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Abstract

The article conducts research on the benefits, risks and threats that the world and Ukraine's economy has and will have in the future through the introduction of global digitalization. The author believes that digital technologies, automation of production, use of informatization and information technologies, which are widely used: in science, education, production, trade, etc., both in some countries and around the world bring, and in the future will bring even more benefits but also threats. The global digital revolutions that allow to create new products and their types are considered; books have turned from a source of knowledge into access to information; ecosystems are governed by coevolution - biological dependence.

Globalization, followed by widespread digitalization, has led to risks in many industries and services. The article provides examples of existing and possible risks in the banking sector (digital banking); increasing unemployment; labor migration; in training and retraining; new challenges in public administration; industry (as an example, the oil industry); trade, etc.

The author notes that Ukraine, among other countries in the world, although losing its position in the ranking of digital competitiveness, but remains (despite the difficult conditions, especially political) at a fairly high global level.

Keywords: digitalization, digital economy, globalization, global digitalization, advantages, risks, threats, education in the conditions of digitalization, human capital.

Problem statement. Since the emergence of the concepts of philosophy, economics, economic relations, etc. in human society, there are always questions of contradictions: what benefits to man, society brings a phenomenon, action, process, and what harm is thereby inflicted. For tens of thousands of years of development of human society, they (contradictions) have not found their solution, so to this day and in science, this dilemma is solved mainly in this way - looking for positive or negative sides, in some cases evaluating both sides of the issue. As a rule, these problems cannot be solved, so the issues are studied unilaterally, which creates a deepening of these contradictions and scientific opinion is not always true.

The recent situation in the world confirms this assertion: climate change, which is taking place due to society's disregard for environmental safety requirements, is becoming increasingly critical; extremely complex and unpredictable problems arising from the coronavirus pandemic; digitalization as such, with its great benefits and risks, are global challenges facing humanity. Solving these problems requires a set of measures in all countries of the world, and world science, especially the economy, should play a key role in this.

Today, globalization is one of the ways to meet the various needs of humanity that arise in the process of its evolution, and digitalization is one of the tools for such satisfaction, but there is a downside: global digitalization is a combination of two genies released from the jug into world civilization almost simultaneously, can become a catalyst with an unprecedented synergistic effect in the world economy with unpredictable consequences.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Issues of globalization, digitalization, digital economy

and even global digitalization have been studied to varying degrees by a number of scholars, from classics of economic thought to modern scientists such as P. Drucker [2], E.S. Reinert [1], Voronkova V. H. [4], Potapova N. A. [3], Korniv's'ka V. O. [7], Saukh I. V., Shymans'ka V. V., Kraus N. M., Kraus K. M., Karcheva H. T., along with the benefits, insufficiently covered issues of risks and threats facing humanity due to the introduction of global digitalization.

Goals setting. Identify the advantages and disadvantages, study the risks that humanity receives in the process of using global digitalization in the scientific field and in everyday life of the population as a single Ukraine, and all mankind.

Presentation of the main material of the research. There is no need to convince the majority of humanity about the benefits of digitalization of the economy on a global scale, in modern conditions the needs caused by the development of mankind in general and individual branches of its scientific activity in all its (science) areas and achievements. However, as many researchers in this field point out, in addition to the obvious benefits, globalization and digitalization of the economy also have shortcomings that are already obvious or will appear very quickly.

However, it is worth noting the statement that states the basic postulate of globalization: "arguments in favor are at the same time arguments against" (Eric S. Reinert) [1], that is, what is to some extent an advantage, or may be a disadvantage. Peter Drucker aptly put it: "These parallels are so close and startling that it is almost certain: as with previous industrial revolutions, the main consequences of the information revolution for the new society are still ahead" [2]. That is, we have a situation where what was considered only a good and an advantage can become a disadvantage.

Let's focus on some of the advantages of global

digitalization and find a counterbalance: disadvantages, risks, threats, etc., it is also known that the detection of uncontrolled, unfair use of benefits will also help improve the situation and minimize risks.

Historically, the concept of "globalization" was the first to appear, which on the one hand is the result of the emergence of new sources of development, and on the other - it carries risks and threats to the economic security of the state. According to [3], economic "globalization" is a historical process that is the result of human innovation and technological progress. This term refers to the growing level of integration of countries around the world, due primarily to trade and financial flows. Sometimes it is also understood as the movement of labor and scientific resources across international borders.

