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IBI (India) = 4.260  
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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: 11 Volume: 115

Published: 03.11.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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## FEATURES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC

**Abstract:** in the article, the authors focus on the need to implement the foundations of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2035, which will ensure outstripping all-Russian rates of growth in the quality of life and incomes of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF), including people belonging to small nations. Today, the main trend in the development of social infrastructure facilities in the regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russian Federation is an increase in disproportions, causing a decrease in the availability of quality social services in cities that are not administrative centers, in remote and small settlements. The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic. 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 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 problems.

**Key words:** support zones of the Arctic, security, population, economy, socio-economic development, national security, livelihoods, migration, unemployment, investment, regions.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Kulichenko, A. A., et al. (2022). Features of socio-economic development and ensuring national security of the Russian Arctic. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (115), 101-137.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-115-4> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.11.115.4>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2000.

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### Introduction

UDC 339.38:519.44

"Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF) to ensure national security for the period up to 2035" - this Decree of the President of the Russian Federation is a strategic planning document in the field of ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, developed with the aim of implementing the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic in the period until 2035 and defining measures aimed at fulfilling the main tasks of the development of the Arctic zone and ensuring national security, as well as the stages and expected results from the implementation of these measures (Figure 1).

The legal basis of this Strategy is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law of June 28, 2014 No. 172-FZ "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation", the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation, Fundamentals of the state policy of regional development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 2, 2014 No. 296 "On the land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", dated May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" and dated July 21, 2020 No. 474 "On the national

development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030".

In this Strategy, the concepts of the Arctic and the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Arctic zone) are used in the same meanings as in the Fundamentals of State Policy in the Arctic.

Features of the Arctic zone, which determine special approaches to its socio-economic development and ensuring national security in the Arctic, are as follows:

- extreme natural and climatic conditions, extremely low population density and the level of development of transport and social infrastructure;
- high sensitivity of ecological systems to external influences, especially in the places of residence of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - small peoples);
- climate change, which contributes to the emergence of both new economic opportunities and risks to economic activity and the environment;
- stable geographical, historical and economic connection with the Northern Sea Route;
- uneven industrial and economic development of certain territories of the Arctic zone, the focus of the economy on the extraction of natural resources, their export to industrialized subjects of the Russian Federation and export;
- high resource intensity of economic activity and life support of the population, their dependence on the supply of fuel, food and other vital goods from various constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
- growth of conflict potential in the Arctic (Figures 1 - 2).

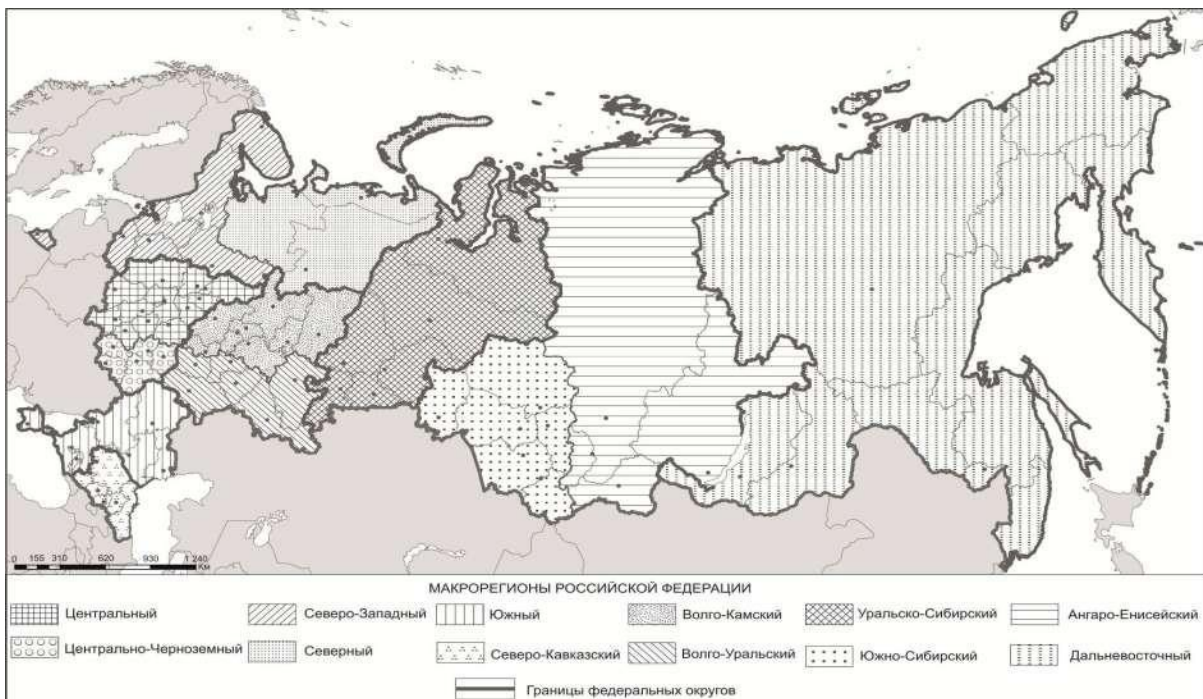


Figure 1. Scheme of placement of macro-regions of the Russian Federation

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**Figure 2. Support zones in the Arctic**

The significance of the Arctic zone in the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and ensuring its national security is due to the following characteristics:

The Arctic zone produces more than 80 percent of combustible natural gas and 17 percent of oil (including gas condensate) in the Russian Federation;

- the implementation of the largest economic (investment) projects in the Arctic zone ensures the formation of demand for high-tech and science-intensive products, and also stimulates the production of such products in various regions of the Russian Federation;

- The continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic (hereinafter - the continental shelf), according to experts, contains more than 85.1 trillion. cube meters of combustible natural gas, 17.3 billion tons of oil (including gas condensate) and is a strategic reserve for the development of the mineral resource base of the Russian Federation;

- the importance of the Northern Sea Route as a transport corridor of world importance, used for the transport of national and international cargo, will increase as a result of climate change;

- the likelihood of occurrence as a result of anthropogenic impact and (or) climate change in the Arctic zone of events that have adverse environmental consequences, creates global risks for the economic system, environment and security of the Russian Federation and the world as a whole;

- 19 small peoples live in the Arctic zone, there are objects of their historical and cultural heritage that

have historical and cultural value of global significance;

- objects of the strategic deterrence forces are located in the Arctic zone in order to prevent aggression against the Russian Federation and its allies.

