

WORLD ECONOMY

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UAE: smart cities on the agenda

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the practice of creating «smart» cities in the UAE, especially in the Emirate of ADU-Dhabi, the capital of which occupies the 1st place in the ranking of «smart» cities in the middle East. Based on the analysis of the existing in the UAE, as in other countries of the region, the authors focus on the emergence of not only the need, but also the possibility of formation of «smart» cities. The article shows the main achievements and problems in this process and their relationship with the activities of free economic zones (FEZ).

**Keywords:** UAE, GCC, smart city, SEZ.

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# **MODELING OF CRISIS CYCLIC DYNAMICS OF THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE CIS. Part I<sup>1</sup>**

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**Abstract.** *The work is devoted to the macroeconomic description of the main trends of cyclical development and modeling of the evolution of transformational crisis economic systems of the European part of the CIS countries in the conditions of integration and global instability. In the process of research the methods of evolutionary-institutional theory, econometric modeling and analytical evaluation were used. A retrospective analysis of the socio-economic dynamics of the countries of the European part of the CIS in the period from 1991-2017 is carried out. The study shows that while maintaining the existing structure of the economy, the exit from the transformation crisis cycle can be associated only with the growth of the world economy, which, obviously, will be followed by the growth of consumer demand for the main export goods of the national economy. The reasons and the main factors that complicate the exit of the economy of these countries from the crisis cycle and reduce the effectiveness of the anti-crisis policy of the state are substantiated. The research shows that the national economies have not created a strong banking and financial system that is resistant to the manifestations of the global financial and cyclical crisis. The unjustified level of liberalization of banking institutions, integration into various international institutions, attraction of doubtful foreign investments at any cost led to the bankruptcy of the financial system. The result of blind transplantation of market institutions of management was the loss of state acyclic regulation of the economy, especially in terms of solving social problems and long-term strategy of socio-economic cyclical development of their countries. It is shown that in the current situation of instability, Russia needs to draw adequate conclusions, which should form the basis of the strategy of maintaining national economic interest with a focus on the formation of a sustainable economy. The scientifically grounded proposals on improvement of ways of regulation of cyclic fluctuations of macroeconomic dynamics in the conditions of instability, restoring order, innovative way of development and modernization of economy are formed. The developed proposals and mechanisms for effective*

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*regulation of the main problems in the development of socio-economic systems can be used to preserve and enhance the competitive advantages of the national economies of these countries as a whole.*

**Keywords:** countries of the European part of the CIS, modeling, transformation processes, economic evolution, cyclic processes, crisis cyclicity, innovation, economic modernization, global instability.

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**ECONOMICS AND NATIONAL ECONOMY  
MANAGEMENT**

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**Automation and robotization of business  
processes of industrial enterprises in the  
conditions of digitalization and  
industrialization**

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**Annotation.** *The article deals with the introduction of business processes through automation and robotics in an industrial enterprise. Innovations in the economy are associated with the development of new technologies that lead to increased production efficiency, the emergence of new goods and services, create a comfortable human environment. One of the directions of innovative development of the economy is the automation and robotization of production business processes. In today's world, more and more people prefer the technology of the future. Enterprises are increasingly using automated machines. Gradually, technology is increasingly being introduced into our lives. The topic of the article is relevant, as modern humanity is on the threshold of transition to a new stage of development, where the development of information and automation is very, very important. Also relevance of the chosen subject is caused by increasing influence of means of Informatization and automation on business processes of the organization. On the one hand, this impact is based on the development of business applications of different levels of integration; on the other hand, it is associated with the strengthening of the role of the*

*consumer as a result of the use of mobile access technologies, on the third hand — with business virtualization, a sharp reduction in time to change the strategy, increasing flexibility.*

**Keywords:** business process, automation, robotization, industry, manufacturing, digitalization, industrialization.

**Acknowledgments and funding:**

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# Development of partnership relations with the participation of the state and business entities in the modern innovative russian economy as a competitive cooperation relationship

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**Abstract.** *The article presents an analysis of the state of innovative entrepreneurship in the modern Russian economy and identifies obstacles to the realization of the innovative potential of small and medium-sized businesses. Based on the analysis of the competitiveness ratings of developed countries, it was concluded that it is necessary to change the composition of government measures on small business, aimed at forming partnerships, leading to enhancing the innovation activity of the business community and improving the competitiveness of domestic producers. The regional programs of modernization of the current system of support for innovation activities in the republics of Tatarstan are analyzed, the results of the implementation of certain policy provisions aimed at creating competitive cooperation between the state and business in the region are presented.*

**Keywords:** competitive cooperation; innovative entrepreneurship; government strategy to stimulate innovation activity of entrepreneurship; regional programs for the development of innovative entrepreneurship.

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REGIONAL ECONOMY

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Special economic zones as a factor of the  
investment attractiveness of the region  
(on the example of the JSC «SEZ TVT  
«Innopolis»

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**Annotation.** *The article presents an analysis of the impact of special economic zones (SEZ) on investment processes in the regional economy. Particular attention is paid to the SEZ of technology-innovative type, focused on the development of the field of information technology (for example, with the creation of a special economic zone of technology-innovative type «Inno-policy»). The components of the project, which help to create a separate territorial innovation center «Innopolis» in the format of a city district, have been defined, the reasons for choosing a site have been formulated, and an analysis of the SEZ residents has been presented. Particular attention is paid to tax, customs and other preferences granted to residents of the SEZ with the aim of activating their investment activities.*

**Keywords:** special economic zone of technology-innovative type (SEZ TVT), information technology, tax incentives, regional economy, territorially isolated innovation center «Innopolis», investment activity, investment attractiveness of the region.

