

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 10 Volume: 114

Published: 28.10.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue



Article



**Danil Sergeevich Shcherbakov**

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU  
bachelor

**Artyom Alexandrovich Tikhonov**

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU  
bachelor

**Vladimir Timofeevich Prokhorov**

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU  
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Shakhty, Russia

**Galina Yurievna Volkova**

LLC TsPOSN «Orthomoda»  
Doctor of Economics, Professor,  
Moscow, Russia

## ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOMI REPUBLIC. MESSAGE 1

**Abstract:** in the article, the authors studied the advantages and disadvantages of the main scenario for the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic to achieve the goals of the Strategy, namely:

the optimistic scenario assumes conditions for the maximum realization of the republic's potential. Achievement of the goals of the Strategy under the optimistic scenario is assumed in full, with a possible excess of the established values of the target indicators, in a shortened or equal to the planned time;

The target scenario assumes a reduction in the impact of the negative consequences of geopolitical instability, the removal of infrastructure and transport restrictions, the leveling of territorial disproportions due to the even distribution of production forces and the use of the economic potential of the territories, the development of production cooperation ties between economic entities and the creation of conditions for sustainable long-term economic growth of the Komi Republic. The implementation of the target scenario will provoke a strategy for the social and economic development of the Komi Republic;

the inertial scenario of socio-economic development is based on the continuation of the inertial trends of recent years and assumes a stable socio-economic situation in the republic with a possible temporary deterioration or improvement in the values of individual indicators, depending on the influence of external factors. The achievement of the goals of the Strategy under the inertial scenario is expected to be incomplete, with the achievement of the set values of most of the target indicators in equal or longer than the planned time frame, which creates comfortable conditions for the population.

**Key words:** Advanced Development Territory, TOR, economic activity, significance, efficiency, socio-economic development strategy, financial condition, sustainable TEP, resources, profit, profitability, priority, preferences, demand, competitiveness.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Shcherbakov, D. S., Tikhonov, A. A., Prokhorov, V. T., & Volkova, G. Y. (2022). On strategic priorities, goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic. Message 1. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (114), 750-789.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-114-65> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.10.114.65>

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

*Scopus ASCC: 2000.*

## Introduction

**UDC 339.38:327.51**

The main directions for the implementation of this Strategy in individual municipalities of the Komi Republic are:

a) diversification of the economy and integrated socio-economic development of mono-profile municipalities - the urban districts of Vorkuta and Inta;

b) development of coal mineral resource centers on the basis of the Pechora coal basin, the creation on their basis of complexes for deep processing of coal raw materials, coal chemistry;

c) formation and development of oil and gas mineral resource centers on the basis of the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, including the creation of oil and gas processing facilities;

d) geological study of individual territories and development of the mineral resource base of solid minerals;

e) creation and development of a vertically integrated mining and metallurgical complex intended

for the processing of titanium ores and quartz (glass) sands of the Pizhemsky deposit;

f) formation and development of the Parnok ferromanganese mineral resource center;

g) development of railway infrastructure to ensure communication with railway lines under construction and planned for construction, including the construction of the Sosnogorsk - Indiga railway line, the reconstruction of the Konosha - Kotlas - Chum - Labytnangi section, the rationale for the reconstruction of the Mikun - Vendinga section and the construction of the Vendinga - Karpogory section;

h) development of transport infrastructure, including the construction and reconstruction of sections of the Syktyvkar - Ukhta - Pechora - Usinsk - Naryan-Mar highway, as well as dredging on the Pechora River, which ensures transport accessibility of certain territories on an uncontested basis (Figure 1);

i) reconstruction and modernization of the airport network, including the joint airport of Vorkuta;

j) development of a cultural-ethnographic and cultural-historical tourism cluster, as well as the formation of an active nature tourism cluster.



**Figure 1. Komi Republic**

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

### Main part

The Komi Republic is a territory of unity of traditions, comfort and development - the inhabitants of the republic appreciate its history, live in an active present and make big plans for the future, respecting each other (Figure 1):

1. Accumulation, development and implementation of human capital is carried out in the conditions of increasing comfort of life and work of people.

2. The progressive development of the region and the mobilization of all types of resources are aimed at further improving the living environment and personal development of every inhabitant of the Komi Republic.

The choice of a long-term development path for the Komi Republic is enshrined in the Strategy for the Social and Economic Development of the Komi Republic for the period up to 2035 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy).

The development of the Strategy was carried out on the basis of the following principles:

balance of interests - ensuring the observance of the interests of the residents of the Komi Republic,

organizations of various forms of ownership involved in the development, implementation and monitoring of the results of the Strategy;

transition to a non-primary development model - a gradual decrease in the dependence of the republic's economy on the extraction and primary processing of minerals, an increase in the share of manufacturing industries;

sustainable development of urban areas and rural settlements - taking into account the mutual influence of the ecological environment, social status and economic development of the Komi Republic.

In 2018, as part of the development of the Strategy, the opinion of the population and business on the main problems and prospects for the development of the Komi Republic until 2035 was studied. The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire in multifunctional centers and on the Active Region Internet portal. Questionnaires were received from 1804 individuals and 175 legal entities from all urban districts and districts of the Komi Republic, 17 backbone enterprises. Structure of respondents, % (Figure 2):



Figure 2. Problems of the Komi Republic

In 2018, during the public review of the draft Strategy by the population, the public, science, municipalities of the region, more than 80 proposals were received, considered and, in general, taken into account, relating to specific areas, tasks, areas of development of the region.

Strategy:

1. Determines the mission and main goal of the development of the Komi Republic, priorities, goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the republic in the long term, consistent with the priorities and goals of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and the Northwestern Federal District, implementation

mechanisms. Quantitative and qualitative results of achieving the goals of the Strategy characterize the target indicators of the Strategy.

2. It is the basis for the development of an action plan for the implementation of the Strategy, state programs of the Republic of Komi, territorial planning scheme of the Republic of Komi.

3. Takes into account the fundamental documents of the Russian Federation, the Northwestern Federal District and the Komi Republic: the requirements of the Federal Law of June 28, 2014 No. 172-FZ "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation";

provisions of the Messages of the President of

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Main Directions for the Activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, the Forecast of the Social and Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, the Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 of the year, the Strategies for the Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, the Strategies for the Socio-Economic Development of the North-Western Federal District until 2035, other federal sectoral and territorial strategies, concepts, state programs;

installation of decrees of the President of the Russian Federation:

- dated May 7, 2012 No. 596 "On the long-term state economic policy", No. 597 "On measures to implement state social policy", No. 598 "On improving the state policy in the field of healthcare", No. 599 "On measures to implement state policy in Education and Science", No. 600 "On measures to provide citizens of the Russian Federation with affordable and comfortable housing and improve the quality of housing and communal services", No. 601 "On the main directions for improving the public administration system", No. 602 "On ensuring interethnic harmony", No. 606 "On measures to implement the demographic policy of the Russian Federation";

- dated January 16, 2017 No. 13 "On Approval of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of Regional

Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025";

- dated November 14, 2017 No. 548 "On assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation";

- dated May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024";

requirements of other federal laws and regulatory legal acts regulating the areas of activity covered by the Strategy;

provisions of the Law of the Republic of Komi dated June 23, 2015 No. 55-RZ "On Strategic Planning in the Republic of Komi" and the previously effective Strategy for the Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Komi for the period up to 2020 (Decree of the Government of the Republic of Komi dated March 27, 2006 No. 45 ).

The Strategy applied the results of the research work "Methodology for developing a strategy for the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic in modern conditions" and the provisions of the order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation dated March 23, 2017 No. economic development of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation and an action plan for its implementation".

When developing strategic planning documents at the municipal level, local governments in the Komi Republic are recommended to be guided by the Strategy (Table 1.).

**Table 1. General information about the Komi Republic**

Date of formation of the Komi Republic	August 22, 1921
Capital City Population, people (as of January 1, 2018)	city of Syktyvkar (260822)
Municipal structure (as of January 1, 2018): municipalities, total urban districts municipal districts urban settlements rural settlements	181 6 14 14 147
Area, thousand square meters km	416.8 (2.4% of the area of Russia)
Length (from southwest to northeast), km	1275
Location	extreme northeast of the European part of Russia
Distance from the capital to Moscow, km	1410
federal district	Northwestern Federal District
Regions - "neighbors": north, northwest west east southeast south	Nenets Autonomous Okrug Arkhangelsk Region Yamalo-Nenets and Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrugs Sverdlovsk Region Perm Territory
southwest	Kirov region
Climate	in most of the territory - temperate continental with long winters and short cool summers



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

Permanent population, people (as of January 1, 2021)	840873
including urban (rural)	656821 (184052)
Population density, people per sq. km	2.0
Population of Komi nationality, in % of the total population	22

The Komi Republic has a significant natural resource potential and serves as a fuel and energy base for a number of territories of the Russian Federation. The potential of the Republic of Komi is represented by oil and gas from one of the largest oil and gas provinces in Russia, the Timan-Pechora oil and gas province, coking and power-generating coals of the Pechora coal basin, the second largest in the country, which is a large, long-term secured raw material base for the development of coke chemistry, energy, in the future – methane production; oil shales of the Vychegda and Timan-Pechora shale-bearing basins. Ore minerals: ferrous, non-ferrous and noble metals, manganese, chromium and titanium are concentrated mainly in the Polar Urals, Middle and Southern Timan. About a third of Russia's bauxite ore reserves are concentrated in Timan. The Pizhemskeye and Yaregskoye titanium ore deposits are the largest in Russia, containing more than half of the country's strategic titanium reserves. The unique Yaregskaya heavy oil is used for the production of bitumen, rubber products, varnishes and paints. Explored deposits contain about 3% of the total Russian oil reserves, 4.5% of coal, 13% of barite, 30% of bauxites, about 50% of titanium, and about 80% of quartz-vein raw materials. Geological exploration is underway at the Verkhnepizhensky licensed subsoil block, which is part of the Pizhensky deposit, where large resources of titanium and quartz raw materials, as well as associated minerals of the unique Ichetyu placer, located within the boundaries of this licensed block, were identified and calculated. which contain more than half of the country's strategic titanium reserves. The unique Yaregskaya heavy oil is used for the production of bitumen, rubber products, varnishes and paints. Explored deposits contain about 3% of the total Russian oil reserves, 4.5% of coal, 13% of barite, 30% of bauxites, about 50% of titanium, and about 80% of quartz-vein raw materials. Geological exploration is underway at the Verkhnepizhensky licensed subsoil block, which is part of the Pizhensky deposit, where large resources of titanium and quartz raw materials, as well as associated minerals of the unique Ichetyu placer, located within the boundaries of this licensed block, were identified and calculated. which contain more than half of the country's strategic titanium reserves. The unique Yaregskaya heavy oil is used for the production of bitumen, rubber products, varnishes and paints. Explored deposits contain about 3% of the total Russian oil reserves, 4.5% of coal, 13% of barite, 30% of bauxites, about 50% of titanium, and about 80% of quartz-vein raw materials. Geological exploration is underway at the Verkhnepizhensky

licensed subsoil block, which is part of the Pizhensky deposit, where large resources of titanium and quartz raw materials, as well as associated minerals of the unique Ichetyu placer, located within the boundaries of this licensed block, were identified and calculated. Explored deposits contain about 3% of the total Russian oil reserves, 4.5% of coal, 13% of barite, 30% of bauxites, about 50% of titanium, and about 80% of quartz-vein raw materials. Geological exploration is underway at the Verkhnepizhensky licensed subsoil block, which is part of the Pizhensky deposit, where large resources of titanium and quartz raw materials, as well as associated minerals of the unique Ichetyu placer, located within the boundaries of this licensed block, were identified and calculated. Explored deposits contain about 3% of the total Russian oil reserves, 4.5% of coal, 13% of barite, 30% of bauxites, about 50% of titanium, and about 80% of quartz-vein raw materials. Geological exploration is underway at the Verkhnepizhensky licensed subsoil block, which is part of the Pizhensky deposit, where large resources of titanium and quartz raw materials, as well as associated minerals of the unique Ichetyu placer, located within the boundaries of this licensed block, were identified and calculated.

Komi is rich in peat, timber and hydropower resources of the Pechora and Vychegda river basins.

The Komi Republic is called the "lungs of the European North". More than 80% of the region's territory is occupied by forests. The total area of forests is 36.3 million hectares, of which 28.7 million hectares are covered with forests, or 3.2% of the area of all forests in Russia and about 50% of the forest area of the European North of Russia. More than 3/4 of the forest fund with reserves of 3.1 billion cubic meters has been allocated for forest exploitation. m. The most valuable dark coniferous spruce forests prevail.

The Komi Republic is an Arctic region of the Russian Federation: the land territories of the Arctic include the territory of the municipality of the urban district "Vorkuta". For the region, the development of the Arctic zone is of paramount importance, since this territory has exceptional natural resources (mineral raw materials, land, water), great transit prospects and can act as a support zone for the development of the Arctic.

Taking into account the unity of environmental complexes and interregional transport and logistics contingency of the municipality of the urban district "Vorkuta" with other territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, its development in the long term can be considered in the context of its possible

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

integrative function in the implementation of projects for economic development, development of transport infrastructure, tourism, maintaining the traditional forms of nature management of the indigenous peoples of the North, as well as strengthening multilateral ties on a long-term basis in order to consolidate the efforts of the Arctic entities in the implementation of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic.

The share of the gross regional product (hereinafter referred to as GRP) of the Komi Republic in the gross domestic product of the Russian Federation in 2020 amounted to 0.8%, in the total GRP of the Northwestern Federal District - 7.0%.

Almost half of the GRP is provided by industry, represented by more than 30 industries. In the structure of industry in 2020, mining accounted for 57.5%, manufacturing - 32.4%, providing electricity, gas and steam; air conditioning – 9.0%, for water supply; water disposal, organization of collection and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution - 1.0%.

The main volume of industrial production is provided by the fuel and energy and timber industry complexes. In the structure of the fuel and energy

complex, the largest share falls on the oil and coal industries, in the structure of the timber industry complex - on pulp and paper production. In 2019, in terms of oil production, the Komi Republic was in 11th place among the main oil-producing regions of Russia with a share of 2.8% of the oil production in the country; in terms of natural gas produced, it occupies the 8th place among the main gas producing regions with a share of 0.6% of the total production in Russia. In terms of coal mining, the Republic of Komi is a part of six entities (Krasnoyarsk and Zabaykalsky kraises, Republics of Khakassia, Komi and Sakha (Yakutia) and Irkutsk oblast) with a total share of 30% of extracted raw materials in the Russian Federation. The share of the republic in the all-Russian volume of paper and cardboard is significant - 2nd and 3rd places among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, respectively. The Republic is also among the leaders among the main woodworking regions of the country in the production of plywood (2nd place), the production of chipboard (10th place), fibreboard (9th place), longitudinally sawn timber (9th place).

The most important sectors for the economy of the Komi Republic are those listed in Table 2.

**Table 2. Industries critical for the Komi Republic**

Branches of promising economic specialization	Branches of unpromising economic specialization, critically important for the economy of the Republic Komi
mining forestry and logging (logging) wood processing and production of wood products, except furniture production of paper and paper products production of coke and petroleum products production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups production of other finished products transportation and storage tourism - hotel and catering enterprises, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism)	production of food products production of textile products crop and livestock production, provision of related services in these areas

The Komi Republic is a major exporter. The total value of exports of the Komi Republic in 2020 amounted to 117% of the volume of exports of the Komi Republic in 2019. The increase in the total volume of exports in the analyzed period is due to the growth in the value of the main commodity groups in the structure of exports. At the end of 2020, the most important types of energy carriers (crude oil, oil products, propane, coal), forest products (timber, chipboard and fibreboard, plywood, paper and cardboard, products from them) prevailed in the commodity structure of exports.

