientific journal “Market economy problems” is the Market Economy Institute’s of Russian Academy Sciences e-journal with an open access to the research articles which are published there. It is a quarterly published periodical scientific edition. The journal is published since 2015.

The journal has been registered in the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology, and Mass Media (Roskomnadzor). Its certificate of registration is ЭЛ № ФС77-63284.

International standard number of the scientific journal’s “Market Economy Problems” serial edition is *ISSN: 2500-2325*. The journal is indexed in Russian scientific citation index (RINC). DOI-indexes assigned to all articles published in the Journal.

The journal publishes articles devoted to the vital problems of market economy, that were previously unpublished by authors in other journals. The articles are published in author’s edition.

The prominent economists of Russia and a number of foreign scientists who share the views of the journal’s founders for its mission and research areas agreed to enter the journal’s Editorial Board.

The founders of the journal hope that it will become a scientific platform for experts in various fields of research, on which will be formed modern theoretical and practical provisions determining the development of the economy of Russia and the EAEU.

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Market Economy Problems

No. 2, 2019

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Tax and non-tax incentives for withdrawing self-employers from the gray and shadow sectors of the national economy

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Abstract

Subject/topic. Tax and non-tax incentives for withdrawing self-employers from the gray and shadow sectors of the national economy. **Goals/objectives.** Consider the legal framework of the category "self-employers", the mode of their taxation; tax and non-tax incentives for the withdrawal of self-employers from the gray and shadow sectors of the national economy. The object of study - the shadow economy. Subject of research - incentives for the withdrawal of self-employers from the shadow sector of the economy. **Methodology.** Systems approach, methods of analysis and synthesis, formalization, induction and deduction. **Results.** The article discusses the causes of the development of the shadow economy, identifies and systematizes the main consequences. The proposed measures of state regulation in the field of taxation, employment and investment activities that contribute to the economy out of the shadows. **Conclusions/relevance.** The shadow economy is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that exists in any country; its high level has significant economic and social consequences. The negative ones include: reduction of the tax base, reduction of the quantity and/or quality of public goods, disproportions in market competition, degradation of economic and social institutions and, in General, reduction of economic growth rates. Proposed to reduce the tax burden on the payroll in order to legalize wages; improvement of the Institute of social and pension insurance; state support of investment projects by compensating part of the interest rate on loans; formation of conditions for international investment exchange. **Application.** The proposals formulated in the article used to develop an anti-crisis program of the Russian government in the designated areas.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research " Socio-economic and scientific-technological development at different levels of management in the sectors, complexes and spheres of activity of the national economy of Russia»

Keywords: *self-employer, taxation, shadow economy, tax incentives, investment incentives, employment policy*

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For citation

Dudin M.N., Sayfieva S.N. Tax and non-tax incentives for withdrawing self-employers from the gray and shadow sectors of the national economy //Market economy problems. - 2019. - № 2. - Pp. 5-16 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-05-16>

Global digitalization as an organizational and economic basis for the innovative development of the agroindustrial complex of the Russian Federation

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Abstract

Subject/topic. The article defines the concept of digitalization and substantiates the essence of digitalization for the development of agriculture. It is shown that Russia has a significant scientific and resource potential for the development of the digital economy, including modern Russian agriculture. **Goals/objectives.** The aim of the study is to analyze current trends and promising directions of development of the digital economy in the Russian agriculture, as well as the feasibility of the introduction of digital technologies in the agricultural sector of the Russian Federation. **Methodology.** The article uses a set of research methods: content analysis of scientific sources, statistical analysis of data on the scientific and technological development of domestic enterprises, environmental friendliness and energy intensity of production. The study of the process of global digitalization of agriculture in Russia was carried out within the framework of a systematic approach, which allowed to identify the main development trends, identify the driving forces and limitations of development, advantages and disadvantages. The database of research was the official statistics, as well as the results of the authors' own research on this topic. **Conclusions/relevance.** The results suggest that in the short term we should expect a change in the traditional vector of development in agro-industrial production in the direction of science-and intellectual trend of the organization of production processes using digital technologies. The authors believe that foreign experience in the implementation of digital technologies can be sufficiently effectively used in the Russian agro-industrial complex, whose enterprises objectively need to improve the efficiency of their activities. In modern conditions for effective and cost-effective farming it is necessary to switch to the latest technologies of agricultural management using artificial intelligence, GNSS-and GIS-technologies.

