

Правовая составляющая предполагает внесение изменений и дополнение в законодательство, регулирующее защиту прав и интересов частных инвесторов. Организационная составляющая раскрывает вопросы повышения финансовой грамотности населения и процедуру аттестации на присвоение статуса квалифицированного инвестора. Экономическая составляющая демонстрирует способы повышения интереса частных лиц к инвестированию через усовершенствование налогового регулирования инвестиционной деятельности и институт добровольного страхования инвестиций.

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УДК 339.9  
ГРНТИ 06.51.77

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### DYNAMICS OF THE CONDITIONS OF FUNCTIONING OF THE SUBJECTS OF PRE-ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE EAEU

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DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2021.6.82.1246

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#### ABSTRACT

The formation of a favorable business environment for the development of small and medium-sized businesses is an urgent problem for all member states of the Eurasian Union. In order to assess the efforts of the governments of the EAEU member states in creating favorable conditions for doing business, based on an in-depth analysis of changes in the position of the EAEU member states in the global Doing Business index, a factor analysis of business conditions was performed; common indicators for countries that slow down the creation of a favorable business environment in the Eurasian Union were identified, including: low level of financial support for SMEs, high interest rates on loans, excessive tax and administrative burden on business entities, as well as the lack of cooperative ties between SMEs and large businesses.

**Keywords:** Eurasian Union, entrepreneurship, business conditions

For the development of entrepreneurship and its effective functioning, it is necessary to create appropriate institutional, economic and social conditions. A favorable business environment is especially relevant for small and medium-sized businesses, which do not have a significant margin of financial strength in comparison with large ones, and are less stable in a competitive environment.

A tool for assessing the state of the country's business environment is the annual World Bank (WB) "Doing Business" report, which contains information about the conditions of doing business in different countries of the world. The institutional conditions for doing business are determined by assessing the actual state, as well as taking into account changes in the regulatory framework governing the functioning of

small and medium-sized businesses throughout the life cycle. In conducting this study, the main source of information is surveys of representatives of SMEs, government agencies, regional offices of the World Bank Group, as well as country (for the surveyed countries) regulatory legislation [1, p.344].

In the ranking "Doing Business, 2020", the EAEU ranks 29th among 190 countries studied. For several years, the Eurasian Union has been improving its position in the rating, mainly due to the improvement of the value of indicators over time in the rating of such major economies that are members of the EAEU as the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the dynamics of the ECO member countries' positions in the global Doing Business ranking.

Table 1.

**Dynamics of the positions of the EAEU countries in the World Bank Rating "Doing Business", 2015-2020\***

Countries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belarus	57	44	37	38	37	49
Kazakhstan	77	41	35	36	28	25
Russia	62	51	40	35	31	28
Armenia	45	35	38	47	41	47
Kyrgyzstan	102	67	75	77	70	80
<b>EAEU</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>

\* The dates indicated correspond to the World Bank report

Source: compiled from the data Reports of Doing Business 2015-2020. – URL: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32436/9781464814402.pdf?sequence=24&isAllowed=y>

Table data.1 indicate that during the analyzed period, in all the countries of the EAEU, there was a significant improvement in the business environment for SMEs. A significant "leap" in the rating was made by Kazakhstan, rising by 49 positions (from 77 to 28). Significant positive changes in the field of doing business occurred in Kyrgyzstan and Russia, which in 5 years also improved their position in the rating by 31 positions (from 62 to 31) and from 102 to 70, respectively. The Republic of Belarus improved its position in the rating by 20 positions from 57 to 37. Armenia showed more modest improvements in the business environment, rising from 45th position in 2015 to 41st in 2019.

The analysis showed that over the past 5 years, there has been progress in the convergence of business conditions in the EAEU member states (Figure 1). Thus, in four of the five countries of the Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation), approximately the same conditions for doing business have been created. In the Kyrgyz Republic, conditions are somewhat worse (lagging by an average of 40-30 positions over the analyzed period), but judging by the trajectory and pace of movement of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the rating – the government has chosen the right strategy to create business conditions in the country.

