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THE IMPACT OF INFLATION ON BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

Entrepreneurship is the basis for the successful development of the economic system, both of the country as a whole and of its structural units. The development of entrepreneurship is directly related to the investment sphere. Creating a favorable investment climate is an important task for the state. The propensity to invest depends on a number of factors and the prevailing market conditions.

The main objective of the study is to study the impact of price increases, in the long term, on the development of the region's economy, entrepreneurship and investment activity of firms and organizations.

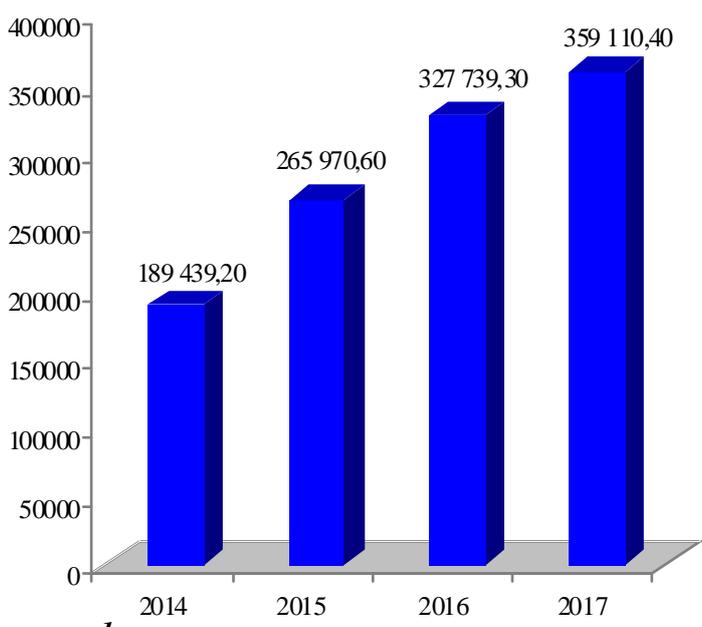
The study of this problem is based on the application of a set of methods, including methods of logical analysis and synthesis, theoretical generalization and scientific argumentation, concretization and comparison, the deduction method, and a systematic approach.

The object of the study is the totality of enterprises of the Republic of Crimea, including both the public and private sectors, the resulting performance indicators of which are: gross regional product and the volume of investment in fixed assets.

The study revealed that the cumulative price increase for the analyzed period of time is higher than the cumulative increase in wages, which affected low consumption growth rates. In this regard, the increase in investment capital is also slowing down, which affects the growth rate of GRP. It was revealed that the degree of depreciation of fixed assets in the Republic of Crimea is at a higher level than the average for the Russian Federation.

The rationale is given and the reasons for the processes developed in the economy of the Republic of Crimea associated with rising prices for goods and services are identified. A number of recommendations are formulated aimed at overcoming negative trends in pricing.

Keywords: inflation, entrepreneurship, investment, GRP, consumption.



. I.

[6]

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[6].