In 2020, exports to non-CIS countries amounted to USD 834.1 million (85.2% of total exports), which is 19.5% higher than in 2019. The main export partner of the Republic of Komi was the Netherlands (share in total exports - 30.8%).

Exports to the CIS member states in 2020

amounted to USD 144.9 million (14.8% of total exports), which is 3% higher than in 2019. The main export partner of the Republic of Komi was Ukraine (share in total exports - 4.0%).

The share of the Republic of Komi in 2020 accounted for 0.8% of investments in fixed assets of the total Russian volume and 6.9% of the volume of investments in the Northwestern Federal District. In terms of investment in fixed capital per capita in 2021, the Komi Republic ranked 3rd in the Northwestern Federal District and 11th among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The list of backbone organizations of regional importance includes 34 organizations of the leading sectors of the economy (given in Appendix 1).

Relations between backbone organizations and the Government of the Republic of Komi are based on cooperation agreements, the terms of which provide

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

for mutual rights and obligations of the parties, the fulfillment of production and financial indicators, social obligations, and charity issues.

In the ranking of the socio-economic situation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation at the end of 2020, the Komi Republic is in 25th place (at the end of 2019 - at 32nd place, at the end of 2018 - at 36th place).

In the ranking of regions of the Russian Federation in terms of quality of life for 2020, the

Komi Republic takes 65th place (for 2019 - 59th place, for 2018 - 60th place).

According to the Human Development Index (formerly the Human Development Index) for 2018, the Komi Republic occupies the 13th position in the ranking of regions of the Russian Federation with an indicator of 0.880 (high level of development).

According to the population surveyed, poor roads and low incomes prevail among the main problems of the Komi Republic (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Social problems of the Komi Republic

The previously existing Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Komi has been implemented since 2006 with periodic updating and extension of the planning period (in 2009 - from 2015 to 2025) (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy from 2025 to 2035).

The main goal of socio-economic development in accordance with the Strategy 2020 was to improve the welfare of the population of the Komi Republic and create a favorable business climate in the Komi Republic.

The strategic goals of the first level were determined:

- creation of a modern socially oriented and competitive economy with a high investment and innovation potential;

- ensuring the effective development of the social sphere, increasing the availability of guaranteed social benefits and creating optimal conditions for the realization of human potential;

- increasing the social and economic efficiency and quality of management of the totality of resources of the system of state and municipal government;

- ensuring the comprehensive security of the population and facilities on the territory of the Komi Republic.

It is not possible to fully assess the quantitative result of achieving the goals of the Strategy 2025, characterized by the achievement of development targets, due to the chronological factor (the analysis

was carried out in 2020). At the same time, the intermediate qualitative assessment of the achievement of previously set goals is positive: the socio-economic situation in the republic is assessed as stable with a tendency to improve, new approaches are being introduced in public administration and in interaction with society, measures aimed at ensuring the safety of the population are being effectively implemented, and facilities on the territory of the Komi Republic.

The following results of the main indicators and development trends, assessment of the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of the Komi Republic have been achieved.

The average annual growth rate of the gross regional product of the Republic of Komi (hereinafter referred to as GRP) in 2016–2020 amounted to 100.8%, despite the fact that for three years (2021–2025) the region experienced a decrease in GRP production, caused by a deterioration in the global economic and political situation. The main contribution to the formation of GRP is made by such types of economic activities as mining, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport and communications.

In 2021, the volume of produced GRP amounted to 546.9 billion rubles, with an increase of 8.9% compared to 2018. The largest share in the structure of GRP, as in 2018, was occupied by mining (35.0%). At the same time, in 2018–2021, the share of

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

manufacturing industries increased from 10.0% in 2018 to 11.7% in 2021.

The average annual growth rate of GRP per capita in 2016–2021 was 102.1%. During 2018–2025,

among the regions of the Northwestern Federal District, the Komi Republic was in the leading position in terms of GRP per capita (Figure 4).

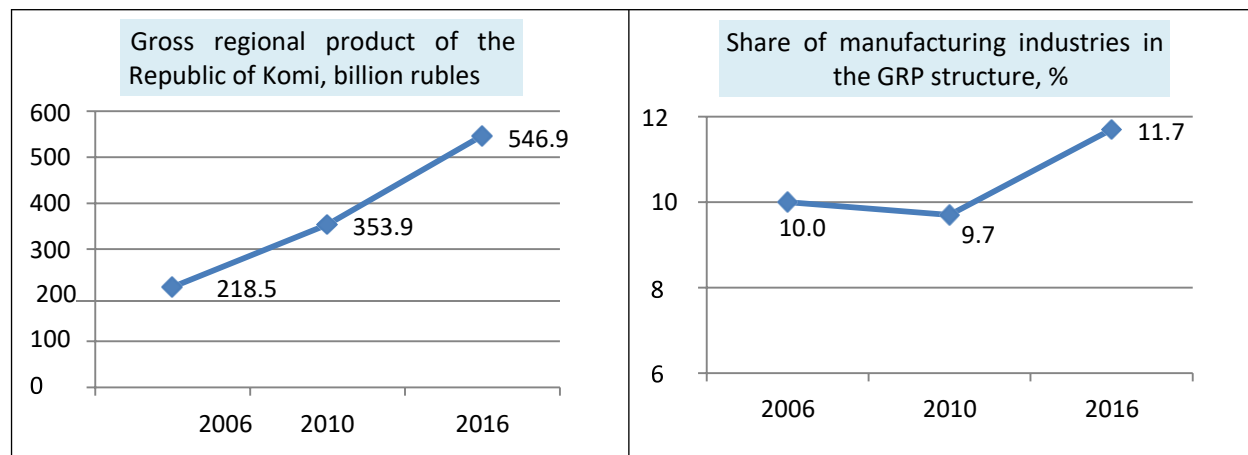


Figure 4. GRP growth rates in the Komi Republic

The average annual growth rate of industrial production in 2018–2021 was 101.4%. The average annual production indices for the type of economic activity "manufacturing" were higher - 103.1%.

Despite the growth in the share of manufacturing industries, the resource-raw material model of the economy is preserved in the republic (Figure .5.).

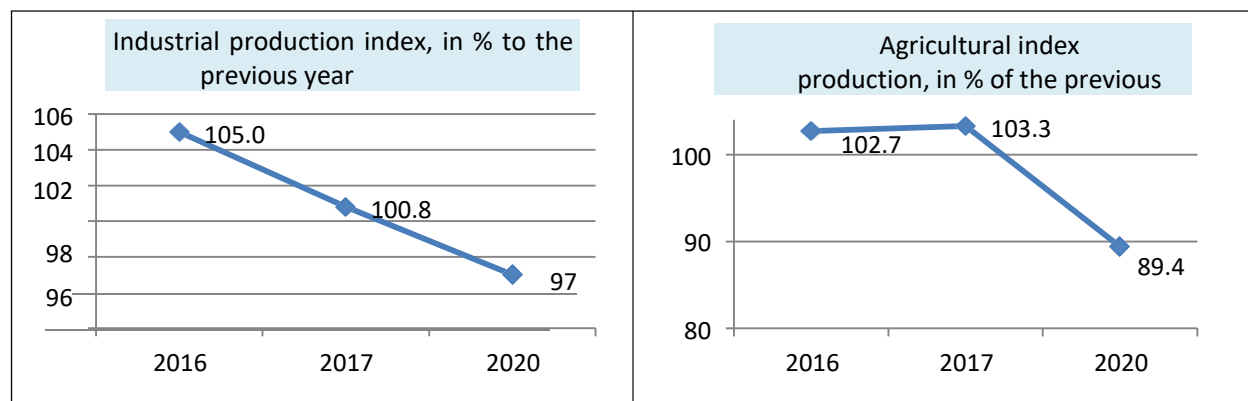


Figure 5. Characteristics of industrial production growth

In the structure of agricultural production, two-thirds is occupied by animal husbandry, which includes the production of meat, milk and eggs, one-third falls on crop production, specializing in the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables. The average annual growth rate of agricultural production in 2016–2020 was 101.2%.

The volume of housing construction has grown. The average annual growth rate of housing commissioning in 2016–2021 was 105.1%.

In 2021, industry employed 22.1% of the total number of employees in organizations of the economy of the republic, in transport organizations - 10.9%, construction - 4.8%, agriculture and forestry - 2.7%, in the social sphere (education, healthcare and provision of social services, organization of recreation and entertainment, culture and sports) - 25.3% (Figure 6).

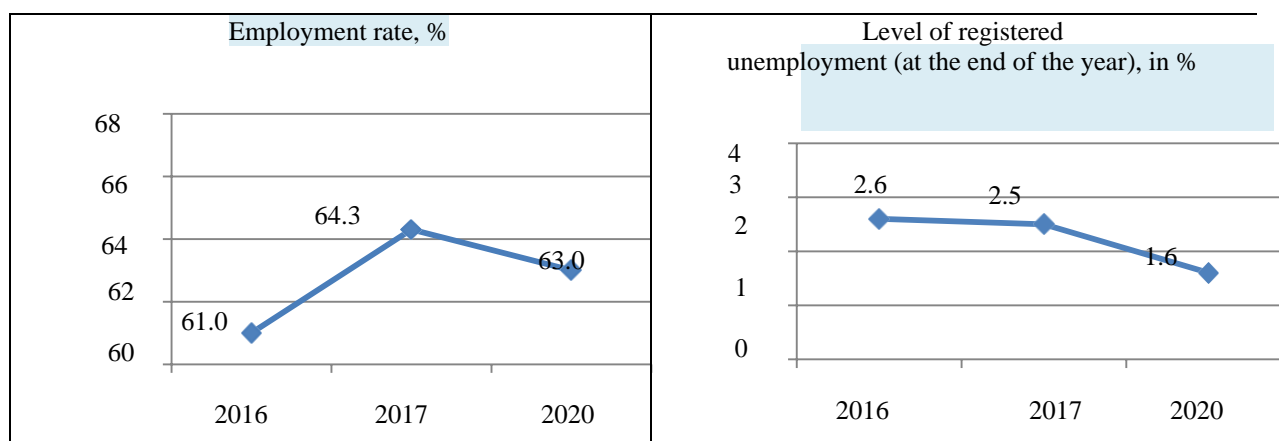


## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Picture. 6. Characteristics of the number of people employed in industries**

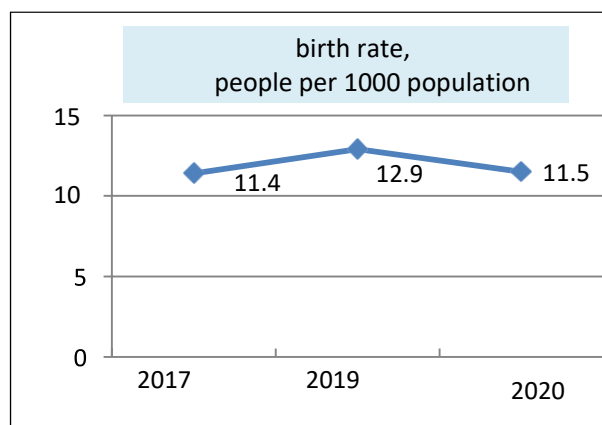
The average monthly nominal accrued salary per employee in the Komi Republic increased from 14.1 thousand rubles in 2018 to 45.7 thousand rubles in 2021. The average annual growth rate of average monthly real accrued wages in 2018–2021 was 103.2%.

The level of registered unemployment in the whole republic decreased by the end of 2021, it amounted to 1.6% of the labor force, with 3.0% at the beginning of 2018.

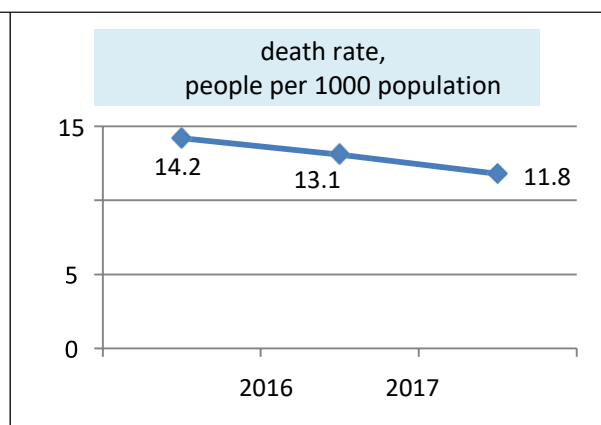
The share of the working-age population decreased from 67.5% in 2018 to 56.8% in 2021. The demographic burden on the able-bodied population has increased significantly. The proportion of the population older than working age increased from

14.8% to 22.4%. The share of men in the total population decreased from 47.5% in 2018 to 47.2% in 2021, while the share of the rural population decreased from 24.2% to 22.0%. Life expectancy at birth increased from 64.0 years in 2018 to 71.1 years in 2021.

During this period, there was an increase in the birth rate (from 11.1 people per 1,000 people in 2018 to 11.5 in 2021), a decrease in mortality (from 14.2 to 11.8) and natural population decline (from - 2.7 to - 0.3). The difference between life expectancy at birth for women and men decreased from 13.3 to 11.28 years, and between urban and rural population increased from 4.4 to 4.7 years (Figure 7).



**Picture. 7. Characteristics of the population**



**Picture. 8. Characteristics of population growth**

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

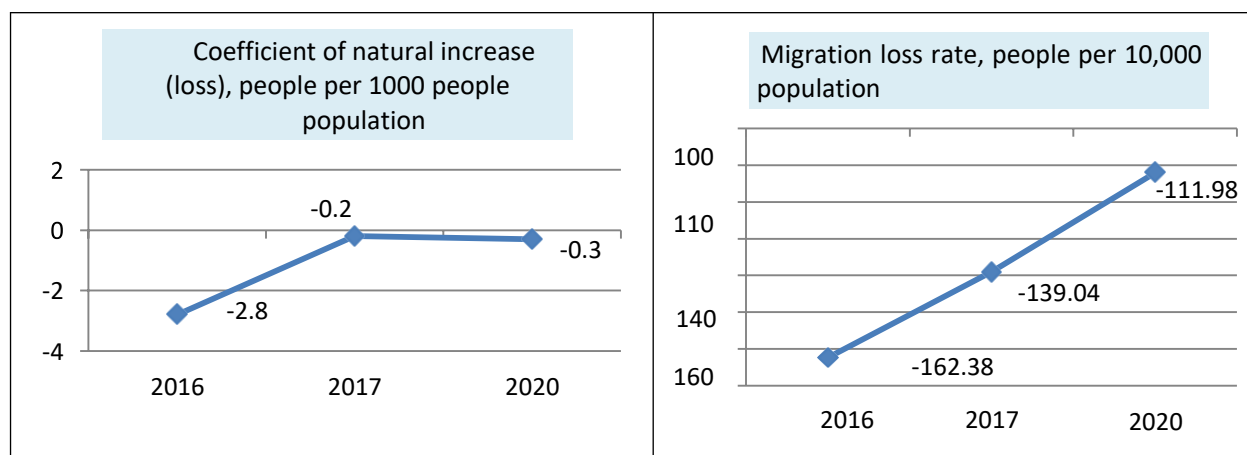
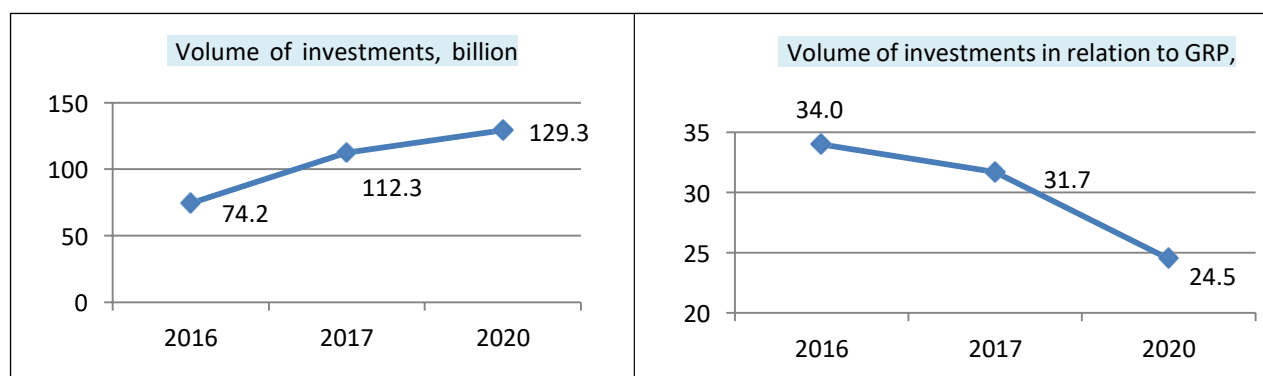


Figure 9. Characteristics of population migration

At the same time, the population of the Komi Republic decreased from 963.0 thousand people at the beginning of 2018 to 840.9 thousand people at the beginning of 2021 due to the migration outflow of the population. The total fertility rate increased from 1.370 in 2018 to 1.779 in 2021 (Figures 8-9).

