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ON FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY OF SOCIAL - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NENETS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2035

Abstract: In the article, the authors analyzed the possibilities of the administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug to implement the strategy of social and economic development for the period up to 2035 in accordance with the decree of the President of the Russian Federation of October 26, 2020 No. 645. Preliminary analysis indicates that a significant part of the Okrug's settlements, which today are designated as a settlement with an average level of development, are in fact at risk, since these settlements are deprived of competitive and economically viable industrial specialization and are rapidly losing population. The engineering structure of these settlements is outdated and is slowly being updated precisely because of the uncertainty of their future fate and function. We believe that the decree of the President of the Russian Federation is timely and will provoke the solution of problems, reduce social losses.

Key words: Settlement, region, district, reduction of population migration, creation of favorable services, execution, implementation, strategy, social services, social support, social development.

Language: English

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Introduction

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The Nenets Autonomous Okrug is an equal subject of the Russian Federation and has full state power on its territory outside the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and its powers in matters of joint

jurisdiction.

The population of the Okrug at the end of 2015 was 43.4 thousand people - 85th place among all constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The area of the district is 176.8 thousand square meters. km (4th place in the Northwestern Federal District and 23rd place in the Russian Federation). The greatest

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length of the district from north to south in the mainland is about 320 km, from west to east - 950 km. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug includes the islands Kolguev, Vaigach, Sengeisky, Gulyaevsky Koshki, Pesyakov, Dolgiy and others, smaller. The distance from Naryan-Mar to Moscow is 2230 km, to the nearest railway station Pechora - 780 km. The district includes 21 municipalities (1 municipal district, 1 urban district, 18 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement).

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug borders in the southwest with the Mezensky District of the Arkhangelsk Region, in the south and southeast with the Komi Republic, in the northeast with the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. In the north it is washed by the White, Barents and Kara Seas.

The extended coast of the Okrug is a section of the state border, and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is a border region. Although the region does not directly border on the territory of foreign states, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is a strategically significant outpost of Russia in the Arctic macroregion, which in recent years has been at the epicenter of international relations mainly due to shelf resources.

Main part

In the process of the development of the European North of Russia and Siberia, the territory of the modern Nenets Autonomous Okrug has changed its functional load several times, which has always been closely linked or subordinated to the development projects of neighboring territories. The development of the territory of the district took place in the logic of a number of large-scale trans-regional projects:

1) pre-Soviet period (beginning of the 16th century - 1917): an outpost of the development of Siberia and the North with the functions of protecting the borders of the Moscow state, a sub-center of transit trade with Siberia, a place of exile.

For the Muscovite state, furs were an important commodity exported to Western Europe. Founded in the 16th century, Pustozersk served as a transshipment base and a strategic stronghold on the Chrezkamenny trade route (a river route from the Pechora basin through the Urals to the lower course of the Ob). In the 17th century, the importance of Pustozersk decreased due to the transfer of trade to Arkhangelsk and the annexation of the Kazan Khanate - new, more convenient routes for trade with Siberia appeared. For some time the city turned into a place of exile for prisoners, then it was administratively included in the Mezensky district of the Arkhangelsk province. The main occupations of the local population were fishing, reindeer husbandry and sea fishing.

2) 1920s – 1930s active formation of the main vectors of economic interdependence between the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the surrounding

regions.

On the one hand, the okrug was a transport and transit territory for the implementation of industrial development projects in the Komi Republic. Thus, the construction of a port and a city at the mouth of the Pechora was due to the discovery in 1929–1930 of the Pechora coal basin (the second after Donetsk in the European part of the USSR) and oil fields in the Komi Republic. The importance of the construction of the port is also indirectly confirmed by the fact that the administrative center of the Nenets National District was transferred to a new settlement. Materials for the construction of mines and oil rigs and the export of mined coal were carried out through Naryan-Mar. The disadvantages of such a transport and logistics scheme included the limited possibilities of navigation due to the short duration of northern navigation and numerous transshipments.

On the other hand, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug was dependent on the northern delivery from Arkhangelsk and was an element in the system of the Northern Sea Route (NSR), the formation of which began in the 1930s.

3) Early 1950s - 1991 The Nenets Autonomous Okrug acquired the strategic function of ensuring the security of the state border in the conditions of the Cold War and the Novaya Zemlya nuclear test site. In the same period, oil exploration began.

The creation of a nuclear test site on Novaya Zemlya was caused by the need to conduct tests in order to determine the impact of explosions on the ships of the Navy. A fighter aviation regiment was based in Amderma, designed to ensure the safety of air tests (bombers took off from the Olenya airfield in the Murmansk region, on a certain section of the route they were accompanied by fighters taking off in Amderma).

Oil exploration, which began in the 1960s, became an important stage in the development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The role of the Naryan-Mar port increased again due to the increase in cargo traffic, the port facilities were modernized.

The development of hydrocarbon resources has historically developed as a trans-regional project. The geological exploration base, which created in the Soviet years the current resource base of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (and the district, in particular), was originally located in the Komi Republic (Ukhta territorial geological administration), and after the creation of the Arkhangelsk territorial geological The management of the Oil Exploration Expedition of Deep Drilling No. 5 and the Nenets Geological Prospecting Party were reassigned to Arkhangelsk. The first centers of industrial production in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (and enterprises with the necessary technologies and personnel) were formed in the Komi Republic.

4) 1990s - present: due to the collapse of the USSR and the deep socio-economic crisis in the post-

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Soviet space, the volume of funding for defense and research programs in the Arctic zone has sharply decreased and many tasks of strategic importance have been removed, implemented in the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and related to work of the landfill, ensuring the protection of the border and the functioning of the Northern Sea Route. Thus, the last stage was characterized by a change in the development model (in the late 1980s - the first half of the 1990s, there was a sharp transition from the “strategic” to the “resource” type of territory development).

In the 1990s, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug replaced the declining oil production in Komi and the renaissance of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, and the development of hydrocarbons began to form the basic process of the okrug's development. Commercial oil production began in the Komi Republic in 1960. In the southern part of the region, more than half (59%) of commercial oil reserves are contained in the Yaregskoye field. The rest (about 40%) oil reserves are distributed over 26 fields (on average, 3 million tons per field), in the overwhelming majority of which the initial recoverable reserves have been depleted by 60–80% and are in the stage of declining production. In the northern part of Komi, oil production is carried out at 9 fields with total residual reserves of categories A + B + C1 about 210 million tons. Most of the commercial oil reserves (60%) are concentrated in the Usinskoye and Vozeyskoye fields, which are also in the stage of declining production. All other fields are small, with the exception of two (Verkhnevozeyskoye and Sandiveyskoye), which were recently put into development and have reserves for increasing production. In turn, in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the degree of depletion of proven oil reserves reached only 9%, the degree of exploration of the initial total resources - 38.2%, current - 36%.

The corporate logic of interdependence is that oil companies based in the Komi Republic are widely represented in the mining industry of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and traditionally view the Okrug's resources as a geological continuation of the unified Timan-Pechora oil and gas province. This is reflected in the personnel policy of companies (the local population is not a personnel resource), in the district's tax revenues (part of the taxes goes to the place of registration of companies - to the Komi Republic). Thus, geological and economic ties do not actually

take into account the administrative boundary between the regions.

Another prerequisite for the economic interdependence of the Komi Republic and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is the peculiarities of traditional types of activity. A significant part of the Okrug's reindeer herds drives their herds for wintering to the forest-tundra and taiga of the Komi Republic, while agricultural production cooperatives of the Komi Republic use pastures in the Okrug for summer grazing on the coast of the Barents Sea. In addition to economic, geographical and geological prerequisites for interdependence, there are also social factors, which consist in numerous family ties between residents of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Arkhangelsk Region and the Komi Republic.

A consequence of a number of functional ties between the three regions is the unique position of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, which lies in the fact that it does not act exclusively as a “coast” of the Komi Republic (for which there are economic, geographical and corporate reasons), nor as a continuation of the Arkhangelsk Region (in favor of what administrative and historical-legal factors speak).

The totality of the established functional ties today is the basis of the competition between the Arkhangelsk Region and the Komi Republic for the revenues of the oil industry of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Competition methods of the Arkhangelsk region are of an administrative and budgetary nature. Interested parties from the Komi Republic use corporate, infrastructural and tax mechanisms.

Located in the northeast of the European part of the Russian Federation, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is characterized by extreme natural conditions. Almost the entire territory, with the exception of the extreme southwestern part, is located beyond the Arctic Circle. The northernmost point of the district in the mainland is at Cape Tonky (69° 51' N and 61° 10' E), in the island part - on Vaygach Island, Cape Bolvansky Nos (70° 27' N latitude and 58° 32' E). The climate of the Okrug is formed mainly under the influence of the Arctic and Atlantic air masses. There are two climatic regions: polar (southern part) and subarctic (northern and eastern parts of the district). The average January temperature is -12 ° C in the southwest to -22 ° C in the northeast, the average July temperature is +6 ° C in the north to +13 ° C in the south; the amount of precipitation is about 350 mm per year.

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northern (least explored and developed) part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province is located on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The Timan-Pechora oil and gas province accounts for 6.6 percent of Russia's initial total oil resources and 2 percent of Russia's natural gas reserves. According to estimates made by organizations of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, up to 8.3 billion tons of standard fuel are concentrated, including proven oil reserves (categories A + B + C1 + C2) - more than 2.3 billion tons, including in the shelf zone 0, 4 billion tons (the estimate of the total reserves of the province according to the data of NK Lukoil exceeds 3 billion tons), gas - 4.9 trillion. cub. m (mainly in the water area). The recoverable initial total resources of the Pechora Sea are estimated at 4.9 billion tons of standard fuel. In the structure of the initial total resources, liquid hydrocarbons amount to 2.2 billion tons, gaseous ones - 2.7 trillion. cub. m. Within the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province and the Pechora Sea are concentrated 7.2 billion tons of liquid and 5.4 trillion. cub. m of gaseous hydrocarbons. including proven oil reserves (categories A + B + C1 + C2) - more than 2.3 billion tons, including 0.4 billion tons in the shelf zone (the estimate of the total reserves of the province according to NK Lukoil exceeds 3 billion tons), gas - 4.9 trillion. cub. m (mainly in the water area). The recoverable initial total resources of the Pechora Sea are estimated at 4.9 billion tons of standard fuel. In the structure of the initial total resources, liquid hydrocarbons amount to 2.2 billion tons, gaseous ones - 2.7 trillion. cub. m. Within the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province and the Pechora Sea are concentrated 7.2 billion tons of liquid and 5.4 trillion. cub. m of gaseous hydrocarbons. including proven oil reserves (categories A + B + C1 + C2) - more than 2.3 billion tons, including 0.4 billion tons in the shelf zone (the estimate of the total reserves of the province according to NK Lukoil exceeds 3 billion tons), gas - 4.9 trillion. cub. m (mainly in the water area). The recoverable initial total resources of the Pechora Sea are estimated at 4.9 billion tons of standard fuel. In the structure of the initial total resources, liquid hydrocarbons amount to 2.2 billion tons, gaseous ones - 2.7 trillion. cub. m. Within the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province and the Pechora Sea are concentrated 7.2 billion tons of liquid and 5.4 trillion. cub. m of gaseous hydrocarbons. The recoverable initial total resources of the Pechora Sea are estimated at 4.9 billion tons of standard fuel. In the

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Recoverable oil reserves as of 01.01.2015 were approved in the amount of 727.3 million tons in the C1 category (explored) and 349.5 million tons in the C2 category (preliminary estimated).

The reserves of associated (dissolved in oil) gas are 51.4 billion cubic meters in the C1 category and 24.5 billion cubic meters in the C2 category.

Free gas reserves (including gas from gas caps) contain 13 fields and amount to 494.1 billion m³ in the C1 category and 59.5 billion m³ in the C2 category.

Condensate reserves in free gas are taken into account at 11 fields and amount to 20.6 million tons in the C1 category and 2.2 million tons in the C2 category.

According to the degree of industrial development according to the state balance of mineral reserves of the Russian Federation in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as of 01.01.2015, 35 fields were taken into account in the group of developed ones (58.82% of oil reserves and 22.71% of gas reserves).

Cumulative oil production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug since the beginning of development as of 01.01.2016 amounted to 218 million 111 thousand tons. The degree of depletion of proven oil reserves reached 21.86%.

The accumulated production of free gas in the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug since the beginning of development as of 01.01.2016 amounted to 5 billion 518 million m³. Depletion of explored free gas reserves reached 1.08%. Free gas production is currently carried out only at the Vasilkovskoye gas condensate field in order to gasify the settlements of the district.

The unallocated subsoil fund as of 01.01.2015 includes 11 deposits of hydrocarbon raw materials: 8 oil, 2 oil and gas condensate and 1 gas with total reserves C1 + C2: oil 54.1 million tons; free gas 228.6 billion m³; condensate 11.0 million tons.

1. The Institute of Geology of the Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences within the framework of a special study of the natural resource potential of the tundra territory in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2002 established a significant mineral resource potential of the territory for solid minerals, including such strategically significant and acutely scarce in the Russian Federation of raw materials such as coking and thermal coals, manganese ores, ores of non-ferrous, rare and noble metals, fluorite, mining raw materials.

The main reserves of coking coal are concentrated in the Korotaikha territory of the

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Bolshezemelskiy geological and economic region of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug - the primary reserve for the development of the Pechora coal basin. The Verkhnerogovskoye field (in the same area) has the largest proven reserves of thermal coal with a depth of 600 meters (over 3 billion tons) is considered as the only open-pit mining facility in the Pechora basin, with a prospective open pit capacity of at least 50 million tons per year. ...

Forecast estimates for manganese ores in the Kara geological and economic region of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are very optimistic, and the resource potential is more than 300 million tons, but the level of exploration of this territory is still very low.

Non-ferrous metal ores are concentrated in the Severotimansko-Kaninsky geological and economic region near Indiga. The state of the raw material base of this territory has been clarified very approximately, but the prospects for rare elements, iron, manganese, titanium, gold, diamonds, semi-precious and gem stones are assessed favorably.

Fluorite is the main type of solid minerals in the Yugorsk geological and economic region of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Inferred resources in the group of Amderma fields are about 2 million tons. Amderma fluorite is suitable primarily for metallurgy and optical industries.

The Federal Agency for Subsoil Use of the Russian Federation does not pay due attention to the deposits and ore occurrences of the Bolshezemelskiy and Severotimansko-Kaninsky geological and economic regions, concentrated in the coastal zone and near areas of possible development of maritime transport infrastructure. For this reason, the raw material base for solid minerals is characterized by poor knowledge, which negatively affects the investment attractiveness of this area of economic development of the region. The state balance takes into account only the reserves and resources of coal, fluorite and agates, the author's estimates are available for a limited range of minerals (manganese, polymetals, fluorite, diamonds, oil shale) and only for certain areas or ore regions, therefore, for the overwhelming majority of minerals, only an approximate forecast estimate of the resource potential can be given. In particular, according to the conclusion of the Ural branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the total value of industrial reserves of solid minerals in the bowels of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is 150-200 billion US dollars.

2. Despite the long coastline of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (over 3,000 km), its active use is difficult due to natural limitations - shallow depths (with the exception of the Chesh Bay and the Yugorsky Shar Strait) near the coast and heavy ice conditions.