(. 1),

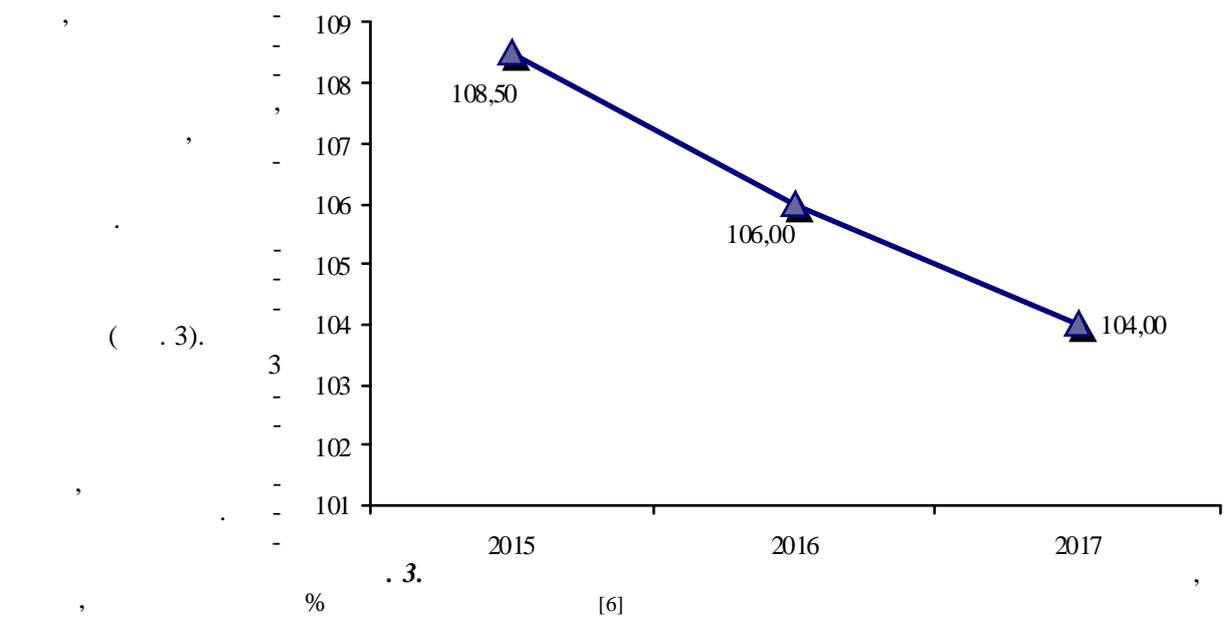
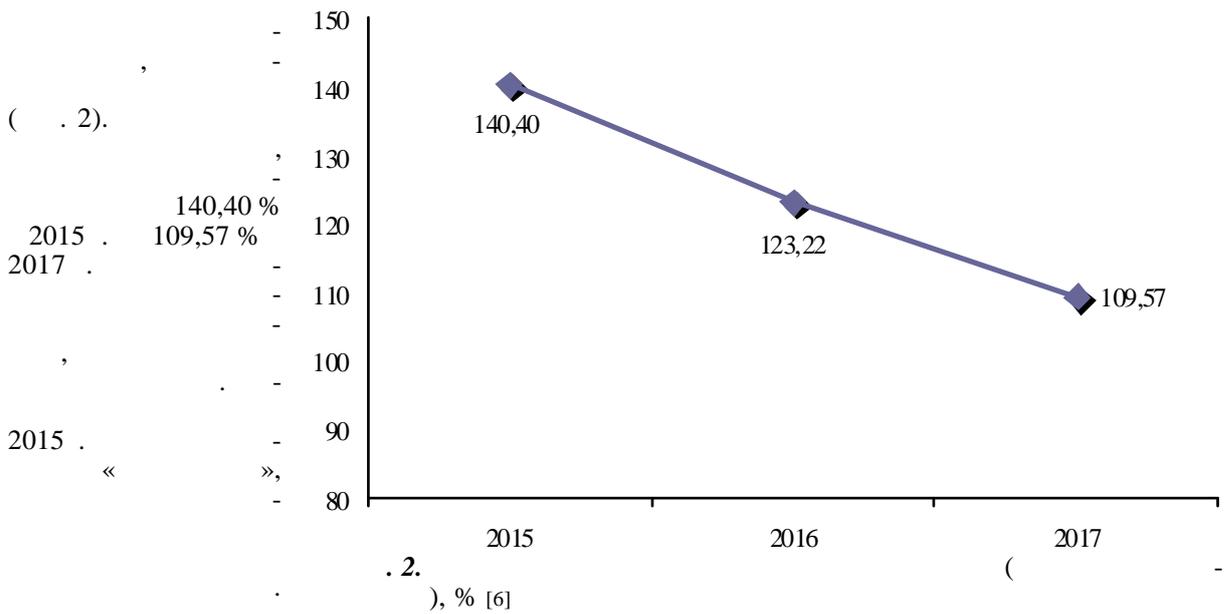
. 1.

2014
169 671,20

2017
1,90

«

2022 ».