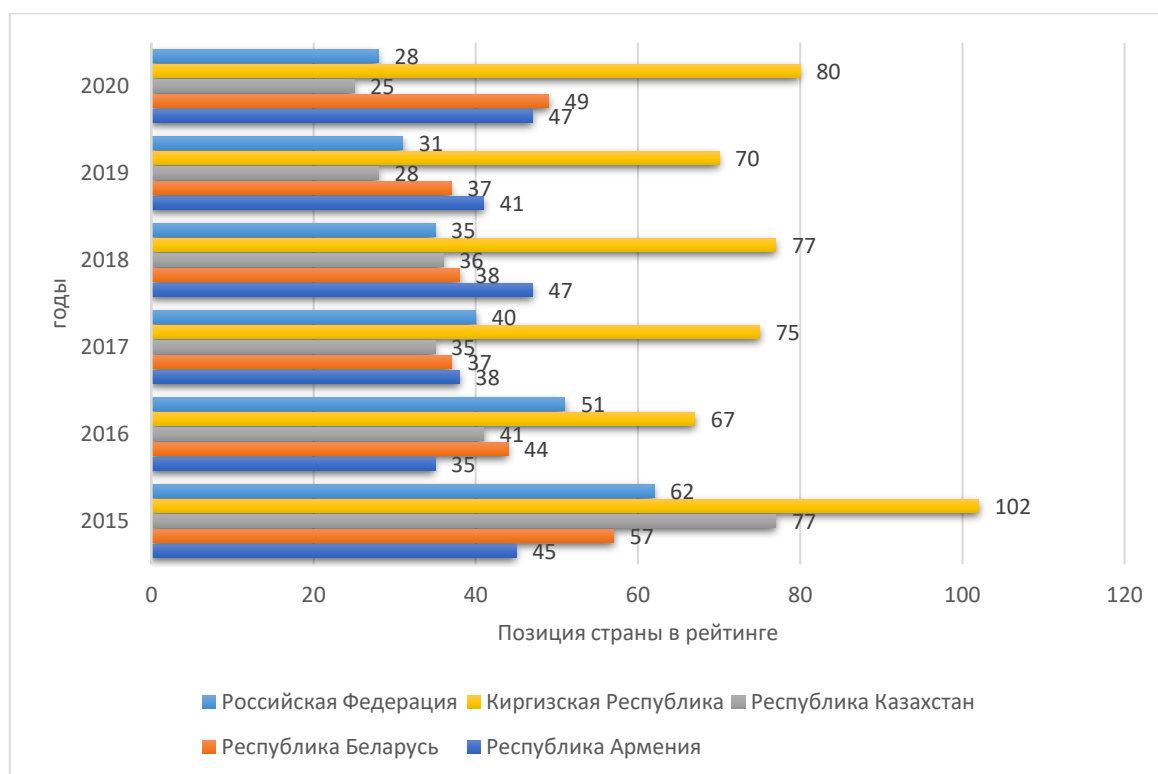


Figure 1. Changes in the positions of the EAEU member states in the "Doing Business" rating»

Source: compiled from the data Reports of Doing Business 2015-2020. – URL: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32436/9781464814402.pdf?sequence=24&isAllowed=y>

However, despite the observed (see Table 1, Fig.1) convergence in the development of the levels of the institutional environment of entrepreneurship, there are

significant differences in a number of sub-indices included in the total value of the Doing Business index (Table 2).

Table 2.