Thus, in the port of Naryan-Mar, navigation lasts 4.4-5 months (from mid-June to October), the length

of the ship canal from the Barents Sea to the port is 125 kilometers, and the passage depth is 4.5 meters, which makes it impossible to use ships with draft over 3.9 meters, length over 114 meters, width over 14 meters.

In Amderma, the port also functions only during the summer navigation period, which lasts from early June to November. Only tugs and self-propelled barges with a draft of no more than 2-3 meters can enter the port, the depths at the quay wall are 1.5-2 meters.

In the port of Varandey, insufficient depths and difficult ice conditions led to the construction of a stationary offshore ice-resistant loading berth at a distance of 23 km from the coast for the contactless mooring of tankers and transshipment of oil from the coast through an underwater pipeline.

The most favorable conditions are typical for Indiga, located in the ice-free mouth of the river of the same name (flows into the Czech Bay). The navigation period is longer than the Arkhangelsk one by 20-25 days, the Pechora one by 50 days; movement in ice to the non-freezing part of the Barents Sea is 60-100 miles (15-25 hours of movement in ice) less than from Arkhangelsk and less than from the Gulf of Finland. It is believed that there is a possibility of ice-class vessels sailing in the area of the Indiga Bay without icebreaker escort for at least 185 days (for the Arkhangelsk port, this figure fluctuates between 94 for points on the seashore and 167 for berths in the city). The most severe ice conditions in Indiga are typical for the period from February to April, however, the high salinity of the waters of the Indiga Bay contributes to the fact that the ice is much more susceptible to mechanical destruction.

Biological resources of the NAO have a specific character due to the peculiarities of the geographic location and climate. These include significant herds of fish and reindeer:

1) the fishing industry of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug has a significant resource potential - the fishery fund of the Okrug comprises 3,000 km of the coast of the White, Barents and Kara Seas, more than 4,000 km of watercourses, many large, medium and small lakes (161 lakes with a total water surface area of 100,200 hectares), as well as the delta part of the Pechora river basin and 1542 rivers with a length of 26624 km. Almost all reservoirs serve as a place for feeding, wintering, spawning and migration of various fish species.

The fishing resource base of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug consists of three parts:

a) a group of fish species that are found in the Barents Sea and the North-East Atlantic, in the exclusive economic zones of the Russian Federation, Norway and the island of Spitsbergen: cod, haddock, capelin, blue whiting, Atlantic herring, catfish, mackerel, sea bass;

b) a group of fish constantly living and breeding

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within the Pechora Sea - Arctic cod, Czech-Pechora herring, vendace and navaga;

c) a group of fish of the lake-river complex (ide, pike, burbot, grayling, ruff, perch);

d) a group of anadromous and semi-anadromous fish that spend a significant part of their life cycle in the sea and enter rivers and lakes for reproduction (salmon, whitefish - vendace, omul, whitefish-pyzhyan, nelma, etc.).

Since the 1960s, a change in the species composition has taken place in lake-river fishing: the share of valuable whitefish is decreasing (38.5%, while the norm is 80%), and the proportion of small fish is increasing. The commercial species of marine mammals in the southeastern Barents Sea include beluga whales, harp seals, ringed seals and bearded seals.

2) In 2006, a significant number of reindeer (11.7% of the Russian reindeer population) was concentrated in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, which decreased during the economic transformations of the 1990s by 1.13 times (by 22.2 thousand heads). According to expert estimates, the reindeer capacity of the district's pastures is 180–190 thousand heads (which corresponds to the indicators of the number of reindeer in 1980), their use currently reaches 97%.

3. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug possesses unique natural-climatic and natural-historical complexes that can attract Russian and foreign tourists:

1) unique plain tundra (Bolshezemelskaya, Malozemelskaya, Kaninskaya tundra), which is an undulating plain with a large number of lakes, rivers and chains of ridges;

2) nature reserves (the Nenets state reserve) and natural monuments (for example, the geothermal spring, the state natural monument Pymvashor, the Big Gate canyon in the area of the Belaya River);

3) traditional culture of indigenous peoples:

the North of Timan is one of the places where the traditional routes of nomadic reindeer herders passed, and the island of Vaygach is the only sacred island of the peoples of the North of its kind, on which the ancient Nenets sanctuaries are located;

4) Pustozersky Complex Historical and Natural Museum is a potential center of pilgrimage for Old Believers.

The vulnerability of local ecosystems and a set of complex climatic, landscape and geological features indicate the extreme nature of the economic and geographical position of the territory. In this regard, both the possibilities for the active involvement of significant natural resources of the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the economic circulation, and the prospects for the development of transport infrastructure and the use of the advantages of the long coastline with convenient harbors from the point of view of hydrology, remain limited.

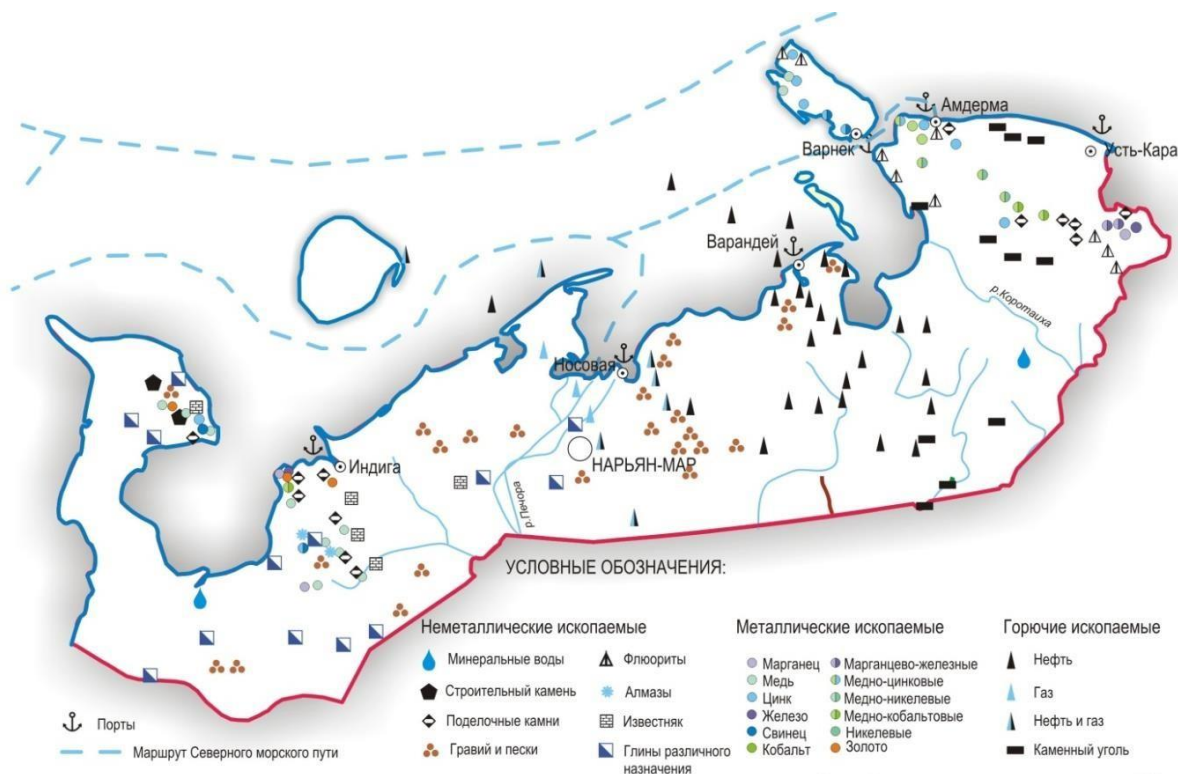
In the 1990s - 2000s, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug overcame the consequences of the state's refusal from the "strategic" model of developing the Far North regions. The current development paradigm is of a resource and raw material nature and for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is associated with the beginning of large oil production in the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, as well as with the strengthening of the position of the oil and gas sector (OGS) as a base sector attracting the largest volumes of resources and being in the focus of attention the authorities of the sector not only of the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, but also of the whole of Russia. The results and characteristic features of the district's socio-economic development are closely related to this circumstance and can be characterized as follows.

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Pic. 2. Resource potential of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

In the 2000s, the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug demonstrated outstanding growth indicators - in the period from 2000 to 2007, the volume of GRP increased by more than 8 times (from 11.9 billion rubles to 98.3 billion rubles, respectively), average annual GRP growth rates in 2000-2007 amounted to about 17.6%. However, this did not lead to a significant change in the position of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug among the rest of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The region has moved from 72nd to 61st place in the Russian Federation and from 11th to 9th place in the Northwestern Federal District. However, due to the historically established small size of the population and only a slight increase in the number of permanent residents of the district recorded in the same period, (from 40.8 thousand people in 2002, which was the lowest point of the population, to 42.1 thousand people in 2007) The Nenets Autonomous Okrug has been holding the lead in the Russian Federation in terms of GRP per capita for all the 2000s - in 2001, 3rd place, in 2003-2007 - 1st place. The estimated GRP per capita for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2007 was 2,341.2 thousand rubles, while the average for the Russian Federation was 198.8 thousand rubles. As of 01.01.2015, this indicator was 4,235.3 thousand rubles.

The growth rates of industrial production (in terms of the volume index) in 2001, 2003 and 2004 exceeded 140%, that is, during this period, the industry increased the volume of production by almost one and a half times annually. The high dynamics and

specific indicators of the main macroeconomic indicators of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug were supported by a significant and steadily increasing from year to year flow of investments in fixed assets - from 3.8 billion rubles in 2000 to 88.6 billion rubles in 2007, when the annual the volume of investments per capita of the district for the first time exceeded 2 million rubles. As a result, as of 2007, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug accounts for 1.3% of all investments in fixed assets of the Russian Federation and 11% of investments in fixed assets in the Northwestern Federal District - 1st place in both ratings since 2002.

The reason for such outstanding macroeconomic indicators (especially specific ones) and their high dynamics is the formation of the oil and gas complex as the basic sector of the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Out of 78.7 billion rubles of the total industrial production of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2007, 77.5 billion rubles fell on the extractive (oil and gas) sector: in terms of the level of production of the extractive industry, the district firmly occupies a position in the first third of the all-Russian rating (share of 1.72 %) and the 2nd place after the Komi Republic among 11 regions of the North-Western Federal District (specific weight 30.9%).

Economic growth ensured the outstripping rates of improvement in the quality and standard of living, monetary incomes in 2000-2007 increased 11.2 times and reached 37.9 thousand rubles per person, which provided the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with the first

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place in the Russian Federation (on the scale of the Russian Federation in 2000 - 2007, the district improved its position by 5 and 11 positions, respectively, in terms of nominal wages and average per capita income of the population) and 1st place among the regions of the North-Western Federal District. The average per capita income in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2007 is 3.5 times higher than in the Arkhangelsk Region (excluding the Autonomous Okrug), 2.3 times higher than the level of St. Petersburg, 2.3 times higher than the Komi Republic, 1.2 times - Yamalo - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 1.06 times - Moscow.

The growth of the average monthly nominal wage, which in 2000-2008 also increased 8.2 times and reached 41.5 thousand rubles in 2008, and the all-Russian advanced indexation of pensions and social benefits and payments created the basis for such a high level of income. High rates of housing commissioning per capita (2nd place in Russia and 1st place in the Northwestern Federal District) indicate consistent investments in improving the overall quality of life in the territory and positive expectations regarding the development of the economic base. This is not typical for most regions of the Far North, including quite economically prosperous ones, such as Norilsk, where the policy of reducing permanent residents is being consistently implemented and new housing is not being built. Moreover, low volumes of housing construction are recorded in such key cities,

The volume of services and retail trade turnover is also increasing, in terms of specific indicators, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is ranked 31st in the Russian Federation, 8th in the Northwestern Federal District, 14th in the Russian Federation, and 3rd in the Northwestern Federal district, respectively. A significant lag in the development of the so-called tertiary and quaternary (complex professional services) sectors, obviously, is associated with the remoteness of the territory and poor infrastructure equipment, but also with the crisis of the Soviet

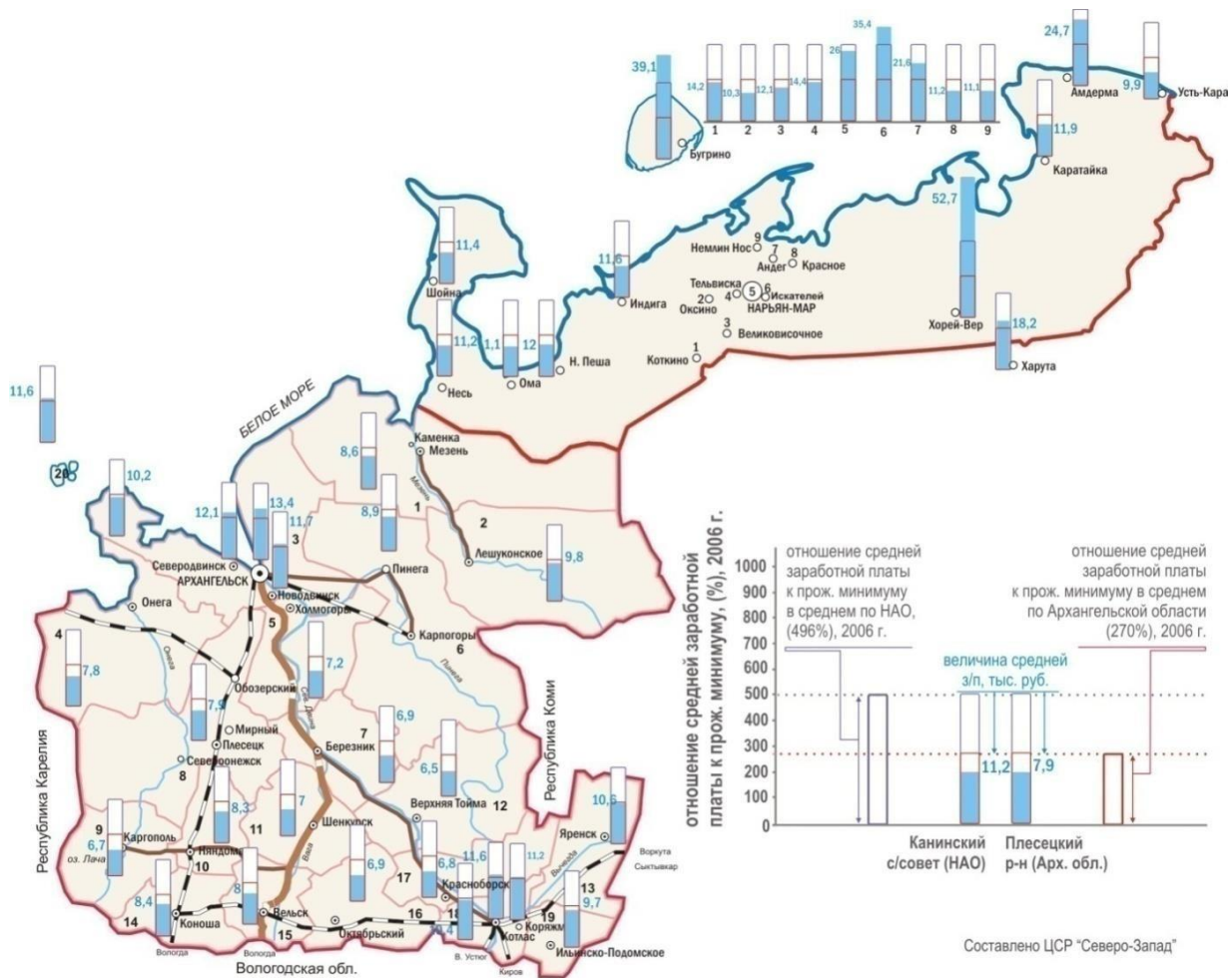
concept of a small northern city.

