

social policy in the field of protection of vulnerable groups of the population; investments in areas of public interest where private investments do not go, etc. It is also necessary to limit the impact of globalization on income inequality through progressive taxation, active wage policies and social mechanisms [3].

Therefore, like any phenomenon, globalization cannot have only positive effects, and only the implementation of this policy will help to avoid the negative consequences of globalization as much as possible and realize all the benefits that it brings.

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THE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN OIL TNCs IN CENTRAL ASIA

At the turn of the XX-XXI centuries there is a rapid development of foreign economic activities and the formation of a global transnational system in which transnational corporations (TNCs) are the main driving force. The main role of TNCs in the development of the world economic system is determined by the fact that in the context of increasing processes of globalization, integration and scientific and technological revolution these TNCs create a single world economic space.

Activities of European TNCs in Central Asia are a set of various independent organizations located in different countries and controlled from a single center, united by one economic goal. Central Asia plays a critical role in the global energy security system, as it possesses huge reserves of oil and gas. Central Asia produces 11% of all oil and 15% of gas in Eurasia, e.g., Kazakhstan occupies a leading position in the extraction of crude oil, while Uzbekistan is the leader in natural gas production.

Such an important energy resource could not be ignored by foreign companies for not only national companies of the region's countries are involved in the production of resources. For example, transnational companies from the USA, Russia, European countries, China, India, and the Middle East operate there actively. The volume of production can be judged only by one fact: in Kazakhstan TNCs produced 90, 360 million tons of oil in 2020.

Judging from the analysis of proven oil and gas reserves, Central Asia is an important segment of the world energy system. The main consumers of Central Asian oil and gas are Europe and China. The development of trade relations and the saturation of the European market due to the fact that the main source of oil for Europe is the reserves of the North Sea, and oil consumption is growing. Therefore European multinational companies, such as Shell (Great Britain, the Netherlands), Total (France), British Petroleum (Great Britain), Eni (Italy), are present in the Central Asian region. Many of these oil companies entered the market at a time when the economies of the post-Soviet states were in difficult conditions. In addition to the previously mentioned companies, Chevron, Exxon Mobil (USA), Gazprom and national companies of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan also function in this region [1].

The presented oil producing companies serve not only economic interests, but also contribute to the security of their national economies. They ensure the saturation of the domestic oil and gas market from Central Asia, foster the infrastructure for oil production and invest in research and development of alternative energy sources [2].

It can be concluded that the development of transnational oil companies allows to develop new fields for the extraction of natural resources. This, in turn, contributes to the improvement of advanced technologies, as well as the interaction of countries to achieve a common goal. TNCs of oil market are the key to future oil supply.

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PREFERENCES FOR REDISTRIBUTION

Growing wealth inequality has become a key concern for economists, and tackling it requires a deep understanding of how redistribution affects the inequality. To find the answer to this question, we should study the taxation and transfers, the role of the political regime, public attitudes, the impact of the pandemic and define redistribution.

Redistribution of income is the transfer of income and wealth from some individuals to others through a social mechanism such as taxation, welfare, public services, monetary policies. Redistribution is a complex issue, which can take various forms and rely on different mechanisms. We place the focus on two forms of