Keywords: *digitalization, agro-industrial complex, agriculture, neural network technologies, artificial intelligence, innovative development, productivity*

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For citation

Altukhov A.I., Dudin M.N., Anishchenko A.N. Global digitalization as an organizational and economic basis for the innovative development of the agroindustrial complex of the Russian Federation //Market economy problems. - 2019. - № 2. - Pp. 17-27 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-17-27>

**Restoration of national scientific, technical and industrial sovereignty
of Russia in the sphere of digital technologies as a key element
for providing of economic security**

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Abstract

The article deals with the problems of restoration of national scientific, technical and industrial sovereignty of Russia in the sphere of digital technologies as a key element of economic security. A new aspect in the study of the problems of economic security of Russia in the conditions of building a digital economy - the need to restore the national scientific, technical and industrial sovereignty of Russia in the sphere of digital technologies. A conceptual system-structural approach to the study of the problems of building a digital economy is proposed to develop a new paradigm of increasing economic security of Russia in the formation of the infrastructure of the digital economy, which should be carried out through the implementation of import substitution with digital reconfiguration of systems and procedures for managing any kind of substantive activity in the economy.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research is «Modeling of socio-economic dynamics and structure of economic growth factors of the EAEU and other countries in the context of modernization».

Keywords: *scientific technical and industrial sovereignty of Russia, economic security, information and communication technologies, digital economy*

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For citation

Zoidov Z.K. Restoration of national scientific, technical and industrial sovereignty of Russia in the sphere of digital technologies as a key element for providing of economic security //Problems of market economy. - 2019. – No. 2. - Pp. 28-34 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-28-34>

Development of digital technologies at the level of municipal government

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Abstract

Subject/topic. The article discusses the compliance of the degree of development of information and communication technologies (ICT) in public administration at the regional and municipal levels to the tasks of digitalization of Russia. **Goals/objectives.** Show the possibilities of using ICT in public and municipal administration. Determine the list of institutional factors affecting the speed of e-government implementation. **Methodology.** Legislative measures and practical steps to implement e-government in Russia are considered. The analysis of the statistical information reflecting staffing of bodies of regional and municipal management and level of equipment of workplaces with Internet access is applied. The content analysis of the sites of municipal districts and municipal settlements in the Republic of Karelia, characterizing the using of ICT for solving problems of local government. **Results.** The prospects of integrated use of information and communication technologies by state and municipal authorities at the regional level in the formation of e-government are shown. It is determined that along with the technological aspect of e-government implementation it is necessary to take into account organizational and social factors. Problems of filling and registration of sites of municipalities of the Republic of Karelia are fixed. **Conclusions/Significance.** The study showed that there are disparities in the use of ICT at the state and municipal levels. At the Federal level, there are tools that demonstrate successful work on the formation of e-government: the volume and quality of public services provided is growing. The processes of introducing digital technologies and e-government at the local government level are not being sufficiently active, which does not contribute to increasing the openness of municipal authorities and public confidence in it. **Application.** It is necessary to conduct work on the standardization of sites of municipalities. In their daily work, local governments should begin to pay more attention to working with social networks as an effective way of communicating with young people. These activities will contribute to increasing the openness of municipal authorities and improving the quality of information and other public services.