As a result of the implementation of the Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period up to 2035, it is expected:

- life expectancy at birth in the Arctic increased from 70.65 years in 2014 to 72.39 years in 2018;

- the migration outflow of the population from the Arctic zone in the period from 2014 to 2018 decreased by 53 percent;

- the unemployment rate (according to the methodology of the International Labor Organization) decreased from 5.6 percent in 2017 to 4.6 percent in 2019;

- the share of the gross regional product produced in the Arctic zone in the total gross regional product of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation increased from 5 percent in 2014 to 6.2 percent in 2018;

- the share of funds from the budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation in the total volume of investments in fixed assets carried out in the Arctic zone increased from 5.5 percent in 2014 to 7.6 percent in 2019;

- the volume of cargo transportation in the waters of the Northern Sea Route increased from 4 million tons in 2014 to 31.5 million tons in 2019;

- the share of households with broadband access to the Internet information and telecommunications network (hereinafter referred to as



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the Internet network) in the total number of such households in the Arctic zone increased from 73.9 percent in 2016 to 81.3 percent in 2019;

- The share of modern types of weapons, military and special equipment in the Arctic zone increased from 41 percent in 2014 to 59 percent in 2019.

The main dangers, challenges and threats that form risks for the development of the Arctic zone and ensuring national security remain:

- the main climate warming in the Arctic, occurring 2-2.5 times faster than on the planet as a whole;

- decrease in natural population growth, migration outflow and, as a result, population decline;

- lagging behind the values of indicators characterizing the quality of life in the Arctic zone from the all-Russian or average values for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including in terms of life expectancy at birth, mortality of people of working age, infant mortality, the share of public roads that meet regulatory requirements, the share of the emergency housing stock, the volume of commissioning of housing, the share of providing the housing stock with all types of improvement;

- low level of availability of high-quality social services and comfortable housing in settlements located in remote areas, including in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activities of small peoples;

- a high level of occupational risk due to exceeding the standards of working conditions, the complex impact of harmful and (or) dangerous production factors, adverse climatic conditions, an increased risk of the emergence and development of occupational diseases;

- the absence of a system of state support for the delivery of fuel, food and other vital goods to settlements located in remote areas, which ensures the possibility of their sale to the population and business entities at affordable prices;

- low level of development of transport infrastructure, including that intended for the operation of small aircraft and year-round air transportation at

affordable prices, the high cost of creating such infrastructure facilities;

- low competitiveness of business entities, due to significant costs, including in connection with the need to provide guarantees and compensation to persons working in the Far North and equivalent areas;

- inconsistency of the system of secondary vocational and higher education in the Arctic zone with the needs of the economy and the social sphere in qualified and highly qualified personnel;

- delay in the development of the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route, the construction of icebreaking, rescue and auxiliary fleets from the timing of the implementation of economic projects in the Arctic zone;

- the lack of an emergency evacuation system and the provision of medical assistance to crew members of ships in the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

- low level of development of information and communication infrastructure and lack of competition in the telecommunications sector;

- a high proportion of local electricity generation based on the use of economically inefficient and environmentally unsafe diesel fuel;

- reduction in the share of value added of high-tech and knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy in the gross regional product of the Arctic zone, weak interaction between the research and development sector and the real sector of the economy, the openness of the innovation cycle;

- low level of investment in fixed capital, carried out for the protection and rational use of natural resources;

- the likelihood of highly toxic and radioactive substances entering the Arctic zone from abroad, as well as pathogens of especially dangerous infectious diseases;

- discrepancy between the pace of development of the emergency rescue infrastructure and the public safety system with the growth rate of economic activity in the Arctic zone;

- the growth of conflict potential in the Arctic, requiring a constant increase in the combat capabilities of groupings of troops (forces) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in the Arctic zone (Figure 3).

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**Figure 3. Land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation**

In 2019, the public administration system was reorganized taking into account the challenges associated with the development of the Arctic zone and ensuring national security, namely:

- approved a new composition and expanded the powers of the State Commission for the Development of the Arctic;
- the Ministry of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic was established;
- a decision was made to expand the competence of the institutions for the development of the Far East to the Arctic zone.

### Main part

The purpose of the implementation of this Strategy and measures aimed at fulfilling the main tasks of the development of the Arctic zone and ensuring national security is to ensure the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone, as well as to achieve the goals defined in the Fundamentals of State Policy in the Arctic. The main directions and objectives of the development of the Arctic zone and ensuring national security correspond to the main directions of the implementation of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic and the main tasks of the development of the Arctic zone, listed in the Fundamentals of State Policy in the Arctic. The implementation of the main tasks in the field of social development of the Arctic zone will be ensured through the implementation of the following measures:

- modernization of primary health care, including bringing the material and technical base of medical organizations providing primary health care to adults and children, their separate structural units, central district and district hospitals in line with the procedures for providing medical care, retrofitting and

re-equipping these organizations, units, hospitals with the equipment necessary to provide medical care;

- equipping medical organizations providing primary health care with road and air transport to deliver patients to medical organizations, medical workers to the place of residence of patients, as well as to deliver medicines to settlements located in remote areas, including in places of traditional residence of small peoples;
- improving the mechanisms of state financing of medical care, taking into account the low population density in settlements and their transport remoteness;
- providing priority access for medical organizations to the Internet, ensuring the possibility of providing medical care using telemedicine technologies, as well as developing outreach forms of medical care, including on the nomadic routes of small peoples;
- ensuring the approval of standards for the provision of medical care for certain diseases to citizens living in the regions of the Far North, as well as the establishment of certain norms for the number of medical workers and standards for medical organizations, their branches or divisions operating in the regions of the Far North and equivalent areas equipment based on morbidity statistics and the number of cases of medical evacuation;
- organization of medical support for navigation of vessels in the waters of the Northern Sea Route, the operation of stationary and floating offshore platforms in the waters of the Arctic Ocean;
- development of high-tech medical care;
- development of measures for the prevention of diseases, including infectious ones, and the implementation of a set of measures aimed at creating a commitment to a healthy lifestyle among citizens,

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including their motivation to switch to a healthy diet and reduce the consumption of alcohol and tobacco products;

- providing social support for medical workers in order to eliminate the shortage of personnel;

- development of schemes for the optimal placement of social infrastructure facilities, including medical organizations that are not related to primary health care, educational organizations, organizations providing services in the field of culture, physical culture and sports, in order to ensure the availability of relevant services for the population, taking into account demographic and personnel forecasts, transport accessibility of settlements and the peculiarities of the residence of small peoples, as well as the modernization of social infrastructure facilities;