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## Improving migration policy as a tool for accumulating labor potential in the region

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**Abstract.** *The article analyzes the tools of migration policy in conjunction with the state of the labor potential of the region. The study made it possible to conclude that an increase in the volume of migration flows in the states of the European Union and in the Russian Federation necessitates the implantation of migration policy instruments into the system of state regulation at the federal and regional levels. The directions for improving the regulatory framework governing migration processes in the Russian Federation are proposed. In the system of tools for strategic planning of migration processes, the tools of demographic, economic, ethnocultural, geopolitical planning and investment development planning are highlighted. It is proved that management decisions regarding the direction of migration flows and the composition of labor migrants determine the content of the labor potential of the region and the individual enterprise in terms of its qualification, ethno-cultural and educational characteristics, as well as help neutralize threats to the economic security of the region.*

**Keywords:** regional labor potential, state migration policy, demographic planning, economic planning, ethnocultural planning, geopolitical planning, investment development planning.

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## FINANCE

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# Impact of sanctions on the Russian financial market

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**Annotation.** *The present study is aimed at studying the impact of the sanctions phenomena in the financial market of Russia.*

*The purpose is to analyze the current state of the Russian financial market under the influence of foreign policy factors.*

*The main task is to assess the potential of the Russian financial market in terms of the possibility of providing project and investment financing.*

*Methodology. In this paper, using general methods of scientific knowledge and graphical visualization of statistical information the authors analyze the dynamics of the financial market in Russia.*

*Results and conclusions. The article concludes that in modern conditions the financial market of the Russian Federation can be called as a market with relatively low debt and low level of corporate debt in relation to GDP, while the Russian economy has alarming symptoms and needs investment in promising projects.*

**Keywords:** banks, investments, Russian market, commercial banks, economic growth.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY

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ANALYSIS AND REGULATION  
OF THE NATIONAL BANKING  
SYSTEM AS A FACTOR OF  
INCREASING THE LEVEL OF  
ENSURING ECONOMIC SAFETY IN  
THE CONDITIONS OF INSTABILITY<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract.** *The article examines the problems of analysis and regulation of the national banking system as a factor to improve the level of economic security in conditions of integration and global instability. Purpose of the work. The purpose of this article is to develop methodological and practical recommendations for improving the mechanisms for ensuring the economic security of the national banking system. Methodology of the work. In the process of research methods of evolutionary-institutional theory, econometric modeling and analytical estimation were used. Results of the work. The result of the study is to substantiate and develop methodological and practical recommendations for improving the regulatory mechanisms of the national banking system as a factor to improve the level of economic security in conditions of integration and global instability. Conclusions. In conditions of increased degree of integration and the processes of globalization, the insolvency of some banks often poses a direct threat*

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*not only to the banking system, but also to the non-financial sector of the economy. Hence arises the need for sustainable development and ensuring economic security of the banking system. Economic security is the state of banking institutions and banking infrastructure, under which is guaranteed protection of national and economic interests of economic entities at all levels of government, sustainable development of the national banking system and neutralization of threats to the loss of the country's banking system and individual property banks, business reputation and competitiveness. Scope of application of the results. The results can be used in studies on the problems of the banking sector of the national economy in the context of global transformations, as well as in preparing plans for financial and monetary policy.*

**Keywords:** analysis and regulation of the national banking system, cyclical processes, ensuring economic security, national banking system, economic crises, refinancing rate, per capita GDP, loan interest rates for the non-financial sector, share of long-term loans in the total volume of credit investments, specific weight credits of banks for industrial enterprises, the official exchange rate of the Russian ruble, the average annual price of a barrel of Brent crude.

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## QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC THEORY

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# The formation of value-oriented digital ecosystems corporation

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**Abstract.** *The aspects of corporate ecosystems formation that have embarked on the path of digital transformation and the possibility of the initial formation of value-oriented ecosystems are considered. The significance of the current changes in the long-term factors of competitiveness and the need for an objective organizational principles replacement to the ecosystems principles. The approaches presented mainly in the foreign scientific literature on the identification of ecosystems are analyzed. The differences between the traditional corporation and the ecosystem are substantiated, and the conclusion is made that the ecosystem creates new rules of functioning, actually creating a new environment — mini economy. For the ecosystem there is a significant number of new solutions, different from existing corporate, increased choice and reduced costs, allowing you to find and create new forms of interaction. It is determined that the ecosystem has an advantage over fully market relations, but at the same time the classical corporate system will be more effective for contracts, the resources for the implementation of which are in the competence of the corporation. The analysis of 5 value creation models (business models), which take into account the features of the transformed corporation in the digital economy. It is established that the newly created corporate structure in the future will have fundamentally new properties and functions, but the development of existing corporations will lead to the fact that there will be two formats at the same time: the corporate format and the ecosystem format. It is proposed to consider the corporation's ecosystem as the internal environment of the proposed model of the corporate device interacting with external environments (digital and traditional). As a recommendation, the variants of using value creation models (Valuestop, Valuechain, Valuenet) to provide value-oriented ecosystem of modern corporation focused on interaction with the digital environment are given.*

**Keywords:** corporate governance, business model, ecosystem, value chain, corporate value, digitalization.

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