However, the assessment of the level of income, taking into account the cost of living, changes the situation - the low transport accessibility of the region and the small intraregional demand significantly increase the cost of transport costs and final consumption. The peculiarities of the transport infrastructure of the territory (see below), insignificant total volumes of consumption (no economies of scale in trade and services) and the lack of modern formats of trade and provision of services to the population determined the high cost (2 - 3 times higher than in Arkhangelsk and others). regional centers of the Russian Federation) goods and foodstuffs, a narrow and very limited range of goods and foodstuffs, and low quality and a narrow range of paid services to the population. Other factors that offset the high nominal income level are difficult natural and climatic conditions, determining the high cost of energy resources and the functioning of infrastructures, as well as setting specific consumption standards and higher needs of the population. A significant stratification of the population in terms of income, especially in the urban-rural perspective, exacerbate the problem of poverty. Thus, the level of income of the population of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is not the main factor in assessing the quality and standard of living of the population.

When comparing incomes in the municipal context in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Arkhangelsk Region, taking into account the cost of living, on the one hand, a significant stratification of the population is revealed, on the other hand, an equally low relative level of income in remote rural municipalities. Thus, in most of the village councils of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and districts of the Arkhangelsk region, the ratio of the average wage to the corresponding subsistence minimum adopted in the region was about 200% in 2006.

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Pic. 3. Average incomes in the Arkhangelsk region and in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, weighted relative to the subsistence level (ie, the cost of living)

Problems with the formation of a comfortable urban environment in small northern cities (and, as a consequence, a low level of development of consumption of goods and services), as well as the lack of special organizational, methodological and technical solutions to the problem of providing quality education and health care for the population distributed over a large territory and having a weak infrastructural connectivity of small settlements and urban centers (and this is the dominant type of

settlement system in the northern latitudes, typical not only for Russia, but also for Scandinavia and North America) neutralized the high level of income of the population when conducting a comprehensive assessment according to the method of the World Bank (quality of life index population) and determined a relatively low indicator for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug - 0.697 (33rd place in the Russian Federation).

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Fig. 4. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug among the regions of the Russian Federation according to the index of the quality of life of the population and the index of human development (the last available calculation, 2015)

At the moment, the region cannot offer the population, both permanent and labor migrants, a level of consumption corresponding to labor productivity (in which, however, the component of the oil price conjuncture is large) and income. Thus, the level of per capita GRP, expressed in US dollars at purchasing power parity, in 2007 was almost 10 times higher than the average value for the Russian Federation, while per capita incomes - three times, and final consumption - only 40% (which is largely due to the high price level in the region due to expensive logistics). Most of the money earned in the region is exported to the place of main residence by workers working in the oil production organizations of the district on a rotational basis,

The main factor behind the rapid growth of the region's economy was the development of oil production, which ensured an increase in the status of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the Russian Federation and its inclusion in the global hydrocarbon markets. The expansion of oil production in the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province in the 1990s - 2000s was the result of the Soviet backlog in geological exploration and putting reserves on the balance sheet, as well as aggressive corporate strategies, especially NK Lukoil (production in the 1990s at the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug amounted to only 1.2 million tons, that is, 7.6% of production in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province as a whole, and in 2007 it reached 13.6 million tons - 52.9%).

The contribution of the extracting (and, in fact, exclusively oil extracting) sector to the economic development of the region for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is the greatest in comparison with all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including the key resource centers - the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. In 2006, the mining sector

provided more than 98% of the total industrial production of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and about 60.8% (74.3% in 2005) made up its contribution to the GRP, which is close to the values for the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug and Yamalo - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, where the mining sector provides about 73.6% and 58%, respectively. The sharp decline in the contribution of the direct mining sector to the GRP of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2006 is associated with the active investment process (construction phase) at several large promising production sites. The level of production contribution to the GRP of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug of 58% in 2006 is also associated with large-scale construction at the Bovanenkovskoye and Yuzhno-Russkoye fields of OAO Gazprom. Transport and communications in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug provide a significantly smaller contribution to the GRP than in the regions selected for comparison, which is associated with the initial stage of the formation of the okrug's infrastructure framework.

The Timan-Pechora oil and gas province is one of the most significant oil and gas provinces in the Russian Federation. Unlike the West Siberian, Volga-Ural and Middle Caspian oil and gas provinces, it is characterized by a large share of current reserves, a small share of accumulated production and a significant (more than 20% of total reserves) undistributed fund, which makes it an extremely attractive promising raw material base for all large Russian oil and gas companies, as well as for foreign players. The low level of knowledge of the resources of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (44.6%), the high quality of oil from a number of major fields and the presence of gas condensate fields further increase the attractiveness of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for oil workers. Most of the reserves are small and medium-sized fields, which makes it possible to

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form a significant cluster of small oil companies. However, due to the lack of a developed oil transportation infrastructure by the early 1990s, participation in the development of the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province became a matter of serious strategic choice for oil companies, implying a willingness to invest their funds in the deployment of infrastructure in full.

Poor infrastructure readiness of the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province ultimately led to the dominance of large vertically integrated corporations, primarily OJSC NK Lukoil (as of 2007, the company provided 49.7% of the total the capacity of the Yuzhno-Khylchuyu field can provide up to 70%; it has the most developed pipeline system in the region, its own export sea terminal Varandey and a powerful control center in Naryan-Mar) and OJSC NK Rosneft (provided 39,5% of the total production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug) - the corporate strategies of these companies and the projects of other vertically integrated corporations in relation to the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province determined and will further structure the development prospects of the Okrug's oil and gas complex.

1. OAO NK Lukoil was the first among Russian vertically integrated corporations to stake on the development of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug belongs to the new and most promising oil regions (along with the North Caspian Sea, the Bolshekhetskaya Depression in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and international projects). The company's largest investment projects in exploration and production are traditionally concentrated on the shelf of the Caspian Sea and in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province. In 2006, the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province accounted for 22.0% of the oil reserves of the Lukoil group of companies, 14.3% of oil production (in 2007, 15% of production, including about 7% of the group's production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug). Over the past five years, oil production by the Lukoil group organizations in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province has almost doubled (to 13.6 million tons in 2006, to 14.6 million tons in 2007) as a result of the acquisition assets, and as a result of an increase in production at developed fields. In recent years, almost 40% of all investments of NK Lukoil in oil production have been directed to the development of fields in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province.

In conditions of unfulfilled expectations for some areas in the Caspian region, declining production at depleted fields in Western Siberia and limited opportunities for participation in the development of Eastern Siberia, NK Lukoil relies primarily on new production projects in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, for example, the Yuzhno-Khylchuyu field ... In recent years, there has been an active consolidation and optimization of the corporate structure of the Lukoil group of organizations

operating in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province. In 2007, as a result of the buyback of shares from minority shareholders, the group's share in most companies was increased to 100%. In recent years, as a result of the consolidation of more than 15 companies holding exploration and production licenses in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, were merged into two companies - LLC Naryanmarneftegaz and LLC Lukoil-KOMI. Most of the fields in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are being developed by NK Lukoil jointly with its strategic partner, the American company ConocoPhillips, which currently owns 20% of the shares of the Russian vertically integrated corporation. In 2005, on the basis of OOO Naryanmarneftegaz, a subsidiary of OAO NK Lukoil, the companies created a joint venture with the same name (ConocoPhillips's share in the joint venture is 30%). The joint venture took control of sixteen fields in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with proven, probable and possible reserves of 2.7 billion barrels. oil. JV "Naryanmarneftegaz" focuses on the northern route of oil transportation,

NK Lukoil completed the construction of a unique ice sea terminal (Varandey oil loading terminal) with a capacity of up to 12 million tons per year, capable of receiving vessels with a displacement of up to 70 thousand tons and providing direct access for oil from the Nenets Autonomous Okrug to world markets; formed a fleet of ice-class tankers for the transportation of oil from the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province and came closer than other players to the creation of an integrated system of interfield pipelines. Licenses for all the fields in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug that were not transferred to the Naryanmarneftegaz JV were reissued to Lukoil-Sever, which was the main representative of the group's interests in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Arkhangelsk Region, and in July 2008 they were reissued to Lukoil-KOMI ". Lukoil-Sever is a subsidiary of Lukoil-KOMI, concentrates the group's structures in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (LLC Lukoil-Sever, OJSC YNTK, CJSC SeverTEK, OJSC Bitran). This group of companies focuses mainly on the southern route of oil transportation through the Baltic transport system.

2. In 2003, OAO NK Rosneft acquired 100% of Severnaya Neft. Today, LLC RN-Severnaya Neft is producing 11 out of 17 blocks in the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (in the Nenets Autonomous District and the Komi Republic), licenses for which are owned by OJSC NK Rosneft. The company's cumulative production is about 26 million tons, the initial total recoverable oil reserves are estimated at more than 157 million tons. The main production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is carried out at the Vala Gamburtseva field (the average well production rate is 160 tons / day, which is significantly higher than the average Russian indicators for industry; recoverable reserves (A + B + C1) are estimated at 46

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million tons). In 2007, production at four blocks of Val Gamburtseva reached 4.2 million tons, which was 4% of the total production of OJSC NK Rosneft. The company has a sufficiently developed for the existing production volumes and an independent infrastructure that provides access to foreign markets without taking into account these volumes in the quotas of export deliveries through the system of JSC Transneft. Transportation is carried out first through the system of field pipelines connected with the Transneft Usinsk-Yaroslavl oil pipeline to its own transshipment base at Privodino station (Arkhangelsk region), then by rail to Arkhangelsk and then by tankers to the markets of Western Europe using the storage tanker Belokamenka »Near Murmansk.

3. The Timan-Pechora oil and gas province appears as a promising and priority area for the development of hydrocarbon production within the corporate strategies of OJSC Surgutneftegaz (the company is focused on acquiring the maximum number of promising license areas in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and expects to start commercial production in 2010-2011), OAO TATNEFT holds licenses for 8 blocks in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (including two combined (geological exploration, exploration and production) and one for exploration and production). ZAO Severgazneftprom holds one license for exploration and production, the rest - only for geological exploration (through 50% participation in the capital of Severgeologiya and Severgazneftprom, but does not conduct production) and West Siberian Resources Ltd.,

4. In the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, several Joint Ventures (JVs) operate at once, the most outstanding in terms of the share of foreign capital of which is the joint venture Polar Lights, which develops the Ardala group of fields and is owned on a parity basis by NK Rosneft and ConocoPhillips. Naryanmarneftegaz, the data on which is being consolidated by NK Lukoil, also has foreign capital from ConocoPhillips. Total RRR, a subsidiary of Total, operates at sites 2 and 3 of the Kharyaga field under a production sharing agreement. The co-investors of Total, which owns only 50% of profitable products, but manages the project in Total Exploration Development Russia (Total RRR) are Statoil - 40% and OJSC Nenets Oil Company - 10%.

The main challenges for the development of the oil and gas complex in the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province (the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug) are: 1) the need to ensure effective management of unallocated resources and reserves, the transformation of resources into reserves, as well as a balanced and sustainable (in terms of environmental safety and social sustainability) development of an oil and gas province in the region; 2) the changing (and not yet fully determined) status and role of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province in the mining sector of the Russian Federation in the

context of realizing the potential of the shelf of the Barents and Okhotsk Seas, interrupted by the high phase of the so-called raw materials super cycle of the world economy,

The basic (oil and gas) sector of the economy provides the main contribution to the development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug: in 2006, the oil and gas sector provided 84% of the total investment in fixed assets. The arrival of oil and gas companies and the start of commercial oil production made it possible to compensate for the losses of the regional budget from the reduction of state support and the erosion of the strategic function of the territory in the 1990s. According to 2007 data, the base sector provided 50.1% of income tax, 63.8% of property tax (and this figure will grow as the investment phase of large projects is completed and property is placed on the balance sheet of mining companies) and 81% of MET. collected on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The oil and gas sector accounts for 19.7% (i.e. 6.6 thousand people).

The development of oil and gas production, despite the geographical remoteness of the main regions from the capital of the district, provided a new impetus for development for Naryan-Mar. The city turned out to be the only place capable of taking over the functions of administration and ensuring the operational management of the work of mining enterprises and logistics of highly qualified engineering, technical and managerial personnel - Usinsk (in the Komi Republic) became another such center, which ensures the delivery of shift workers of low and medium qualifications by rail. The infrastructure of the region also received a new round of development, which resulted in the formation within the mining area of a network of satellite communication stations and local airfields, as well as a system of pipelines and, in the late 2000s, modern sea shipping terminals. The created infrastructure complex has created opportunities for the export of oil and its supply to world markets and in the Russian Federation. This infrastructural development actually ensured the inclusion of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the global economy:

- first, participation in one of the most globalized commodity markets - the crude oil market;
- secondly, through corporate networks, the participation of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in a wide system of information exchanges is ensured;
- thirdly, a large number of so-called expats (foreign employees) and workers from other regions of the Russian Federation work on the territory of the Okrug, which makes the region a kind of "crossroads of cultures" in a narrow sectoral and professional context.

The development of oil and gas production in the 2000s ensured a special place for the Okrug in the Russian Federation, constituting a new main function and a kind of raison d'être (French for the meaning of

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existence) for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

The absence of the existing centralized infrastructure for the export of oil and gas in the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug by the beginning of the 2000s contributed to the formation of a system for transporting raw materials to the markets, unique for the Russian Federation, whose structure and pace of development could restrain further growth in production. The low priority of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province on the scale of the Russian Federation led to the absence of projects of the state-owned company Transneft, the only monopoly operator of the oil trunk pipeline system (MNP). The growth in oil production since the early 2000s was accompanied by the massive construction of field pipelines: almost all existing oil pipelines were built in the 2000s (more than 30 field and interfield pipelines), and only the Kharyaga - Headworks branch was commissioned in the early 1990s. This led to the fragmented nature of the entire pipeline system (pipeline networks were built in a narrow corporate logic), duplication and bottlenecks. The system is not integrated and does not provide opportunities for maneuvering flows of raw materials.

To date, the district has several conventional oil production centers (i.e., groups of fields united by a common infrastructure and transportation method, as well as by corporate affiliation of the companies operating on them), rigidly tied to various (either completely unrelated to each other, or having only insignificant potential for cross-flows) to oil transportation routes.