In the investment sector, in 2018–2021, a positive trend developed with an average annual

growth rate of investment in fixed assets of 107.8%. The growth in investment was associated with investment in equipment modernization projects, development of new industries, transport and communications (mainly in pipeline transport) (Figure 10).



Picture. 10. The volume of investments in the industry of the Komi Republic

In general, the assessments of international and domestic rating agencies confirm the relative stability

in the economic development of the Komi Republic (Table 3.).

Table 3. International and domestic rating agencies

Rating agency	Ratings of the Republic of Komi in 2017
International rating agency Fitch Ratings	Long-term foreign and local currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at 'BB', outlook Positive. Short-term foreign currency IDR at 'B'. The rating of senior unsecured bonds outstanding on the domestic market is 'BB-'.
International rating agency Moody's Investor Service"	International currency credit rating at 'B1', outlook Stable
Russian rating agency ACRA	Credit rating BBB(RU), outlook Stable

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIIH (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

The system of strategic planning of the Republic of Komi has been developed. In 2018, the project "Implementation of a unified strategizing procedure in the state authorities of the Komi Republic" was implemented, which resulted in the adoption of 18 state programs of the Republic of Komi in the main areas of development, the development and adoption of development strategies for municipalities. In 2018, the Law of the Komi Republic "On Strategic Planning in the Komi Republic" was adopted, which approves the procedure for implementing strategic planning in the Komi Republic, establishes the legal basis for strategic planning in the Komi Republic, coordination of public administration and budget policy, the powers of state authorities of the Komi Republic in the field of strategic planning.

Since 2022, the Komi Republic has been implementing the Competition Development Standard aimed at improving the competitive environment and reducing administrative barriers to business. In general, the competitive environment in the republic is assessed as favorable. The majority of business entities (67.7% of respondents) assessed the level of competition in 2021 as sufficient. In addition, for two years in a row, significant positive trends have been identified in the field of administrative barriers:

an analysis of the opinion of respondents in the Republic of Komi regarding this parameter of the regional markets revealed a decrease in the level of barriers.

A single centralized network of multifunctional centers for the provision of state and municipal services (MFC) has been created and is successfully operating, to which there is access in all municipalities (access to receiving state and municipal services on the principle of "one window" is provided for 99.92% of the inhabitants of the Komi Republic). A total of 259 service windows were opened, including 6 business windows focused on providing services to small and medium-sized businesses (3 business windows each in Syktyvkar and Ukhta). The MFC provides 218 services, including 56 federal, 74 regional, 44 municipal, and 44 other related services. The average waiting time in line when applying for services in 2021 was 7 minutes 33 seconds (target value - no more than 15 minutes).

The Komi Republic actively interacts with the federal center, taking part in the implementation of 19 state programs of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the GP RF) in 4 areas of development are shown in Table 4:

**Table 4. Development directions**

Direction development	Quantity	Name of the State Enterprise of the Russian Federation
New quality of life	9 GP RF	"Health Development" "Development of education", "Social support of citizens" "Accessible Environment" "Providing affordable and comfortable housing and public services for citizens of the Russian Federation" "Promotion of employment of the population" "Development of culture and tourism" "Development of physical culture and sports" "Implementation of the state national policy"
Innovative development and modernization of the economy	8 GP RF	"Economic Development and Innovative Economy" "Development of industry and increase of its competitiveness" "Information society" "Development of the transport system" "The State Program for the Development of Agriculture and the Regulation of Markets for Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food" "Development of the fishery complex" "Reproduction and use of natural resources" "Forestry Development"
Balanced regional development	1 GP RF	"Development of federal relations and creation of conditions for effective and responsible management of regional and municipal finances"
Effective state	1 GP RF	"Justice"

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

Modern methods of strategic and project management have been introduced into the public administration process, and they are linked with the mechanisms for making budget decisions, primarily within the framework of the program-targeted approach.

The Komi Republic is ready to implement regional projects aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of federal and national projects of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national

goals and strategic objectives of development in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025" (hereinafter - Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204, Regional projects). For the region, the implementation of large-scale projects is not a new direction. In 2018 - 2021, priority projects were implemented in the Komi Republic in 6 areas of the strategic development of the Russian Federation are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5. Regional projects**

Direction	Projects
healthcare	Ensuring the timely provision of emergency medical care to citizens living in hard-to-reach areas; Improving the processes of organizing medical care based on the introduction of information technologies; Creation of a new model of a medical organization providing primary health care; Organization and development of a network of vascular centers in the Komi Republic; Improving the efficiency of early diagnosis of malignant neoplasms and the availability of specialized oncological care in the Republic of public Komi
Education	Modern digital educational environment in the Komi Republic; Creation of a modern educational environment for schoolchildren; Training of highly qualified specialists and workers, taking into account modern standards and advanced technologies; Affordable additional education for children
Housing and urban environment	Formation of a comfortable urban environment
Small business and support for individual entrepreneurial initiative	A comprehensive project for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Komi
monotown	Program "Integrated development of single-industry towns of the Republic of Komi"
Regulatory reform	Implementation in the Republic of Komi of the target model "Implementation of control and supervision activities in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation"

These projects are now immersed in Regional projects as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204. The basis for the work carried out in order to implement Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. organizational structure of project management (similar to the federal one), state information system for project management.

Public participation in the socio-political life of the region has been intensified, and extensive experience has been gained in supporting local (municipal) initiatives. Various forms of public institutions have been widely developed - territorial public self-government (TPS), socially oriented non-profit organizations (SONKO), the institute of elders, the participation of the population in the implementation of "small projects" proposed by local

governments on their territory, and the People's Budget project has been introduced. Within the framework of these tools, including with the use of state support - financial, property, information, consulting, great prospects open up for citizens to solve vital problems that arise when living in a particular territory.

In 2020, the Social Innovation Center (CISS) was established, which provides support to entrepreneurs and citizens who are ready to engage in social entrepreneurship in the implementation of social entrepreneurial projects and initiatives.

The practice of applying the mechanism of public control is being implemented. The key link here is the Public Chamber of the Republic of Komi, as well as public councils created since 2018 under the executive authorities of the region. Public councils

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

have also been formed in all municipalities of the republic.

Since 2019, the Active Region of the Komi Republic portal has been in commercial operation, which allows the public to send signals, the authorities

to track emerging problems in a timely manner, responding to user messages, and experts to evaluate the work, efficiency and quality of the work of the authorities to eliminate the identified problems.

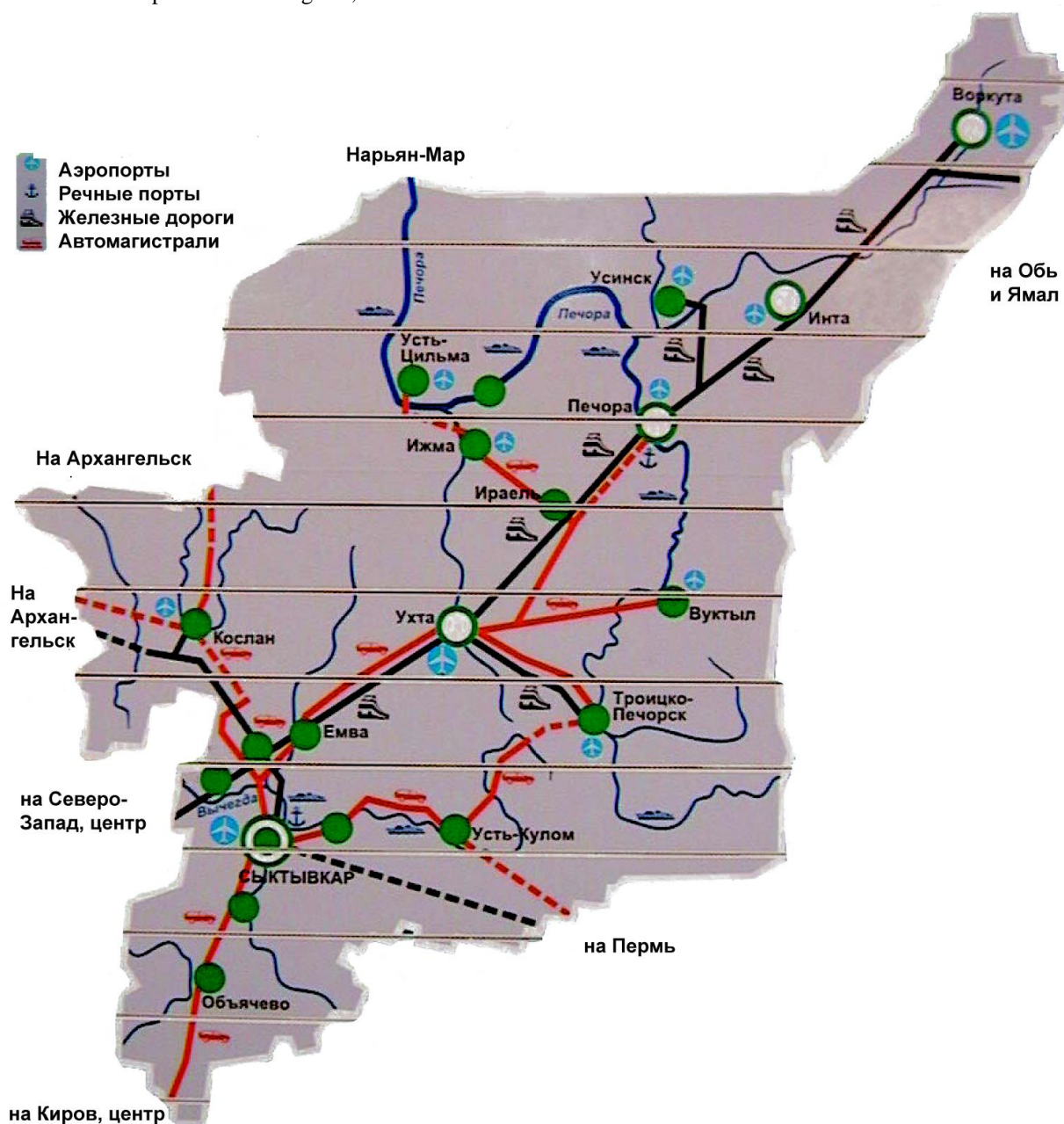


Figure 11. Map of transport routes and communications in the Komi Republic

The work carried out on the typology of municipalities in the Komi Republic made it possible to identify the state and prospects of their socio-economic development, sectoral specialization and current issues of the territories, promising areas for the development of activities and possible “points of growth”.

The municipalities in the Komi Republic include 6 urban districts, 14 municipal districts, 14 urban settlements and 147 rural settlements.

The city-forming basis of municipalities is mainly formed by industries that form regional specialization: fuel and energy (including mining, production of coke and oil products), timber industry (including forestry and logging, wood processing and production of wood products, production of paper and paper products), agro-industrial complexes (including crop and livestock breeding, food production), as well as the tourist and recreational sector.

Among the municipalities in the Republic of



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Komi, with a predominantly fuel and energy specialization, include: MO GO "Vorkuta" and MO GO "Inta" (coal industry); MO GO "Usinsk", MO GO "Ukhta", MO GO "Vuktyl", MO MR "Sosnogorsk", MO MR "Pechora" (oil and gas industry).

Among the municipalities in the Republic of Komi, with a predominantly timber industry specialization, are: MO GO "Syktyvkar", MO MR "Priluzsky", MO MR "Knyazhpogostsky", MO MR "Ust-Kulomsky", MO MR "Ust-Vymsky", MO MR "Troitsko - Pechorsky", MO MR "Udorsky".

Among the municipalities in the Republic of

Komi, which have mainly agro-industrial specialization, are: MO MR "Syktyvdinskiy", MO MR "Koygorodskiy", MO MR "Sysolsky", MO MR "Kortkerosskiy", MO MR "Ust-Tsilemsky", MO MR "Izhemsky".

There are significant differences in the socio-economic development of municipalities in the Komi Republic, due to territorial and natural-climatic features, resource opportunities and specialization of economic activity, and transport accessibility (Figure 12).

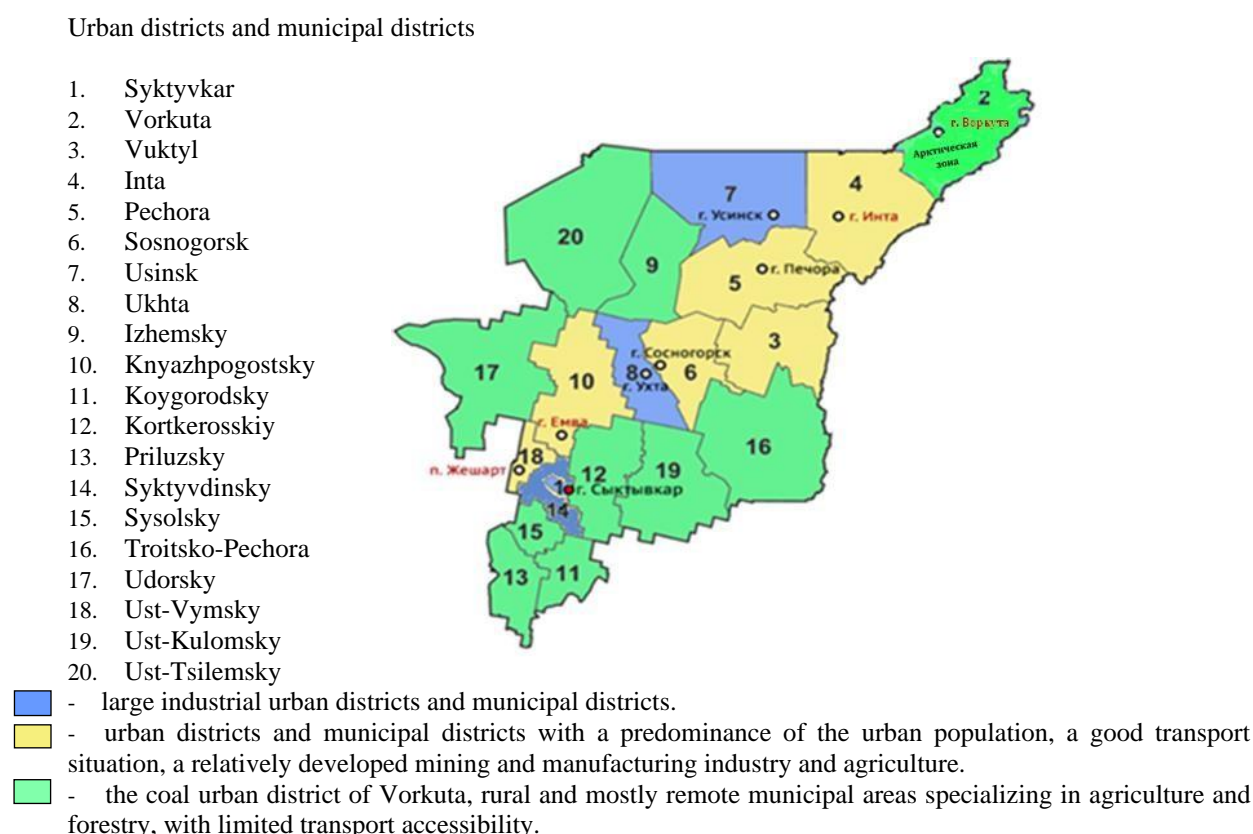


Figure 12. Types of municipalities in the Komi Republic

The names of mono-profile municipalities are highlighted in dark red.