Keywords: *digital economy, e-government, Northwestern Federal district, Republic of Karelia, municipal units*

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For citation

Kurilo A.E., Prokopyev E.A. Development of digital technologies at the level of municipal government // Market economy problems. - 2019. - № 2. - Pp. 35-44 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-35-44>

Development of the domestic market and production as a current condition for ensuring the economic security of the country

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Abstract

Subject/topic. The article is devoted to the problems of the development of the domestic market and production in terms of ensuring the economic security of the country. **Goals/Objectives.** Based on a study of liberal reforms conducted in Russia, the reasons for the degradation of the economic potential and the deterioration of people's life are established. The necessity of easing fiscal and monetary policy has been substantiated. **Methodology.** We used methods of system and financial analysis, studied Russian and foreign experience in conducting economic reforms in order to overcome the crisis. **Results.** As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that liberal economic reforms had led to negative economic results. Russia has created a market without competition and a capital market. Such a fragmented market is not able to ensure fundamental changes in the development of the economy and Russia's accession to the number of highly developed countries. **Conclusions/Relevance.** The slowdown and even reduction of the main macroeconomic indicators in Russia testifies to the ineffectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies aimed solely at financial stabilization to the detriment of economic growth. The reforms were carried out with the aim of introducing market relations into the economy, but the market created in Russia in the absence of competition and a highly developed capital market is not a classic domestic market, but consists of its individual fragments. The main economic subjects (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Bank of Russia) are not concerned with the development of the domestic market and production, as a result of which there is a threat to the country's economic security. The main task of the authorities is stable, balanced growth of the economy through the creation and implementation of a clear mechanism for long-term investment of funds and the comprehensive development of market relations in all sectors, with the exception of socially-oriented industries that require budget support. In this regard, we consider it necessary to soften the fiscal and monetary policy in order to saturate the economy with financial and credit resources and create favorable conditions for the prosperity of industrial production and the improvement of people's lives.

The article was prepared within the framework of the state assignment of the Market Economy Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the topic "Socio-economic and scientific-technological development at various levels of government in the sectors, complexes and fields of activity of the national economy of Russia"

Keywords: reform, competition, capital, banking system, investments, statistics, infrastructure, national project, taxes, inflation, key rate

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For citation

Solovieva S.V. Development of the domestic market and production as a current condition for ensuring the economic security of the country //Market economy problems. - 2019. - No. 2. - Pp. 45-54 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-45-54>

Strategies to ensure the economic security of regions and large cities

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Abstract

Subject/topic. The article discusses strategies for ensuring the economic security of regions and large cities, and also provides recommendations for choosing these strategies for individual regions of the Russian Federation. **Goals/objectives.** The aim of the work is to analyze the strategic aspects of managing the economic security of regions and large cities. **Methodology.** The hazards and threats to the economic security of the regions, as well as options for the strategic development of the regions and large cities from the standpoint of ensuring their economic security, have been studied. **Results.** Four variants of strategies for ensuring the economic security of regions and large cities have been developed, the use of which will increase the effectiveness of measures to ensure the economic security of regional and municipal socio-economic systems. To select a rational strategy for ensuring the economic security of the regions, it was proposed to use an inverse integral indicator of the dangerous situation of the region (large city), as well as an integral indicator of the economic safety of the region (large city). Offered rational strategies for such subjects of the Russian Federation as Kaluga region, Smolensk region, Moscow, Murmansk region, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar region, Rostov region, Stavropol region, Orenburg region, Tyumen region, Novosibirsk region, Primorsky Krai. **Conclusions/relevance.** It justifies the need to implement strategic planning in the field of economic security of regions and large cities, which will make it possible in the current economic conditions, characterized by a constant increase in the rate of changes in characteristics and the impact of factors of the external and internal environment of an unfavorable and favorable nature, to maintain the development trajectory in the event of hazards and threats of the predicted level. **Application.** The variants of strategies for ensuring the economic security of regions and large cities, as well as the recommended indicators for their selection, considered in the article can be used to improve management tools for the economic security of regional and municipal socio-economic systems.