- increasing the availability of high-quality general education and providing conditions for organizing additional education for children, including in settlements located in remote areas and rural settlements, the development of distance learning technologies;

- improving legal regulation in the field of education and creating conditions for education by persons belonging to small peoples;

- development, together with large and medium-sized enterprises, of a network of professional educational organizations, including the creation of advanced professional training centers and equipping workshops with modern technology in accordance with WorldSkills standards;

- support for development programs of federal universities and other educational organizations of higher education, their integration with scientific organizations and enterprises;

- establishing for the Arctic zone the peculiarities of legislation in the field of ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population;

- elimination of negative consequences for the environment of economic and other human activities, risks of causing harm to public health due to climate change, study and assessment of the impact of such changes on the sources of occurrence and ways of spread of infectious and parasitic diseases dependent on them;

- ensuring the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, the development of traditional culture, the preservation and development of languages of small peoples;

- provision of state support measures aimed at stimulating visits to cultural organizations by children living in settlements located in remote areas (including in terms of paying children's travel), organizing and holding tours of creative teams and field exhibitions, ensuring the participation of local sports teams in interregional and all-Russian sports events, holding all-

Russian festivals and creative projects in the Arctic zone, as well as major sporting events;

- creating conditions for increasing the proportion of citizens systematically engaged in physical culture and sports, increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities, increasing the one-time throughput of such facilities;

- improvement of mechanisms for subsidizing mainline, interregional and local (within regional) air transportation;

- the formation of a modern urban environment in settlements, including through the improvement of public and courtyard spaces, taking into account the natural and climatic features of the Arctic and the introduction of advanced digital and engineering solutions;

- state support for housing construction, including wooden housing construction, construction of engineering and social infrastructure facilities in places of traditional residence of small peoples and in settlements where bodies and organizations are located that perform functions in the field of ensuring national security and (or) the functions of a base for development mineral resource centers, implementation of economic and (or) infrastructure projects in the Arctic;

- ensuring financing of expenses related to the provision of housing subsidies to citizens leaving the regions of the Far North and equivalent areas;

- stimulation of participants ensuring the implementation of the Strategy;

- ensuring financing of expenses related to the provision of housing subsidies to citizens leaving the regions of the Far North and equivalent areas;

- stimulating the participation of state corporations, companies with state participation and private investors in the creation and modernization of social, housing, communal and transport infrastructure, as well as in the development of infrastructure in places of traditional residence of indigenous peoples and their traditional economic activities;

- determination of the system of social guarantees provided to citizens of the Russian Federation who work and live in the Arctic zone;

- creation of a system of state support for the delivery of fuel, food and other vital goods to settlements located in remote areas.

The implementation of the main tasks in the field of economic development of the Arctic zone will be ensured through the implementation of the following measures:

- introduction in the Arctic zone of a special economic regime that promotes the transition to a circular economy, the implementation of private investment in geological exploration, the creation of new and modernization of existing industrial facilities, the development of science-intensive and high-tech industries, the development of new oil and gas

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provinces, deposits of solid minerals and difficult recoverable reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials, increasing the volume of deep oil refining, production of liquefied natural gas and gas chemical products;

- providing investors with state support when they make capital investments in transport, energy and engineering infrastructure, including the infrastructure of gas supply, water supply, pipeline transport and communications systems necessary for the implementation of new investment projects selected or determined in accordance with the procedures or criteria established by federal laws and other regulatory legal acts;

- development and implementation of a program of state support for the traditional economic activities of small peoples;

- simplification of the procedure for granting land plots to citizens for the purpose of carrying out economic and other activities not prohibited by law;

- development of digital services for persons who are provided with forest and fish-breeding plots for use;

- development and implementation of a program for the geological study of the Arctic zone;

- continuation of work on the preparation of materials necessary to substantiate the outer limit of the continental shelf;

- creation and development of a new model for the implementation of economic projects on the continental shelf, which provides for the expansion of the participation of private investors in such projects while maintaining state control over their implementation;

- provision of state support measures aimed at the creation and development of technologies for the development of oil and gas fields (including technologies used on the continental shelf), the production of liquefied natural gas, as well as to ensure the production of relevant industrial products;

- stimulating the use of Russian-made industrial products in the implementation of new economic projects;

- providing state support to projects for the creation and (or) modernization of fish processing complexes, enterprises of fish farms and greenhouses, livestock complexes;

- development and implementation of legal and organizational measures to prevent illegal extraction and sale of marine biological resources, as well as to stimulate the sale of legally obtained marine biological resources;

- development of a mechanism for state support for the intensification of reforestation, the development of forest infrastructure and deep processing of forest

resources, the development of a system of aviation protection of forests from fires;

- state support for the construction of Arctic ice-class cruise ships in the Russian Federation and the development of tourism infrastructure;

- bringing the system of basic professional educational programs and target figures for admission to training at the expense of the budgetary allocations of the federal budget, the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local budgets to educational organizations located in the Arctic zone, in line with the forecasted need for qualified and highly qualified personnel;

- systematic provision of state support measures to the economically active population of Russia, ready to move (resettle) to the Arctic zone in order to carry out labor activities.

The implementation of the main tasks in the field of infrastructure development in the Arctic zone will be ensured through the implementation of the following measures:

- comprehensive development of the infrastructure of seaports and sea shipping routes in the waters of the Northern Sea Route, the Barents, White and Pechora Seas;

- creation of a headquarters for maritime operations to manage navigation throughout the entire water area of the Northern Sea Route;

- unification of transport and logistics services provided in the waters of the Northern Sea Route, based on a digital platform designed for paperless processing of multimodal transportation of passengers and goods;

- construction of at least five universal nuclear icebreakers of project 22220, three nuclear icebreakers of the Leader project, 16 rescue and towing and rescue vessels of various capacities, three hydrographic and two pilot vessels;

- development of a system of vocational education and additional education, taking into account the need to develop the Northern Sea Route;

- development and approval of a program for the construction of cargo ships used for merchant shipping, for the implementation of economic projects and the construction of passenger and cargo ships for transportation between sea and river ports in the Arctic zone;

- construction of ports - hubs and the creation of a Russian container operator in order to ensure international and cabotage transportation in the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

- expanding the possibilities of navigation along the White Sea - Baltic Canal, the basins of the Onega, Northern Dvina, Mezen, Pechora, Ob, Yenisei,