The integrated assessment of municipalities of urban districts and municipal districts in the Komi Republic revealed three main groups of municipalities:

- large industrial urban districts and municipal districts with a diversified and processing industry - Syktyvkar, Ukhta, Syktyvdinsky and with a mono-profile oil production - Usinsk;
- mono-profile fuel urban districts - Vuktyl

(gas production), Inta (coal mining) and municipal districts with a predominance of the urban population, a good transport situation, a relatively developed mining and manufacturing industry and agriculture;

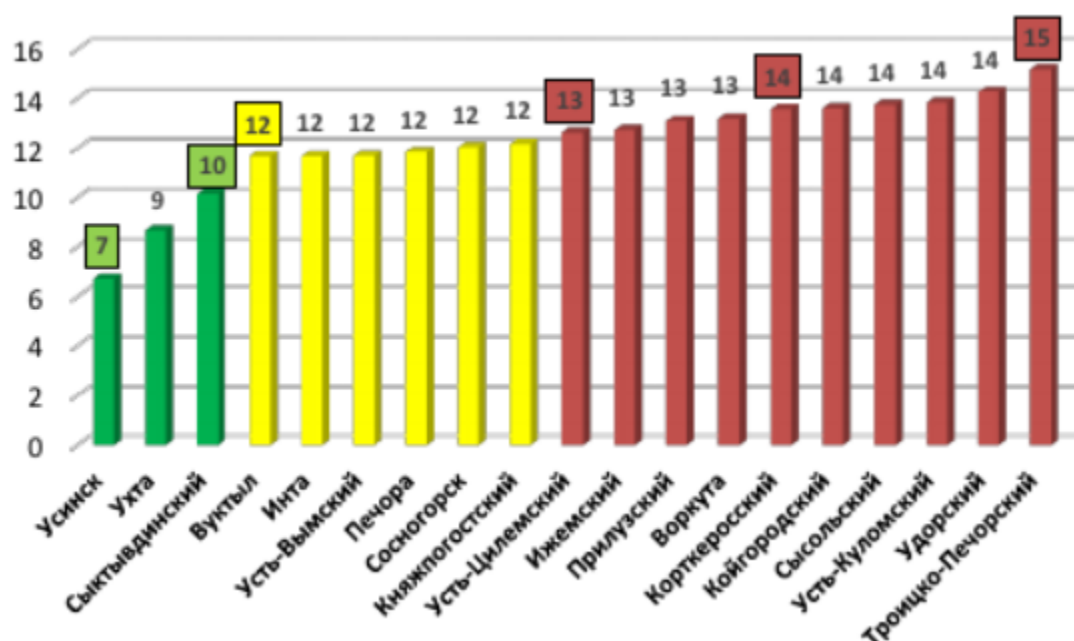
- coal urban district of Vorkuta, rural and mostly remote municipal areas specializing in agriculture and primary processing of agricultural products, logging and sawmilling, with limited transport accessibility.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350



Picture 13. Integral assessment of municipalities

*Indicators for 2018-2021:* population dynamics, production taking into account the share of the manufacturing industry, financial resources, employment and income, environmental comfort.

*Integration:* author's method of rating assessment. Data for the city of Syktyvkar are not shown in the diagram due to the relatively large value of the indicator.

4 municipalities of the republic are included in the list of mono-profile municipalities of the Russian Federation (mono-cities): Vorkuta, Inta, Emva and Zhesart. Depending on the risks of deterioration of the socio-economic situation, Vorkuta, Inta and Zhesart are classified as category 2 "Single-profile municipalities of the Russian Federation (single-industry towns), in which there are risks of worsening the socio-economic situation", Yemva - to category 1 "Mono-industrial towns with the most difficult socio-economic situation, including in connection with the problems of the functioning of city-forming organizations" (Figure 13).

In 2020, a territory of advanced socio-economic development (hereinafter referred to as TASED) "Emva" was created on the territory of the municipality SE "Emva", where a special legal regime for the implementation of entrepreneurial and other activities was established in order to create favorable conditions for attracting investments, ensuring accelerated socio-economic development and creation of comfortable conditions for the life of the population.

Priority attention in the Republic of Komi is currently given to the issue of creating a TASED in the municipality of Inta. Active work is underway with potential TASED residents who plan to

implement new investment projects in the single-industry town. The creation of TASED is directly related to a decrease in the level of social tension, including by reducing the unemployment rate by creating additional jobs, developing and diversifying the economy of a single-industry town by attracting additional investments.

The issue of creating a territory of advanced socio-economic development is also being considered in relation to the municipality of Vorkuta. Currently, 4 most promising centers of economic growth and 6 territories (zones) of priority development are distinguished in the Komi Republic, the development of which will stimulate both the recovery of the economy of municipalities and the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic as a whole.

The most promising centers of economic growth in the Komi Republic include the urban districts of Syktyvkar and Ukhta, as well as Ussinsk and Pechora.

Syktyvkar is the capital of the Komi Republic, its main political and administrative, scientific, educational and cultural center. The population of Syktyvkar with its subordinate territory is 31% of the population of the republic (260.8 thousand people as of 01/01/2021). According to the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation, the city of Syktyvkar is included in the list of promising centers of economic growth of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Ukhta also has a high city-forming potential. This is the largest transport and distribution hub, the main center of resource development. The central position of Ukhta on the territory of the republic and multifunctional ties with neighboring territories determine its role as a regional sub-center.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Syktyvkar and Ukhta have the highest production, labor, scientific and educational resources, concentrate dense inter-district ties and act as centers of the Syktyvkaro-Syktyvdinskaya and Ukhta-Sosnogorsk agglomerations with a diverse industry and developed social services.

Usinsk is one of the industrial centers of the republic, specializing in oil and gas production. The specificity of Usinsk is to perform the function of "base city - watch".

Pechora is included in this group taking into account the available resource potential and the prospects for transport and logistics development.

These municipalities have the largest number of economic entities on their territory (50%, 14%, 7% and 4%, respectively, of the total number of legal entities in the Komi Republic as of 01/01/2021), form the highest contribution of the municipal economy to the economy of the region (the turnover of organizations in these municipalities for 2020 amounted to 17.4%, 35.3%, 23.2% and 6.9% of the republican turnover, respectively), are characterized by a fairly stable population (growth (decrease) rate) of the population for 2020 the year was 100.1% in Syktyvkar, 99.0% in Ukhta and Usinsk, 98.0% in Pechora) and have low rates of registered unemployment (the load of the unemployed population per declared vacancy in 2020 was 0 in Syktyvkar .5, in Ukhta - 0.3, in Usinsk - 1.0, in Pechora - 1.6%). Among the territories (zones) of priority development of the Republic of Komi:

1. Syktyvkar priority development zone (multifunctional).

The Syktyvkar priority development zone includes Syktyvkar and municipalities that have close socio-economic ties with Syktyvkar: Syktyvdinsky district (agro-industrial complex, culture, tourism, sports); Priluzsky, Udorsky, Sysolsky, Koygorodsky districts (timber industry complex); Kortkerossky district (agro-industrial complex), Ust-Vymsky district (railway transport hub (Mikun)).

Promising areas of development are administrative and managerial, science, education, culture, healthcare, financial and banking, trade and service, timber processing, building materials industry, agriculture, food production, energy, tourism, promotion of the territory as a regional innovation center focused on biotechnology, interregional and regional transport center. It is planned to build the railway line Arkhangelsk - Syktyvkar - Solikamsk (Perm) "Project Belkomur", the implementation of the project "North-East - Polar Urals", which provides for the construction of a new highway in the direction of Syktyvkar - Vorkuta - Salekhard with access to Naryan-Mar roads Syktyvkar - Ukhta - Pechora - Usinsk - Naryan-Mar),

2. Ukhta-Sosnogorsk zone of priority development (oil and gas and mining industry,

development of innovative technologies).

The Ukhta-Sosnogorsk priority development zone includes the settlements of the municipality of GO "Ukhta" and the municipality of MR "[Sosnogorsk](#)".

Promising areas of development are the oil and gas cluster, the mining industry, science, education, construction, innovation, culture, healthcare, sports, and transport. The development of the transport system will be facilitated by the construction of the Sosnogorsk-Indiga railway (Nenets Autonomous Okrug).

3. Usinsk zone of priority development (oil and gas industry).

The prospects for the development of the territory (with its constituent settlements) are determined by its resource and infrastructure potential: the development of oil and ore deposits, the completion of the construction of the Syktyvkar-Ukhta-Pechora-Usinsk-Naryan-Mar highway, and the reconstruction of the Usinsk airport.

4. Vorkuta priority development zone (Arctic industrial zone).

Vorkuta is the largest center of coal mining in the Pechora coal basin. The prospects for the development of the Vorkuta zone are determined by its high resource potential for the development of the coal and mining industries (subject to compliance with environmental and environmental restrictions), the formation of a research base for the study and development of natural resources, as well as a transport and distribution hub. The most important aspect is the assignment of the territory of the municipality of Vorkuta to the land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, which determines the prospect of creating the Vorkuta support zone for the development of the Arctic and its development as part of the geostrategic territory of the Russian Federation.

The remoteness of Vorkuta from the water and land borders of Russia makes it possible to develop a secure transport infrastructure and form a transport and logistics hub through the construction of a new railway line Vorkuta - Ust-Kara and the construction of a new railway line Sosnogorsk - Indiga, which will complement the development of the Northern Latitudinal Railway and will increase the traffic of the Northern Sea way. As part of the implementation of the North-East - Polar Urals project, it is planned to build a new highway in the direction of Syktyvkar - Vorkuta - Salekhard with access to Naryan-Mar.

5. Upper Pechora zone of priority development (timber industry).

The territory of the Upper Pechora zone includes the settlements of the Troitsko-Pechorsky municipal district and the Ust-Kulomsky municipal district.

The prospects for the development of the territory are primarily associated with the main specialization of these municipalities - harvesting and

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIIH (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

deep (complete) processing of wood, including the development of bioenergy. Along with the timber industry, promising industries are the production of building materials, the development of agricultural production (production of meat, whole milk products), the industrial development of mineral resources, and the development of tourism.

6. Ust-Tsilemsko-Izhma zone of priority development (agro-industrial, tourist).

The prospects for the development of the Ust-Tsilemsko-Izhma zone are based both on the development of the main types of economic specialization of the Ust-Tsilemsky (livestock breeding, food production) and Izhemsky (agriculture) municipal districts included in it, and on the high potential of their cultural and natural heritage (unique natural complexes, ecologically favorable and picturesque landscapes, preservation of national and cultural traditions create prerequisites for the

development of ecological, cultural, educational, sports tourism, organization of hunting and fishing of a non-commercial nature).

Reducing the backlog of economically less developed municipalities and the further development of "municipalities-locomotives" can be carried out through the maximum realization of their potential, the integrated sustainable development of rural areas of the republic. Among the most promising areas is the continuation of the course towards the creation of enterprises for the processing of wood in the municipal centers of forest areas, agricultural raw materials - in places of agricultural production.

A promising possibility of creating and developing cooperative ties between municipalities is also considered, followed by clustering according to the main types of economic activity and taking into account the available resources (Table 6).

**Table 6. Possible territorial clusters in the economic sphere**

No. p/p	Specialization (possible cluster)	Name of municipalities	Perspective justification creating a cluster
one	Coal mining	MO GO "Inta" MO GO "Vorkuta"	The coal industry is a priority industry for these municipalities with significant promising reserves. mi coal deposits
2	Oil	MO GO "Usinsk", MO MR "Pechora" MO MR "Ust-Tsilemsky" MO MR "Izhemsky"	The oil industry is a priority for these municipalities with significant promising reserves of hydrocarbon fields. In MR "Ust-Tsilemsky", the volume of mining (oil) production in 2018 was 3 times higher than the volume of agricultural production, in MR "Izhemsky" - 3.5 times
3	Gas	MO GO "Ukhta" MO GO "Vuktyl" MO MR "Sosnogorsk"	Gas production, gas processing industries are leading for these municipalities with promising reserves of gas fields
4	Timber industry	MO GO "Syktyvkar" MO MR "Priluzsky" MO MR "Udorsky" MO MR "Knyazhpogostsky" MO MR "Ust-Kulomsky" MO MR "Ust-Vymsky" MO MR "Troitsko-Pechorsky"	The forest industry is the leading and promising industry in these municipalities, it has a huge potential for further development
5	Agricultural	MO MR "Kortkerosskiy" MO MR "Sysolskiy" MO MR "Koygorodsky" MO MR "Syktyvdinsky"	The agro-industrial orientation of municipalities is determined by the volume of agricultural products produced by enterprises located women in these territories
Possible territorial clusters in the field of human capital formation			

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>PIHII</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

6	Scientific and educational	MO GO "Syktyvkar" MO GO "Ukhta"	The scientific base of the region is concentrated on the territory of these municipalities, the leading universities of the Republic of Komi are located, which can conduct research in various fields (mining, medicine, humanities, and others)
7	Medical	MO GO "Syktyvkar" MO MR "Syktyvdinsky" MO GO "Ukhta" MO MR "Knyazhpogostsky"	On the territory of these municipalities are: a) Large medical centers: in Syktyvkar - GBUZ RK "Komi Republican Hospital", GBUZ RK "Republican Children's Clinical Hospital", GBUZ RK "Cardiology Dispensary", GBUZ RK "Komi Republican Perinatal Center", GAUZ RK "Consultative and Diagnostic Center", State Institution "Komi Republican Oncological Dispensary"; in Ukhta - GBUZ RK "Ukhta Interterritorial Maternity Hospital", GBUZ RK "Republican Center for Eye Microsurgery", GBUZ RK "Ukhta City Polyclinic", GBUZ RK "Ukhta City Hospital No. 1", GBUZ RK "Ukhta Children's Hospital", GBUZ RK "Ukhta Physiotherapy Clinic". b) Preventive medical institutions: in the Syktyvdinsky district - GAU RK "Sanatorium Lozym"; in the Knyazhpogost district - GAU RK "Sanatorium" Seregovo". c) There is a potential for the development of medical tourism
8	Cultural	MO MR "Ust-Tsilemsky" MO MR "Izhemsky"	Residents of these municipalities are the keepers of ancient cultural traditions, which is manifested in all areas of everyday life, they are sacredly honored and kept
9	Spiritual	MO MR "Ust-Kulomsky" MO MR "Ust-Vymsky"	MO MR "Ust-Kulomsky" is the custodian of the Komi language, Komi traditions. MO GO "Ust-Vymsky" - center Orthodoxy of the Republic of Komi (the cradle of the Christianization of the Komi people)
10	Tourist	MO MR "Troitsko - Pechorsky" MD "Ust-Kulomsky" MR "Kortkerossky" MD GO "Vorkuta" MO MR "Syktyvdinskiy"	In these municipalities, domestic tourism is actively developing, there is a significant potential for its development
11	Sports	MO GO "Syktyvkar" MO MR "Syktyvdinskiy" MO GO "Vorkuta"	On the territory of these municipalities there are republican sports facilities united by a common concept. There is potential for further development of municipal formations as a single cluster