Positions of the member states of the Eurasian Union in the "Doing Business 2020" rating by individual sub-indices

The sub-index	Positions of the participating countries				
	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Company registration	10	30	22	42	40
Connection to the power supply system	30	20	67	143	7
Registration of ownership	13	14	24	7	12
The availability of loans	48	104	25	15	25
Taxation	52	99	64	117	58
Protection of minority investors	120	79	7	128	72
International trade	43	24	105	89	99
Contract enforcement	30	40	4	134	21
Resolution of insolvency	95	74	42	78	57
Obtaining a building permit	62	48	37	90	26

Compiled from the data: The WB, Reports Doing Business 2020. – URL: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32436/9781464814402.pdf?sequence=24&isAllowed=y>

Consider the indicators for which the EEC member states have relatively low positions.

According to the "taxation" indicator, the high overall tax rate has a negative impact on the position of the EAEU member states in the rating. Thus, the value of the rate in the Republic of Belarus is 53.3% of the total profit of business structures, in the Russian Federation – 46.3%. In the Republic of Armenia, on the

contrary, the tax burden on entrepreneurship (less than 20 %) is not sufficient to fill the state budget. The second reason is the amount of time that an entrepreneur needs to spend on paying taxes; in Russia, it is necessary to spend 168 hours, and in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan more than 200 (for comparison: the world leader in this indicator Singapore – 40 hours). The low positions in this indicator of the Kyrgyz Republic were

affected by a large number of tax payments per year - 51. In Armenia, an entrepreneur is forced to make 14 payments per year; in the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia – 7.

One of the indicators of the rating, according to which the majority of the member states of the Eurasian Union have low positions, is "resolution of insolvency". According to the EEC, in the EAEU member states, only about 40% of the total debt obligations are collected from an insolvent company at the request of creditor applicants (for comparison, in the OECD countries-on average 70.5%). The outsider in this indicator is Armenia (95th position), followed by

Kyrgyzstan (82), Belarus (72), the Russian Federation (55), and the highest position in Kazakhstan – 37th place. The regulatory framework in the EEU countries in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency is also not very effective. On a scale from 0 to 16 points, only in Kazakhstan this indicator has a value of 15; the Russian Federation - 11.5 points, in the Republic of Belarus-10, in Kyrgyzstan – 9, in Armenia - 7.5 points.

The analytical table 3 shows the factors that had the most significant impact on the position of the EAEU member states in the "Doing Business" rating for the period from 2019 to 2020.

Table 3.

**Factors that influenced the change in the positions of the EAEU countries in the Doing Business rating for 2019-2020**

Country	Position improvement factors (sub-index growth)	p.p.	Position deterioration factors (sub-index decline)	p.p.
Armenia	«taxation»	+7,0	«protection of minority shareholders»	-21,3
	«obtaining construction permits»	+5,0	«connection to electrical networks»	-3,1
	«international trade»	+2,5	«the enforcement of contracts»	-0,9
	«registration of ownership»	+1,6	«registration of enterprises»	-0,1
	resolution of nsolvency»	+0,6		
Belarus	«international trade»	+0,3	«protection of minority shareholders»	-5,3
			«the availability of credit»	-5,0
			«registration of ownership»	-4,4
			«the enforcement of contracts»	-1,8
Kazakhstan	«the availability of credit»	+15	«registration of ownership»	-2,2
	«connection to electrical networks»	+4,8	«resolution of insolvency»	
	«registration of enterprises»	+1,4	«protection of minority shareholders»	-1
Kyrgyzstan	«connection to electrical networks»	+12,6	«protection of minority shareholders»	-26,7
	«taxation»	+10,7	"obtaining construction permits»	-8,1
	«the availability of credit»	+10	«international trade»	-6,0
	«resolution of insolvency»	+2,4	«the enforcement of contracts»	-0,02
	«registration of ownership»	+0,03		
Russia	«obtaining construction permits»	+4,3	«protection of minority shareholders»	-1,7
	«connection to electrical networks»	+3,5	«registration of ownership»	-0,1

Source: compiled from the data Custom Query, Doing Business – URL: <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/custom-query>

The data presented in Table 4 allows us to assess the efforts of the governments of the EAC member states to change the business environment.