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Lena, Kolyma and other rivers of the Arctic zone, including dredging, port and port facilities;

- expanding the use of liquefied natural gas in sea and river transport in the waters of the Northern Sea Route, as well as for power supply to settlements;

- development of a development scheme, construction (reconstruction) of airport complexes and checkpoints across the state border of the Russian Federation simultaneously with the development of the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route and the implementation of economic projects;

- development and implementation of engineering and technical solutions that ensure the sustainable functioning of infrastructure in the face of climate change;

- construction and reconstruction of local roads, including in settlements located in remote areas;

- deployment of a highly elliptical space system providing high temporal resolution hydrometeorological data for the polar region of the Earth;

- creation and development on the basis of domestic equipment of a satellite constellation in highly elliptical orbits, providing satellite communications for users in the waters of the Northern Sea Route and in territories north of 70 degrees north latitude, as well as the required quality and speed of the automatic identification system and Earth remote sensing systems;

- creation of a trans-Arctic main submarine fiber-optic communication line with the output of local communication lines to the largest ports and settlements of the Arctic zone;

- ensuring the radiation safety of seaports when surface ships and ships with nuclear power plants, nuclear service ships and floating power units of nuclear thermal power plants enter and stay in them;

- development and implementation of a mechanism for state support for projects to improve the efficiency of electricity generation, carried out in isolated and hard-to-reach areas and involving the use of liquefied natural gas, renewable energy sources and local fuel;

- provision of small peoples in the places of their traditional residence and traditional economic activity with mobile sources of energy supply and means of communication.

The implementation of the main tasks in the development of science and technology in the interests of the development of the Arctic will be ensured through the implementation of the following measures:

- highlighting priority areas of scientific and technological development and building up activities to conduct fundamental and applied scientific research in the interests of the development of the Arctic;

- development and implementation of technologies that are critical for the development of the Arctic, including ensuring the creation of new

functional and structural materials necessary for economic activity in the Arctic, the development of ground vehicles and aviation equipment for operation in the natural and climatic conditions of the Arctic, the development technologies for preserving health and increasing the life expectancy of the population of the Arctic zone;

- carrying out comprehensive expeditionary research in the Arctic Ocean (including bathymetric and gravimetric work, acoustic profiling), performing hydrographic surveys to ensure the safety of navigation, as well as long-term hydrographic surveys, including deep-sea ones, in order to study the underwater environment;

- development of a comprehensive plan for international scientific research (including expeditionary ones) on the state of the Arctic ecosystems, global climate change and the study of the Arctic;

- development of the research fleet of the Russian Federation, including the construction of a drifting ice-resistant self-propelled platform and research vessels for the study of the Arctic;

- creation of scientific and educational centers in priority areas of fundamental and applied scientific research carried out in the interests of the development of the Arctic;

- monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of the development of science and technology in the Arctic zone.

The implementation of the main tasks in the field of environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety will be carried out through the implementation of the following measures:

- creation of specially protected natural areas, ensuring compliance with the regime of their special protection, including entering information about them in the Unified State Register of Real Estate;

- adaptation of the economy and infrastructure of the Arctic zone to climate change;

- identification, assessment and accounting of objects of accumulated harm to the environment and organization of work to eliminate the accumulated harm to the environment;

- development of a unified system of state environmental monitoring (state monitoring of the environment) using modern information and communication technologies and communication systems;

- carrying out work in the field of hydrometeorology, including increasing the density of the observation network and the technical equipment of environmental monitoring systems based on the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization;

- minimization of emissions into the atmospheric air, discharges of pollutants into water bodies during economic and other activities in the



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Arctic zone, as well as the establishment of state support measures aimed at introducing the best available technologies in the implementation of economic and other activities in the Arctic zone;

- prevention of negative environmental consequences during the development of natural resources;

- development of a unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations in order to carry out measures to eliminate oil and oil product spills, including in the waters of the Northern Sea Route and other maritime transport corridors;

- prevention of entry into the Arctic zone from abroad of highly toxic and radioactive substances, as well as dangerous microorganisms;

- conducting a regular assessment of the environmental and socio-economic consequences of anthropogenic impact on the environment of the Arctic zone, including those caused by the transfer of pollutants from the states of North America, Europe and Asia;

- conducting a regular assessment of the impact of nuclear facilities located in the Arctic zone on the environment and the population;

- ensuring the rational use of associated petroleum gas in order to minimize its flaring;

- state support for activities in the field of waste management in the Arctic zone, improvement of the hazardous waste management system in the Arctic zone;

- creation of a system for promptly informing public authorities and the public about the occurrence or increase in the risks of harmful effects of the most dangerous pollutants and microorganisms in connection with emergency situations caused by climate change.

The implementation of the main tasks in the development of international cooperation will be ensured through the implementation of the following measures:

- implementation of multi-vector foreign policy activities aimed at preserving the Arctic as a territory of peace, stability and mutually beneficial cooperation;

- ensuring mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the Russian Federation with foreign states, including on the basis of international treaties, agreements and conventions to which it is a party;

- international legal registration of the outer boundary of the continental shelf and maintaining interaction with the Arctic states in order to protect national interests and exercise the rights of a coastal state in the Arctic provided for by international acts, including those related to the exploration and development of resources of the continental shelf and the establishment of its outer borders;

- ensuring the Russian presence in the Svalbard archipelago on the terms of equal and mutually

beneficial cooperation with Norway and other states - parties to the Svalbard Treaty of February 9, 1920;

- assistance in building up the efforts of the Arctic states to create a unified regional system of search and rescue, prevention of man-made disasters and liquidation of their consequences, coordination of the activities of rescue forces, ensuring interaction between the Arctic states within the framework of the Arctic Coast Guard Forum;

- development and implementation of programs for economic and humanitarian cooperation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, whose territories belong to the land territories of the Arctic zone, with the regions of the Arctic states;

- active participation of Russian state and public organizations in the work of the Arctic Council and other international forums dedicated to the Arctic issues;

- ensuring the effective work of the Arctic Council under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation in 2021-2035, including the promotion of joint projects, including those aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the Arctic and preserving the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples;

- promoting the strengthening of ties between the indigenous peoples living in the Arctic zone and the indigenous peoples living in the Arctic territories of foreign states, holding relevant international forums;

- promoting the comprehensive development of the young generation of indigenous peoples through the implementation of educational, humanitarian and cultural exchanges with the youth of other Arctic states;

- development of general principles for the implementation of investment projects in the Arctic zone with the participation of foreign capital;

- organization of events aimed at attracting foreign investors to participate in the implementation of economic (investment) projects in the Arctic zone;

- contributing to strengthening the importance of the Arctic Economic Council as one of the central forums for the sustainable development of the Arctic;

- development and implementation by Russian organizations together with foreign partners of basic and additional professional educational programs related to the development and exploration of the Arctic;

- ensuring the implementation of the Agreement to strengthen international Arctic scientific cooperation;

- creation and promotion on the Internet of a multilingual information resource dedicated to the development of the Arctic zone and Russia's activities in the Arctic.