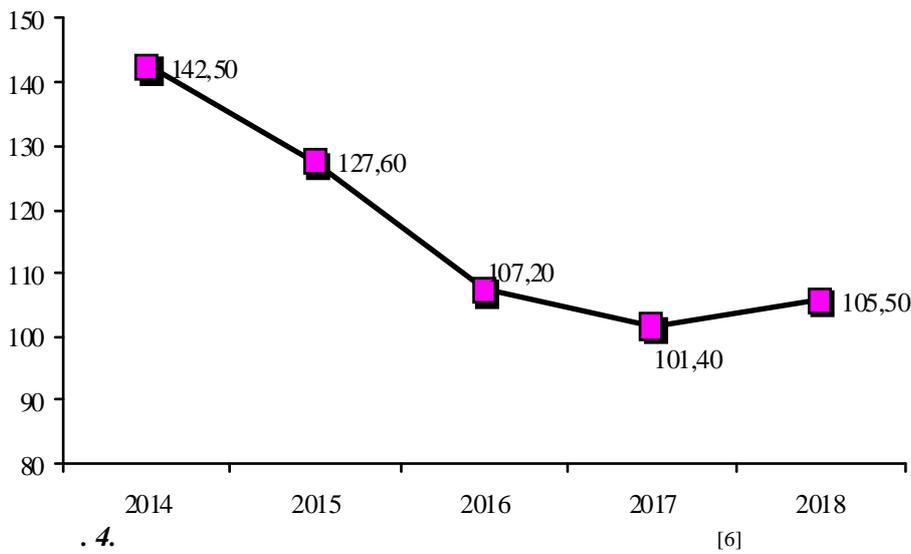


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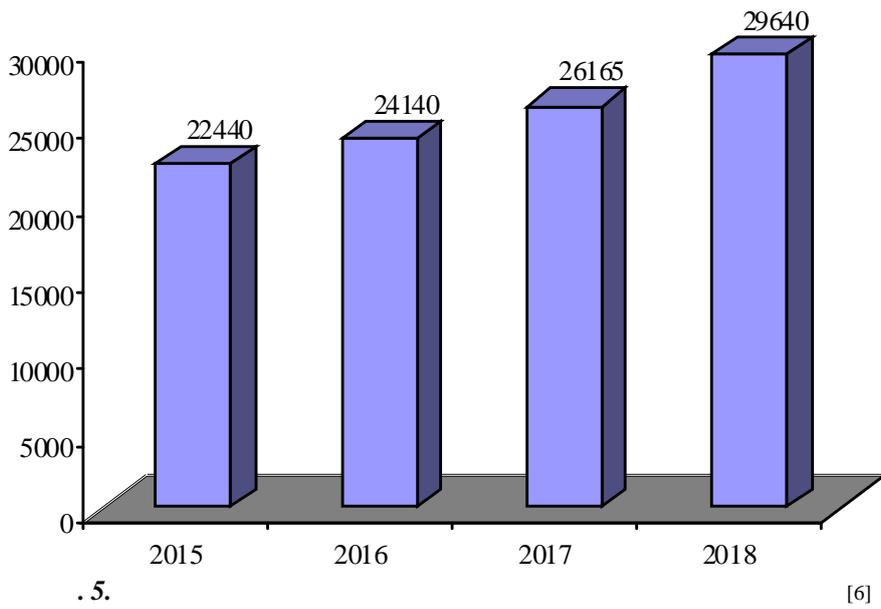
2017 .
105,5 % 2018 .

2019 .
231



2017 .,
 2018 .
 2019 .,
 102,62 %.
 2014 . 2018 .
 208,52 %.