According to V.G. Voronkova [4] and we fully agree with her: globalization affects the digital development of the world. Digital goods have significantly lower marginal cost of production than physical; bits are cheaper than atoms, not to mention human labor. One manufacturer with a website can theoretically meet the needs of millions of customers. Thanks to technology, a digital world is created in which more products are produced with less use of resources such as raw materials, capital and labor. All manifestations of technical or technological progress are based on digital technology, which is a powerful engine of growth and prosperity (today there is such a thing as computer wealth). We are trying to prove that the average worker today is wealthier than his colleague in previous generations precisely because of the wealth brought by innovation and technology. Many Americans believe they still live in a country of opportunity that offers the greatest chance for economic development. However, high levels of inequality can motivate people to work harder and increase overall economic growth. The country's prosperity depends on innovation and it is not necessary to waste the innovative potential that will bring prosperity in the long run. Today, we live in a world where machines are replacing humans, robots and artificial intelligence are evolving, and the advent of robots and the development of robotics could threaten future unemployment.

Automation poses a threat to low-skilled and low-skilled workers. The analysis shows that the process of disseminating large amounts of data (BIG DATA) owned by organizations is ongoing; a large number of new professions have appeared; robotics. Who knows what our future may be like, but the world of the future should be looked at differently today, as it is a world of innovators, breakthrough technological ideas [4].

Digital technologies have become the basis for the creation of new products, values, properties, respectively, the basis for gaining competitive advantage in most markets. There is a digital transition from a kind of analog systems and processes of industrial economy and information society to digital economy and digital society [5].

According to V.G. Voronkova [4], in the digital age, new tools that accelerate the flow of bits and copies, if the first global digital revolution - is the constant

copying of products so that the product became a commodity. The second global digital revolution is the division of a product into parts, the product becomes a stream of services that are transmitted from the common web. It becomes a platform for enrichment and innovation. The third global digital revolution has been made possible by the first two, as streams of powerful services and ready-made items are available at a low price, enabling the creation of new products and completely new product categories. The steady trend towards dematerialization and decentralization means that flows become inevitable. Over time, in the information society, mass circulation of books changed the way people thought, printing presses printed books quickly, the cultural power of books began to spread reproductive machines. People on the screen began to ignore the classic logic of books, and there was awe of inexpensive copies of books. Books are being converted to low-cost digital formats and can appear on any screen at any time. A book has evolved from an artifact into a stream that floats on the screen and becomes a process of being a book. Wikipedia is the first book - a network, a web of connections created by collective intelligence. If books helped to develop worldview thinking, then screens stimulate utilitarian thinking by reading from the screen in a flash and thinking in real time. Possession has lost its past value, and in its place came access to information. Digital technology has accelerated everything and processes have begun to simulate the transition from products to services. Software becomes the first product to become a service. Not so long ago there was another form of labor organization - the platform. A platform is a foundation created by a firm that allows other firms to build their own services and product on it. Later, a new generation of platforms emerged that had many of the characteristics of markets, which were essentially partly markets and partly platforms. One such example is iTunes for iPhones. Apple has a platform that has also become a market for mobile applications. Generations of platforms have further expanded the power of markets. The platform's ecosystem is becoming a multilateral market, a clear example of which is Facebook. Ecosystems are governed by coevolution, a biological dependence in which competition is combined with cooperation. Dematerialization, decentralization, mass communications contribute to the emergence of a large number of platforms as a "service factory". The movies, books, and games we have access to live in the cloud, and the cloud is a colony of a billion computers that are intertwined and act like a big computer. These clouds, though invisible, control our digital lives. The mastered reason to place something in the clouds is a deep exchange of data. There is no single architecture for them, so all its characteristics are constantly evolving. Today, all business and much of society is dependent on computers, and cloud computing makes it easier to justify the technological revolution. The ability to use better cloud access infrastructure is the main reason why so many new digital companies have sprung up in Silicon Valley over the last 10 years. Over the next 30 years, the trend towards dematerialization, decentralization, the use of platforms and clouds will continue. The technological

breakthroughs associated with the development of the Internet have led to the commercialization of the Internet, the proliferation of open source software, the revival of the World Wide Web, and the use of services. Technological innovations are invading our lives as a factor in the development of services according to demand. Networks, platforms and artificial intelligence are changing business, education, government, financial markets and the economy.