The implementation of the main tasks in the field of ensuring the protection of the population and territories of the Arctic zone from natural and man-

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**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
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made emergencies will be carried out through the implementation of the following measures:

- identification and analysis of the risks of natural and man-made emergencies, development of ways to prevent such situations;
- development of technologies, creation of technical means and equipment for emergency rescue operations and fire fighting, modernization of the aircraft fleet, development of aviation infrastructure and aviation rescue technologies in order to ensure the protection of the population and territories, reduce the response time to emergency situations, taking into account the tasks to be solved and natural and climatic conditions of the Arctic zone;
- improvement of methods for protecting the population and territories, methods of extinguishing fires, including with the use of aviation, and the procedure for temporary accommodation in the Arctic conditions of the population and professional contingent during the elimination of natural and man-made emergencies;
- increasing the level of protection of critical and potentially dangerous facilities, ensuring the stability of their operation in emergency situations in the Arctic;
- improvement of the regulatory, legal and regulatory framework in the field of protecting the population, territories, critical and potentially dangerous facilities from natural and man-made emergencies, in the field of fire safety, taking into account the specifics of facilities that are planned to be built in the Arctic zone;
- development of systems for monitoring the situation and forecasting emergency situations in the Arctic zone, including on the basis of processing data from remote sensing of the Earth from space;
- development of an anti-crisis management system within the framework of a unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations;
- development (taking into account the tasks to be solved and natural and climatic conditions) of the Arctic integrated emergency rescue centers, including the expansion of their technical and tactical capabilities related to the prevention of emergencies and response to such situations, the improvement of their structure, composition and logistics, expansion of the home base infrastructure;
- organization of exercises and trainings to test the readiness of the forces and means of the Arctic states to eliminate natural and man-made emergencies, including those arising from the implementation of major economic and infrastructure projects, as well as participation in such exercises and trainings;
- establishing requirements for emergency equipment and means of providing assistance,

preserving life and health in the event of radiation accidents and incidents in the Arctic zone;

- ensuring the evacuation (resettlement) of citizens from settlements due to the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies.

The implementation of the main tasks in the field of ensuring public safety in the Arctic zone will be carried out through the implementation of the following measures:

- improving the structure and staffing of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation and the troops of the national guard of the Russian Federation;
  - equipping the units of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation and the troops of the National Guard of the Russian Federation stationed in the Arctic zone with modern types of weapons and ammunition for it, special and other material and technical means and equipment adapted to the Arctic conditions;
  - prevention of extremist and terrorist activities;
  - increasing the effectiveness of measures to prevent neglect, provide social assistance to minors with various forms and degrees of maladaptation, as well as their rehabilitation;
  - creation of conditions for the organization of people's squads and other law enforcement associations, the anti-drug movement, public anti-drug associations and organizations, the formation of regional segments of the system of complex rehabilitation and re-socialization of users of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
  - prevention of crimes at enterprises of the fuel and energy complex, housing and communal services, as well as crimes committed using information and communication technologies;
  - implementation, development and maintenance of the systems of the law enforcement segment of the hardware and software complex "Safe City";
  - expansion (creation) of a network of rehabilitation and adaptation centers in order to provide comprehensive social assistance to persons released from places of deprivation of liberty.
- The implementation of the main tasks in the field of ensuring military security, protection and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone will be carried out through the implementation of the following measures:
- improving the composition and structure of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in the Arctic zone;
  - ensuring a favorable operational regime in the Arctic zone, including maintaining the level of combat readiness of groups of troops (forces) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in accordance with the actual

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and predictable nature of military dangers and military threats of the Russian Federation in the Arctic;

- equipping the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies stationed in the Arctic zone with modern models of weapons, military and special equipment adapted to the Arctic conditions;

- development of the basing infrastructure, carrying out activities for the operational equipment of the territories, improving the system of logistics for the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in order to ensure the fulfillment of tasks in the Arctic zone;

- the use of dual-use technologies and infrastructure facilities in the interests of a comprehensive solution of defense tasks in the Arctic zone.

The implementation of this Strategy will be carried out in three stages.

At the first stage of the implementation of this Strategy (in 2020-2025), it is envisaged:

- formation of mechanisms for the accelerated economic and social development of the Arctic territories, including the creation of a regulatory framework for the functioning of a special economic regime in the Arctic zone;

- modernization of primary health care, equipping medical organizations providing primary health care with road, rail and air transport, including for medical evacuation of crew members in the waters of the Northern Sea Route and the railway route;

- modernization of primary health care, equipping medical organizations providing primary health care with road and air transport, including for medical evacuation of ship crew members in the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

- improving the system of providing social guarantees to citizens of the Russian Federation living and working in the Arctic zone;

- approval of the state support program for the traditional economic activities of small peoples;

- bringing the system of vocational education and additional education in line with the predicted staffing needs of employers in the economy and social sphere of the Arctic zone, including equipping educational organizations with modern equipment and materials;

- implementation of pilot projects for the integrated development of settlements in which bodies and organizations are located that perform functions in the field of ensuring national security and (or) the functions of a base for the development of mineral resource centers, the implementation of economic and (or) infrastructure projects in the Arctic, and projects to

improve organizing the delivery of fuel, food and other vital goods to settlements located in remote areas;

- introduction of a mechanism for subsidizing local transportation in the Arctic zone;

- ensuring the application of a new model for the implementation of economic projects on the continental shelf;

- accelerating the development of the western part of the Northern Sea Route, building four universal nuclear-powered icebreakers of project 22220, 16 rescue and towing and rescue vessels of various capacities, three hydrographic and two pilot vessels;

- the beginning of the implementation of measures to replace inefficient diesel generation of electricity in isolated and hard-to-reach areas with generation based on liquefied natural gas, renewable energy sources and local fuel;

- ensuring the possibility of providing Internet access services for households in settlements with a population of 100 to 500 people;

- creation of a satellite constellation in highly elliptical orbits, providing stable uninterrupted satellite communications in the Arctic zone;

- creation of a world-class scientific and educational center that carries out research and development in the interests of the development of the Arctic;

- development of technologies for saving health and increasing life expectancy of the population of the Arctic zone;

- design and construction of research vessels and commissioning of a drifting ice-resistant self-propelled platform for integrated scientific research in the high latitudes of the Arctic Ocean;

- creation of a state system for monitoring and preventing the negative consequences of permafrost degradation;

- intensification of international economic, scientific and humanitarian cooperation on the development of the Arctic zone;

- updating the system of baselines from which the width of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation and the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation in the Arctic is measured.