Keywords: *strategy, economic security, region, major city, economic security strategy, regional and municipal socio-economic systems*

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For citation

Bespamyatnov R.V. Strategies to ensure the economic security of regions and large cities //Market economy problems. - 2019. - № 2. - Pp. 55-63 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-55-63>

Conceptual approaches to modeling income growth from trade routes and their innovative and industrial zones

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Abstract

The article discusses the conceptual approaches to modeling the growth of income from trade routes and their innovative and industrial zones, as a supplement and alternative to commodity exports. The ways of increasing the profitability of trade routes are shown, preliminary estimates of the amount of income are given, the risks of obtaining them are indicated. Particular attention is paid to the identification of threats to the development of trade routes passing through the territory of Russia, the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and Central Asian states, in the context of the outbreak of a "trade war" between the United States and China, developed recommendations to counter these threats.

The article was prepared in the framework of the state task of the MEI RAS, the theme of research «Modeling of socio-economic dynamics and structure of economic growth factors of the EAEU and other countries in the context of modernization».

Keywords: *trade route, innovative industrial zone of international transport corridor, traffic flows, modelling, revenue, railways*

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For citation

Zoidov K.Kh., Medkov A.A. Conceptual approaches to modeling income growth from trade routes and their innovative and industrial zones //Market economy problems. - 2019. – No. 2. - Pp. 64-72 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-64-72>

**Imperatives of development of the banking system
in the Republic of Uzbekistan: questions of institutional provision
economic security**

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Abstract

The stages and the current state in the banking sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed; the strategic objectives to increase the capitalization of banks and actively involve them in the implementation of investment projects are identified; practical recommendations are proposed in the system of measures to strengthen the monetary circulation, increase the stability of the national currency and its exchange rate. Conceptual approaches to the formation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of radically new principles of monetary regulation are substantiated. The author concludes that it is necessary to form a comprehensive system to ensure sustainable development of the national economy on the basis of qualitative changes. The results of the study can be used in law-making activities to improve the financial, economic and banking legislation. A number of proposals and practical recommendations to improve the mechanisms of monetary regulation and the integrated use of methods and tools of monetary policy are of practical interest to commercial banks in terms of the overall implementation of financial and economic potential and in order to improve their competitiveness.

Keywords: *banking system, Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, commercial bank, institutional support, economic security, monetary-credit policy, monetary-credit regulation*

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For citation

Ziyadullaev U.S. Imperatives of development of the banking system in the Republic of Uzbekistan: questions of institutional provision economic security //Market economy problems. - 2019. – No. 2. - Pp. 73-82 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-73-82>

Analysis of legislative and institutional framework of the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

Subject/topic. The article discusses the legislative and institutional framework for the functioning of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. **Goals/ Objectives.** The aim of the work is to analyze the tourism reform in the country, its impact on the development of the industry, as well as an assessment of the results achieved. **Methodology.** A detailed review of the adopted state programs in the field of tourism has been carried out; a detailed description of the activities of the main state institution represented by the State Tourism Committee has been given. **The results.** It is concluded that tourism is a perspective direction of economic development of the republic. It is revealed that the institutional and legislative changes carried out in the country are an objective requirement of time and the available statistical data confirm their effectiveness. The paper analyzes the new, submitted for discussion the Concept of development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025. **Conclusions/Significance.** The analysis of the adopted documents revealed that the activities reflected in the existing state programs are being actively implemented in practice and have already led to a significant increase in indicators in the industry. Despite this fact, it is important to recognize the need to effectively address the problems voiced in the Concept. The importance of further rational reform of the tourism sector in order to strengthen its role in the national economy is substantiated.

Keywords: *concept, reform, State Committee of Tourism, domestic tourism, diversification, visa regime, tourist business*

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For citation

Turaev B.H., Kim E.A. Analysis of legislative and institutional framework of the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan //Market economy problems. 2019. No. 2. - Pp. 83-89 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2019-2-83-89>

Issue No. 2 (2019)
was published on the Journal's Website
June 11, 2019