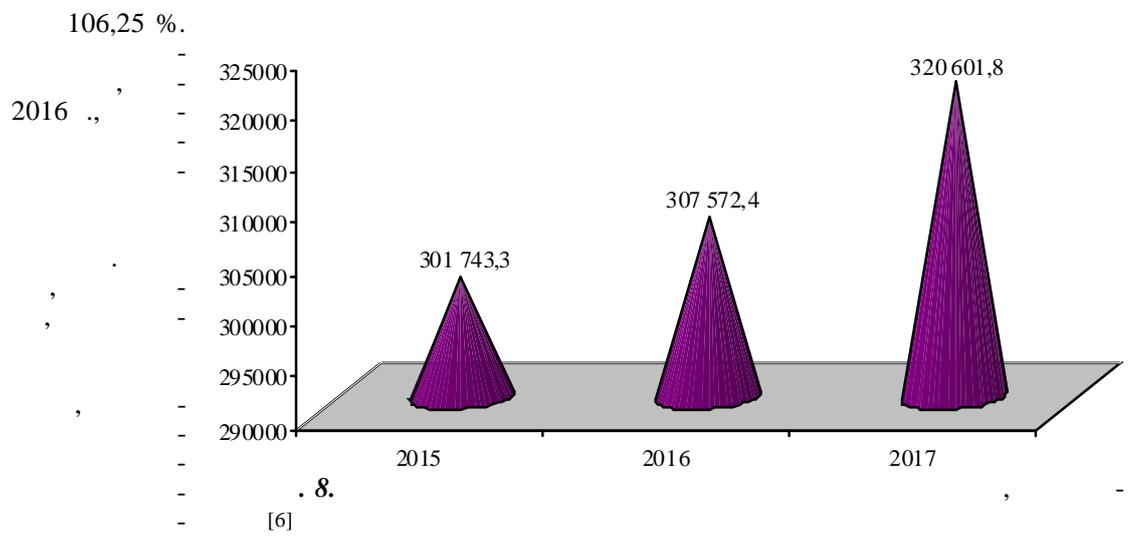
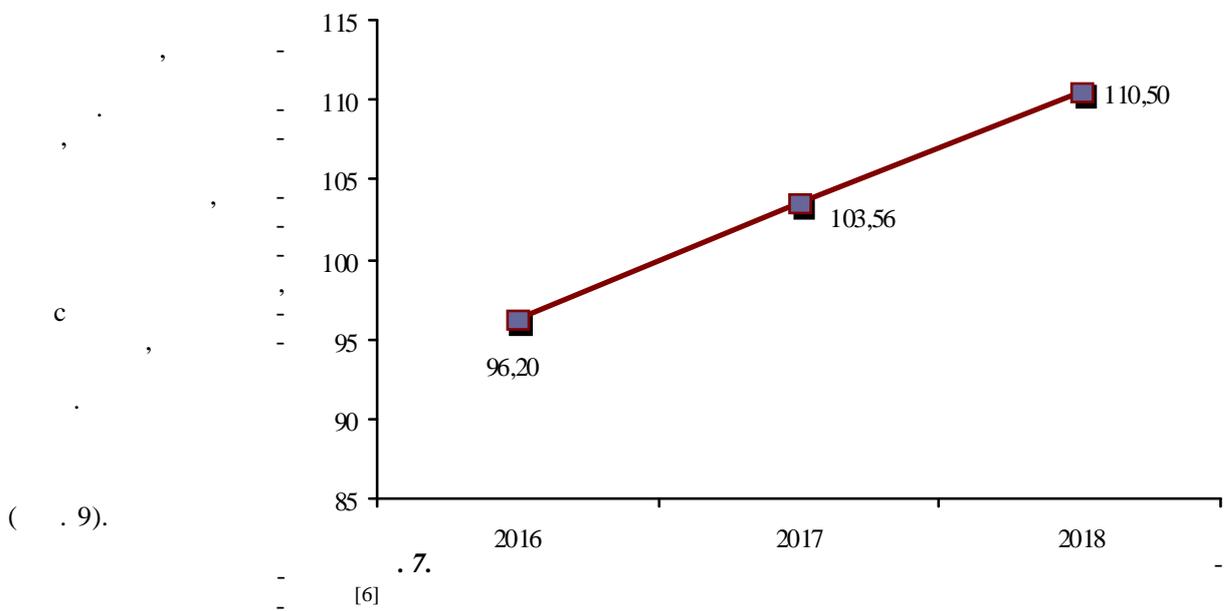
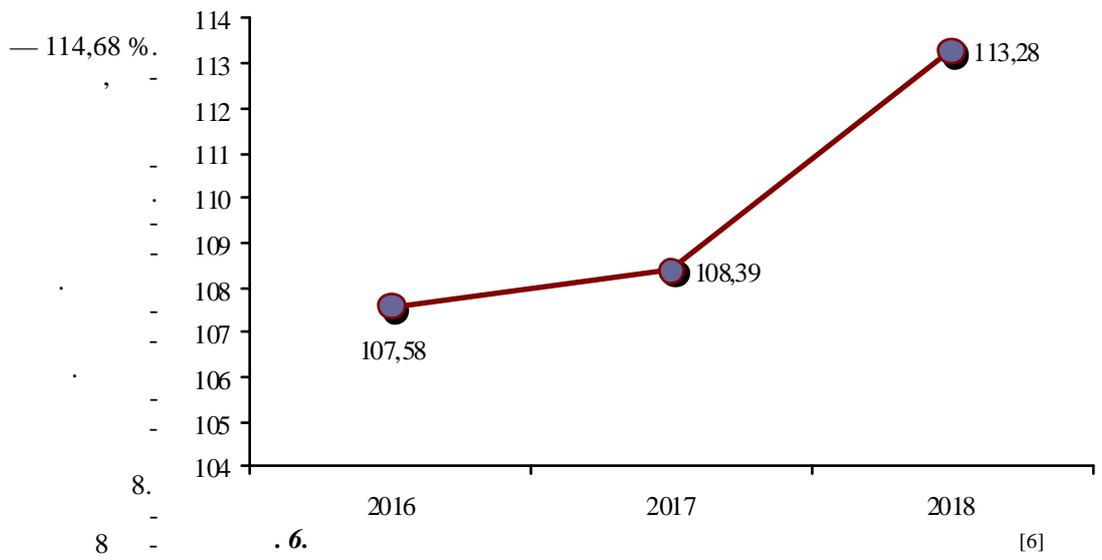
2015–2017 .,
 2014 2018 .
 138,70 %.