At the second stage of the implementation of this Strategy (in 2026-2030), it is envisaged:

- ensuring an increase in the competitiveness of the sectors of the economy of the Arctic zone, taking into account the operation of a special economic regime, the needs of investors, the conditions for carrying out economic activities in the Arctic;

- ensuring the availability of services of a network of educational organizations, organizations of culture, physical culture and sports for the population of the Arctic zone, including for persons belonging to small peoples;

- completion of the formation of a competitive system of professional educational organizations,



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advanced professional training centers and educational organizations of higher education;

- full implementation of the program for the integrated development of settlements in which bodies and organizations are located that perform the functions of ensuring national security and (or) the functions of a base for the development of mineral resource centers, the implementation of economic and (or) infrastructure projects in the Arctic;

- ensuring year-round navigation throughout the entire water area of the Northern Sea Route, building an additional one universal nuclear icebreaker of project 22220 and two icebreakers of the Leader project, starting the construction of hub ports for transshipment of international container cargo;

- launch of the program for the development of shipping in the river basins of the Arctic zone;

- implementation of the program for the development of the tourist infrastructure of the Arctic zone;

- creation of a trans-Arctic main submarine fiber-optic communication line;

- creation of a highly elliptical space system providing high temporal resolution hydrometeorological data for the polar region of the Earth;

- commissioning of new models of equipment created using innovative materials, including samples of robotics, shipbuilding equipment, unmanned transport systems and portable energy sources;

- the beginning of the formation of the composition of the research fleet of the Russian Federation, necessary for the implementation of complex scientific research in the high latitudes of the Arctic Ocean;

- completion of the rehabilitation of territories where flooded and sunken objects with spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste are located;

- improving the efficiency of functioning in the Arctic zone of a unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations.

At the third stage of the implementation of this Strategy (in 2031-2035), it is envisaged:

- progressive increase in the capacities of enterprises engaged in the production of liquefied

natural gas, gas chemical products, oil production on the continental shelf and in the land areas of the Arctic zone, deep processing of other minerals and natural resources;

- modernization of the urban environment and social infrastructure of settlements in which bodies and organizations are located that perform the functions of ensuring national security and (or) the functions of a base for the development of mineral resource centers, the implementation of economic and (or) infrastructure projects in the Arctic;

- ensuring the availability of high-quality social services for persons belonging to small peoples, and the intensive development of their traditional economic activities;

- formation on the basis of the Northern Sea Route of the national transport communication of the Russian Federation competitive in the world market, construction of hub ports for transshipment of international container cargo and an additional icebreaker of the Leader project;

- completion of the replacement of inefficient diesel power generation in isolated and hard-to-reach areas with generation based on liquefied natural gas, renewable energy sources and local fuels;

- completion of the program for the development of shipping in the river basins of the Arctic zone;

- completion of the formation of the composition of the research fleet of the Russian Federation, necessary for the implementation of complex scientific research in the high latitudes of the Arctic Ocean;

- reduction and prevention of the negative impact of economic activities on the environment.

The target indicators for the implementation of this Strategy correspond to the indicators characterizing the effectiveness of the implementation of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic, provided for by the Fundamentals of State Policy in the Arctic. The values of the target indicators based on the results of each stage of the implementation of this Strategy are given in the Appendix (Figure 4).

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**Figure 4. Territorial location of the Arctic zones of the Russian Federation**

The Government of the Russian Federation develops and approves a unified action plan for the implementation of the Fundamentals of State Policy in the Arctic and this Strategy, which should reflect all stages of the implementation of this Strategy.

The implementation of this Strategy is ensured by coordinated actions of federal government bodies, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local authorities, state academies of sciences, other scientific and educational organizations, funds for supporting scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities, public organizations, state corporations, state companies, joint-stock companies with state participation and the business community.

To implement this Strategy, it will be necessary to make changes to the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", other state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as to the development plan for the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route for the period up to 2035.

The solution of tasks in the field of military security, protection and protection of the state border

of the Russian Federation is ensured through the implementation of measures provided for by the state armament program within the framework of the state defense order and state programs of the Russian Federation.

General management of the implementation of this Strategy is carried out by the President of the Russian Federation.

The tasks, functions, procedure for coordinating the activities and interaction of state authorities, local authorities and organizations in the implementation of this Strategy are determined in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The implementation of this Strategy is carried out at the expense of the budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation, including at the expense of funds provided for the implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", and extra-budgetary sources. The main targets for the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation and Ensuring National Security for the period up to 2035 are shown in Table 1

**Table 1. Target indicators as a result of the implementation of the Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period up to 2035**

Index	base value	Target value		
		2025	2030	2035
Life expectancy at birth in the Arctic (years)	72.39 (2018)	78	80	82

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In accordance with the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2035, the main tasks in the field of social development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation are:

a) ensuring the availability of primary health care, quality pre-school, primary general and basic general education, secondary vocational and higher education, services in the field of culture, physical culture and sports in settlements located in remote areas, including in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activities of small peoples;

b) providing citizens with affordable, modern and high-quality housing, improving the quality of housing and communal services, improving the living conditions of persons leading a nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle, belonging to small peoples;

c) the accelerated development of the social infrastructure of settlements in which bodies and organizations are located that perform functions in the field of ensuring national security and (or) the functions of a base for the development of mineral resource centers, the implementation of economic and (or) infrastructure projects in the Arctic;

d) creation of a system of state support for the delivery of fuel, food and other vital goods to settlements located in remote areas in order to ensure affordable prices for such goods for citizens and business entities;

e) provision of year-round mainline, interregional and local (regional) air transportation at affordable prices;

f) ensuring that the state fulfills its obligations to provide housing subsidies to citizens leaving the regions of the Far North and equivalent areas;

g) promotion of a healthy lifestyle, including the introduction of corporate health promotion programs in the workplace. The level of development of social infrastructure significantly affects the potential of any territory and the prospects for its socio-economic development. In the regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russian Federation, "a highly developed social infrastructure is intended to be one of the forms of compensation for work and living in extremely uncomfortable conditions." However, "the current development practice is predominantly sectoral in nature, when priority is given to individual investment projects, and does not ensure the implementation of an integrated approach that involves the development of not only production, but also the social sphere, combined with the solution of demographic and environmental problems." The "Basics" gives a fundamental assessment of the processes, taking place in the Arctic territories, including in the social sphere. This is, first of all, the reduction in the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, the low level of development of the social, transport and information and communication infrastructure of the

land territories of the Russian Arctic, including in the places of traditional residence of small peoples.