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

An analysis of the internal and external factors of the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic revealed the following main strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats, as well as the impact (positive / negative) of the main political,

economic, social and technological factors on the development of the region are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

**Table 7. SWOT analysis**

Internal factors	Strengths	Weak sides
	<p>Rich natural resource potential High production potential Free market niches</p> <p>Availability of universities and academic science</p> <p>Availability of medical centers with modern equipment</p> <p>Availability of institutions of culture, physical culture and sports, social services that meet modern requirements</p> <p>Availability and further development of mechanisms of social partnership, interaction of civil society institutions, support of interethnic peace and harmony</p> <p>Availability of "northern" benefits and free housing stock</p> <p>Social and public stability Traditional cultural and moral values</p> <p>Folk crafts</p> <p>Availability of ecologically clean natural areas</p> <p>Favorable geographical location for the development of the Arctic zone of the region</p>	<p>Territorial disproportions, the presence of remote, hard-to-reach, single-industry territories</p> <p>Weak diversification of the economy Significant depreciation of fixed assets</p> <p>Low level of digitalization of technological processes and innovations</p> <p>Man-made accidents</p> <p>Unstable situation in a number of industries Risky agriculture (farming) Deterioration and underdevelopment of infrastructure A large proportion of depreciated housing stock High cost of housing and its operation Negative demographic dynamics, deterioration in the age structure of the population Low population density</p> <p>Shortage of qualified personnel, territorial and professional imbalances in supply and demand in the labor markets of cities and regions of the republic</p> <p>Harsh climatic conditions</p> <p>Weak stability of ecosystems in the Arctic zone of the region</p>
External factors	Capabilities	Threats
	<p>Changes in federal legislation (possibility of attracting federal funds)</p> <p>Growing demand for natural resources</p>	<p>Instability of the external economic and political environment Changes in federal legislation that increase regional budget expenditures</p>
	<p>Investments in mining and oil and gas industry</p> <p>Participation in government programs of the Russian Federation and projects</p> <p>Implementation of interregional projects The need to develop the natural resource potential of the Arctic zone</p> <p>Emergence of new technologies</p> <p>Strengthening the role of the Northern Sea Route</p> <p>Opportunities for cooperation with neighboring regions and foreign countries</p> <p>Development of interaction with the public, active citizens, business community</p>	<p>Managing the activities of large industrial companies from outside the region due to their vertical integration Difficulty in attracting external financial and investment resources</p> <p>Climate change, the emergence of threats to the environment</p> <p>Development of other global transport corridors</p> <p>Depletion of explored mineral deposits against the backdrop of low volumes of geological exploration</p>

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

**Table 8. PEST analysis**

Factor groups			Influence
<b>POLITICAL (P)</b>			
External factors	International nye and federal ral originals Entires	Stability/instability of the political situation in the world Presence/absence of global economic crises Stability of the political situation in the Russian Federation Presence/absence of strategic documents of the Russian Federation and the Northwestern Federal District that determine long-term goals and priorities for the development of the country and the Northwestern Federal District Support for mono-profile cities and the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation Pricing policy of the state, including for energy carriers Implementation of state programs of the Russian Federation, including on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan	+/- +/- +  +/- + +/- +
	Changes federal legislator- stva	Changes in the legislation of the Russian Federation (tax, administrative, environmental, social, labor, in the field of investment activities, construction, housing and communal services, etc.) Approval and implementation of priority projects of the Russian Federation	+/-  +
Internal factors	Political situation in RK	Social and public stability Interethnic and interreligious stability	+ +
	Development milestones	Presence/absence of strategic documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan that define long-term development goals and priorities Implementation of existing state programs, priority projects, road maps and development of new policy documents and projects Support for mono-profile cities and development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Kazakhstan Support for the indigenous peoples of the North	+/- + + +
	Improving the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Improvement of regional legislation, including in the investment sphere, in the field of construction (including housing), housing and communal services	+
	Development of interaction, partnership	Establishing partnerships with neighboring regions and foreign countries Development of interaction with the public, active citizens, business community	+  +
<b>ECONOMIC (E)</b>			
External factors	Economic situation	Instability of the external economic environment, including sanctions against the Russian Federation, instability of exchange rates, constant growth in prices for consumed resources (energy resources, fuels and lubricants), etc. Improving lending conditions for enterprises of the "Construction" type of activity Low availability of the purchase (construction) of housing or the use of credit resources for these purposes for the population Dynamic development of tourist centers; use of the tourist and recreational potential of the territory, including in the conditions of the Arctic, the Subpolar Urals, etc.	+/- + - +
	Influence of factors of economic policy of the Russian Federation	Change in the key rate of the Bank of Russia Increase / decrease / refusal to finance investment projects by the federal center / investor	+/- +/-

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

	Provision of budgetary resources	The number of backbone, large enterprises registered outside the region (vertically oriented) and in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the volume of revenues from them to the consolidated budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the federal budget Changes in tax legislation, changes in the volume of receipts from the federal budget (grants, subsidies, subventions), which affect the level of budgetary security of the Republic of Kazakhstan The dependence of the volume of public debt of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of federal decisions	+/-  +/- -
Internal factors	GRP structure and dynamics macroeconomic indicators	Low level of diversification of the economy (high share of mining, insufficient share of processing, knowledge-intensive and high-tech sectors, etc.), changes in the GRP structure are insignificant Slowdown in the rate of decline in the volume of GRP Decline in industrial production Slowdown in inflation Increase in export volume Rise in the number of unemployed	- + - + + -
	Entrepreneurial authority	Insufficient level of development of small and medium-sized businesses Low share of entrepreneurs in the real sector of the economy Implementation of projects within the framework of social entrepreneurship, public-private partnership	- - +
	Economic politics region	Consequences of the economic crisis, annual reduction in budget funding for development projects Priority / lack of priority for the development of the agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan Presence/absence of budget financing of projects implemented in accordance with the legislation in the field of public-private partnership, including concession agreements Increase/decrease/refusal to finance investment projects by the region/investor Availability of state regulation instruments (tax incentives, subsidies, grants)	- +/- +/- +/- +
	Provision of budgetary resources	Changes in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on taxes A large share of domestic borrowings of the republican budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan	+/- -
	Incomes of the population and consumer market	Decrease in real disposable money incomes and growth of household expenditures on obligatory payments Growth in the population with cash incomes below the subsistence level Low rates of development of the consumer market due to the low purchasing power of the population The presence of constant demand for food products, low growth rates of prices for socially important food products Providing support measures to certain categories of citizens in the field of construction (acquisition) of housing and housing and communal services	- - - + +
SOCIAL (S)			
External factors	Demographics and personnel	The outflow of the able-bodied population and youth to other regions of Russia for the purpose of training and employment	-
	Territorial remoteness	Remoteness of the Komi Republic from the developed center of Russia (the capital, agglomerations)	-
	culture	The erosion of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and the weakening of the unity of the multinational people of Russia through external cultural and informational expansion Unique cultural and historical potential, which contributes to increasing the attractiveness of Russian regions for the population and investors	- +
n	Demographics	Negative demographic trends	-

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	PIHIQ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

	and frames	Shortage of highly qualified personnel	-
	Territorial imbalances	Inaccessibility of the territory, strong remoteness of small settlements from each other and from the main transport routes Low and uneven population density Disproportions in the level of comfort of living, employment, incomes of the population, provision of social facilities in cities and rural areas A large proportion of worn-out housing stock, including in rural areas of the republic, low living standards of the housing stock. Decline in consumer demand in the construction industry, including housing construction (improvement of living conditions)	- - -
	Level development social spheres in Kazakhstan	The level of education; availability of healthcare services for the population in the republic Availability of objects of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Holding original festivals and holidays. Development of the non-state sector in the field of culture and art Unsatisfactory condition of 33% of buildings and structures of state (municipal) cultural institutions. High wear rate and high proportion of obsolete equipment in cultural institutions The level of physical culture of the population, the activity of those involved in physical culture and sports Construction of new sports facilities	+/- + - +/- +
TECHNOLOGICAL (T)			
External factors	Availability of conditions and opportunities for technological development	Possibility of producing innovative products Low interest of economic entities in innovations Restoration of the agricultural potential of the subjects of the NWFD on a new organizational and technological basis	+ - +
	Infrastructure	Development and modernization of transport infrastructure Development of the communications industry, including the creation of a transarctic fiber optic line	+ +
Internal factors	Level and capabilities technological development	New directions of scientific and technological research Level of technological development and equipment, automation of technological processes High level of energy intensity of products Insufficient share of innovative products in the production structure of individual enterprises Availability of modern technologies and innovative developments in the agricultural sector Low degree of use and implementation of modern technologies and innovations in agriculture Lack of production of modern building materials in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan Availability/absence of obtaining licenses/permits for certain types of activities Obtaining / non-obtaining patents for scientific developments, know-how used in the framework of ongoing investment projects, encumbrances in the form of claims for recognition of copyright and related rights Low energy and economic efficiency of energy supply to the settlements of the republic Improving the information accessibility of authorities, the development of e-government Restriction of access to foreign technologies under the influence of the foreign policy situation Information security risks (cybercrime) Growth in the cost of introducing technological innovations due to the	+ +/- - - + - - +/- +/- - + - -

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

		depreciation of the ruble	-
	Infrastructure	Development of information and communication technologies, expansion of access to the Internet Expansion of mobile forms of service delivery Insufficient supply of engineering and transport infrastructure	+ + -
	Condition of fixed assets	Significant depreciation of fixed assets Insufficient capital investment in technological re-equipment	- -

Based on the results of the analysis of the development of the Komi Republic, key problems, imbalances and imbalances have been identified that may have a negative impact on the development of the republic and that need to be addressed in the course of the implementation of the Strategy. It:

1) negative demographic trends: aging of the population (mostly in rural areas), a decrease in the birth rate, the preservation of significant volumes of migration loss of the population, which leads to a decrease in the population of the republic, an outflow of promising young personnel and depopulation of rural areas, an increase in the demographic burden on the population of working age;

2) insufficiently diversified structure of the economy: predominantly extractive (raw material) orientation of industry, low share of processing and high-tech industries, technical and technological lag of agriculture from other sectors of the economy, sectoral imbalances in investment investments, professional imbalances in supply and demand in the labor markets of cities and regions of the republic, shortage of highly qualified workers, low level of development of small and medium-sized businesses. The current structure of the economy leads to the dependence of the rate of economic development of the region on the Russian and international commodity markets (primarily hydrocarbons);

3) infrastructural restrictions on the development of life, primarily in the road transport infrastructure: low density of roads, limited transport accessibility of individual settlements in the region, inconsistency of the transport network with the needs of the population and organizations of the republic, significant differentiation in terms of the level of provision of municipalities with transport infrastructure;

lack of access to the ports of the Northern Sea Route as a deterrent to the socio-economic development of the republic;

the limited and insufficiency of the existing railway lines for the full-scale development of the region's economy;

lack of industrial and technological parks to accommodate production and other facilities as part of the implementation of investment projects, insufficient development of the infrastructure of

industrial sites;

high depreciation of the housing stock and engineering networks; insufficient development of information and telecommunications infrastructure;

low mobile communication coverage of the territory of the republic, lack of access to the Internet in a number of rural settlements (especially sparsely populated and hard-to-reach settlements);

4) significant territorial disproportions: low population density and uneven settlement across the region; high concentration of the economic base and social services; inter- and intra-municipal gaps in the connectivity of the territory; the incomparability of the level and quality of life in the city and the countryside, the reduction and reduction of rural settlements; weak economic development of the Arctic territories. The main factors of differentiation of the territory of the Komi Republic: "city - village", "center - periphery", "north - south", uneven distribution of social infrastructure. Territorial disproportions affect migration processes (internal and external migration). The decline in the population of the region is largely due to the migration outflow, including youth and able-bodied population, from the "northern" (MO GO "Vorkuta", MO GO "Inta",

5) the presence of disturbed lands - uncultivated, unused, irrationally used and not involved in economic turnover; desolation of rural areas, accompanied by the withdrawal from circulation of productive agricultural land. This leads, among other things, to an increase in unemployment in the territory of rural settlements, an outflow of the population from rural areas;

6) unfavorable natural and climatic features of the territory, resulting in unequal economic conditions for commodity producers and the life of the population, the functioning of industrial, housing and communal and transport infrastructure in comparison with the regions of the central and southern regions of the Russian Federation. This entails an increased level of costs for doing business in the northern climatic conditions (increase in labor costs due to the accrual of "northern" and regional wage supplements, increased transport costs due to the territorial remoteness and transport isolation of individual territories, increased utility costs, the use of energy-intensive technologies, etc.), which ultimately also



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

translates into a decrease in the investment attractiveness of the territory for potential investors.

The Komi Republic has a number of competitive advantages that should be rationally used to overcome existing problems and imbalances, develop the economy and social sphere of the region. The main ones are:

1) rich natural resource potential: high availability of mineral resources (fuel, metal and non-metal minerals, groundwater), the presence of large areas rich in forest, water, land resources, a variety of flora and fauna, the presence of unique nature protection zones. The rich natural resource potential creates conditions for the implementation of a number of promising projects in the region in the field of industry, agriculture, rural, extreme and ecological tourism;

2) high production potential: a comprehensive diversified system of industry, a high level of development of the fuel and energy and timber industries that are basic for the economy, stable operation of industrial infrastructure facilities, the availability of reserves to increase the innovative activity of economic entities. The existing production potential is an effective "launching pad" for the further development of the republic's economy, aimed at modernizing existing industries, introducing new highly efficient innovative technologies and developing advanced manufacturing industries, creating high-performance jobs, increasing the production of highly processed products with high added value.

3) significant investment potential: a favorable investment climate in the region, the interest of the state authorities of the region in enhancing investment activities in the republic, a built-in system for working with investors (all elements of the regional investment standard have been successfully introduced in the republic), the presence of a large number of objects that are attractive from the point of view promising investments. This allows us to build effective work to attract investors to the implementation of large-scale investment projects in the region.

4) the possibility of increasing the transit potential of the republic through the development of transport and logistics infrastructure, information and telecommunications infrastructure, the creation of a new technological mode of infrastructure development (energy, engineering and construction), primarily in the northern and Arctic territories of the region. The implementation of projects for the development of road, rail and aviation infrastructure will allow the region to become an important transport and logistics center of the European North of Russia in the future by connecting transport corridors in the North-South and West-East directions, which will increase the competitiveness of the Komi Republic and neighboring regions for transit traffic, lifting restrictions on their socio-economic development, and

intensifying the implementation of large investment projects.

5) a high level of development of the scientific and educational sector and a significant potential for scientific and innovative activities: the research complex of the Republic of Komi (nine institutes of the Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science of the Federal Research Center "Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences" (FRC Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) and educational organizations of higher education in the Komi Republic) conducts a large number of fundamental and applied research in various fields of science and life, including those aimed at the development of the northern territories;

6) social and social stability, the absence of significant social and labor conflicts, harmoniously developing interethnic relations, reliable operation of social and cultural infrastructure facilities (health, education, culture, social services for the population);

7) favorable geographical and geo-economic position for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, including access through the Nenets and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrugs to the Northern Sea Route and the fields of the shelf of the Barents and Kara Seas and the Yamal Peninsula.

The competitive positions of the region in terms of the main types of products and services in the interregional, all-Russian and international markets are determined, first of all, by the results of using the natural resource and production potential, taking into account the overcoming of external restrictions.