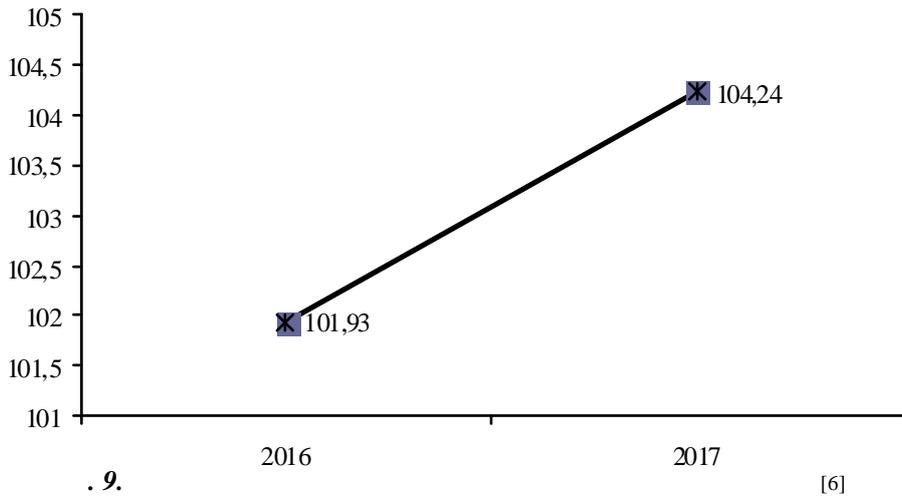


2015–2018 . (. 5).
 2015–2017 .
 116,60 %.

2015–2018 . 132,09 %,
 146,33 %.