The transition to a market economy, the closure of thousands of enterprises, the reduction of military infrastructure, rising unemployment, a sharp reduction in funding for Arctic projects, low wages without taking into account regional payments negatively affected the quality of life of the population, led to a reduction in life expectancy, which together led to an increase in the outflow of the population from most of the Arctic territories, which led them to desolation. For 1990–2020 The social infrastructure of the North and the Russian Arctic has undergone a number of major changes. In the 1990s government spending on its development was reduced and, in fact, reduced to the payment of wages. In the 2000s funding has increased, but still a significant part of the regional and federal budgets is directed to the development of social infrastructure, located in the administrative centers, although small settlements need it most urgently. The problem of access to quality services is currently exacerbated by the ongoing modernization (optimization) of the social infrastructure, in which small institutions are merged (some of them are being liquidated).

The level of social development also depends on the different levels of development of the territories of the Russian Arctic: old industrial (Arkhangelsk and Murmansk regions, urban districts of Vorkuta and Norilsk), relatively new industrial development (Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets and Chukotka Autonomous Okrugs), which are in a depressed state (municipal districts Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) municipal district of the Krasnoyarsk Territory). One of the most problematic areas at present is healthcare: the location of healthcare institutions is becoming heterogeneous, and disproportions in the distribution of resources (personnel, material, technical, financial) are clearly pronounced. Health care institutions are concentrated in the administrative centers of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and inter-municipal medical centers. There is a significant reduction in the number of medical institutions - polyclinics, maternity homes, hospitals, antenatal clinics, feldsher-obstetric stations, etc., located in rural areas, remote settlements. In the northern and arctic regions, in the conditions of isolation of a significant part of the settlements, this makes medical care inaccessible to residents. The result of this will be a decrease in the early detection of diseases, as well as an increase in mortality (including infant mortality) and disability of the population. The share of household expenditures on medical care will increase. The impossibility of obtaining the necessary medical care at the place of residence will lead to a significant increase in the cost of its more expensive types (air ambulance, high-tech medical care, etc.), to inefficient use of resources,



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Unsatisfactory life expectancy and depopulation in the Russian North, which reduce the demographic security of the region, according to N.V. Govorova, “are associated not only with very difficult natural and climatic conditions, which cause a high level of morbidity and mortality, but also with a low quality of life due to the insufficient development of the healthcare system, a shortage of the necessary equipment, technologies and specialists to provide assistance through mobile communications, through ambulance helicopters and modern medical infrastructure. The lack of disease prevention and opportunities to lead a healthy lifestyle lead to depressing statistics in most Arctic regions on mortality of the population of working age (especially in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and the Republic of Karelia) and infant mortality (most of all in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Republic of Karelia). The issues of education and training of personnel are acute in the Arctic region. This is due to the needs of companies operating in the Arctic. They constantly feel a shortage of labor resources.

Specialists from other regions do not always move to permanent residence in the Arctic regions. Under these conditions, it is necessary to develop a multi-stage system for training specialists for Arctic projects through cooperation between Arctic and non-Arctic universities. Currently, graduates of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University are in demand. It is important to create a mechanism for targeted training for the effective distribution of graduates in priority areas of work in the Arctic, to introduce forms of industrial training at enterprises operating in the regions of the Far North. Providing housing for the population of the Arctic territories of Russia is an extremely acute problem that requires significant capital expenditures both for new construction and for the maintenance and development of infrastructure.

The largest share of emergency houses in the housing stock is noted in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO) - 43%, Allaikhoyskiy municipal district of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - 27%, Anabarsky national (Dolgano-Evenki) municipal district - 17% 2 . The solution to the problem of housing within the Russian Arctic is associated with many factors: the quality of housing, cost, location, availability of amenities, the provision of the settlement with social infrastructure facilities, transport accessibility, etc. It is quite obvious that the housing problem of the Russian Arctic cannot be solved once and for all. Like any other social problem, it is dynamic and requires the constant attention of authorities at all levels, the development of new approaches to its solution. The current state regulation of the housing sector, due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, is still a non-systemic process. Given the peculiarities of the Arctic regions, associated with the need to ensure the special

reliability of infrastructure life support systems for the population, low-rise and individual housing construction, using industrial structures, as well as local building materials, can become priority areas for the development of housing construction. The NSR plays an important role in the northern delivery. Its traditions arose as early as the beginning of the 17th century, when Russian merchants supplied Yakutia with imported goods, buying furs from the indigenous population. It is curious that for several centuries, despite cardinal political changes, the economic model of the Russian Far North has not fundamentally changed:

Therefore, when studying the economic mechanism of northern delivery, special attention should be paid to agricultural production, which is poorly developed in these regions due to the harsh climate and the high cost of energy. At the same time, not only mineral resources are exported from these regions, but also food, albeit in a narrow range (mainly seafood, fish from the northern rivers and meat (venison). The current system for managing the northern delivery is incomplete, unstable, is focused on solving current problems, is not harmonized with the goals and objectives of the spatial development of the Russian Federation and needs to be improved. that a significant part of the population of the Russian Arctic territories has incomes not higher than the subsistence level, an increase in the import of food from other regions with the inclusion of transport costs in the price will only reduce its economic accessibility and reduce the range of food products supplied. One of the solutions could be the development of own production, mainly livestock, aquaculture and greenhouse vegetable production.