1. The southern direction provides access to the system of main oil pipelines of OJSC Transneft in the Usinsk region: 1) a group of fields near the large Kharyaginsky field, including 5 more sections -

Lydushor-Shorsandiveysky, Oshkotynsky, Tedinsky, Yuzhno-Shapkinsky (Pashshorsky), - connected by an oil pipeline OJSC Lukoil Kharyaga - Usinsk (149 km, diameter 530 mm) with a throughput capacity of 8 million tons per year with the Usinsk - Ukhta oil pipeline (406 km, diameter 720 mm) and further - the Baltic Pipeline System (this route provided in 2007 63% of all oil produced in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug); 2) Vala Gamburtseva fields (Rosneft),

2. The northern direction is only developing and relies on the use of the potential of the coastline of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug: NK Lukoil has built a unique ice-resistant sea terminal near the village of Varandey (during the operation of the terminal, 1.7 million tons of oil were shipped through it), the design capacity of which by 2012 The terminal is connected by interfield pipelines of the company with the promising fields of the Varandeiskaya (Toboisko-Myadseiskoye, Toraveiskoye, Zapadno-Lekkeiyaginskoye, Severo-Saremboiskoye, Varandeiskoye) and Khylichuyu group.

Thus, the four conventional oil production centers of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are closed into three main and unrelated transportation routes - the northern (Varandey) and two southern (Kharyaga - Usinsk and Val Gamburtseva - Salyukinskaya BPS), which are currently uncontested. Their workload, lack of room for maneuver (there are no reverse modes) is a barrier to further production growth. The disadvantages of the southern direction are both the limited capacity of the system of main oil pipelines of OJSC Transneft in the region of Usinsk and Ukhta, and the fact that high-quality oil from a number of Pechora fields is losing in price, mixing in the BPS with heavy Russian oils of the Urals brand.

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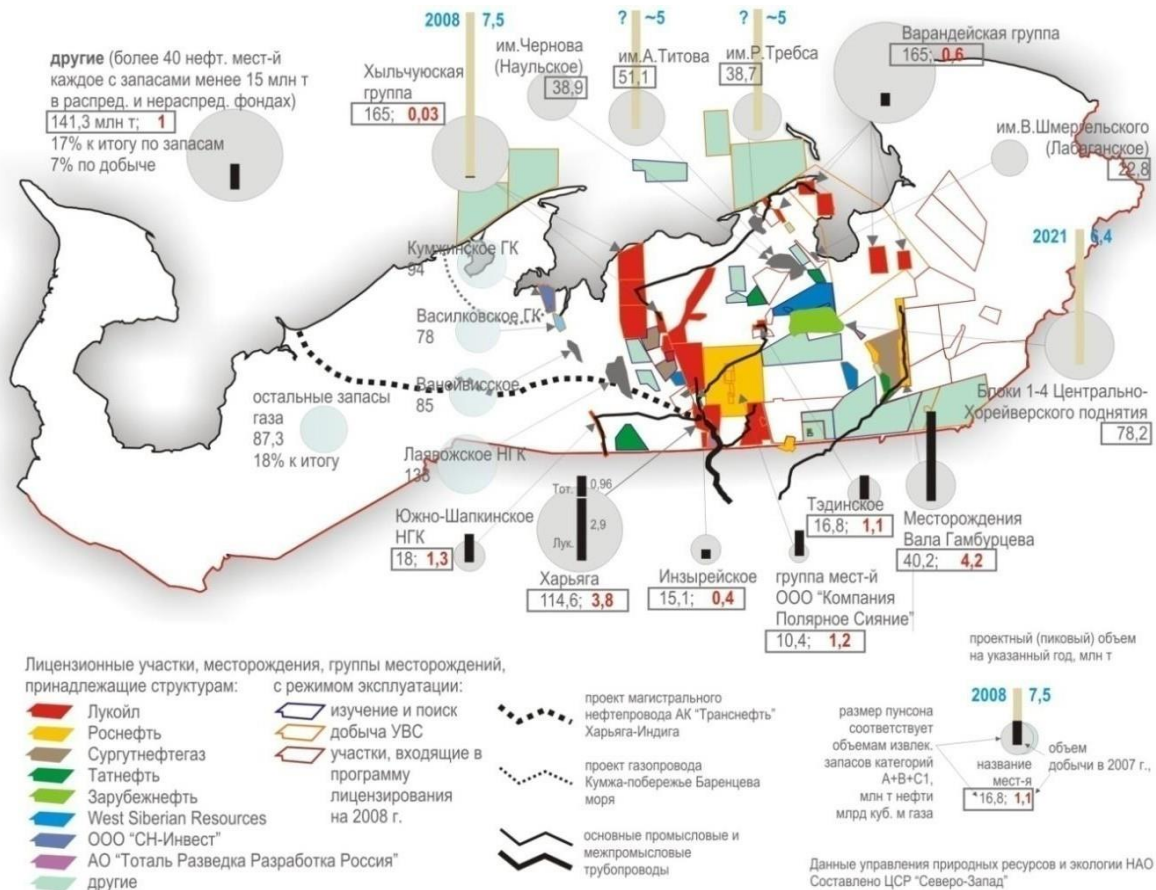


Fig. 5. Oil production and pipeline infrastructure in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

As new conventional centers are formed and production volumes grow (only data for the Khylochuyus group (NK Lukoil; +7.5 million tonnes), the A. Titov and R. Trebs fields (no tenders were held; + 10–11 mln tonnes), blocks of the Central Khorevey uplift (Zarubezhneft; +6.4 mln tonnes) and the Kumzhinskoye field (SN-Invest; gas condensate)) there is an urgent need for new transport infrastructure. The northern direction, which, in addition to the Varandey oil loading terminal project, also includes the transport system of the Kharyaga - Indiga trunk oil pipelines with a terminal with a capacity of 12 million tons on the Barents Sea coast and a gas pipeline with the onshore complex Kumzhinskoye field - Indiga, appears to be the most promising in terms of the development of oil and gas production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. ...

Reindeer husbandry forms the basis of traditional farming in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, although as early as the 1990s, fisheries and fur trade played a significant role. Fur trade was destroyed as a result of poaching and barbaric extermination. The inland fish industry fell into decay in the early 2000s due to the shutdown of the fish processing plant in Naryan-Mar. Reindeer husbandry remains the main economic activity for the small peoples of the Far North in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Back in the Soviet period, Nenets reindeer

husbandry experienced a significant impact on the part of the state, as a result of which many elements of this traditional type of economic activity underwent dramatic changes - the changes affected the family as the basis of reindeer husbandry, a place where the transfer from generation to generation of economic skills and abilities, language, worldview, cultural values. As a result, in addition to the preservation of the traditional family nomadism in family-clan communities, in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug there is a semi-traditional organization of the economy, characteristic of some agricultural production cooperatives (shift-link grazing, in which only men and a small part of women roam in the tundra - a plague of female workers, and children and old people live in villages).

Reindeer husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug continues to develop as a branch of agriculture rather than a traditional type of economic activity. At the same time, the system of state support created during the Soviet era has undergone changes (in fact, it turned out to be entrusted to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Federation), the sales market for products has significantly decreased, the corporate structure and ownership structure of reindeer has changed little (most collective and state farms have turned into agricultural production cooperatives (SEC), less often - to family and clan communities).

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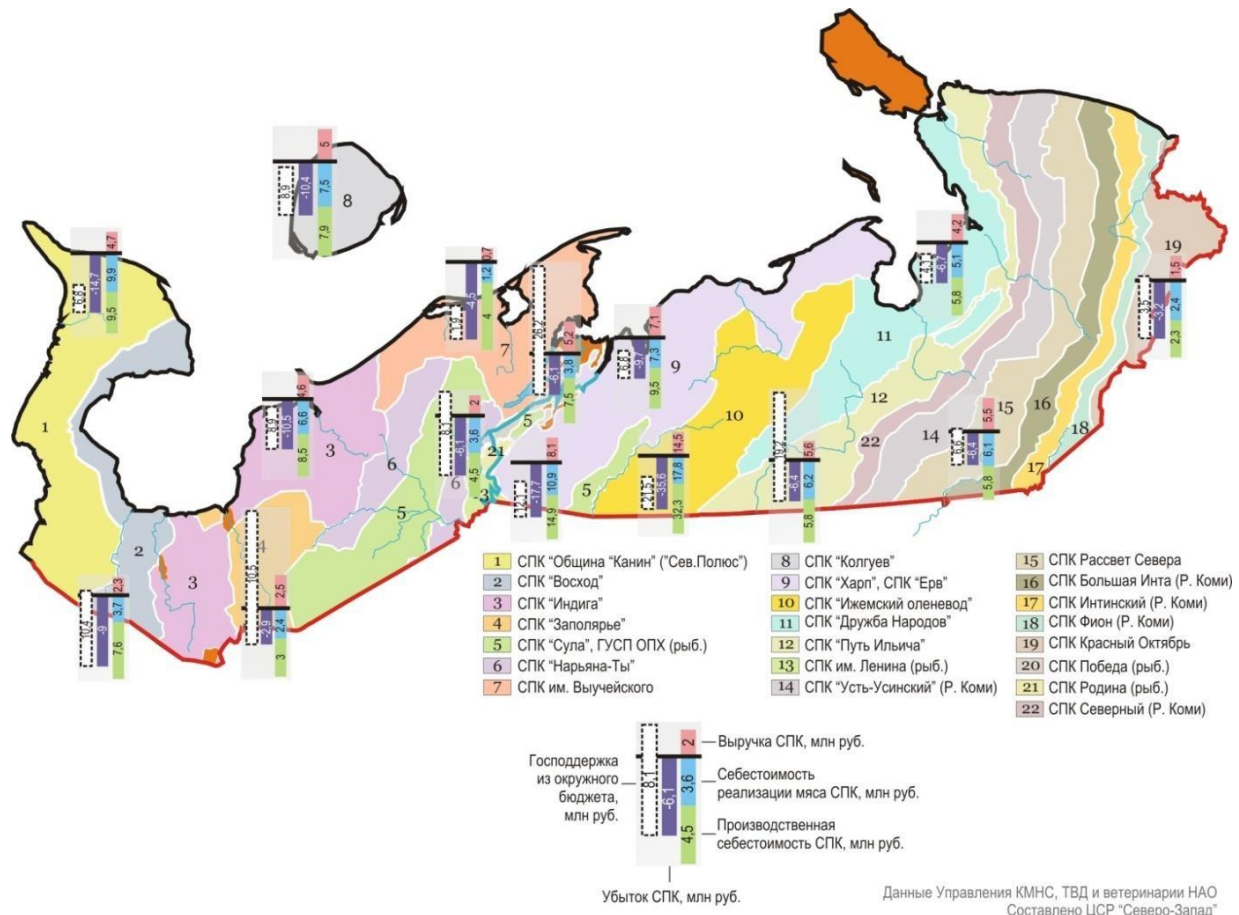
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Most reindeer herdings are profitable thanks to government support. The crisis phenomena in reindeer husbandry have led to the fact that the

structure of herds of a number of farms has ceased to be optimal for meat-commodity orientation and even resembles the structure



Pic. 6. The financial condition of the main reindeer herding farms in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2016

Reindeer husbandry currently competes with oil companies for land. The total area of reindeer pastures on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is 13.1 million hectares, of which 9.7 million hectares are suitable for grazing, and from 1995 to 2016, 457.9 thousand hectares (3.3% of the total pasture area). The withdrawal of pasture land is usually accompanied by the conclusion of agreements between the interested reindeer herding farms in the district and oil companies. In accordance with them, companies usually provide assistance in providing equipment, build winter roads along which deer meat is transported, pay bills for fuel and lubricants and food, build houses in villages for reindeer herders, organize the provision of specialized medical care in nomadic brigades, carry out helicopter transportation of residents of the villages. Construction of field oil pipelines between individual fields and drilling of wells often leads to limited access to some of the pastures due to poorly equipped crossings. Around a 1 ha well for reindeer grazing it is impossible to use an area of 25 ha.

There is a change in the structure of the fishing

industry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, in which the Okrug enterprises act as suppliers of raw materials for fish processing enterprises in the Murmansk region and Norway.

In general, since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been a serious change in the direction of fishing: an increasing share in the catch is taken by sea fishing, while the share of coastal and lake-river, designed to meet the internal needs of the region in fish products, is insignificant. This trend was exacerbated by the bankruptcy of the main fish processing plant in the region.

Despite the presence of the necessary resource base (for seals - up to 200 thousand heads, for beluga whales - up to 40 thousand heads), there is no commercial fishing on the territory and in the water area of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, which is either associated with the allocation of quotas only for indigenous fishing (for beluga), or the absence of sales markets (catch is carried out as an accidental by-catch).

In its development, the fish industry of the district faces serious problems:

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1. Limited sales market (over the past decade, per capita fish consumption in the Okrug fell to 23 kg. For comparison: in the Arkhangelsk region - 30.4, in the Murmansk region - 20.2, Karelia - 26.5).

2. The actual absence in the district of enterprises for the purchase, storage, processing and sale of fish (the lack of freezing equipment at fish sites, in particular, makes the fish industry extremely dependent on the meteorological situation).

3. Lack of primary processing of products directly at the fish farm.

4. The high cost of transportation from fishing sites to the end user.

5. Low technical and technological equipment of fishing collective farms, peasant farms and family-clan communities (for example, the fishing capacity of the medium and small mining fleet does not exceed 11 thousand tons, there are no berths for servicing the fleet in the district, fishing gear is outdated).

6. Insufficient number of whitefish in inland water bodies of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, an increase in the number of small-sized ones.

7. The need for fishery reclamation, weak state control over fisheries.

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug, due to its geographical position, unfavorable climatic conditions and insufficiently developed transport infrastructure, is not very attractive for immigrants from other regions of the country.

Demographic processes, due to their interdependence with the ongoing social and economic processes, are extremely important for the further development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. At present, the following main trends have formed in the demographic development: the birth rate is increasing; the infant mortality rate is decreasing; the age structure of the population is changing (a decrease in the proportion of people under working age (children and adolescents) and an increase in the proportion of older people).

The key problems of the demographic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are: a high mortality rate (primarily among men of working age), depopulation of the indigenous population (for a long period of time, the birth rate did not provide a simple replacement of the parent generation with a generation of children), aging of the population, gender disparities inhabitants (stable prevalence of the number of women over the number of men).

Taking into account the current trends and problems, the following should be considered as the main directions for the implementation of a set of measures for the demographic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. It is necessary to increase the level of natural population growth. This requires the creation of socio-economic conditions, including housing, under which parents could fully realize their need for children and successfully raise two or more

children. Among the measures to strengthen support for families with children, the further development of the system of granting benefits in connection with the birth and upbringing of children (including regular revision and indexation of their size taking into account inflation) should be considered. One of the effective measures of state support for families with three or more children,

A measure that stimulates the birth rate can be an increase in the affordability of housing for families with children, primarily for young families, through the development of mortgage lending, the introduction of new credit instruments, the expansion of the construction of affordable housing that meets the needs of families, with the simultaneous construction of social infrastructure facilities. Measures should be envisaged to create a living environment in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug favorable for families with children, including the establishment of appropriate requirements for urban planning solutions, as well as for social and transport infrastructures.

It is necessary to move to a balanced migration policy aimed at using the positive potential of migration and neutralizing the risks associated with it. To do this, attract migrants in accordance with the needs of demographic and socio-economic development, taking into account the need for their social adaptation and integration. The development of high-tech industries and labor-saving technologies can become an economic factor in regulating labor migration, which will help reduce the need for additional labor resources and attract mainly qualified labor.