In the Republic of Komi, per capita, in 2020, paper production exceeded the average Russian level by 22 times, coal production - by 3.78 times, oil production, including gas condensate - by 4.48 times. In the volume of shipped industrial goods of the Northwestern Federal District in 2020, the share of the Republic of Komi was 7%. The main share belongs to the extraction of minerals: the share of the republic in the field of mining of the North-Western Federal District was 36%, in manufacturing - 3%, in the provision of electricity, gas and steam; air conditioning" - 8%, in water supply; wastewater disposal, organization of waste collection and disposal, activities to eliminate pollution" - 5%. Among the external factors

1) deterioration of the economic situation due to unfavorable changes in prices on the world energy market and tariffs for products of natural monopolies, restrictions on demand for timber products, coal, oil products, the transfer of planning centers for the activities of large industrial companies outside the republic due to their vertical integration, a fall in domestic consumer demand of the population on goods and services produced in the republic in connection with a possible decrease in real incomes of

## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 6.317**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.771**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

the population and inflationary processes;

2) an increase in the shortage of natural resources due to the depletion of the explored raw material base of hydrocarbon raw materials, small volumes of geological exploration work, and a decrease in the availability of forest resources due to the underdevelopment of road infrastructure;

3) deterioration of the socio-economic situation due to changes in federal legislation that entail a decrease in tax and non-tax revenues of the consolidated budget of the Komi Republic, a shortage of financial resources of the Komi Republic due to an increase in the debt of organizations for mandatory payments to the budgets of the budgetary system of the Komi Republic and state non-budgetary funds of the Russian Federation, the growth of public debt and the cost of servicing it, which threatens the long-term stability and balance of the republican budget of the Republic of Komi and the entire budget system of the Republic of Komi, the reduction of investment resources due to the lack of large investors in the territory of the Republic of Komi, the closure of city-forming enterprises in the territory of single-industry settlements;

4) decrease in the reliability of life support systems of the population due to an increase in the likelihood of emergency situations in industry due to the deterioration of the state of fixed assets, the deterioration of the state of engineering and communal networks, the deterioration of which exceeds 60%, the deterioration of the housing stock, the technical condition of the road network, transport infrastructure facilities, shallowing of rivers and in connection with this, a decrease in the availability and safety of transport services for organizations and the population of the republic, the resumption of crisis phenomena due to a decline in production, job cuts, rising unemployment, a decrease in incomes of the population and other factors;

5) deterioration of the demographic situation caused by the migration outflow of the working-age population, especially rural youth, which has a significant impact on the formation of labor potential, including in rural areas, the deterioration of the age structure of the population ("aging") and a decrease in the birth rate as a result of the attenuation of the effects of federal measures to stimulation of the birth rate;

6) an increase in the shortage of labor resources due to a decrease in the population and a deterioration in its age and sex structure, a low level of labor activity and mobility of the population, a reduction in the share of employees, including in the sectors of the rural economy, a discrepancy between the professional structure of labor resources and the needs of the economy, a shortage of qualified personnel, territorial and professional imbalances in supply and demand in the labor markets of cities and regions of the republic;

7) deterioration of the environmental situation due to the presence of a large number of unexploited

potentially hazardous facilities (orphaned wells, mine dumps, etc.), unauthorized dumps, an increase in the volume of production and consumption waste, an increase in air pollution in cities and industrial centers.

During the implementation of the Strategy, the risks of deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the country in the event of the occurrence of these challenges and threats should be leveled through the implementation of an effective public administration system, as well as the most efficient use of existing opportunities and competitive advantages.

Among the internal factors and opportunities for socio-economic development identified on the basis of an assessment of the total potential of the Komi Republic, the key ones are:

1) the need for the formation of a people-saving demographic policy aimed at overcoming negative demographic trends and increasing the number of resident population on the basis of raising the standard of living, the interest of the population in living and working on the territory of the republic;

2) the need and conditions for diversifying the economy: the interest of the state authorities of the region in creating alternative "growth points" to the mining complex in industry (primarily in the deep processing of raw materials), construction, transport, agriculture and other industries; a significant package of investment projects and proposals proposed for implementation in various sectors of the economy and the social sphere; the possibility of locating new modern environmentally oriented industries in territories not affected by industrial activity (free territories, raw materials, energy supply). The emergence of new industries aimed at developing and diversifying the economy of the republic will ensure the creation of conditions for the implementation of human capital and strengthening the economic basis of the territories;

3) the need and conditions for the development of infrastructure: the implementation of large infrastructure projects (in the field of pipeline transport - Bovanenkovo - Ukhta, Ukhta - Torzhok, railway transport - Belkomur, construction of roads - Syktyvkar - Ukhta - Pechora - Usinsk - Naryan-Mar", air transport - reconstruction of airport complexes in the cities of Vorkuta, Usinsk, Ukhta, and others), increasing the volume of housing construction, reducing the volume of dilapidated and dilapidated housing, improving the technical condition of utility networks, the possibility of integrated development of territories for the mass construction of standard housing, development of information and communication infrastructure, improving the comfort of the urban environment and others;

The development of the transport and logistics infrastructure of the republic in the period under review will create a solid foundation for economic growth. The result will be a connection of transport corridors, in the zone of influence of which new

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

mineral and raw materials centers, industrial processing centers may arise, which, among other things, will expand the cargo base of the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route and enter new promising markets.

The creation of a modern information and telecommunications infrastructure will provide the population with access to advanced information technologies for industrial, scientific, educational and social purposes. High-quality information and telecommunications infrastructure will reduce the effect of remoteness and isolation of a number of settlements. The development of information and communication infrastructure will also provide access for the population and enterprises of the republic to modern types of communications, introduce modern production technologies and provide social services.

The development of housing construction and a comfortable urban environment will ensure the creation of comfortable living conditions for residents of the region;

4) the necessity and possibility of increasing the efficiency of using natural resource potential by increasing the extraction of minerals with minimal environmental impact, involving forest, land and water resources, flora and fauna in the economic circulation while maintaining ecological balance, optimal land use, taking into account the need to organize environmentally clean agriculture; development of deep processing of raw materials extracted in the region and maximum involvement in economic activity and / or processing of production waste. The implementation of these measures will ensure the rational use and reproduction of natural resources in order to preserve them for future generations.

5) the possibility of increasing the efficiency of the use of scientific, scientific-technical, innovative potential by strengthening the link between science and production, stimulating and expanding the innovative and investment activity of economic entities, supporting innovators from the state, increasing the need of the economy for highly qualified workers and modern technologies;

6) favorable conditions for the development of civic engagement of the population, interaction of civil society institutions, activation of entrepreneurial activity and increasing the contribution of entrepreneurship to the economy of the republic, the development of socially oriented non-profit organizations in connection with the state policy to promote and support the development of these areas; giving priority status at the federal and regional levels to the development of the northern and Arctic territories with the development and implementation of appropriate programs, which will ensure the integrated socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Komi Republic and create additional reserves to strengthen the region's economy and

improve the level and quality of life of the population as living in this area, and the republic as a whole;

7) intensifying the use of the most effective tools for socio-economic development: project management, as an effective way to solve problems, taking into account all types of resources and risks;

8) cluster approach (creation of industrial, research and production clusters, industrial (industrial) parks, industrial technology parks, territorial clusters, other complex interconnected structures), stimulating modernization, increasing productivity and increasing the competitiveness of the economy; creation of priority development areas and solving the problems of single-industry towns to improve the quality of life of the population and revitalize the economy in these settlements and in the region as a whole; financial instruments (special investment contracts and others) aimed at creating new institutions and tools to stimulate the economy.

From the results of the analysis, it follows that for a balanced progressive socio-economic development of the Komi Republic, it is necessary to develop human capital, diversify the structure of the economy, realize innovative and technological potential, overcome infrastructural constraints, and comprehensively develop the territories that make up the region.

Based on this, the following strategic guidelines for the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic for the period up to 2035 have been determined.

The mission of the Komi Republic is to become a region of great importance for the country, providing comfortable conditions for the inhabitants of the republic to live in the region, create and expand their families, maintain and improve their health and education, realize their labor and spiritual potential, strengthen a reasonable sense of confidence in protection states.

The main strategic goal of socio-economic development is the high quality of life of the population based on sustainable economic growth, increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of the region and creating a comfortable living environment.

The implementation of the main strategic goal will be characterized by a stable positive dynamics of the main target indicators of the Strategy:

gross regional product per 1 inhabitant of the Komi Republic (in comparable prices), in % by 2020;

life expectancy at birth, years; number of permanent population (average annual), thousand people; total fertility rate;

real disposable money income of the population, in % of the previous year.

The strategic priorities in the development of the Komi Republic are:

1. Human capital. This is the main value and resource of development, provided with comfortable

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

living conditions and self-realization.

2. Economy. A competitive economy with a high investment and innovation potential is being created in the republic.

3. Territory of residence. Harmoniously developed, ecologically safe territory of the Komi Republic with efficient use of natural resources.

4. Control. A flexible and efficient system for making and implementing managerial decisions that ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the region.

The areas of special attention, the most important

for the implementation of the established goals, are summarized in the pool of strategic aspirations of the Komi Republic - complex tasks of socio-economic development within each of the priorities, the solution of which will provide a qualitatively new socio-economic situation in the region.

The strategic goals of the first level, strategic aspirations (tasks) and target indicators of the Strategy corresponding to the priorities of the socio-economic policy of the Republic of Komi are shown in Table 9.

**Table 9. Target indicators of the Strategy**

Level 1 Strategic Goals	Strategic aspirations (tasks)	Targets
<b>Main targets of the Strategy</b>		
Main strategic goal socio-economic development: high quality of life of the population based on sustainable economic growth, increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of the region and creating a comfortable living environment		Gross regional product per 1 inhabitant of the Komi Republic (in comparable prices), in % by 2018
		Life expectancy at birth, years
		Permanent population (average annual), thousand people
		total fertility rate
		Real disposable money income population, in % of the previous year
<b>Priority 1. Human capital</b>		
strategic goal #1: Dynamically developing human capital with high spiritual, cultural and professional potential, provided with the conditions for its full implementation	1. Stabilization of the number population 2. Rising standard of living 3. Safety of life and work 4. Creating a comfortable living environment	Rate of natural population growth, per 1000 population Migration growth rate (per 1000 average annual population) Unemployment rate, according to ILO methodology, % Dynamics of real average monthly accrued wages against the level of 2018 The share of students in state (municipal) general education organizations, studying in one shift, in the total number of students in state (municipal) general education organizations, % Provision of preschool children with places in preschool educational institutions, people per 100 places Satisfaction of the population with high-tech types of medical care, % of the number of respondents Satisfaction of the population with medical care, % of the number of respondents Growth in the number of seats in the auditoriums of cultural institutions compared to 2018 The level of satisfaction of the population with tourist services (in %) The share of citizens who positively assess the state of interethnic relations in the total number of citizens of the Russian Federation living in the Komi Republic, % The share of citizens who systematically go in for

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

		physical culture and sports in the total population, %
		Population with cash incomes below the subsistence level, % of the total population (poverty rate)
		Decile coefficient (ratio of incomes of 10% of the most and 10% of the least wealthy population)
		The share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock in the total housing stock, %
		The share of the area of the housing stock, provided with all types of improvement, in the total area of the housing stock, %
		Crime rate (number of registered crimes per 100,000 people)
		The proportion of the population of the Komi Republic, living in the fire protection zone, %
		Share of citizens residing on the territory of the Komi Republic who have the ability to call emergency services through a single number “112”, %
		The number of deaths as a result of road traffic accidents per 100 thousand people of the population
		The number of deaths as a result of road traffic accidents per 100 thousand people of the population
Priority 2. Economy		
strategic goal #2:The key economic complexes of the Komi Republic are competitive in the Russian and foreign markets, stable economic growth is ensured	1. Diversification and modernization of production 2. Growth of investments 3. New "smart" economy, cluster activation, export development of the Republic of Komi 4. Real active entrepreneurship	Labor productivity index to level 2018, %
		The number of jobs created within the framework of the institutions for the development of territories (innovative territorial clusters, technology parks in the field of high technologies, special economic zones, territories of priority socio-economic development), people
		The volume of exports of non-commodity non-energy goods, billion US dollars
		The volume of exports of services, billion US dollars
		Growth in the number of exporting companies from among SMEs following the implementation of the Regional Export Standard 2.0, % by 2018
		The volume of investments in fixed capital (except for the budgetary funds of the federal budget, investments in the extractive industries) per capita, thousand rubles
		Turnover of small and medium-sized businesses, in constant prices, against the level of 2017, %
		The ratio of the average number of employees of small and medium-sized enterprises, including micro-enterprises and individual entrepreneurs (according to the Unified Register of Small and Medium-sized Businesses) to the population, %
		The need for staffing the economy, people
		Energy intensity of the gross regional product, kg of standard fuel / 10 thousand rubles



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

		Share of domestic spending on research and development in the gross regional product, %
		Share of innovative goods (works, services) in the total volume of shipped goods (works, services), %
		Industrial production index, to the level of 2018, %
		Share of manufacturing industries in the volume of industrial production, %
		Depreciation of fixed assets, %
		Index of agricultural production, in comparable prices, to the level of 2018, %
		The level of self-sufficiency through own production of basic types of food,%: - meat and meat products - milk and dairy products - eggs - potato vegetables
		- The index of the physical volume of work performed by the type of activity "Construction", to the level of 2018, %
		Commissioning of housing, thousand sq. m
		Commissioning of housing, thousand sq. m
Priority 3. Territory of residence		
Strategic Goal #3:The Komi Republic is a territory with a stable system of settlement in cities and villages, with rational and efficient use of comfortable living space for the population, with diverse (including unique) natural systems that are saved for future generations	1. Efficient use of territory resources 2. Balanced development of territories 3. Particular attention to the development of the Arctic zone of the Komi Republic and single-industry towns 4. infrastructuresecurity of the territory	The share of neutralized and recycled production and consumption waste in the total amount of generated waste of I - IV classes danger, %
		The share of municipal solid waste sent for disposal in the total volume of municipal solid waste generated, %
		The share of municipal solid waste sent for treatment in the total volume of municipal solid waste generated, %
		Reforestation, from the area of continuous cuttings, %
		Length of public roads that meet regulatory requirements, km
		Share of motor roads of regional significance that meet regulatory requirements in their total length, %
		Transport mobility (mobility) of the population, pass. km per person per year
		Gross consumption of natural gas as motor fuel, thousand m3/year
		Share of households with broadband Internet access, %
		Share of households with broadband Internet access, %
Priority 4. Governance		
strategic Goal #4:Effective anda transparent system of government	1. Openness and manufacturability of management 2. Treasury as a development	The share of interactions between citizens and commercial organizations with state (municipal) bodies and budgetary institutions, carried out in digital form, %

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

in the republic that meets modern requirements and deserves the trust of the population	tool	The ratio of the volume of the state debt of the Republic of Komi as of January 1 of the year following the reporting year to the total annual volume of income (excluding gratuitous receipts) of the budget of the Republic of Komi
	3. Integration and partnership	Share of income from the use of state property of the Republic of Komi
	4. Professionalism and efficiency	to the republican budget of the Republic of Komi in relation to the planned value of the previous year, %

The target values set for each stage of the implementation of the Strategy determine the positive dynamics of the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic in key areas of life, the achievement of which will be based on program-target management with the active application of the project approach.

First of all, in the interests of the implementation of the Strategy, the mechanisms, tools and resources of regional projects will be used to ensure the achievement of the goals, indicators and results of federal projects as part of national projects within the framework of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. other priority projects of the region. The interrelation and synchronization of the state

programs of the Republic of Komi and Regional projects within the framework of the national development goals set by the President of the Russian Federation is ensured by including projects in the republican budget of the Republic of Komi and state programs at the level of main activities corresponding to the target budget items.

Each strategic goal of the first level is disclosed in the system of goals that determine the main directions of socio-economic policy within the framework of strategic priorities, taking into account the pool of strategic aspirations (tasks) (decomposition of goals) are given in table 10.