Global algorithm-driven digital technologies are transforming our lives and society. The World Wide Web is becoming a separate world, and with the reasonable display and processing of data, great opportunities and prospects for further development. Under the auspices of Apple, there has been a change of generations: from the personal computer to the smartphone and from the web to the mobile, where the iPhone represents the platform in which advanced programs are launched for the first time. After the death of Steve Jobs, Apple's innovation and information activities gradually slowed down, but the company continues to be a major player in the mobile phone market, and its original design solutions will continue to force us to "think differently" about the possibilities of the new technological future. Network platforms are a powerful tool to shape the next generation economy, in which technology creates new types of work based on creativity, innovations [4].

Globalization, like its basis, internationalization, occurs on two levels. The first level is the level of spontaneous market processes of global processes. The second level is the level of interstate forms, which compensates for the loss or limited ability of the state to regulate natural market manifestations of globalization. The main challenge of globalization in the XXI century is that two poles of the world economy are being formed on the planet. At one pole are concentrated countries - global leaders, and at the other - countries that are completely dependent on them. The socio-economic situation of the countries subordinated to them depends on the economic development of the leading countries [6], so independent development of countries is not possible and it is obvious that countries like Ukraine will only deepen their role in the world market, mainly - food.

Risks caused by global (globalization) digitalization can be defined as those that affect: banking, productivity, science and education, security (cybersecurity) etc.

One of the most common services using digital technologies is digital banking, which, according to Kornivska V.O. [7] is the crown of the history of financial intermediation, which, overcoming the spatio-temporal obstacles of economic activity, provides online access to financial services and the realization of the growing financial needs of the client without the actual physical access to the banking institution by remote identification. However, the author believes that in this digital stream today you can see the processes that are dangerous for the continued existence of economic and social systems. First, the most controversial result of the digital revolution was the attack on cash payments. In the context of restrictions on cash payments, banks

receive large amounts of cheap liabilities, the population is in the hands of banking opportunism due to limited financial independence.

The experience of European countries, which has not yet been described in the economic literature, proves that the attack on cash circulation indirectly but profoundly affects the radical reformatting of basic institutions, such as dynastic business. Family wineries in France have faced the problem of not being able to use large amounts of cash, which they often kept "under the mattress." To conduct ordinary transactions through banking institutions in modern conditions, they must confirm the sources of income, many of which were received in the distant past, which is almost impossible to document; this called into question the further economic and social development of such enterprises, which was previously provided by cash payments [7]. It is clear that the impossibility of accumulating cash for various needs and in such countries as Ukraine, where their traditions have developed, will have a negative impact on a stable, stable lifestyle, especially in rural areas.

The Kornivska's V.O. statement that «the digital economy is an economy of strict regulations; it is a post-market economy» deserves special attention. The basic component of the capitalist economy - free exchange - is gradually being replaced by regulated digital exchange, the anonymity of settlements is a thing of the past: any financial transaction can be verified, questioned or annulled. Based on the realities of today, we have another important drawback: unfair competitors can "help" not to withdraw money from circulation for some time (or at all), and so on.

To perform any work (in a bank, office, industrial or agricultural enterprise, etc.), employees must have certain skills and abilities. The key problem is how to prepare for major changes in an environment of growing global competition in the formation of new types of competencies and new forms of training, new educational practices: the development of a transnational online education market that creates global competition for traditional education systems; global rethinking of educational systems, the transition to quantitative assessment of the educational process based on data analysis [8]. In 2018, in Davos, when discussing these issues, it was concluded that company executives and government leaders from around the world do not feel fully confident in the readiness of their organizations to influence and take advantage of the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0). In 2020–2030, the generation of "millennials" (born in 1980-1990) and the next generation born after 2000 with their value system and the advantages of "smart" are expected to enter the markets as the main consumer. consumption, and then assistive (supported by computer analytics) consumption, with work strategies focused not so much on a narrow professional career, but on building flexible and adaptive personal and group competencies with unique career trajectories [8], people working today not ready to work on new requirements, and this, with insufficient investment in the development of knowledge and skills, leads to an extraordinary problem: today's employers and professionals do not see prospects for these workers,

people who will work later - are not ready as high-class professionals.