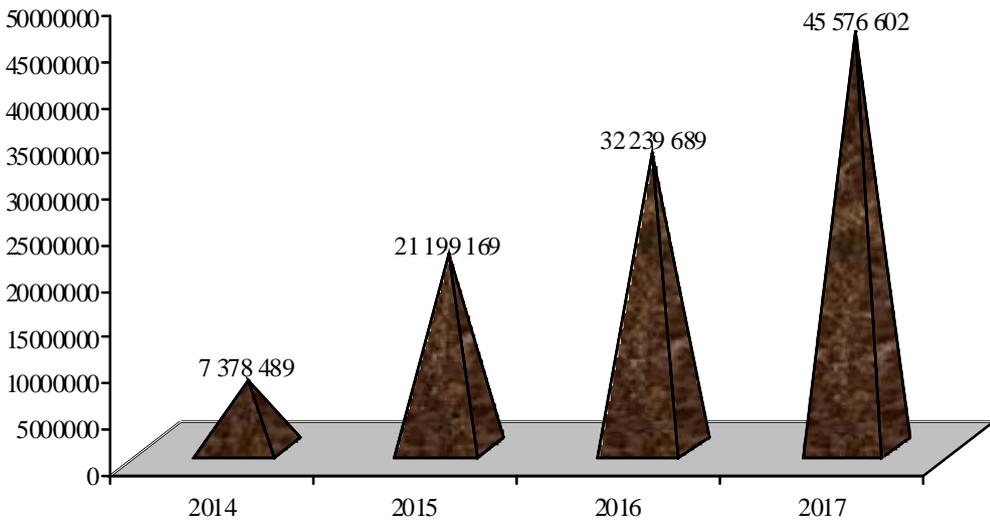
7
 2015–2018 .
 2015 .
 2016 .
 2016 2018 . 110,09 %,
 232
 2014–2015 .





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[6]

[3].
[1].
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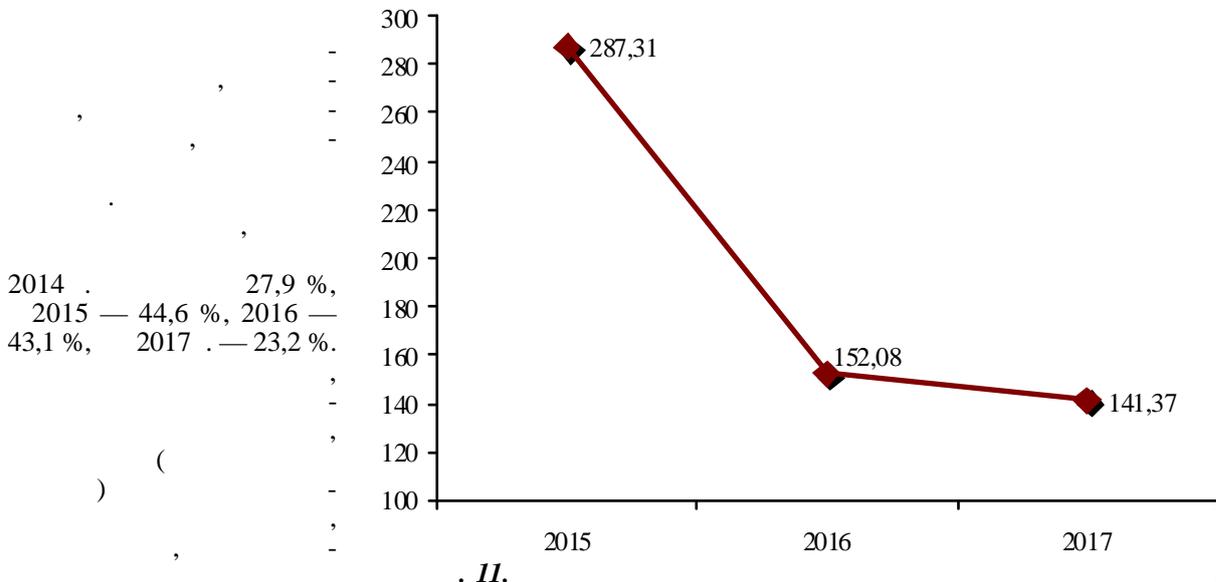


(. 10).
10
[6]

. 10.

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(.11).



2014 . 27,9 %, 2015 — 44,6 %, 2016 — 43,1 %, 2017 .— 23,2 %.

