

The economic impact of AI will be driven by:

1. Productivity gains from businesses automating processes (including use of robots and autonomous vehicles).
2. Productivity gains from businesses augmenting their existing labour force with AI technologies (assisted and augmented intelligence).
3. Increased consumer demand resulting from the availability of personalised and/or higher-quality AI-enhanced products and services.

Improvements to labour productivity will account for over half of all economic gains from AI between now and 2030, while increased consumer demand resulting from product enhancements will account for the rest.

Regional gains will be most strongly felt in China, which will receive a 26% boost to GDP in 2030, followed by North America (14,5%). Together, these regions will account for almost 70%, or \$10.7 trillion, of AI's global economic impact. China has become a world leader in AI development. Accenture analysis [4] shows that AI could boost China's productivity by 27% by 2035. Europe and developed countries in Asia also stand to benefit significantly (9-12% of GDP in 2030), while developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia will experience only modest gains (less than 6%).

There are also many barriers to AI adoption: unclear or no business case for AI applications; competing investment priorities; security concerns resulting from AI adoption; attracting, acquiring, and developing the right AI talent; cultural resistance to AI approaches; limited or no general technology capabilities; lack of leadership support for AI initiatives.

In the meantime, the use of AI and industrial robots will no doubt bring new opportunities to raise incomes, create new types of jobs and businesses and improve economic and social well-being. Beyond the promise of AI to improve efficiency, resource allocation, and thus drive productivity gains, AI also promises to help address complex challenges in many areas such as transport, health and security. But there will be costs and bumps along the way. It is up to policy makers to play their part by helping make the digital transformation beneficial for all.

References

1. OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2017. — OECD Publishing, 2017. — 325 p.
2. Sizing the prize. What's the real value of AI for your business and how can you capitalise? — PwC, 2017. — 28 p.
3. S. Ransbotham, D. Kiron, P. Gerbert, and M. Reeves / Reshaping Business With Artificial Intelligence, MIT Sloan Management Review and The Boston Consulting Group, September 2017. — Management Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2017. — 21 p.
4. How artificial intelligence can drive China's growth. — Accenture, 2017. — 20 p.

УДК 339.9

MODERN BUREAUCRACY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SERVICE-ORIENTED GOVERNMENT

Guanghui Quan

*School of Humanities and Law, Northeastern University, Shenyang
e-mail: tswqgh@163.com*

Abstract. *The construction of Service-oriented Government relies on organizational formations and management tools. Although Modern bureaucracy is full of controversy, it is still adaptive in the construction of Service-oriented Government. The order services, system services, and information services are inseparable from the modern bureaucracy. The modern bureaucracy plays an important role in maintaining stability, fairness and justice of order services, ensuring fairness, effectiveness, and consistency of system services, and coping with*

the deep-seated problems of government information services. Taking reflection on the value of modern bureaucracy in the construction of Service-oriented Government seriously, will help us make the construction of Service-oriented Government stable and steady.

Key words: modern bureaucracy; service-oriented government; order services; system services; information services.

1. Adaptability of modern bureaucratic system and its contemporary society

The construction of service-oriented government in China is a new model of government governance in the period of China's social transformation. The social transformation period is also a period of increasing social interest, social problems, and social contradictions and intensification. The more unstable society is, the more it is necessary for the government to strengthen its control and create a stable environment for social and economic development. After all-round government regression, the planned economy, after the pain of affected by Chinese several thousand years of feudal tradition, in the process of the construction of service-oriented government in China is facing such as social administration, administration and laws administrative experience, light duty of administrative inefficiency, non-rational, unreasonable division of the functions of the government and many other difficulties, and modern bureaucratic system may be the governance of these ills a dose of medicine. If we adopt the leap-frog rejection of the modern bureaucracy, and follow the western deregulation and multi-center governance, we will be divorced from our country and lead to greater instability.

2. Order service of service-oriented government needs modern bureaucracy

Modern bureaucracy is conducive to maintaining order stability. Weber believes that bureaucratization is the special means of transforming tacit "community behavior" into "social behavior" that makes rational arrangement. The modern bureaucracy is beneficial to strengthen the cohesion and stability of order and the sense of belonging of members by means of authority in the hierarchy of bureaucracy.