The implementation of these areas of demographic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug will allow to achieve the following results by 2035:

- an increase in the resident population;
- population growth due to migration;
- lower mortality rates;
- natural population growth.

As for the employment of the population in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, its main problems are:

- long-term unemployment, mismatch between supply and demand in the labor market, lack of required professional competencies among job seekers, low professional qualifications of unemployed citizens, employment of citizens who are the least competitive (disabled, women with young children, citizens of pre-retirement and retirement age, persons without professional education, graduates of professional educational organizations without work experience), the outflow of young people to other regions.

Successful implementation of the Strategy will be impossible without a significant improvement in the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the labor

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resources of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Positive changes in the labor market and an improvement in the quality of life will make the Nenets Autonomous Okrug more attractive for work and residence. An important reserve for improving the quality of the personnel structure of the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug will be highly qualified specialists moving from other regions of Russia, as well as graduates of educational organizations who returned after training to the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The share of highly qualified workers in the structure of labor resources will increase.

The development of small and medium-sized businesses plays an important role in ensuring the employment of the population.

The goal of the policy of promoting employment in the labor market is to ensure the maximum possible employment of the able-bodied population and the realization of citizens' rights in the field of social protection from unemployment.

The priority area is the development of an efficiently functioning employment structure that allows to quickly and efficiently meet the needs of employers in the labor force and contributes to the receipt of unemployed citizens (primarily persons with disabilities) of work that best suits their needs and professional capabilities.

The main tasks in achieving the goal will be:

development of an efficiently functioning structure of employment, which makes it possible to quickly and efficiently meet the needs of employers in the labor force and to facilitate, in a short time, the receipt of unemployed citizens of work that meets their needs and professional capabilities;

improvement of organizational forms of promoting employment of the population, taking into account the specific characteristics of individual socio-demographic and professional qualification categories of the population;

introduction of effective mechanisms for profiling unemployed citizens, helping to minimize the duration of unemployment, overcoming the consequences of long-term unemployment by unemployed citizens and returning motivation to work, teaching citizens the skills of active independent job search;

increasing competitiveness, as well as territorial and professional mobility of labor resources, stimulating legal labor activity, eradicating illegal employment;

creation of conditions for the promotion of employment for citizens experiencing difficulties in finding a job, including the disabled, women on parental leave until they reach the age of three years, persons released from institutions serving sentences of imprisonment;

providing more opportunities for youth employment, introducing internship practices for young professionals;

improving professional skills, professional mobility and competitiveness in the labor market of unemployed citizens;

social support for unemployed citizens during the period of job search;

creating conditions for expanding employment opportunities in the field of small and medium-sized businesses, self-employment of unemployed citizens living in rural areas, with the aim of helping them organize their own business;

development of folk crafts and handicrafts, with the aim of self-employment of the population and the creation of additional jobs;

realization of the right of citizens to replace conscript military service with alternative civilian service, organization and control of citizens' passage of alternative civilian service;

optimization of attracting foreign labor, taking into account the prospective needs of the economy in labor resources and on the basis of the principle of the priority right of Russian citizens to employment.

The results of the implementation of the tasks will be:

- maintaining a stable, predictable and manageable situation in the labor market;

- mitigation of territorial and professional imbalances in the structure of employment of the population;

- expansion of employment of unemployed citizens with insufficient competitiveness in the labor market, experiencing difficulties in finding a job;

- expansion of spheres of employment in rural areas, development of entrepreneurship and self-employment of the rural population;

- decrease in the level of registered unemployment.

Over the years, the consolidated budget of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug has been aimed at:

- implementation of targeted social assistance;

- providing citizens with municipal and specialized housing;

- development of education and health care;

- construction of socially significant facilities;

- development of transport infrastructure in order to increase investment activity.

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug is one of the regions with a low level of economic diversification, the structure of the economy of which is dominated by the extractive sector. In the structure of regional budget revenues, tax and non-tax revenues from organizations of the oil production complex prevail. The budgets of the municipalities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are formed primarily through the personal income tax.

In recent years, there has been a steady trend towards an increase in revenue and expenditure items

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of the consolidated budget of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The positive dynamics of the budget continued until 2020, while budget revenues are declining in many regions of the Russian Federation. The instability in the hydrocarbon and national currency markets, as well as the difficult economic situation since 2020, forced the Nenets Autonomous Okrug to attract loans from credit institutions to cover the budget deficit; earlier, for several years, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug had no public debt at all. The debt of the consolidated budget of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug as of January 1, 2021 amounted to 1,030 million rubles.

From January 1, 2021, the revenues and expenses of the district budget are calculated in the terms of the Agreement concluded between the state authorities of the Arkhangelsk Region and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and approved by the law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of 06/23/2014 No. 50-oz. From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2020, the state authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug fully exercise the powers of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. In accordance with Article 3 of the said Agreement, tax revenues from federal taxes and fees, including those provided for by special tax regimes specified in paragraph 2 of Article 56 of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, including corporate income tax, are credited to the budget from 01.01.2015 Of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in accordance with the standards established in the Agreement.

In connection with the adoption of the law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug dated September 19, 2014 No. 95-oz "On the redistribution of powers between local self-government bodies of municipalities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and state authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug" from January 1, 2015, regional budget expenditures are calculated taking into account the redistribution of powers between local self-government bodies of municipalities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and state authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Since January 1, 2016, the expenditures of the district budget include financing aimed at the execution of powers in the field of education, which were previously performed by the local government of the city district.

A powerful (in terms of employment, income level of workers and expenses per inhabitant) socially oriented budgetary sector has developed as a result of the strategies for the development of the territories of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, implemented during the Soviet period. In the 2000s, it was not closed, on the contrary, it expanded, becoming a kind of mechanism for redistributing income in the rapidly developing oil and gas complex in favor of local communities. A relatively developed infrastructure of the budgetary network has been formed, including:

1. *Institutions of the health care system.* The

existing system of public health care in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug includes: GBUZ "Nenets District Hospital" (at least 280 beds); GBUZ "District TB Dispensary" (for 60 beds); GBUZ "Velikovisochnaya district hospital" (for 10 beds), GBUZ "Indiga district hospital" (for 10 beds), GBUZ "Nesskaya district hospital" (for 10 beds), GBUZ "Nizhne-Peshskaya district hospital" (for 10 beds), GBUZ "Khorey-Verskaya District Hospital" (for 10 beds), GBUZ "Nenets District Dental Clinic", GBUZ "Central Polyclinic of the Zapolyarny District of the NAO", KU "Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination"; State Unitary Enterprise "Nenets Pharmacy" with a network of pharmacies (two pharmacies in Naryan-Mar, one pharmacy in Lesozavod, one pharmacy in Seekers, pharmacy points at rural medical organizations). A total of 7 hospitals are located on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (with a total capacity of 420 round-the-clock beds); 4 medical organizations providing primary health care on an outpatient basis with departments in rural settlements (with a total capacity of 861 visits per shift); 13 antenatal clinics, children's clinics, independent outpatient clinics and institutions with antenatal clinics and children's departments (offices); 24 feldsher-obstetric points (FAP). having antenatal clinics and children's departments (offices); 24 feldsher-obstetric points (FAP). having antenatal clinics and children's departments (offices); 24 feldsher-obstetric points (FAP).

2. *Infrastructure of the education system...*

Currently, the district's education system includes 82 educational organizations: 32 preschools (including a kindergarten), 37 comprehensive schools (including an elementary school), 3 vocational education institutions for children, 10 additional education.

The distribution of educational institutions between municipalities according to the available statistical data is presented in Table 3.3.

In terms of the provision of preschool and general education institutions, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug occupies a leading position among the regions of the Far North (on average, there are about 8.2 preschool education institutions and 8.2 general education institutions per 10,000 people of the district population, with an average indicator for the Far North regions of 4, 2 for preschool and 4.8 for general education institutions, respectively, and for the Russian Federation - 3.2 and 4.0, respectively).

3. *Objects of culture, sports and tourism.* In comparison with other regions belonging to the regions of the Far North, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug occupies a middle position in terms of the provision of infrastructure facilities in the sphere of culture and sports.

On the territory of the district there are 2 museums, 31 institutions of cultural and leisure type, 1 central library with 33 branches, as well as 17 flat sports grounds, 25 sports halls, 2 swimming pools.

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Cultural objects include archaeological monuments located on the territory of the Okrug:

- 1) a settlement on the r. Gnilke - an ancient fortified settlement, a fortress of regular planning;
- 2) Orty settlement - the center of the Siirti tribe, located at the mouth of the river. Pechora on one of the capes of the river. Ortinka;
- 3) Heybidya Padar sacrificial site of the Nenets and before the Nenets population of the 5th - 15th centuries, located in the Bolshezemelskaya tundra in the valley of the river. Yu Sea to the west of the "forest oasis", 420 km from the city of Naryan-Mar;
- 4) a complex of sanctuaries of the Nenets and pre-Nenets population, about. Vaygach, 550 km from the city of Naryan-Mar.

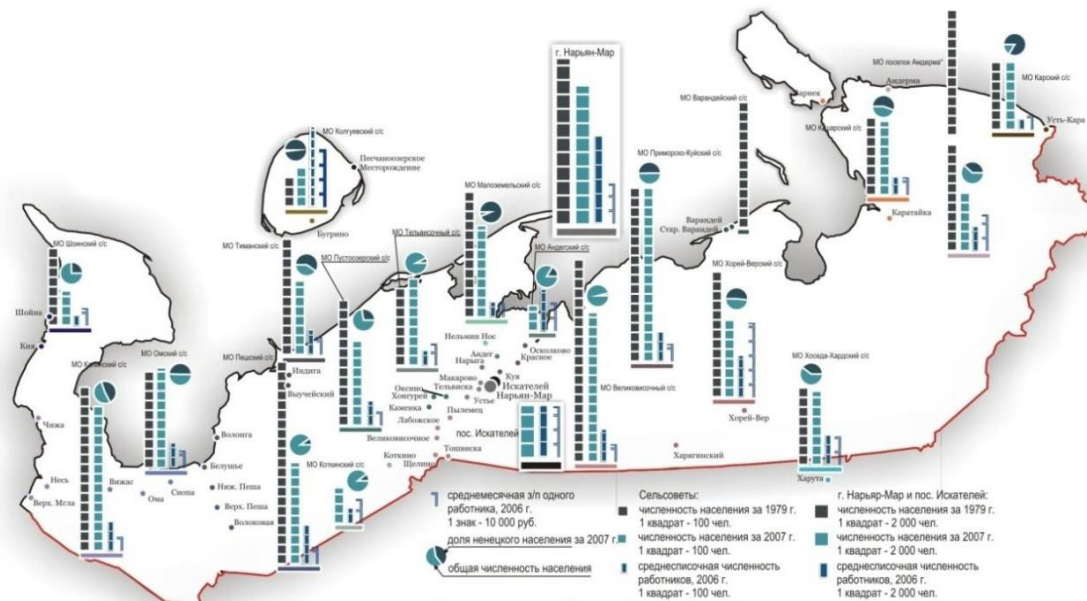
The system of social infrastructure and the budgetary network is based on technologies typical for areas with dense population and a developed system of transport and communication infrastructure of the 1960s - 70s. Such technologies were recognized as economically untenable for the public sector in the Far North in the United States, Canada and Scandinavia back in the 1970s and 1980s. The traditional concept of organizing a budgetary network was replaced by the idea of creating conditions for the remote provision of basic health care, education and social security services.

It is in the transition to the modern concept of

organizing the budgetary network that the main potential for a significant increase in the efficiency of budget spending of the district and municipalities is concluded - this will simultaneously reduce the costs of providing basic budgetary services and improve their quality and range.

Historically, a focal settlement system was formed on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, which was associated with the natural low population density of the territory and the peculiarities of the waves of economic development.

A comparative analysis of data on the population size (for two-time horizons - 1979 and 2007), the number of employees and the level of wages in 2006 for the main settlements of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug indicates an unstable nature of the settlement system that is highly dependent on the basic process of territory development. The virtual absence of a frame network of ground transport, energy and telecommunication infrastructures and dependence on air transport and temporary routes (winter roads) indicate the focal nature of the settlement system. As a result of the curtailment of the strategic priorities for the development of the Far North, there have been significant changes in the structure of the settlement system. Moreover, a new principle of formation of the settlement system continues to take shape - from permanent settlements to temporary (urgent) shifts,



Pic. 7. Population dynamics, employment and the level of wages in the main settlements of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The modern settlement system of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is characterized by:

1. Less than half of the population is "scattered" over the gigantic territory of the district, which determines the minimum transport connectivity (or lack thereof) of the most remote and small settlements. In tundra conditions, the only means of

transport connecting such settlements with the center of the region is air. In fact, settlements isolated from the mainland, dependent on timely subsidies from the regional budget and "northern delivery".

2. With the concentration of half of the population in the administrative center of the district, the city of Naryan-Mar, its role is to perform the

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management function, accumulate information about the territory, as well as key northern competencies and development experience.

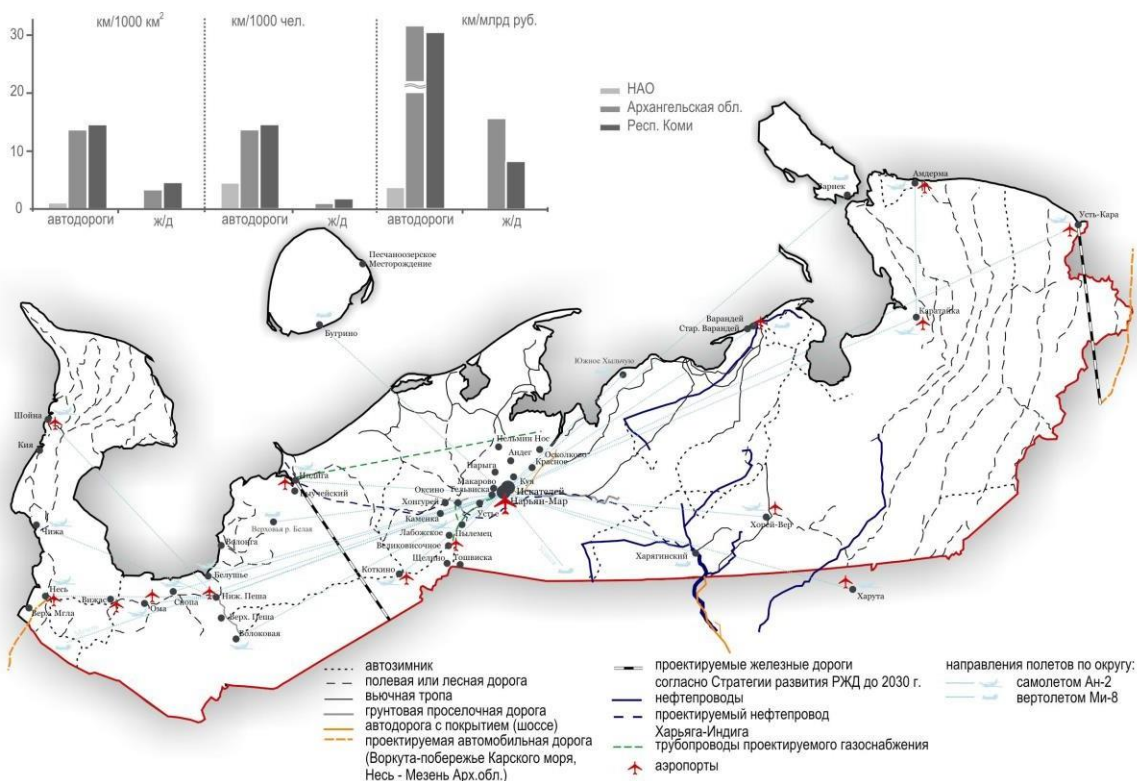
In the city of Naryan-Mar, infrastructures have been created to provide comprehensive social services for the resident population of the region, which in extreme climatic conditions of life makes operational management functions critical (especially in terms of providing social services).