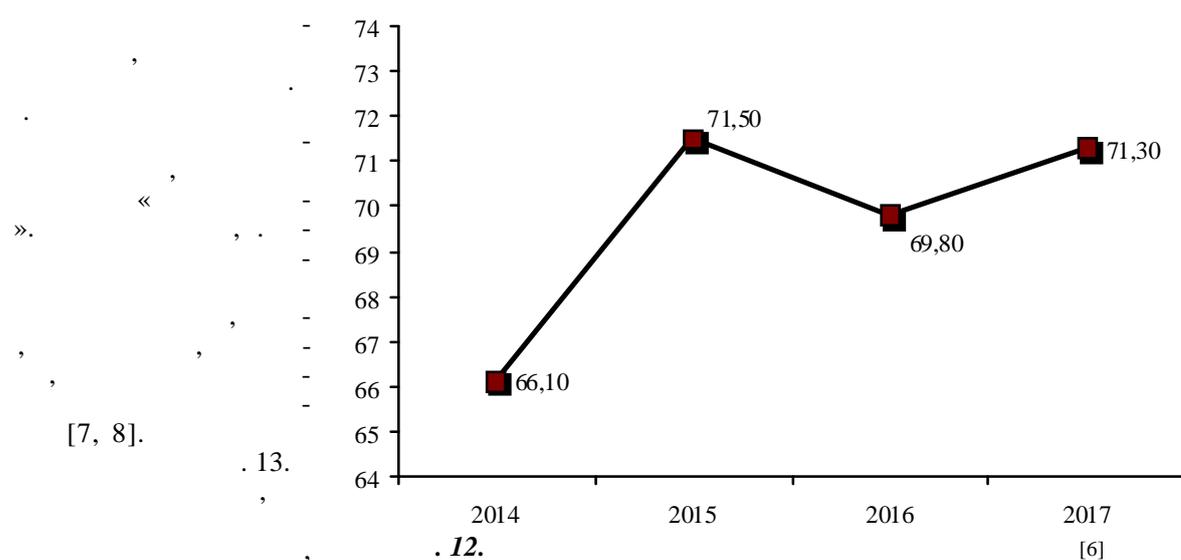
. II.

[6]

2017 . 23,2 %.

(.12).

2014–2018 .. 46,6 49,4 %.



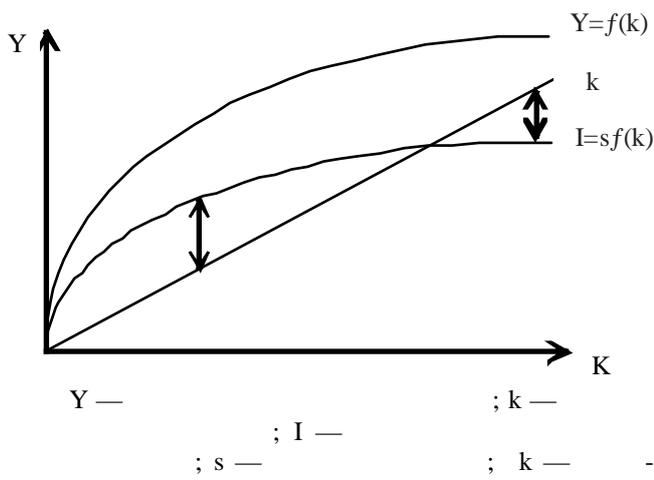
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[7, 8].

. 13.

. 12.

[6]



. 13. [7, 8]

[1; 8].

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(1):

$\dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$

(1)

$\dots \downarrow \Rightarrow \dots \downarrow \Rightarrow \dots \downarrow$

$\dots \dots$;

$\dots \dots$;

$\dots \dots$ (...);

$\dots \dots$;

$\dots \dots$;

2014 2015

3,8 ¹
[9, 10, 11].

[4],
 $\times V = P \times Q, (2)$
 M— ; Q— () ; V— ; P—

« « »: »

[12].

» « » «

[13].

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(),

2014–2017