**Table 10. Strategy priorities**

Priority / Strategic Goal Level 1	Strategic goals 2, 3, 4 levels
Human capital / Dynamically developing human capital with a high spiritual, cultural and professional potential, provided with the conditions for its full implementation	<p>1.1. The growth of the population with a high level of spiritual and moral well-being in the implementation of an active demographic, youth and family policy</p> <p>1.1.1. Effective demographic and pro-family policy</p> <p>1.1.2. Spiritual and moral well-being of the population</p> <p>1.1.3. Priority areas of work with youth</p>
	<p>1.2. Territory with a natural level of unemployment and a decent level of income of the population</p> <p>1.2.1. Ensuring income levels and jobs with decent wages</p> <p>1.2.2. Development of the labor market and employment of the population</p> <p>1.3. Development of social sectors, improving the quality and availability of services</p> <p>1.3.1. Quality and affordable education and development of human resources</p> <p>1.3.2. An effective patient-centered healthcare system</p> <p>A high level of cultural development based on the traditions and unity of the multinational people of the Komi Republic and hospitality</p>
	<p>1.3.3.1. Development of culture and art</p> <p>1.3.3.2. Harmonization of interethnic relations</p> <p>1.3.3.3. Competitive tourism industry</p> <p>1.3.4. High level of physical culture of the population</p> <p>1.3.5. A region with an effective and targeted system of social support for the population</p>
	<p>1.4. Comfortable living environment</p> <p>1.5. Life safety of the population</p> <p>1.5.1. Ensuring public order and legal security of the population</p> <p>1.5.2. Protection of the population and territories from emergency situations,</p>

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

	ensuring fire safety and safety of people at water bodies 1.5.3. Safe traffic
Economy / The key economic complexes of the Komi Republic are competitive in the Russian and foreign markets, stable economic growth is ensured	2.1. Strong economy with an attractive investment climate 2.1.1. Development of a competitive environment in the markets and increasing the competitiveness of products, goods and services 2.1.2. Diversification and modernization of the economy 2.1.3. Effective investment policy 2.1.4. Development of the scientific and innovative sphere 2.1.5. Entrepreneurship Development 2.1.6. Staffing the economy
	2.2. High-tech, competitive, sustainable and balanced industry with social responsibility of business 2.2.1. Development of the fuel and energy complex 2.2.2. Development of the timber industry complex 2.2.3. Development of the mining industry 2.2.4. Development of mechanical engineering 2.2.5. Development of light industry 2.3. The territory of a smart agro-industrial complex, providing the population with its own high-quality and environmentally friendly products 2.4. Modern building complex
Territory of residence / The Republic of Komi is a territory with a stable system of settlement in cities and villages, with a rational and efficiently used comfortable space for the life of the population, with a variety of (including unique) natural systems that are saved for future generations	3.1. Ecologically attractive region with rational use of natural resources, including a unique forest complex
	3.2. Well-balanced developed space for life and business 3.2.1. Development of the settlement system and the socio-economic basis of settlements 3.2.2. Development of individual territories with special economic conditions 3.3. infrastructure security 3.3.1. Transport system that meets the needs of the population and the economy of the Komi Republic 3.3.2. Energy-provided territory 3.3.3. Implementation of modern information and telecommunication technologies aimed at the development of the information society
Governance / Efficient and transparent system of governance of the republic that meets	4.1. "Smart" control
	4.2. Balanced and sustainable budget system 4.3. Efficient management of state property 4.4. Effective interregional and international cooperation
modern requirements and trustworthy of the population	

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Separate areas of socio-economic development of the Komi Republic, the most important for achieving the established priorities and goals, the implementation of strategic aspirations (tasks), are the flagship projects of the Komi Republic.

### project "Demography"

The goal of the Demography Flagship Project is to solve the demographic problems of the Komi Republic. The flagship project includes regional projects aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of federal projects of the national project "Demography" as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204:

- 1) "Financial support for families at the birth of children."
- 2) "Promotion of women's employment - the creation of conditions for pre-school education for children under the age of three."
- 3) "Development and implementation of a program for systemic support and improving the quality of life of citizens of the older generation "Older Generation".
- 4) "Strengthening Public Health".
- 5) "Sport is the norm of life."

Implementation of the Flagship project "Demography" involves: the introduction of a mechanism for financial support for families at the birth of children as an understandable system aimed at minimizing the consequences of changes in the financial situation of families in connection with the birth of children, and the implementation of long-term planning of personal finances at all stages of family life associated with the birth of children ;

creating conditions for the implementation of the labor activity of women with children, including the achievement of 100% accessibility (by 2021) of pre-school education for children under the age of three;

development and implementation of a program of systemic support and improvement of the quality of life of older citizens;

creation and equipping of the Public Health Center;

creating conditions for all categories and groups of the population to engage in physical culture and sports, mass sports, including increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities and preparing a sports reserve.

The implementation period is 2021–2025.

In the period up to 2035 - continuation of implementation based on the analysis of the results obtained and updating, or transformation into other projects.

### Labor productivity and employment support.

The goal of the Labor Productivity and Employment Support Flagship Project is to increase labor productivity in enterprises and provide employment for employees of enterprises that have been released in the course of implementing measures

to increase labor productivity. The flagship project includes the regional project "Labor Productivity and Employment Support in the Komi Republic", aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of the national project "Labor Productivity and Employment Support" as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204.

The implementation of the Flagship (regional) project "Labor Productivity and Employment Support" involves:

- increase in labor productivity;
- assistance in employment of the released employees of enterprises;
- advanced training and retraining of employees;
- optimization of employment system management;
- creation of a regional competence center in the field of labor productivity;
- implementation of a set of measures to support enterprises.

The regional project "Labor Productivity and Employment Support" is aimed at developing a regional policy to increase the competitiveness of enterprises through the introduction of best practices and methods to increase labor productivity, the formation of measures to stimulate productivity and innovation, and improve the quality of management.

Implementation periods: 2020–2024.

In the period up to 2035 - continuation of implementation based on the analysis of the results obtained and updating, or transformation into other projects.

### 1. multiproject "Arctic".

The goal of the Flagship multiproject "Arctic" is to create a key land transport corridor on the territory of the Komi Republic for the development and use of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation with the effective use of the geographical, resource, infrastructural, scientific, technical and human potential of the region.

The implementation of the Flagship multiproject "Arktika" involves: expansion of the Arctic zone of the Komi Republic by including in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, except for the city of Vorkuta, other Arctic territories of the Komi Republic (Inta, Usinsk, Ust-Tsilemsky district);

formation of Arctic transport corridors through the creation of a transport hub in the city of Vorkuta with access to the Northern Sea Route. This will be facilitated by: the implementation of the project "Northern latitudinal way"; reconstruction of the airfield "Sovetsky" of the transport aviation of the Russian Aerospace Forces near the city of Vorkuta under the base airport of the Polar (Arctic) aviation; expansion of the capacity of existing and construction of new railway lines, roads, modernization of the network of Arctic ports; implementation of the project "Creation of a scientific station on the territory of the Vorkuta municipality for scientific research of ecosystems", which provides for fundamental and

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

applied research, the creation of new products and technologies for the development of the Arctic.

Implementation of the project "Development of the traditional economic base with an innovative component", which provides for the development of the coal industry ("Usinskoye deposit"), the development of oil and gas fields, the production of coal briquettes, the production of building materials (wood concrete), the development of energy (taking into account the development of northern ports), the development of northern reindeer breeding (production of new competitive products from processed venison). The implementation period is 2021–2035. In the period up to 2035 - continuation of implementation based on the analysis of the results obtained and updating, or transformation into other projects.

Based on the results of a comprehensive strategic analysis of the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic, depending on the activation of the influence of certain internal and external factors, the possibility of implementing three scenario options for achieving the goals of the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic is determined: optimistic, targeted and inertial.

The choice of the main scenario option for the implementation of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Komi is based on the expected effectiveness of achieving the goals of the Strategy, as well as on the assessment of the likelihood of occurrence and the degree of influence of possible risks on the implementation of the Strategy in relation to each of the scenarios.

Expected performance in achieving the goals of the Strategy according to development scenarios:

1. The optimistic scenario assumes conditions for the maximum realization of the republic's potential. In case of stabilization of prices on the world energy market, tariffs for the products of natural monopolies will be restrained, we can expect an increase in demand for oil products, coal, and timber products both on the domestic and foreign markets. This will lead to an increase in production volumes in these industries, making them more attractive to investors. The growth of domestic consumer demand of the population for goods and services produced in the republic in connection with the planned growth in real incomes of the population and the containment of inflationary processes will allow achieving population stabilization and a high quality of human capital with a significant increase in household incomes. High investment activity and budgetary stability of the region will make it possible to modernize basic production and develop new sectors of the economy with a significant innovation component and a steady increase in output. Balanced spatial development will involve territories and lands with a low level of use in economic activity, mono-profile limited life activity of 3 municipalities will be

eliminated. The competitiveness of the Komi Republic in the domestic and international markets will increase significantly. mono-profile limited life activity of 3 municipalities will be eliminated. The competitiveness of the Komi Republic in the domestic and international markets will increase significantly. mono-profile limited life activity of 3 municipalities will be eliminated. The competitiveness of the Komi Republic in the domestic and international markets will increase significantly.

The implementation of the optimistic scenario is possible with the favorable development of the international, foreign economic and domestic political situation in the Russian Federation, maximum support for the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic from the Russian Federation and the North-Western Federal District. The amount of federal budgetary funds, funds of federal development institutions directed to the republic to finance program activities, the implementation of priority and promising projects, including those of an interregional nature, should be significantly increased. Under the optimistic scenario, the achievement of the goals of the Strategy is assumed in full, with a possible excess of the established values of the target indicators, in a shortened or equal to the planned time frame.

2. The target scenario assumes a reduction in the impact of the negative consequences of geopolitical instability, the removal of infrastructural and transport restrictions, the leveling of territorial disproportions due to the uniform distribution of production forces and the use of the economic potential of the territories, the development of industrial cooperation ties between economic entities and the creation of conditions for sustainable long-term growth of the economy of the Komi Republic, in including the development of tools for effective stimulation of the initiation and implementation of large, medium and small investment projects, support for lending to vulnerable sectors of the economy, and an increase in the amount of funds allocated for the development of human capital. The formation of new centers of economic development is expected, the strengthening of structural transformations in the economy, increase in the level and quality of life of the population of the republic, including in remote and rural areas, strengthening the contribution of forest and rural areas to the economy of the republic, creating a favorable image of the Komi Republic in the domestic and foreign markets as a reliable and profitable partner, increasing competitiveness. The implementation of the target scenario provides for an increase in financial flows sent to the republic from the state and from independent investors, ensuring a balanced republican budget, and using new methods of effective management, including project management. Achievement of the objectives of the Strategy under the target scenario is assumed in full, with the



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

achievement of the established values of the target indicators in equal to the planned time frame. strengthening the contribution of forest and rural areas to the economy of the republic, creating a favorable image of the Komi Republic in the domestic and foreign markets as a reliable and profitable partner, increasing competitiveness. The implementation of the target scenario provides for an increase in financial flows sent to the republic from the state and from independent investors, ensuring a balanced republican budget, and using new methods of effective management, including project management. Achievement of the objectives of the Strategy under the target scenario is assumed in full, with the achievement of the established values of the target indicators in equal to the planned time frame. strengthening the contribution of forest and rural areas to the economy of the republic, creating a favorable image of the Komi Republic in the domestic and foreign markets as a reliable and profitable partner, increasing competitiveness. The implementation of the target scenario provides for an increase in financial flows sent to the republic from the state and from independent investors, ensuring a balanced republican budget, and using new methods of effective management, including project management. Achievement of the objectives of the Strategy under the target scenario is assumed in full, with the achievement of the established values of the target indicators in equal to the planned time frame. increasing competitiveness. The implementation of the target scenario provides for an increase in financial flows sent to the republic from the state and from independent investors, ensuring a balanced republican budget, and using new methods of effective management, including project management. Achievement of the objectives of the Strategy under the target scenario is assumed in full, with the achievement of the established values of the target indicators in equal to the planned time frame. increasing competitiveness. The implementation of the target scenario provides for an increase in financial flows sent to the republic from the state and from independent investors, ensuring a balanced republican budget, and using new methods of effective management, including project management. Achievement of the objectives of the Strategy under the target scenario is assumed in full, with the achievement of the established values of the target indicators in equal to the planned time frame.

3. The inertial scenario is based on the continuation of the inertial trends of recent years and assumes a stable socio-economic situation in the republic with a possible temporary deterioration or improvement in the values of individual indicators, depending on the influence of external factors. It is possible to continue the conservative investment policy of backbone companies with the implementation of only the most priority and least

resource-intensive projects. In the case of the implementation of the inertial scenario, a low level of investment in the implementation of long-term investment projects with delayed results and effect, including public ones, is predicted due to the lack of budget funds for development projects. The achievement of the goals of the Strategy under the inertial scenario is expected to be incomplete,

Possible risks include:

1. Political (the possibility of worsening the international and domestic political situation, the adoption of new sanctions and restrictions against the Russian Federation, including large-scale ones, the emergence of socio-political instability, and so on). The probability of this type of risk occurring is assessed as medium, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is not very high for the optimistic scenario, moderate for the target scenario, and low for the inertial scenario.

2. Legal (the possibility of changing legislation on the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including issues of strategic planning, and so on). The probability of this type of risk occurring is assessed as medium, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is moderate for the optimistic and target scenarios and low for the inertial scenario.

3. Administrative (occurrence of organizational problems due to the absence in the relevant strategic planning documents of a set of measures for the implementation of the Strategy, responsible participants in the implementation of the Strategy, lack of control and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy, and so on). The probability of occurrence of this type of risk is assessed as insignificant, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is low for all scenario options.

4. Financial and economic (lack of financial resources and other resources to achieve the priorities and goals of the Strategy, changes in taxation conditions, which may lead to a decrease in the financial capabilities of the participants in the implementation of the Strategy, possible insolvency, bankruptcy or closure of the leading enterprises in the region, reduction of the taxable base of the republican budget of the Republic of Komi, an increase in inflation and a depreciation of the ruble against the dollar and the euro, the deterioration of the financial situation of enterprises, a decrease in the purchasing power of the population, and so on). The probability of occurrence of this type of risks is assessed as quite high, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is quite high for the optimistic scenario, moderate for the target and inertial scenarios.

5. Technological (obsolescence of technologies used by the leading enterprises of the region, the need to use new or unique technical solutions and technologies that require significant investments, the

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

emergence and massive use of new types of fuel and materials, which will lead to a decrease in demand for hydrocarbon raw materials and timber industry products, tightening of technical and environmental standards and regulations, which can reduce the competitiveness of the leading enterprises in the region, and so on). The probability of this type of risk occurring during the implementation of the Strategy is assessed as medium, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is not very high for the optimistic scenario, moderate for the target scenario and low for the inertial scenario.

6. Environmental (the occurrence of extremely

unfavorable climatic (weather) conditions (hurricanes, severe frosts, icing, etc.), environmental problems and incidents that impede the implementation of the Strategy). The probability of this type of risk occurring during the implementation of the Strategy is assessed as insignificant, and the impact on the implementation of the Strategy is low for all scenario options. The main predicted parameters for achieving the values of the main target indicators of the Strategy for the three scenario options are shown in Table 11.

**Table 11. Projected parameters of the main target indicators of the Strategy**

Main targets	Expected result in 2035 to the level of 2020 according to optimistic / target / inertial scenarios
Gross regional product per 1 inhabitant of the Komi Republic (in comparable prices), in % by 2020	growth 2.1 times / 1.6 times / 1.3 times
Life expectancy at birth, years	growth 10.4 years / 7.0 years / 3.6 years
Permanent population (average annual), thousand people	decrease 17.5 thousand people / decrease 60.8 thousand people / decrease of 142 thousand people
total fertility rate	increase 0.23 / increase 0.08 / decrease 0.11
Real disposable money income of the population, %	growth 1.48 times / 1.25 times / 1.03 times

Taking into account the expected effectiveness of achieving the goals of the Strategy and assessing the risks of non-fulfillment of the Strategy, the target development option was chosen as the main one for implementation, as it corresponds to the principle of realism of strategic planning, taking into account the possibility of achieving the goals of the Strategy in a

timely manner, taking into account resource constraints and risks. The description of the main directions of the socio-economic policy of the Komi Republic during the implementation of the Strategy is presented according to the target scenario (Table 12).