3. The absence of a proper settlement system among the nomadic part of the indigenous population. This is an additional dimension in the logic of the spatial development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, requiring flexibility in design and taking into account the interests of the indigenous population associated with traditional types of management. Today, the Nenets population lives mainly in remote municipalities specializing in traditional types of farming. However, it is largely mixed with other nationalities. The share of the Nenets population, whose lifestyle and management are directly related to traditional activities, is more than 20% (about 1.5 thousand people), and only 15% of the Nenets (about 1 thousand people) lead a lifestyle directly related to the nomadic stay in the tundra.

The transport infrastructure of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is poorly developed. Because of:

- 1) highway roads of the district, with a total length of 366.86 km, have no connection with the network of public highways in Russia;
- 2) with a fairly long coastline (over 3000 km), there are no large ports in the okrug;
- 3) railway communication in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is completely absent, air transport plays a key role.

The lack of rail and road communication of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with other regions leads to the fact that all external and most of the internal freight and passenger traffic is carried out by aviation, which is the most mobile and at the same time the costliest method of transportation. Transportation of one ton of cargo by air is on average 2.6 times more expensive than by rail and 2.9 times more expensive than by road. Transportation of one ton of cargo by air from Moscow to Arkhangelsk will cost about 63 thousand rubles (in Naryan-Mar about 121 thousand rubles), while transportation of the same ton of cargo by road is only 13.5 thousand rubles, 4.6 times cheaper.



Pic. 8. Transport infrastructure of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The road network of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug includes 366.86 km of public roads, of which the length of federal roads is 4 km (1.7%), of regional or intermunicipal importance is 228.05 km (62.16%), of local importance is 134.81 (36.75%). For the transportation of goods in the winter, roads are built

with a bed and pavement made of snow, ice and frozen soil (winter highways).

Air transport, being the only means of transport operating all year round, is extremely in demand by the population of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, especially in the spring-summer and autumn-winter

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periods, when movement on winter roads and the use of water transport is impossible.

On the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, both intermunicipal and interregional air transportation of passengers are developed.

Regular passenger flights of local air lines from the Naryan-Mar airport are carried out to 20 settlements of the district, and during the period of ice drift and freeze-up, in addition to 12 settlements.

In interregional flights, regular flights are carried out to Arkhangelsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kirov and Syktyvkar.

Services for air transportation on local airlines and airport services at the Naryan-Mar airport are provided by the joint-stock company Naryan-Mar United Air Squadron.

The airline operates in two directions:

- work on aircraft of its own fleet, consisting of Mi-8T, Mi-8 TP, Mi-8-MTV-1 helicopters, An-2 and TVS-2MS aircraft. The squadron is engaged in the transportation of passengers and cargo, both on regular flights and charters, performs sanitary missions, flights to sea vessels and floating drilling platforms, participates in aerial photography and search and rescue operations;

- airport services. Airport "Naryan-Mar" provides all types of ground handling from providing aircraft with aviation fuel to their operational maintenance;

- the maximum need for helicopters arises in the absence of winter roads in the period from May to November at the request of companies - users' bowels. During this period, about 80% of the annual volume of work is carried out on Mi-8 helicopters. From December to April, the production capacity of our own helicopter fleet is used by 35 - 45%.

The seasonal volume of work in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of the use of aviation in the national economy (PANH) is increasing annually by 10-15%, but the squadron has practically exhausted the possibilities for increasing the volume of aviation work in the period from May to November due to an insufficient fleet of aircraft.

The main source of income for the company is aerial work at the request of subsoil companies. Revenues received from the transportation of passengers on regular routes of local airlines at regulated and special rates are insignificant (82.5 million rubles in 2015). The lost income is reimbursed to the squadron in the form of subsidies from the district budget.

The Naryan-Mar airfield belongs to class "B" and meets modern requirements, which allows it to receive aircraft Tu-134, An-12, An-24, An-26, Yak-40, Il-18, Yak-42, Il- 114, An-74, Boeing 737-500, CRJ-100/200, other types of class III and IV aircraft, helicopters of all types.

The artificial runway of the airfield belongs to

the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. The civilian sector owns taxiways, aprons and aircraft parking areas. An artificial runway with a length of 2560 m is equipped with a landing system of II and III categories from one landing direction and is equipped with lighting equipment on both sides.

Water transport is of strategic importance in the district's transport infrastructure.

Sea and river transport closely interact with each other and carry out the task of ensuring the delivery of goods for the life support of the population and the normal functioning of enterprises of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. During the navigation period, 85% of all cargo is delivered to the Okrug by water transport.

The total length of inland waterways is 387 km, the density is 2.2 km per 1000 km. Water transport, despite the seasonality of work, in the absence of a network of land roads, plays a vital role in the transportation of goods for the district. The main water artery is the river. Pechora with tributaries, which provides a connection between the district and the Komi Republic and access to the railway network of the Russian Federation. Industrial cargo is delivered to settlements along the Pechora River and the small rivers Sule, Kolva, Adzva. The bulk of cargo is delivered along small rivers within two weeks after the passage of the ice drift, at the highest water levels. Water transport provides during the navigation period the delivery of goods from Arkhangelsk to settlements located on the banks of the rivers Nes, Pesha, Korotaikha, etc. However,

There are 2 seaports in the district - Naryan-Mar, which includes the Amderma sea terminal, and Varandey, and 16 port points located at the mouths of rivers flowing into the White, Barents and Kara Seas, which are the main ones for providing rural settlements with fuel and energy. resources, products and manufactured goods.

The operator of the seaport of Naryan-Mar is the joint-stock company "Naryan-Mar Sea Trade Port".

During the navigation period, with an intensive approach of ships, the commercial seaport operates around the clock, including for the release of goods.

The existing capacities allow for the transshipment and storage of goods in the amount of up to 500 thousand tons for navigation.

Storage of goods is carried out in covered warehouses and open storage areas. The area of covered (cold) warehouses is 5,209.3 m², the area of open storage areas is 23,345 m².

The duration of navigation depends on the weather conditions, in particular, the time of the ice-freeing of the river. Pechora, the time of the initial ice formation on the river. Pechora and the port water area.

The duration of river navigation is from early June to mid-October, and sea navigation is from early June to mid-November.

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At the same time, depending on weather conditions, in July and August, the river becomes shallow. Pechora upstream from Naryan-Mar. At the same time, the depths in some sections of the river navigable canal are reduced to 0.75 m, which leads to a halt in the movement of river cargo ships.

The length of the shipping channel along the channel of the Pechora River from the berths of the seaport of Naryan-Mar to the Receiving (Pilot) buoy located in the Pechora Bay of the Barents Sea is 137 km. The depth of the navigable canal is more than 5 m. The peculiarities of the navigable canal are that on the 37-kilometer (bar) section of the canal, the minimum depths are 3.8 m, and on the Kuysky rift (Pechora river) - 3.4 m, which undoubtedly limits maritime traffic by the deadweight of vessels not exceeding 1.8 thousand tons.

The power system of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is decentralized. Objects of the energy infrastructure of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug can be conditionally divided into two groups. The first group includes objects that are in state and municipal ownership. The second group includes objects privately owned by oil and gas companies, which are mainly engaged in the production of hydrocarbons in the territory of the Okrug.

1. The main volume of electricity consumed in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug falls on the extractive industry, which is technologically not connected with the local power systems of settlements.

2. Electric power facilities in settlements and communal infrastructure facilities in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are located locally. The entire territory of the district is conditionally divided into two zones, which significantly differ in the level of provision of the population with basic infrastructure of housing and communal services, volumes of consumption of housing and communal services and technologies of production and distribution of energy.

3. Natural gas is the main type of fuel for the energy and utilities sector of the Okrug. Its share in the fuel and energy balance (excluding fuel and energy companies) is about 72%, about 15% is the share of diesel fuel, the share of coal and heating wood is slightly more than 7 and 4%, respectively.

State Unitary Enterprise NAO "Naryan-Mar Power Plant" provides electricity to the city of Naryan-Mar, p. Seekers, p. Telviska and the item Krasnoe. The installed capacity of the power generating equipment of the State Unitary Enterprise NAO Naryan-Marskaya Power Plant is 38.15 MW. The main type of fuel used is natural gas, the reserve type of fuel used is diesel fuel.

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug stands out for its low level of provision with basic housing and communal infrastructures against the background of Russia and the Northwestern Federal District, with the exception of the provision of heating networks and gas. The main contribution to the indicators of the

provision of the population of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with basic housing and communal infrastructures of four settlements in Naryan-Mar, Seekers, p. Telviska. The village of Krasnoye, in fact, determines the average level of security for the entire municipality. The rest of the settlements are practically devoid of basic housing and communal infrastructures.

Electricity supply to rural settlements of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is carried out from autonomous diesel power plants of the MP ZR "Severzhilkomservis", MUP "Amdermaservice", agricultural cooperatives located in each of the settlements.

Specific fuel consumption at some power plants significantly exceeds the standards set by power plant manufacturers and fluctuates around 317.9 g / kW * h. The reason for the low efficiency is the moral and physical deterioration of the equipment (50 - 70%). For comparison: modern diesel power plants can reduce specific fuel consumption to 205 g / kW * h. The high cost of electricity in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is due to low generation efficiency and the use of imported fuel (diesel fuel) as the main one.

The population is the main consumer of electricity in remote village councils.

The new paradigm for the Arctic and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as its integral part, should consist in abandoning the Soviet approach to its development, establishing a balance of interests of the state and society in solving military security problems, integrated resource and raw material development of the territory and ensuring high social standards as human well-being, and ecology.

The strategy of socio-economic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is a fundamental document of the management system for the development of the region, its economy, social sphere, human and cultural potential. It fixes the agreed positions of diverse players (government, society, business and science) regarding development plans and is a guide to the action of regional executive authorities (ROIV).

The actions of regional executive authorities and other players aimed at implementing the strategy are based on the vision of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and understanding of the ROIV Mission.

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as the northern subarctic territory of the European part of Russia, was traditionally at the same time a zone of ensuring the strategic interests of the state and remained a distant periphery. Harsh climatic conditions made it difficult to develop the territory of the district.

However, thanks to the start of commercial production of hydrocarbons in the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province in the 1990s, the actualization of the resource potential of the Yamal Peninsula and the shelf of the Arctic seas at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, as well as the gradual

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restoration of the concept of the Northern Sea Route as one of the main world sea transport routes, there are new weighty grounds for long-term and thorough development of the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The development of oil and gas resources in the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug already makes it possible to accumulate the necessary financial and technological resources for the formation of a modern system of settlements, the development of infrastructure and ensuring high standards and quality of life in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

A developed oil and gas complex that provides the basis for the region's economy and a significant contribution to the development of the basic sector of Russia. Extraction in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug should be carried out using advanced technologies and within the framework of the concept of sustainable resource use. By 2035, the volume of production will stabilize in the corridor of 20-22 million tons of oil equivalent. The structure of the oil and gas complex of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug should be complicated due to:

1) development of a unified flexible system for transporting hydrocarbons to key markets;

2) creation of facilities for processing raw materials into complex and high-tech chemical products and fuels;

3) the emergence of new companies and a powerful service and technology cluster in Naryan-Mar.

1. Diversification of industry will take place due to the creation of mining complexes in the western and eastern parts of the Okrug.

2. Developed sectors of traditional economic activity of the peoples of the Far North, such as reindeer husbandry and fishing, as well as fundamentally new and unique sectors of eco and ethno tourism and transport business will ensure economic diversity and a greater balance of the labor market and incomes of the population.

3. Naryan-Mar will become an important cultural and economic center in the Barents Region and in the Russian North.

4. The economic leadership of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the Russian Federation in terms of formal specific indicators, such as GRP per capita and the level of per capita income, will not only strengthen, but also develop into a high level and quality of life that is tangible for the residents of the Okrug.

5. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug will become a major customer of innovations and a "testing ground" for their application. This will ensure the leadership of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in terms of the development and implementation of unique principles and technologies of functioning, and the development of the budgetary network and energy in conditions of low population density, extreme

climate and focal settlement system. The power industry of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug will be based on the efficient use of available local resources, including associated oil and natural gas, as well as the bio, wind and hydropower potential of the territory. A significant part of medical, educational and other social services will be provided using advanced telecommunication technologies,

6. Residents of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug will be included in an intensive cultural and information exchange with the rest of Russia and the whole world through the Internet and modern communication systems, which will provide new opportunities for personal and professional development of people, improve the quality of the Okrug's human capital and create more comfortable living conditions in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the district.

7. The significance of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for Russia will increase due to its contribution to the development of the basic sector of the country's economy and the inclusion of the okrug in projects for the new development of the Arctic.

The mission of the executive authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is to ensure a high quality and standard of living for the population of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (both permanently residing in the territory and temporarily residing in connection with production needs) by:

- firstly, stable in the long term and outrunning economic growth based on the principles of sustainable development and maximum implementation of the natural resource and human (including intellectual and cultural) capital of the territory and;

- secondly, an increase in the volume and efficiency of investments (including budgetary investments and social investments of the corporate sector) in engineering and social infrastructure, in the main factors for the formation of a comfortable living environment in the Far North, in the development of a system of budgetary services, human capital and the labor market.

For this, the regional executive authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug must:

1. To stimulate the dynamic and balanced development of the region's economy.

2. Ensure the sustainable nature of economic activity in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

3. To establish and promote the achievement of high standards of the level and quality of life of people on the territory of the Okrug - to ensure the transformation of high specific indicators of economic growth into a tangible (perceived) quality of life for the population.

4. To ensure high efficiency of public administration systems and budgetary services in the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as high and constantly improving quality of services for

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the population.

5. To stimulate and provide the residents of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with conditions for an open and intensive cultural and human exchange, opportunities for personal and professional growth of people.

External factors form the context (the structure of opportunities and limitations) in which the socio-economic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug takes place. The most significant external factors include:

1. The consequences of the global financial and economic crisis for Russia as a whole and for individual regions, including adjustments to the federal budget and reduced plans for public investment in infrastructure projects and new development projects.

2. The volatile conjuncture of world prices for hydrocarbon energy resources, affecting the state of the main corporate players, plans for the development of the basic sector of the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the state's ability to participate in infrastructure projects on the territory of the Okrug (prospects for the development of oil and gas production in the northern part of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, associated with financial opportunities large Russian vertically integrated oil corporations (VIOCs) and changes in the state policy of the Russian Federation in relation to the oil and gas complex).