The indicators that reflect significant adverse changes in the business environment of the countries participating in the EAS, include:

— "minority shareholder protection" in Kyrgyzstan (-26,7 PP), Armenia (with 21.2 p. p.), Belarus (-5,3 p. p.);

— "registering property" in the Republic of Belarus (-4,4 p. p.); Kazakhstan (-2,2 p. p.);

— "international trade" in the Kyrgyz Republic (-2,2 p. p.).

At the same time, during 2019, the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Armenia took measures to improve taxation, which led to an improvement in the countries' positions on the corresponding indicator: +10.7 p. p. and +7.4 p. p., respectively. In a number of EAEU member states, the situation with connection to electric networks has improved, as a result, the value of this sub-index has increased in Russia by + 3.5 p. p., Kazakhstan (+4.8 p. p.) and the Kyrgyz Republic (12.6 p. p.). The governments of Armenia and Russia paid special attention to obtaining construction permits, as

evidenced by the increase in the indicator value by +5.0 p. p. and +4.3 p. p., respectively. Positive changes in the receipt of loans by SMEs occurred in Kazakhstan, which led to an increase in the value of the sub-index by +15 p.p., and in Kyrgyzstan (+10). In the Republic of Belarus and Armenia, the conditions corresponding to the "international trade" indicator improved, the increase in the indicator in the countries was + 2.5 p. p., etc.

The improvement of business conditions in the UES member countries has had a positive impact on the dynamics of the number of small and medium-sized businesses, as well as the number of employees in the SME sector (see Table 4).

Table 4.

**Dynamics of growth rates of the number of SMEs and the average number of employees in the field of SMEs in the EAEU member states, 2019/2018, %**

Indicators	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Number of small and medium-sized enterprises, thousand enterprises	106,5	99,6	103,1	97,4	98,0
The average number of employees of SMEs, thousand people.	109,4	103,0	107,3	105,5	99,8

Source: Compiled according to: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia.— URL: <https://www.armstat.am/ru/>; «Small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Belarus» — URL: <https://www.belstat.gov.by/upload/iblock/e9e/e9edcb659de33ab04d5830e28af9e4ca.pdf>; Unified Register of Small and Medium-sized businesses, Rosstat.—URL: <https://rmsp.nalog.ru/index.html>; Small and medium-sized enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic.—URL: <http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-maloe-i-srednee-predprinimatelstvo-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/> Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Statistical Committee, Number of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises. — URL: <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/139/statistic/7>

The data presented in Table.4 indicate that over the period 2018-2019 in the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Kazakhstan there was an increase in both the number of SMEs (by 6.5 % in Armenia and 3.1% in Kazakhstan), and an increase in the number of employees in the SME sector: in the Republic of Armenia by 9.4% and by 7.3% in Kazakhstan. In the Republic of Belarus and Kyrgyzstan, the increase in the number of employees in the SME sector by 3.0% and 5.5%, respectively, was accompanied by a decrease in the number of SMEs [2, p.259]. This is due to the purposeful policy of the government of these countries aimed at the consolidation of small and medium-sized enterprises. For example, in the Kyrgyz Republic, individual entrepreneurship (IE) is developed, their share in the structure of SMEs is 81.7%, and the main areas of activity of individual entrepreneurs are trade and agriculture. For the development of entrepreneurship in industrial sectors, the government of the country has initiated additional measures of financial support for SMEs focused on this sector of the economy [3, p.64]. In the Republic of Belarus, according to the national report, there is an increase in the number of large enterprises that carry out geographical business diversification throughout the country and small and medium-sized enterprises do not

stand up to competition and leave the market so as not to incur huge financial losses.<sup>1</sup>