There is a problem with training and retraining. Both in the world and in Ukraine, a large proportion of specialists are not ready to work under new conditions due to the low level of awareness of the methods of

such work, so we have long proposed to use, for example, for Ukraine, higher education institutions that have specialties that would help in such training [9].

We believe that for the reforms of the system of education, several stages should be introduced here: (Fig. 1):

I direction	1 stage	school education is based on teaching students using the latest teaching technologies, which in itself will teach future managers, workers, employees to use the principles of the digital economy in their future activities
	2 stage	special secondary education, which will include training in the working specialties necessary for working in the new conditions
	3 stage	higher education should combine the best of the Soviet (in some cases outdated) system and the best examples of the world. Many recommendations by scholars from European and American universities make suggestions to discard obsolete Soviet classical education, with which we do not agree - fundamental education and research at Ukrainian universities is quite high and it is not necessary to change it. It is necessary to borrow more research in the training process, closer cooperation with future employers, international cooperation of universities in different countries, including world-famous and lesser-known ones, which deal with specific problems of interest to the Ukrainian side
II direction		Staff training. Unfortunately, in no country in the world there are special educational institutions involved in training workers in new developments of scientists or inventors; there are no such training centers for the study and implementation of research in the field of the digital economy.

Fig. 1. Stages of reforming the education system in Ukraine

Source: formed by the author on the basis of [9]

Characterizing the second direction proposed by us, it should be noted that such an engine can be the use of specialists with a specialization in economic cybernetics who have relevant knowledge in the main areas of a new form of economic activity in any sector of the national economy; for example, scientists propose the creation of an IT corps of young people, students or graduates of this specialty, so that they help obsolete enterprises to overcome the technological gap. The development of the digital component of the Ukrainian economy should be a key element of both the state economic strategy and each individual enterprise.

Universities and business schools can play an important role in training leaders and senior and middle managers in the strategic use of IT. It is also necessary to conduct experiments on the use of IT platforms for online learning in order to develop new models for providing secondary and higher education on a less costly basis [10]. The widespread introduction of the new digital economy of Ukraine requires not only new technologies, but also (more importantly) a new type of thinking, a new look at the organizational process and culture [9].

The same issues are supported by many authors, in particular: the authors [11] Goncharuk I.V. and Yurchuk N.P., they believe that the creation of a single electronic scientific and educational space is the basis not only for effective management decisions on management, but also allows you to effectively use the benefits of information space, turning it into a scientific and educational, to develop innovative technologies such as e-learning and mobile learning.

On the basis of these changes, dissatisfaction of workers with their position and, above all, wages, there is an extremely important problem of migration of human capital.

One of the new risks of global digitalization is that in the transition to digital transformation (digitalization) of socio-economic development, public authorities face new challenges, which include [8]:

- exponential growth of information;
- rapid scientific and technological development of production and management;
- formation of competencies for creativity, innovation in the new information and technological environment;
- search for the shortest way to supply new knowledge;
- risks of the digital society and increasing globalization;
- change of generations, etc.

Ignoring these challenges means lost opportunities for the development of the country's intellectual potential and the formation of its human capital, as well as the loss of control over its own IT infrastructure and the lag (forever) in digital development. In practice, in the field of daily activities of public authorities, the following is observed:

- archaic document-centric management system, multi-link vertical, digitization of obsolete processes;
- extensive use of paper media, the need for face-to-face presence of applicants to solve their problems;
- there is almost no interaction of information systems of departments;
- changes of processes only point - in separate departments with the initiative head (mainly in the financial sphere).

The strategy of digitalization of public administration should include:

- digitalization of the civil service;
- development of digital competencies of civil servants.

Measures:

- large-scale use of ICT and digital technologies;
- formation of the newest design of educational space;
- modernization of infrastructure equipment;
- introduction of new technological and managerial solutions;
- use of online learning technology with the use of digital educational resources.