In recent years, the national economy has been developing largely due to external sources - high prices for raw materials, cheap loans from foreign banks. This dependence has led to the acuteness of the economic problems in Russia, which arose as a result of the deployment of the global financial and economic crisis.

1. Price shock. The main problem of the Russian economy is still a very high dependence on the export of natural resources. In recent years, the state has done a lot to develop the processing industries, services, transport, but, despite the efforts, the role of the export of oil, gas, metals and other raw materials has increased in recent decades, including as a result of a favorable pricing environment on world markets. As a result of the crisis, not only prices, but also demand decreased for almost all goods of Russian raw materials exports:

1) Russia turned out to be rigidly included in the global economy through participation in international trade and financial borrowing. Foreign trade (exports of goods as a whole will decrease from 341 billion US dollars in 2015 to 288 billion US dollars in 2016, after which growth is possible to 312 billion US dollars by 2019), behind this dynamics mainly worth the export of the fuel and energy group of goods.

2) The basic sectors of the Russian economy and the largest corporations, due to the crisis and the decline in consumption in the countries of the

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), are suffering colossal losses as a result of falling prices and lower consumption volumes. It started as a financial crisis in the United States, it quickly became global and economic, and in terms of metal consumption - a crisis of overproduction.

3) The price shock for the basic sectors and the economy of the Russian Federation as a whole was aggravated by a strong reduction in consumption and the actions of developed countries to overcome the crisis, as well as an aggressive game of "bears" investors. The decline in consumption and investment activity in the US and the EU, as well as the decline in investment activity in China and the Asia-Pacific region (APR) in the next step as a result of the reduction in exports of manufactured goods to the United States, made it possible to reduce the consumption of raw materials, turn the "producer's market", returning the situation the dictate of the buyer, characteristic of all the 1990s and early 2000s. According to experts' forecasts, the average oil price for the three-year period 2017-2019 was at the level of \$ 40 per barrel.

The decline in commodity prices removed the risk of inflation in the US and EU and eased inflationary pressures in China and India. Russia and other major commodity suppliers are the only players suffering from low prices. Their game of raising prices does not find support from other market participants.

2. Credit squeeze. The problem of insufficient stability of the financial sector and banks. Many Russian enterprises, which developed especially rapidly in recent years and entered foreign markets, could not count on domestic financing. Loans from the Russian banking system were more expensive, loan terms were shorter. Companies were forced to borrow abroad.

During the crisis, foreign capital markets became inaccessible to enterprises:

- First, the financial sector of the Russian Federation is strongly integrated into the global system of financial markets, the control centers of which are located in the USA and the EU.

- secondly, it is not autonomous (and with the liquidation of the stock market it is even less like a self-sufficient mechanism).

- thirdly, in fact, it is a poorly balanced and ineffective transmission link between world financial institutions and players and final consumers of financial liquidity, households and enterprises of the real sector. At the same time, the financial authorities of the Russian Federation underestimated the level of integration and the scale of risks.

The strong dependence of the corporate sector and the banking system on foreign sources of long-term financial resources and the unbalanced investment portfolio of Russian banks (primarily state-owned) created the threat of a powerful credit

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crunch. During the 2000s, most large Russian banks were mainly engaged in attracting medium-term (from 1 to 5 years) loans (syndicated loans, bonds) abroad and “repackaging” them either into long-term loan products (mortgage) or loans to the real sector ... Moreover, loans to the real sector were concentrated in the consumer sector, construction and development, as well as in the basic raw materials sectors and agriculture. In fact, the portfolios of loans and credits are not balanced either over time or across markets.

The financial crisis that began in 2014 in Russia led to an outflow of foreign capital from the country, to the depletion of stock markets, to problems in the interbank market, to difficulties with liquidity and solvency, to an increase in inflation, to a significant deterioration of the situation in a number of sectors of the Russian economy, and to a decrease in the real incomes of the population of the country.

The deficit of the country's federal budget is growing rapidly, which is caused by the increasing differentiation of regions in terms of welfare, as a result, there is a weak influence of the federal center on the constituent entities of the Federation. Active measures aimed at simultaneously supporting the exchange rate, reducing corporate debt, changing the refinancing rate, depositing funds into the banking sector, supporting the stock market, etc., inevitably lead to a sharp reduction in the country's international reserves.

The Nenets Autonomous Okrug is one of the oils and gas producing regions with a sharply mono-profile structure of the economy. The turbulence of hydrocarbon prices makes such regions the most vulnerable in the face of the crisis, makes them re-evaluate development prospects, look for alternative sources of budget replenishment, and optimize costs.

Since January 1, 2015, the revenues and expenses of the district budget are calculated in the terms of the Agreement concluded between the state authorities of the Arkhangelsk Region and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and approved by the law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of 23.06.2014 No. 50-oz. From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2021, the state authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug fully exercise the powers of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. In accordance with Article 3 of this Agreement, tax revenues from federal taxes and fees, including those provided for by special tax regimes of taxes specified in paragraph 2 of Article 56 of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, including corporate income tax, from 01.01.2015 are credited to the budget of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in accordance with the standards established in the Agreement.

The instability in the hydrocarbon and national currency markets, as well as the difficult economic situation since 2015, led to the fact that the Nenets Autonomous Okrug began to attract borrowed funds from credit institutions to cover the budget deficit.

Earlier, for several years, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug had no public debt. The debt of the consolidated budget of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug as of January 1, 2016 amounted to 1,030 million rubles.

But, despite the current macroeconomic conditions, hydrocarbon production in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug continues to grow. The largest subsoil users working in the region continue to increase production volumes, develop new deposits, and carry out geological exploration in undeveloped areas.

In the 2000s, in the Russian Federation, there is a general trend towards the consolidation of the constituent entities of the Federation, primarily due to the liquidation of autonomous okrugs and through the formation of new regions on the basis of “matryoshka” constituent entities. In particular, in 2005 the Perm Territory was formed (the takeover of the Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug by the Perm Region), in 2007 the Kamchatka Territory was created (the absorption of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug) and the Taimyr and Evenk Autonomous Okrugs in the Krasnoyarsk Territory were liquidated. In 2008, on the basis of the Chita region, the Trans-Baikal Territory was formed (absorption of the Aginsky Buryat Autonomous Okrug). However, all these associations assumed the absorption of a small (in terms of population and territory) and poor (or characterized by a similar level of well-being of the population) Autonomous Okrug by a large and rich “matryoshka” constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The leitmotif of such associations is the economic integration of the “lagging behind” and broadcasting to them the advanced management experience of the rich “center”.

A different situation was observed in the Tyumen region. Instead of creating a new subject of the Russian Federation by absorbing a relatively small (comparable in population size with the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug and significantly inferior in terms of the territory of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug), the Tyumen region of two autonomous okrugs rich in oil and gas implemented the model a long-term agreement on the delegation of powers and the redistribution of part of the income. In accordance with the Cooperation Agreement for the period up to 2015 (valid since 2005), the autonomous okrugs are allocated 29.5% of the regional part of the corporate income tax and 100% of the regional part of the mineral extraction tax to the Tyumen region budget.

The situation in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Arkhangelsk Oblast is unique in the context of the Russian experience: the okrug is characterized by a small population compared to the oblast and has a smaller territory, but significantly higher levels of income, GRP per capita and budgetary provision. In

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view of the significantly higher prosperity of the district (traditionally one of the first places in the Russian Federation), the clear specifics of the problems and challenges of the development of the Nenets Autonomous District in comparison with those of the Arkhangelsk Region, as well as the non-obviousness of the advantages of the public administration system established in the Arkhangelsk Region relative to that of the the formation of a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation in full compliance with federal legislation (it is required, in particular,

The managerial and economic reality and the system of challenges within which the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is developing differ significantly from those relevant for the main territory of the Arkhangelsk Region. In particular:

1. The Okrug is characterized by a huge territory (176.8 thousand sq. Km) and a small resident population (43 thousand people), a low population density (0.23 people per 1 sq. Km, while for the Arkhangelsk region this figure is almost 3 people / sq. km), as well as the presence of more than 7.50 thousand representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Far North (according to Rosstat data as of January 1, 2011).

2. The level of infrastructure provision is also significantly different, even in conditions of a relatively low provision of the basic infrastructure of the territory of the Arkhangelsk region against the background of the Russian Federation. The principles

of organizing the transport infrastructure are also different: for the Arkhangelsk region, with its forestry specialization, a network of permanent ground transport infrastructures is characteristic, and the territory in which the bulk of the population lives is connected to a centralized energy system and has access to fixed wired communication. For the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the most important is the system of local airfields, local and mobile energy and satellite communications.

3. The basic sector of the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is oil and gas production. This circumstance (the principles of the organization of the sector, technological proximity, connections of personnel supply systems and transport infrastructure) makes it possible to consider the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Komi Republic as a single production center, designated as the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, and also to look for points of contact between the development projects of the Nenets the Autonomous Okrug and plans for the development of the Barents Sea shelf. For the Arkhangelsk region, the basic sectors are the timber industry and pulp and paper production, as well as shipbuilding.

These circumstances indicate that the tasks of ensuring a high quality of life, economic growth and infrastructural development of the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug differ significantly in their structure and content from those relevant for the Arkhangelsk Region.

Tab. 1. Comparative analysis of strategic priorities for the development of the Arkhangelsk region and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

	Nenets Autonomous Okrug	the main territory of the Arkhangelsk region
Principles of effective organization budgetary network and social infrastructure	1) Telemedicine, tele-education and remote provision of a basic package of social services. A distributed network of equipped points for the provision of budgetary and social services in remote mode (specialists are concentrated in the main node) 2) Minimization of movements of the treating, training and service staff and clients of the budget network across the territory	1) Stationary full-fledged centers network providing a full (or with minor exceptions) budget spectrum, medical and educational services (primary and secondary, including special) 2) Providing good (constant and fast) transport accessibility of service centers for consumers

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<p>Base Sector Development Management</p>	<p>1) Allocation of licensed areas and control over implementation environmental protection measures (ensuring sustainable development) and development plans 2) Coordination of projects for the development of infrastructure for the transportation of raw materials to main markets 3) Formation of a package of social obligations of the extractive sector in the attitude of the local population and communities (including the formation of funds for future generations) 4) Targeted work with key investors (especially in terms of providing access to the transport infrastructures for other operators)</p>	<p>1) Forest management fund (its distribution on a competitive and investment basis) 2) Security balanced structure of the forest cluster (interaction between small and medium-sized businesses, on the one hand, and large corporations, on the other) 3) Formation of integrated plans development of forestry infrastructure and resource development 4) Formation of public-private partnership (PPP) -projects in the forestry sector 5) Ensure modernization and inclusion in state defense order, military-technical cooperation and the market for equipment for offshore projects enterprises of Severodvinsk shipbuilding cluster 6) Solution of the personnel problem and modernization systems of primary and secondary vocational education</p>
<p>Development of human potential and labor market</p>	<p>1) Management of the labor market of shift workers and coordination HR strategies mining companies and projects to modernize the education system of the NAO 2) Television and formation of modern educational content and the possibility of remote higher professional education</p>	<p>1) Restructuring the labor market in favor of the service sector and adapting the talent pool to changing qualifications employers' requirements 2) Formation of a competitive center of higher professional education focused on the promising personnel request of the region (Northern (technical) university)</p>
<p>Development of the settlement system (target structure)</p>	<p>Reformatting the settlement system in accordance with the development trends of the basic sector and the need to ensure a certain level of development of the territory. The transition to a new technological platform for ensuring transport connectivity (development of small aircraft) and the involvement of the population in the system of insurance and global information exchanges (satellite access to the Internet)</p>	<p>Strengthening the support frame of the settlement system through projects for the development of the main nodes (Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Kotlas / Koryazhma) and strengthening their connecting land transport infrastructure. Maintaining a weakened settlement system in areas of prospective development remote from the main infrastructural ridge</p>

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Strategieconomic priorities	Raising the status of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province in the Russian Federation as the main center for hydrocarbon production (production at the level of 20-22 million tons oil equivalent) and the development of transport infrastructure for access of extracted raw materials to the main world markets (realizing the potential of the coastal zone)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implementation of the export-import transport and transit potential of the Arkhangelsk region seaport 2) Formation of the forestry cluster (ensuring a high level of processing of forest raw materials) 3) Modernization and inclusion in the promising offshore equipment market arctic seas enterprises of the severodvinsk shipbuilding cluster 4) Development of urban centers and a service economy in them
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The unification of the two constituent entities of the Russian Federation will not significantly improve the economic and budgetary situation in the Arkhangelsk region, but will significantly reduce the socio-economic conditions in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

The greatest importance, from the point of view of the prospects for the socio-economic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, may aggravate the oil and gas monoprofile of the economy or diversify due to the emergence of new sectors and the restoration of traditional types of management, as well as the structure and principles of development of the settlement system.

1. The aggravation of the mono-profile nature of the economy and the emphasis on oil and gas production means an inevitable simplification of the settlement system, the transition mainly to rotational principles of territory development and the temporary (mobile) nature of the settlement system. In addition, the development of the oil and gas sector is managed primarily from corporate headquarters, and decisions depend, among other things, on the conjuncture of world markets. For a single-industry raw material regional economy, this means instability of development, excessive dependence of the budget and the labor market on external factors and decisions that do not depend on the region.

The scenario of a single-industry economy and a simplified settlement system actually means a "rollback" in the socio-economic development of the region and a rejection of the conquests achieved in previous decades and the achievements in the development of this complex, but extremely strategically important northern territory.

2. Diversification of the district's economy through the restoration of traditional types of management and the creation of new, albeit small in comparison with the oil and gas sector, sectors, the development of which is associated with other unique features of the territory - for example, various types of exclusive tourism, special transport and transit, mining of solid minerals - will strengthen regional labor markets, preserve the identity of culture,

increase the economy's resilience to external shocks and successfully develop the system of permanent settlements as the basis of the settlement system.

Only in this scenario, associated with the complication of the structure of the economy and the development of a permanent settlement system, can we talk about the integrated development and implementation of the human and resource potential of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as an increase in the number of permanent residents.

3. The development of a settlement system based on settlements of permanent residence also means an additional fork in the choice for regional executive authorities (ROIV) - an extensive development of the budgetary network or a structural and technological maneuver. The budgetary network, created on an advanced high-tech platform, will improve the quality of budgetary services and the level of their provision in all settlements at much lower unit costs than in the case of an extensive build-up of the budgetary network.

A similar fork in the choice of ROIV is faced in the energy sector, where modernization and structural maneuver, including both the development of alternative generation and the transition from imported diesel fuel to available local raw materials, will dramatically increase the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of energy supply to residents, but requires investment and the concept of integrated energy development.

The scenario of diversification and complication of the structure of the economy determines the possibilities for dynamic and high-quality development of the social sphere and infrastructure. It fully corresponds to the development priorities of the Russian Federation, since, in addition to higher indicators of the socio-economic development of the territory, it allows more reliably to ensure the interests of Russia in the important Arctic macro-region. This is the target scenario for the development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Due to the significant and increasing budgetary revenues from the development of the oil and gas sector (OGS) in the region, and if the district's powers

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remain in the amount of 2007, the regional executive authorities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug have all the necessary resources to implement the target scenario.