In the Russian Federation, in 2019, there was a decrease in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises and a decrease in the number of people employed in this area (see Table 5). According to first Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance A. Siluanov, the decrease in the number of SMEs is due, on the one hand, with yearly updates of register MSB (FNS excludes from the list of SME enterprises do not provide information on income – the company "phony"). Another reason, according to the minister, the reduction in the number of SMEs is due to their transition to the cohort of large business structures.<sup>2</sup> The head of the all-Russian public organization of SMEs "Opora Rossii" A. Kalinin notes that the reduction in the number of SMEs in the country was influenced by the project on the self-employed, since "out of 160 thousand self-employed, about 20% were previously in the status of sole proprietors."<sup>3</sup> The SME sector, according to the head of Opora Russia, is negatively affected by such factors as a reduction in consumer demand caused by a decrease in the income of Russians, a difficult business climate, problems with the availability of financing, an increase in the fiscal

<sup>1</sup> «Малое и среднее предпринимательство в Республике Беларусь». — URL: <https://www.belstat.gov.by/upload/iblock/e9e/e9edcb659de33ab04d5830e28af9e4ca.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> «Переходят в разряд крупных». — URL: <https://www.znak.com/2019-08->

[16/siluanov\\_po\\_svoemu\\_obyasnil\\_sokrachenie\\_chisla\\_malogo\\_i\\_srednego\\_biznesa\\_v\\_rf](https://www.znak.com/2019-08-16/siluanov_po_svoemu_obyasnil_sokrachenie_chisla_malogo_i_srednego_biznesa_v_rf)

<sup>3</sup> Почему упало число малых и средних предпринимателей. — URL: <https://www.eg-online.ru/article/404971/>

burden and the share of the public sector in the economy.

Having studied the positions of the EAEU member states on each sub-indicator of the Rating, it is possible to conclude that the lag in a number of indicators is directly related to the low level of financial support for SMEs in the Union countries, high interest rates on loans, excessive tax and administrative burden on business entities, as well as the lack of cooperative ties between SMEs and large businesses.

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УДК 331.5  
ГРНТИ 06.03.

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The work was carried out with financial support Plekhanov Russian University of Economics

### ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ТРУДА И ЗАНЯТОСТИ ПОД ВЛИЯНИЕМ НОВОГО ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО УКЛАДА

DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2021.6.82.1242

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### CHANGES IN THE CONTENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается влияние формирующегося шестого технологического уклада на систему социально-трудовых отношений. Раскрывается содержательная сторона VI уклада, т.е. базовые технологии, которые не просто трансформируют производственные процессы, но и перестраивают трудовые процессы, внося изменения в содержание и характер труда. Складывается иная структура занятости, появляются ее новые виды и типы. Все это порождает новые возможности, но одновременно формируются и новые риски. Важным в связи с этим является задача создания эффективного механизма регулирования социально-трудовых отношений. И создавать такой механизм необходимо уже сейчас.

#### ABSTRACT

The article considers the influence of the developing sixth technological structure on the system of social-labour relations. The article reveals the content of the sixth structure, namely the basic technologies which do not only transform production processes, but also labour processes. A different structure of employment is being formed with the ensuing new kinds and types of the latter. All this generates new opportunities, but at the same time new risks. The fore there arises an important task of creating an effective mechanism regulating social-labour relations.

**Ключевые слова:** технологический уклад; автоматизация; цифровые технологии; труд; содержание труда; характер труда; занятость; безработица.

**Keywords:** technological structure; automation; digital technologies; labor; scope of labor; nature of labor; employment; unemployment.

#### Введение

В настоящее время все отчетливее проявляются контуры нового,

шестого технологического уклада, который будет формировать основные тренды в развитии мировой экономики в ближайшее 25-30 лет. Шестой технологический уклад базируется на нано- и биотехнологиях, информационно-

коммуникационных технологиях уже нового поколения – оптических и квантовых компьютерах, а также генной инженерии, фотонике и др. Таким образом, с доминированием шестого уклада появятся межсредовые сети, «умные системы», искусственный интеллект. Все эти изменения влияют на формы разделения и кооперации труда, организацию трудовых процессов, мобильность