Expectation:

- new quality of education;
- development of "flexible skills" and IT skills of civil servants;
- modern, effective and comfortable learning conditions [8].

According to a large number of both scientists and manufacturers, the main number of problems in the world economy can be solved through the introduction of digital technologies. However, recent events show that this is far from the case, as evidenced by two extremely strong events that shook the world economy and it is clear that the standard methods to overcome this crisis can not be a country, neither economically strong nor economically weak. It is an almost simultaneous shock to the world's economies due to the collapse of world oil prices and the coronavirus pandemic.

For example, the main areas of digitalization of the oil and gas industry are data processing, namely the development of cloud applications, data platforms, systems for information dissemination, the use of sensors and sensors to collect information, the creation of virtual maps of fields. 51% of respondents said they would work on the issue of DE carbonization of production processes. The value of artificial intelligence in the oil and gas industry is also expected to reach \$ 2.85 billion. The United States until 2022 [12]. Based on the current situation, it is obvious that there will be no such investments in the digitalization of the industry in the near future.

One way to meet human needs is through trade. It, evolving since ancient times, has changed today so that in its main features, even trade in its classical sense does not resemble (a clear confirmation of this is the surcharge of the seller for the fact that his goods are bought: the price of oil \$ -37 US in the second half of April this year on the oil exchange). However, there are other examples: discounts, bonuses, coupons, etc. We want to focus on the category of cashback, to study its nature, and especially - cashback services as the next stage in the development of e-commerce in Ukraine and the world, because it is not only the present of our trade, but also to a large extent its future. of the factors of global digitalization.

It would seem a small, but another example: the world's most common cashback service is an online platform (site), which is a partner of the online store, its

task is to attract customers to the store, it pays a partner for it, part which is shared with the buyer, the benefit to all participants in the process is obvious. Let's focus on some of its shortcomings: for example, the AliExpress store has a number of stores where the cashback rate is extremely low, or it is not charged at all, and such a list is considerable (within more than 70); there are various promotions, such as the use of red AliExpress coupons or seller coupons, of course, we are not talking about cashback in this case; servicing bank cards with cashback is more expensive than conventional card options; the average speed of cashback approval is from 14-15 to 60 days, which is not convenient for buyers; not all cashback services have mobile applications.

At the same time, it should be noted that research by the Swiss business school IMD has shown that Ukraine's digital competitiveness remains relatively low. The digital economy is characterized by significant information asymmetry, ie uneven distribution among market players of the information needed to make business decisions at all levels of the economy. Each participant in economic relations has access to only a limited amount of information, which directly affects the effective functioning of all elements and participants in economic relations.

Information, transforming from an element of market infrastructure into a full-fledged strategic resource, changes its role in economic relations, while generating fundamentally new problems for the economy, for which there is currently no adequate system of counteraction [13]. In 2018, Ukraine took 58th place, and in 2019 - 60th in this ranking of 63 possible positions. The World Digital Competitiveness Ranking (IMD) measures a country's ability to implement and research digital technologies that lead to transformation in government practices, business models, and society at large. It is formed on the basis of 50 criteria, most of which are based on statistics, as well as on the results of surveys. The first category includes information on research and development costs in this area, broadband internet speed and more. In the ranking of 63 places that are assigned to the total result, which was shown in 3 categories: - "Knowledge": countries are ranked in descending order of quality of education, education, science; - "Technology": here experts distribute countries in accordance with the state of Internet and communication technologies, financial capital in the IT industry, as well as the regulatory environment; - "Readiness for the future": the top positions are given to countries with a high level of readiness to use digital transformation. According to the report, during the year Ukraine showed a slight improvement in the categories of "Business Flexibility" (from 53rd to 45th place) and "Education and Training" (from 22nd to 21st). Indicators of the category "Technology", "Regulatory framework", "IT integration" remained unchanged (table 1) [14].

Table 1

Ukraine's position on the rating of digital competitiveness in terms of key components (2014-2018)					
Oweral / Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Oweral	59	59	60	58	60
Knowledge	40	44	45	39	40
Talent	55	58	57	55	57
Training & education	15	20	26	22	21
Scientific concentration	39	45	45	40	49
Technology	60	60	62	61	61
Regulatory framework	55	55	56	54	54
Capital	60	60	62	61	62
Technological framework	60	58	60	57	60
Future readiness	61	61	61	61	62
Adaptive attitudes	60	60	58	53	59
Business agility	58	59	56	53	45
IT integration	61	60	60	61	61

Source: *Imd world competitiveness digital ranking 2019* [14].