In accordance with the Concept for the Long-Term Development of Russia until 2020 (approved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1662-r dated November 17, 2008), the strategic goal of the socio-economic development of Russia in the long term is "to achieve a level of economic and social development corresponding to the status of Russia as the leading world power of the XXI century, occupying a leading position in global economic competition and reliably ensuring national security and the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens." In 2015 - 2020, Russia was to enter the top five leading countries in terms of gross domestic product (purchasing power parity). The goals and objectives of the development of the Russian Federation are the framework for the policy of socio-economic development of all constituent entities of the Federation, including the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. They include:

1. High standards of human well-being:

1) the income level and quality of life of Russians by 2020 should have reached the indicators typical for developed economies (from 13.9 thousand US dollars in 2007 to 30 thousand US dollars in 2020);

2) the coverage of the population with higher and secondary vocational education will grow from 50% in 2007 to 60 - 70% in 2020;

3) the average level of housing provision will reach about 30 sq. m per person (in 2007 - 21.5);

4) the share of the population living in places with unfavorable environmental conditions will decrease from 43% in 2007 to 14% in 2020;

5) the death rate from violent causes will be reduced by about half.

2. Social well-being and harmony:

1) a society based on trust and responsibility, including public confidence in public and private economic institutions;

2) reducing social polarization by ensuring equal opportunities for social mobility of talented representatives of all strata of society, implementing a social policy to support vulnerable groups of the population, taking into account the criteria of targeting and need, and pursuing a policy aimed at integrating migrants;

3) the share of the middle class will make up more than half of the population, while a significant part of the middle class is formed by people engaged in creating a new economy of knowledge, technology and ensuring the development of the person himself.

3. Economy of Leadership and Innovation:

1) the Russian economy will remain the world leader in the energy sector, extraction and processing of raw materials;

2) competitive economy of knowledge and high

technologies;

3) Russia's share in the markets for high-tech goods and KIBS in 5-7 and more sectors will reach 5-10%;

4) conditions for the massive emergence of new innovative companies in all sectors of the economy.

4. Balanced spatial development:

1) the formation of new territorial centers of growth in areas of development of new raw materials and in traditional regions of concentration of the innovative, industrial and agricultural potential of Russia;

2) reducing regional inequality;

3) an extensive transport network providing a high level of interregional integration and territorial mobility of the population.

5. Globally competitive economy:

1) leadership in integration processes in the Eurasian space;

2) one of the centers of world economic relations (including as an international financial center);

3) balanced multi-vector economic relations with European, Asian, American and African economic partners.

6. Institutions of Economic Freedom and Justice:

1) guaranteed realization of the constitutional rights of citizens, including a developed system of democratic institutions and the creation of effective mechanisms of law enforcement;

2) expanding the freedom of entrepreneurship, ensuring the efficiency of the public administration system, maintaining social justice.

7. Safety of citizens and society:

1) a high level of national security and defense capability of the country, including economic and food security, safety of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies;

2) a high level of combat capability of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (corresponding to the level of the leading countries in the military sense).

Solving the set tasks will allow the Russian economy to move from the export of raw materials to an innovative, socially-oriented type of development. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of innovative development:

1. Modernization of the traditional sectors of the Russian economy (oil and gas, raw materials, agricultural and transport), outstripping the increase in the volume of products of high value-added industries, which until 2020 remain the leading sectors of gross domestic product production.

2. The transformation of innovation into a leading factor of economic growth in all sectors of the economy, an increase in labor productivity in the sectors that determine national competitiveness by 3 - 5 times and a decrease in energy intensity by an

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average of 1.6 - 1.8 times.

3. The share of industrial enterprises implementing technological innovations should increase to 40-50% (2007 - 8.5%), and the share of innovative products in the output volume - up to 25 - 35% (2007 - 5.5%).

4. Formation of a new economy - the economy of knowledge and high technologies (the sphere of vocational education, high-tech medical care, science and development, communications and telecommunications, science-intensive sub-branches of chemistry and mechanical engineering), which is becoming one of the leading sectors of the national economy, comparable to 2020 its contribution to gross domestic product with the oil and gas and resource sectors:

1) the share of the knowledge economy and the high-tech sector in the gross domestic product should be at least 17-20% (2007 - 10-11%);

2) domestic spending on research and development should rise to 2.5 - 3% of GDP in 2020 (2007 - 1.1% of GDP) with a dramatic increase in the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research and development;

– Expenditures on education from public and private sources will amount to 6.5 - 7% of GDP in 2020 (2007 - 4.8%), on health care - 6.7 - 7% of GDP in 2020 (2007). 4.2%), which will ensure the advanced development of human potential.

In accordance with a number of existing normative legal acts, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug belongs to the regions of the Far North, which leaves its mark on the goals and objectives of the state authorities of the Russian Federation. We are talking, first of all, about state support, the main goal of which is "the formation of internal factors of economic development of the northern territories, which have the necessary natural resource potential, and the active encouragement of the search for new opportunities for economic development by subsidized subjects of the Russian Federation" (Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 7 March 2000 № 198 "On the concept of state support for the economic and social development of the regions of the North").

The fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2020 and beyond (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on September 18, 2008) represent one of the means of carrying out the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic. The Nenets Autonomous Okrug is part of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, which makes its the object of state policy, the main goals and objectives of which are.

1. In the field of socio-economic development - the expansion of the resource base of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, which is able to largely meet the needs of Russia in hydrocarbon resources, aquatic biological resources and other types of strategic raw materials by:

1) carrying out geological-geophysical, hydrographic and cartographic work to prepare materials for substantiating the outer border of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

2) ensuring a significant increase in the balance reserves of mineral resources of Arctic offshore fields, including through the implementation of the state program for the study and development of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as the commencement of work on the development of oil and gas fields in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

3) development and implementation of new types of equipment and technologies for the development of offshore mineral deposits and aquatic biological resources in Arctic conditions, including in ice-covered areas, the formation of a fleet of aircraft and fishing vessels, as well as the necessary supporting infrastructure for working in the Arctic ;

4) optimization of the economic mechanisms of the "northern delivery" through the use of renewable and alternative, including local energy sources, reconstruction and modernization of exhausted power plants, the introduction of energy-saving materials and technologies;

5) ensuring the restructuring of the volume of cargo transportation along the Northern Sea Route, including through state support for the construction of icebreaker, rescue and auxiliary fleets, as well as coastal infrastructure;

6) formation of a control system for ensuring the safety of navigation, traffic management in areas of heavy traffic, including through the implementation of a set of measures for hydrometeorological and navigation support in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

7) creation of an integrated security system to protect territories, population and facilities of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation critical for the national security of the Russian Federation from threats of natural and man-made emergencies.

2. In the field of military security, protection and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation - ensuring a favorable operational regime in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, including maintaining the necessary combat potential of groupings of general-purpose troops (forces) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in this region :

1) the creation of a general-purpose grouping of troops (forces) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies (primarily border agencies) in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, capable of ensuring military security in various conditions of the military-political situation;

2) optimization of the system of integrated control over the situation in the Arctic, including border control at checkpoints across the state border

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of the Russian Federation, the introduction of a regime of border zones in the administrative-territorial formations of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the organization of instrumental technical control over the straits, river mouths, estuaries on the Northern sea route;

3) bringing the capabilities of border agencies in line with the nature of the threats and challenges of the Russian Federation in the Arctic.

3. In the field of environmental safety - the preservation and protection of the natural environment of the Arctic, the elimination of the environmental consequences of economic activity in the context of increasing economic activity and global climate change:

1) ensuring the conservation of the biological diversity of the Arctic flora and fauna, including by expanding the network of specially protected natural areas and water areas, taking into account the national interests of the Russian Federation, the need to preserve the natural environment in the face of expanding economic activity and global climate change;

2) implementation of scheduled dismantling of ships with nuclear power plants that have served the established service life.

4. In the field of information technology and communications - the formation of a single information space of the Russian Federation in its Arctic zone, taking into account natural features:

1) introduction of modern information and telecommunication technologies and means (including mobile) communications, television and radio broadcasting, control of ship traffic and aviation flights, remote sensing of the Earth, conducting areal surveys of ice cover, as well as a system of hydrometeorological and hydrographic support and support of scientific expeditionary research;

2) creation of a reliable system for the provision of navigation, hydrometeorological and information services, ensuring effective control of economic, military, environmental activities in the Arctic, as well

as forecasting and preventing emergencies, reducing damage in case of their occurrence, including through the use of the global navigation satellite system (GLONASS) and a multipurpose space system.

5. In the field of science and technology - ensuring a sufficient level of fundamental and applied scientific research on the accumulation of knowledge and the creation of modern scientific and geoinformational foundations for the management of the Arctic territories, including the development of means for solving defense and security problems, as well as the reliable functioning of life support systems and production activities in natural climatic conditions of the Arctic:

1) introduction of new technologies, including for cleaning the territories of islands, coastal zones and water areas of the Arctic seas from anthropogenic pollution, as well as the development of materials adapted to the natural and climatic conditions of the Arctic;

2) ensuring the implementation of the state program for the development of the research fleet of the Russian Federation, which also provides for research in the field of deep-sea activities and hydronautics, including the introduction of technical means and instrumentation, adapted to conduct polar scientific research.

6. In the field of international cooperation - ensuring a regime of mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Arctic states on the basis of international treaties and agreements to which the Russian Federation is a party.

In connection with the declared main goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, set out in the Concept for the long-term development of Russia until 2035, the vision of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and understanding of the mission of regional executive authorities, a system of long-term goals and objectives of socio-economic development has been formed within the framework of the Strategy districts.

Tab. 2. Goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Goal 1. Outstripping economic growth through the development of the basic sector				
	a task	index		
1.1.	Stimulate economic growth by building on opportunities in the industrial sector	GRP / GDP	Volume, million rubles	
			Growth, %	
		Industrial production	Volume, million rubles	
			Growth, %	
1.2.	Ensure investment growth in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Investment in the main capital	Volume, million rubles	
			Growth, %	
		Government capital investments (consolidated budget)	% to GDP / GRP	

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1.3.	Develop the basic oil and gas sector	Mining of oil and gas	Volume, million tonnes of oil equivalent
			Growth, %
1.4.	Stimulate an increase in the manufacturability of the base sectors	Performance labor in NHS	million rubles for 1 person
1.5.	Increase added value in the basic sector and move from mining to the production of technological products	Oil and gas processing	Volume, million tonnes of oil equivalent
Goal 2. An attractive region for life and work: high standards of human well-being and quality of life			
2.1.	High incomes of the population	GRP / GDP per capita	Volume, rubles
			Growth, %
		Average per capita monetary income of the population	Size, rub / month
			Growth in real disposable income of the population, %
			Growth in real cash income, %
2.2.	Improve demographic situation	Population	Permanent population, people
			Natural growth rate, per 1000 people population
			Migration growth rate, per 10,000 people population
		Expected life expectancy at birth	years old
2.3.	High employment of the population	Employed in the economy	Average annual number, people
2.4.	High living standards	The total area of residential premises, accounted for on average per inhabitant	sq. m
		Retail turnover	Volume, million rubles
			Increase, % to prev. year
		The volume of paid services to the population	Volume, million rubles
Growth, %			
2.5.	High quality of human potential of the territory and ample opportunities for personal development	Structure of employed in the economy by education level, %	The number of people employed in the economy with higher and secondary vocational education, % (average per year)
2.6.	Developed budgetary network and social services sector	Education costs	State + private, % to GRP

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			The budgetary systems,% to GRP
		Costs for health care	State + private,% to GRP
			The budgetary systems,% to GRP
Goal 3. Diversification of the economy, transformation of innovation and human capital into a leading factor of economic growth			
3.1.	Diversification of the economy	Contribution of non-oil and gas sectors in GRP	% of GRP
		Share of people employed in services	% of the number of employed in economics
3.2.	Increase the level of innovation and promote scientific and technological progress	Basic research and the promotion of scientific technological progress	% to GRP
Goal 4. Modern and efficient infrastructure			
4.1.	Efficient energy	Installed capacity utilization factor	%
		Energy intensity	tons of fuel equivalent per 1 mln. rubles tons of oil equivalent for \$ 1000
4.2.	Accessibility of transport and conditions for population mobility	Air traffic	pass / person
		Air availability	Average monthly salary / cost air ticket *****
4.3.	Comfortable living conditions. Urban lifestyle	Share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock	% to the total area of all housing fund
			Specific gravity housing stock equipped plumbing,%
		Improvement of the housing stock	Specific gravity housing stock equipped with water supply,%
			Specific gravity housing stock, equipped with sewerage,%
			Specific gravity housing stock equipped central heating,%
			Specific gravity housing stock equipped with hot water supply,%
4.4.	High communication mobility of the population. Inclusion in information exchange and knowledge	Internet coverage of the population	Number of users,% of population

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	exchange	The level of development of fixed telephony	The number of residential telephones in the public network per 1000 people population, in rural areas
		The level of development of cellular communications	The number of subscriber terminals of cellular communication per 1000 population
Goal 5. An effective and balanced system of public administration			
5.1.	Deficit-free (balanced) county budget	Deficit (s) / surplus (+ x) of the NAO budget	million rubles. % of expenses of the consolidated budget
5.2.	Program budget and performance budget	Share of the program part of the district budget	% of expenses of the consolidated budget
5.3.	Minimizing public administration costs	Share of government spending	% of GRP
5.4.	"Electronic" government and administration	Share of employees' jobs administration included in the electronic workflow	% of the total number of jobs in the public administration system
5.5.	Regulation of the provision of state and municipal services / performance of state and municipal functions	Share of state and municipal services / state and municipal functions subject to regulation	%
		Share of state and municipal services, provided in	% of the total volume of state and municipal
		multifunctionalcenters	services
		Reducing the transit time administrative procedures	% of the standard
		Reducing the number of compulsory personal visits applicant / recipient executive authority, providing public service	% of the standard
5.6.	Optimization of the functions of executive authorities and anti-corruption	Availability of a consolidated register of functions of executive bodies of state power and local self-government	yes / no
		Share of public services outsourced	% of the total volume of state and municipal services
		Expertise of draft regulatory legal acts for corruption	yes / no

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Conclusion

It is necessary to make the process of transformation of the settlement system of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug manageable and provide for mechanisms to mitigate the consequences of these changes for residents by conducting a comprehensive audit of the state of small and medium-sized settlements (their provision with energy and social infrastructure; age composition and potential of human capital; budgetary provision and inclusion in special programs development and support) and an assessment of their development potential (based on an analysis of the economic base and the prospects for its development). A preliminary analysis indicates that a significant part of the Okrug's settlements, which today are designated as settlements with an average level of development, are in fact at risk, because these settlements lack competitive and

economically viable industrial specialization and are rapidly losing population; the engineering infrastructure of these settlements is outdated and is slowly being updated precisely because of the uncertainty of their future fate and function. On the other hand, there are zones with a significant prospect of growth in the demand for labor resources, including those permanently located on the territory - this is mainly the zone of the developing oil and gas production complex and the city of Naryan-Mar. It is obvious that the competent redistribution of the population and its preparation for new tasks will simultaneously reduce social losses and budget costs in the risk zone and provide conditions for the accelerated deployment of the updated settlement system, equipped with more mobile energy and modern means of communication.

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