**Table 12. Effective demographic and pro-family policy**

Policy Priorities	Main measures and tasks for the implementation of the policy
Policy in the field of improving the health of the population, promoting a healthy lifestyle, reducing premature mortality	Development of a preventive focus in health care, including the development of additional programs for immunization of the population. Strengthening the material and technical base of healthcare institutions. Implementation of measures aimed at reducing mortality, primarily among men of working age from cardiovascular pathology and external causes. Rapprochement of urban and rural indicators of life expectancy. Preserving and strengthening the health of the population, increasing the duration of an active life, creating conditions and shaping motivation for a healthy lifestyle, a significant reduction in the incidence of alcoholism and socially significant and dangerous diseases for others. Improving the quality of life of patients suffering from chronic diseases and the disabled. Preservation and strengthening of the health of children and adolescents. Preservation and strengthening of women's health, further reduction of maternal and infant mortality.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

Pro-family demographic policy	<p>Consolidation of migrants arriving on the territory of the republic.</p> <p>Maintaining the birth rate by providing conditions for the fullest possible implementation of the reproductive plans of the population.</p> <p>Formation of positive standards of reproductive behavior of young people.</p> <p>Improving the qualitative structure of the birth rate, strengthening the spiritual and moral traditions of family relations. Promotion of high ideals of family relations in the system of education, culture and information and communication environment.</p> <p>Creation of favorable conditions for ensuring family well-being.</p> <p>Improving the system of prevention of family problems, child neglect and homelessness.</p> <p>Assistance to the family placement of orphans and children left without parental care.</p> <p>Development of a volunteer (volunteer) movement to protect family values.</p> <p>Reducing the abortion rate based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conducting educational work on the culture of childbearing and the dangers of artificial termination of pregnancy;</li> <li>- increasing the coverage of pre-abortion counseling and increasing the interest of doctors in saving the life of each conceived child.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	--

#### Implementation tools:

1. State programs of the Republic of Komi in the field of education, promotion of employment, health care, social protection of the population, physical culture and sports, assistance in the voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad to the Republic of Komi.

2. Regional projects aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of the federal projects of the national project "Demography" as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 (the flagship project of the Komi Republic):

1) "Financial support for families at the birth of children."

2) "Promotion of women's employment - the creation of conditions for pre-school education for children under the age of three."

3) "Development and implementation of a program for systemic support and improving the quality of life of citizens of the older generation "Older Generation".

4) "Strengthening Public Health".

5) "Sport is the norm of life."

Expected results (table 12.):

maintaining and strengthening the health of the population, increasing life expectancy at birth;

increased healthy life expectancy; increase in the

proportion of citizens leading a healthy lifestyle; overcoming the gap in life expectancy at birth in the Komi Republic from the national level; maintaining the achieved level of fertility through the development of assisted reproductive technologies, pre-abortion counseling to maintain pregnancy, treatment of miscarriage;

reduction in the mortality rate, including among men of working age from cardiovascular pathology and external causes;

strengthening and protecting the family way of life, providing favorable conditions for the birth and upbringing of children, reducing the number of divorces.

In addition, to characterize the achievement of the goal of the Strategy "Growth in the population with a high level of spiritual and moral well-being through the implementation of an active demographic, youth and family policy" in the direction of "Demographic and pro-family policy" will be the achievement of the planned values of the target indicators of the Strategy: life expectancy at birth, years, including urban and rural population; permanent population (average annual), thousand people; total fertility rate; rate of natural increase of the population, per 1000 population.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

**Table 13. Spiritual and moral well-being of the population**

Policy Priorities	Main measures and tasks for the implementation of the policy
Contribute to the personal well-being of the inhabitants of the region	<p>A deep study of the causes and characteristics of personal ill-being in the region based on constant monitoring and scientific research.</p> <p>Strengthening cooperation between public authorities and non-profit organizations in matters of spiritual and moral improvement of society.</p> <p>Consolidation and activation of the potential of the psychological service of educational, healthcare and social protection institutions.</p> <p>Ensuring accessibility of cultural objects for the population.</p> <p>Creation of conditions for personal self-realization of citizens and disclosure of creative potential.</p> <p>Formation and development of the spiritual cluster of the Republic of Komi (with the center of gravity of the Ust-Kulomsky municipal district and the Ust-Vymsky municipal district).</p>
public welfare	<p>Formation of a culture of mutual respect, mutual assistance and harmony in society.</p> <p>Reducing the degree of economic inequality through the development of a charity system, increasing business culture and the degree of social responsibility of business, creating an emphasis on the study of humanitarian disciplines in educational institutions.</p> <p>Improving the system of support and rehabilitation of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty.</p> <p>Improving the system of measures to strengthen civil unity, the formation of an all-Russian civil consciousness, the preservation and support of the national cultures of the peoples living in the Komi Republic.</p>

#### Implementation tools:

1. State programs of the Republic of Komi in the field of culture and tourism, education, social protection of the population, justice and law enforcement in the Republic of Komi.

2. Regional program of the Komi Republic for strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and the ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Komi Republic - the territory of interethnic peace and harmony (2016-2020)".

3. Regional projects aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of the federal projects of the national project "Demography" as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 (the flagship project of the Komi Republic):

1) "Financial support for families at the birth of children."

2) "Promotion of women's employment - the creation of conditions for pre-school education for children under the age of three."

3) "Development and implementation of the program of systematic support and improvement of the quality of life of citizens of the older generation "Older Generation".

4) "Strengthening Public Health".

5) "Sport is the norm of life."

4. The concept of development of the spiritual

cluster of the Republic of Komi.

Expected results (table 13.):

creation of conditions for the maximum disclosure of the creative and labor potential of each individual as a person, the realization of his positive spiritual and cultural interests;

strengthening the Russian civil identity on the basis of the spiritual, moral and cultural values of the peoples of the Russian Federation living on the territory of the republic;

fair and benevolent relations in society at all levels of social interaction.

#### Conclusion

The implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Komi Republic for the period up to 2035 will ensure outpacing all-Russian growth in the quality of life and incomes of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, including those belonging to small peoples. Today, the main trend in the development of social infrastructure facilities in the Republic of Komi AZRF is the elimination of disproportions that cause a decrease in the availability of high-quality social services in cities and towns that are not administrative centers, in remote and small settlements. The current state of social infrastructure in the Republic of Komi AZRF does not allow to fully perform its compensatory function and in most

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

settlements does not provide an acceptable level of living comfort. Message 1 discusses the features of the strategy of socio-economic development of the Republic of Komi - in order to provide it with favorable conditions for attracting investments, providing comfortable living conditions for the population of these regions. At the same time, in these regions it is planned to implement problems caused by the unsatisfactory state of transportation, namely, the need to build and commission new and reconstruct existing railways and roads, linking these schemes with the northern sea route, providing it with an effective scheme for transporting all goods.

The main guidelines for the socio-economic development of the Komi Republic - in the forecast period, generally coincide with plans for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation - these are innovative modernization of the economy and sustainable economic growth, ensuring national security and personal protection of the population, strengthening the role and place of the Arctic in the economy of the Russian Federation. Solving the set tasks aimed at making the Autonomous Okrug a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic will achieve the following main results:

- creating favorable external conditions for the long-term development of the Autonomous Okrug, modernizing its economy, attracting foreign investment, strengthening its position as an equal partner in the international division of labor and capital;

- development of applied scientific activity and improvement of the quality of its results;

- development of scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of ensuring environmental safety and environmental improvement of territories, studying climate change and physical factors, preserving natural resources and biodiversity of the Autonomous Okrug with fuel and energy enterprises located on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;

- creation of an effective system for identifying, building up and making the fullest use of intellectual potential in the interests of the region.

The strategy for the development of the Russian Arctic regions was developed in order to pursue a unified state policy:

- determination of individual areas, priorities, goals and objectives for solving key problems of the socio-economic development of the Arctic territories;

- promoting the creation of social infrastructure, including transport;

- development of the economy of renewable natural resources;

- introduction of advanced technologies, development of international cooperation in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

- ensuring environmental safety.

The Strategy is the basis for the development of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, the adjustment of the Arctic sections of the Komi Republic - for the development of its Arctic territories, the territorial planning scheme for the regions of the Russian Arctic.

The forecast of indicators for the development of the economy of the Russian Arctic regions in general and their key industries, in particular, is built in three scenarios: conservative, basic, target.

The conservative scenario implies the inertial development of the regions: They should be mono-dependent on the gold mining industry, the volume of public and private investments attracted will be significantly lower than the expected values, the Baimskaya ore zone development project will not be implemented.

The baseline scenario implies partial implementation of the investment projects stated in this Strategy: the volume of investments and coal production at the deposits of the Bering coal basin will be fixed at the minimum values specified in the agreement on the TOP (750 thousand tons), the project for the development of the Baimskaya ore zone will be implemented in full.

The target scenario implies the full implementation of the investment projects stated in this Strategy, in particular, the development of the Baimskaya ore zone and bringing production at the deposits of the Verkhne-Alkatvaamsky site of the Bering coal basin to 5 million tons with the attraction of the necessary investments for this. Implementation of promising, but currently not being developed projects (for example, the development of the Amaam deposit of the Bering coal basin, the Pyrkakai stockwork tin deposit, the gold ore deposits of the Chaun-Bilibino industrial zone, not specified in this Strategy, as well as oil and gas fields of the Anadyr basin) within the framework of no target scenario.

The choice of the main scenario for the implementation of the option of socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic regions is based on the expected effectiveness of achieving the goals of the Strategy, as well as on the assessment of the likelihood of occurrence and the degree of influence of possible risks on the implementation of the Strategy in relation to each of the scenarios, namely:

- the optimistic scenario assumes conditions for the maximum realization of the republic's potential. Achievement of the goals of the Strategy under the optimistic scenario is assumed in full, with a possible excess of the established values of the target indicators, in a shortened or equal to the planned time;

- The target scenario assumes a reduction in the impact of the negative consequences of geopolitical instability, the removal of infrastructure and transport restrictions, the leveling of territorial disproportions due to the uniform distribution of production forces



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIHII (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

and the use of the economic potential of the territories, the development of production cooperation ties between economic entities and the creation of conditions for sustainable long-term economic growth of the Russian Arctic regions. The implementation of the target scenario will provoke a strategy for the socio-economic development of all regions of the Russian Arctic;

the inertial scenario is based on the continuation of the inertial trends of recent years and assumes a stable socio-economic situation in the republic with a possible temporary deterioration or improvement in the values of individual indicators, depending on the influence of external factors. The achievement of the

goals of the Strategy under the inertial scenario is expected to be incomplete, with the achievement of the set values of most of the target indicators in equal or longer than the planned time frame, which creates comfortable conditions for the population.

The system of 7 strategic directions is linked to 7 long-term strategic goals and is generally aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of human potential and the consolidation of the population in the republic through providing basic needs in education, healthcare, infrastructure, a favorable environment, jobs, including highly qualified, concomitant development of services and institutions (Table 14).

**Table 14. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy**

Strategic Direction	Strategic goal
Infrastructure for life	Improvement of transport, engineering, housing and communal infrastructure as a necessary condition for the development of the economy and the social sphere
Development of the economy and entrepreneurship	creating new jobs, increasing investment attractiveness, pursuing a cluster policy, developing traditional industries and services, creating conditions for the development of new industrial clusters
Development of tourism and hospitality industry	preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic, creation of a modern hospitality industry in the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha ( Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic.
Sustainable spatial development	expansion of international cooperation, implementation of a balanced spatial policy aimed at strengthening the economies of municipalities in the regions of the Russian Arctic: the Murmansk region, the Republic of Karelia, the Arkhangelsk region, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the creation of a comfortable urban environment, the introduction of new technologies
Enhancing environmental sustainability and safety	implementation of the value system of sustainable development, green economy, ensuring the reproduction of a healthy population, as well as the growth of life expectancy and quality by solving environmental problems to pass on to future generations for subsequent multiplication of the opportunities that the region currently has
social development	ensuring a high quality of life for the population by increasing the availability of high-quality social services, the implementation of spiritual and cultural development, interethnic harmony
Effective Governance: Implementation Tools	creation of a modern development management system, introduction of advanced practices of public participation, new instruments of tax, budget and investment policy

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic regions. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population, people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of each inhabitant

of the regions of the Russian Arctic and positioning the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be established. Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their well-being.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

## References:

- (2020). *On the strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period up to 2035*, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 645 of October 26, 2020. (p.42). Moscow.
- (2014). *On the territories of advanced socio-economic development in the Russian Federation*, Federal Law No. 473 - FZ of December 25, 2014 - 32 p.
- (2019). *Quality management system - the basis of technical regulation for the production of import-substituting products*: monograph. A.V. Golovko [and others]; under total ed. Dr. tech. sciences, prof. V.T. Prokhorov; Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) of the Don State Technical University. (p.326). Novocherkassk: YuRGPU (NPI).
- (2019). *On the possibilities of regulatory documentation developed within the framework of the quality management system (QMS) for the digital production of defect-free import-substituting products*: monograph. A.V. Golovko [and others]; under total ed. Dr. tech. sciences, prof. V.T. Prokhorov; Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) of the Don State Technical University. (p.227). Novocherkassk: Lik.
- (2018). *Problems and solutions of research and development of the Arctic space of Russia*: monograph. Ed. prof. Didenko N.I. (p.12). St. Petersburg: Mediapapir.
- Pavlenko, V.I., & Kutsenko, S.Yu. (2018). Ensuring comfortable human life in the Arctic: problems and tasks. *Human Ecology*, No. 2, p. 53, 56.
- Isaev, A.P., & Fomina, I.A. (2018). Priority projects for the development of the Arctic zone. *Restoration of the Northern Sea Route. Management Consulting*, No. 8 (116), p. 97.
- (2018). *The competitiveness of the enterprise and the competitiveness of products is the key to successful import substitution of goods demanded by consumers in the regions of the Southern Federal District and the North Caucasus Federal District*: collective monograph. Prokhorov V.T. [et al.]; under total ed. Dr. tech. sciences, prof. V.T. Prokhorov; Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) of the Don State Technical University. (p.337). Novocherkassk: Lik.
- (2018). *Managing the real quality of products and not advertising through the motivation of the behavior of the leader of the team of the light industry enterprise*: monograph. O.A. Surovtseva [i dr.]; under total ed. Dr. tech. sciences, prof. V.T. Prokhorov; Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) of the Don State Technical University. (p.384). Novocherkassk: YuRGPU (NPI).
- (2017). *The concept of import substitution of light industry products: prerequisites, tasks, innovations*: monograph. Prokhorov V.T. [and others]; under total ed. doctor of technical sciences, prof. V.T. Prokhorov; Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) of the Don State Technical University. (p.334). Novocherkassk: Lik.
- Tatarkin, I.A., Loginov, V.G., & Zakharchuk, E.A. (2017). Socio-economic problems of development and development of the Russian Arctic zone. *Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, M., T. 87, No. 2, pp.101-102.
- (2019). *North Siberian Railway*. Retrieved 03/09/2019 from <https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ruwiki/357114>
- Basov, V., & Dmitrakova, T. (n.d.). "BAM-2" approved. Retrieved from [http://www.newchemistry.ru/letter.php?n\\_id=7591](http://www.newchemistry.ru/letter.php?n_id=7591)
- (1854). *Northern Sea Corridor - on the way to the future*. Retrieved from <http://www.barents.no/cppage.4951854-142772.html>