Each of the above categories, according to the digital competitiveness rating, includes three factors, which, in turn, include a number of sub factors (criteria). The knowledge factor refers to the necessary infrastructure that emphasizes the process of digital transformation through the discovery, understanding and study of new technologies. The factor includes three sub factors: talent, investment in teaching and education, and scientific concentration. Talent is a set of skills and opportunities available in a particular economy. The strength and level of development of the personnel reserve are interrelated with the priority area of training and education of the workforce. Scientific concentration emphasizes the investment and production of knowledge needed for the digital transformation of the economy. The technological factor assesses the general context through which the development of digital technologies is ensured. This context includes, first, the auxiliary regulatory framework, which allows for effective business activities and ensure compliance with appropriate regulations while encouraging the development and innovation of enterprises [14].

Note that Ukraine, among other countries in the world, although losing its position in the ranking, but remains (despite difficult conditions, especially political) at a fairly high world level. With such relatively low indicators, Ukraine (with the creation of favorable conditions in business, knowledge, training and education, capitalization, technology, etc.) is much easier to achieve better positions than some successful countries today.

Conclusions. After conducting research, we can conclude that in recent decades in the world, and with it in Ukraine, there have been quite rapid changes in all fields, from education, research, production, trade to the latest technologies in all areas of human activity. This was facilitated by the rapid development of science, which was aimed at the digitalization of the world, of course, intervened and the processes of globalization, which rapidly spread to all corners of the world. Undoubtedly, these processes have brought and continue to bring extremely great benefits in the form of income, facilitation or replacement of labor, meeting a large number of needs that humanity can invent and

afford. However, there are a number of problems, risks and threats that we identified and assessed during the study. These include risks and threats in production, social sphere, business, education and science, public administration, trade, etc.

At the same time, it is investigated that today's Ukraine, being one of the first countries in which the development of digitalization (digital economy, information technology in the first place) began, has today an extremely powerful knowledge reserve and scientific advantages among other countries, although and loses its position in the ranking of digital competitiveness, but remains at a fairly high global level, which gives hope for a rapid recovery of high ranking positions and the opportunity to take a worthy place among the leading countries, thus finding ways to overcome those risks and threats for all mankind and for Ukrainians.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВАЛЮТНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ СТРАН ЕВРАЗИЙСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЕДИНОГО ВАЛЮТНОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА

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FEATURES OF CURRENCY REGULATION IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON CURRENCY SPACE

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается валютное регулирование и валютный контроль в рамках ЕАЭС. Дается сущностная характеристика правовым нормам, регулирующих валютное регулирование и валютный контроль. Анализируются меры, которые следует реализовать для достижения целей согласованной валютной политики.

Abstract

The article considers currency regulation and currency control within the EAEU. An essential characteristic is given to the legal norms governing currency regulation and currency control. The measures that should be implemented to achieve the objectives of the agreed monetary policy are analyzed.

Ключевые слова: евразийская экономическая интеграция, валюта, валютное регулирование, валютный контроль, валютная интеграция, единое валютное пространство.

Keywords: eurasian economic integration, currency, currency regulation, currency control, currency integration, single currency space.

Валютное регулирование и валютный контроль как неотъемлемые части валютной политики, соответственно, также подлежат развитию в рамках ЕАЭС. Кроме того, они являются мощным рычагом, оказывающим влияние на развитие торговых и иных экономических отношений государств [13], а, следовательно, служат достижению целей ЕАЭС, в том числе, цели формирования единого рынка товаров, услуг, капитала и трудовых ресурсов[1].

Понятия «валютное регулирование» и «валютный контроль» используются как в актах на уровне ЕАЭС, так и в законах и иных нормативных актах на национальном уровне стран-участниц ЕАЭС. Кроме того, широко применяется понятие «валютная политика».

Вместе с тем, определения этих понятий нормативно не установлены.

На теоретическом уровне исследователи перечисленные понятия определяются по-разному. Так,

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