The modern bureaucracy is conducive to the fairness and justice of the maintenance of order service. Modern bureaucracy of the government in accordance with the procedures of operation mechanism, impersonal organization management mode, and emphasis on the separation of public and private, can on administrative behavior and administrative personnel ethics code.

Citizens' participation in order service cannot be separated from modern bureaucracy. Modern bureaucracy to break the traditional factors such as power, wealth, relationships, personnel qualification, professional and experience and ability as the standard for personnel selection, ensure the order supply activities equally open to all, guarantee fairness in society members participate in order to supply activities, so as to win the widespread recognition of the citizens agree with you. Public opinion expression way of modern bureaucratic system programmed can form strong convergence, individual citizens or organizations will coordinate and integrate into public spirit pure expression of citizens will, through the rational and normative institutional design ensure that citizens will receive accurate expression, make the government supply order purpose with all the social members order demand forecast is consistent, the government's order to maximize the supply safeguard citizens' rights and interests.

3. System of service government is inseparable from modern bureaucracy

The best and best service of service-oriented government is the system supply. The adjustment of interest pattern during the transition period of our country, the coordination of social relations, the maintenance of social order and evolution and the effective supply of public products and services, strongly urged the government to provide a good supply of system.

Modern bureaucracy can guarantee the fairness and justice of system service. The emphasis of modern bureaucracy on private and private separation can make the supply system reflect the interests of citizens rather than the satisfaction and realization of the self-interests of the institutional supply subject. In the modern bureaucratic system, the operation mechanism according to the rules and regulations can regulate the system supply subject behavior,

and integrate the moral character of fairness and justice into the service behavior of the system supply subject.

Modern bureaucracy can guarantee the quality and efficiency of system service. Modern bureaucratic system emphasizes the reasonable specialization, can effectively solve the traditional system in our country under the government as the main body of institutional supply role dislocation, offside and absence of problems, guarantee of the service-oriented government system supply more clarity, accuracy and pertinence.

Modern bureaucracy can guarantee the consistency and stability of system service. Emphasized the institutionalized management orderly modern bureaucratic system, emphasizes the impersonal organization management, emphasized the separation of public and private, in the process of system service through rules and system of civil authority and cohesion to collective action, coordination of civil diversified demands, eliminate the personal factors of irrational to resolve conflicts, maintain the consistency and stability of the system service.

4. Information service of service government cannot be separated from modern bureaucracy

First, emphasizes the organization member's qualification of modern bureaucratic system, and on the basis of division of labor specialization to specialized knowledge of members of the organization, technical training, guarantee the modern bureaucracy government administrators have abundant professional ability to cope with the modern complex process of public administration, the administrative personnel have enough confidence to interact with citizens, and in the process of interactions with citizens fully demonstrate the ability of the administrative personnel quality, set up good government image, won the trust and support of citizens; Second, emphasis on modern bureaucratic system in accordance with the rules of the operating mechanism, impersonal organization management, and the separation of public and private works, criterion the government behavior, reduce the role of individual leaders in the administrative process, eliminate corruption breeding soil, enabling the government to provide citizens with enough, real information, and willing to face the citizen's check and questioned, in the process of interactions with citizens to show a good image of the fair and clean government, good faith; Again, the modern bureaucratic system through professional, efficient and fair system supply, help for the government and citizen information communication platform to provide system design and order, promote dialogue and communication between the government and citizen, realize convenient supply of government information services, efficient supply, supply consultation; Finally, the modern bureaucracy emphasizes a clear division of the functions and responsibilities of the members of the organization and is fixed by the rule system.

УДК 334.7+338.4 (476+510)

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫХ ПАРКОВ В БЕЛАРУСИ И КИТАЕ

Авсюк А.А.

*Институт экономики НАН Беларуси
e-mail: andrej.a.chinacentr@gmail.com*

***Abstract.** The article deals with comparative characteristics of industrial parks of Belarus and China. Problems and peculiarities were allocated of activities of the Belarusian and Chinese technology parks. The conclusion about the necessity of using the Chinese experience in the policy of formation of technology parks structures in Belarus.*

По данным ГКНТ по состоянию на 2015 год в Республике Беларусь функционировало 9 технопарков. В составе технопарков осуществляли свою деятельность 101 ре-