Own agricultural production, according to V.A. Ivanov, in the regions of the North is aimed at providing the population with meat, milk, sea, river and lake fish, eggs, vegetables, wild plants. These food products are indispensable in the rational nutrition of residents in extreme natural conditions, and are also medicines. Targeted programs of food assistance and the creation of reserves in case of interruption of communication with the central regions of the country due to weather conditions can also contribute to increasing the economic availability of food. Such programs are especially relevant for Chukotka, Yakutia, the northern territories of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. In doing so, it must be borne in mind that own production costs (*ceteris paribus*) much more expensive due to difficult natural and climatic conditions and the poor development of transport communications and other infrastructure elements. Under these conditions, it is necessary to develop an appropriate production and transport infrastructure that ensures independence from external supplies. It is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North. It should be

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stated that industrial activity in the habitat of indigenous peoples has led to a crisis in traditional industries and exacerbated social problems. providing independence from external supplies. It is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North. It should be stated that industrial activity in the habitat of indigenous peoples has led to a crisis in traditional industries and exacerbated social problems. providing independence from external supplies. It is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North. It should be stated that industrial activity in the habitat of indigenous peoples has led to a crisis in traditional industries and exacerbated social problems.

It should be noted that the large-scale development of the Arctic region should not violate the original way of life of the indigenous northerners, which is inextricably linked with nature. It is important to change attitudes towards the health and education of indigenous peoples. For example, summarizing the opinions, assessments and proposals of the authors on the problem of education, it should be noted that they draw attention to the need to develop special educational standards, special programs that take into account the inclusive nature of education of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic; study and dissemination of best practices in the work and functioning of small-scale nomadic and community-based kindergartens; training teachers of the native language, support for education specialists working in remote areas; preservation and transmission of traditions, culture and customs from generation to generation; development of skills and abilities necessary for conducting traditional economic activities. The issues of education and culture of indigenous peoples are most successfully resolved by the executive and legislative bodies of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Solving issues of social development, it is necessary to improve transport (air, water, land, sea).

For most of the Arctic zone, there are no alternative means of air transport. It provides year-round communication with other regions. At the same time, air communication for the population of the polar regions remains inaccessible. The reasons for this situation are the high cost of flights, the

insufficient number and outdated fleet of aircraft, the state of the airfield infrastructure that does not meet modern requirements, and small aviation is not developed. We need aircraft of a fundamentally new design and technological design, supported by innovations in the field of aircraft construction for the Arctic, as well as reasonable tariffs for air travel that are acceptable to the population. By 2035, from 80 to 135 light multi-purpose passenger aircraft with a capacity of 7 to 19 people will be required.

Development work on a family of light multi-purpose aircraft began in 2016, and deliveries are scheduled for 2025. In December 2015, the Mi-38 helicopter was certified, which is capable of operating in the Far North. The solution of social issues in the Arctic is associated with the choice of ways to develop the Arctic region. So, for example, in the territories of large-scale development of natural resources (Nenets Autonomous Okrug, YNAO, Taimyr Peninsula, uluses of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug classified as Arctic territories), it is expedient to widely develop shift camps with limiting the set of social infrastructure facilities to the level ensuring the restoration of labor resources, the ability to work. The main advantages of this approach are:

- 1) reducing the burden on local budgets in terms of the implementation of assigned social programs and obligations;
- 2) growth of the revenue side of the budget due to an increase in the taxable profit of mining enterprises;
- 3) reduction of state budget expenditures related to the need to provide support for the maintenance of social infrastructure facilities in settlements and the implementation of social programs. In our opinion, it is difficult to agree with this proposal, since it does not provide for large-scale development of the Arctic. As the main priority of the state policy of Russia in the territory of the Russian Arctic, the issues of regulating the processes of human capital development are brought to the fore, which note that the main direction of such regulation is “meeting the needs of local economies in the labor force at the expense of the population living here, adapted to the conditions of the Arctic, in the basis of a labor-saving policy.

**Table 2. Target indicators for the implementation of the Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period up to 2035**

No. p/p	Index	base value	Target value		
			2025	2030	2035
1.	Life expectancy at birth in the Arctic (years)	72.39 (2018)	78	80	82
2.	The coefficient of migration growth of the population of the Arctic zone	-5.1 (2018)	-2.5	0	2

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3.	Unemployment rate in the Arctic zone, calculated in accordance with the methodology of the International Labor Organization (in percent)	4.6 (2019)	4.6	4.5	4.4
4.	Number of jobs at new enterprises located in the Arctic zone (thousand)	-	30	110	200
5.	Average salary of employees of organizations operating in the Arctic zone (thousand rubles)	83.5 (2019)	111.7	158.5	212.1
6.	The share of households with broadband access to the Internet information and telecommunications network in the total number of households in the Arctic zone (in percent)	81.3 (2019)	90	100	100
7.	The share of the gross regional product produced in the Arctic zone in the total gross regional product of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (in percent)	6.2 (2018)	7.2	8.4	9.6
8.	The share of value added of high-tech and knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy in the gross regional product produced in the Arctic zone (in percent)	6.1 (2018)	7.9	9.7	11.2
9.	The share of investments in fixed assets carried out in the territory of the Arctic zone in the total investments in fixed assets in the Russian Federation (in percent)	9.3 (2019)	11	12	14
10.	The share of internal costs for research and development, as well as the costs of organizations for technological innovations carried out in the Arctic zone, in the total internal costs for research and development, as well as the costs of organizations for technological innovations in the Russian Federation (in percent)	1 (2018)	2.5	3.5	4.5
11.	The share of investments in fixed capital, carried out for the protection and rational use of natural resources, in the total investments in fixed capital, carried out in the territory of the Arctic zone (in percent)	2.6 (2019)	4.5	6	10
12.	The share of crude oil (including gas condensate) and combustible natural gas produced in the Arctic zone in the total volume of crude oil (including gas condensate) and combustible natural gas produced in the Russian Federation (in percent):				
	crude oil (including gas condensate)	17.3 (2018)	20	23	26
	combustible natural gas	82.7 (2018)	82	81	79
13.	The volume of production of liquefied natural gas in the Arctic zone (million tons)	8.6 (2018)	43	64	91
14.	The volume of cargo transportation in the water area of the Northern Sea Route (million tons), including transit traffic	31.5 (2019)		90	130



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Regulatory documents to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation".

In order to implement the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2020 and beyond, I decide:

Determine the land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation according to the appendix. Moscow, Kremlin May 2, 2014 No. 296 of the Russian Federation dated May 2, 2014 NQ 296

Land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation

1. Territory of the Murmansk region.
2. Territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.
3. Territory of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.
4. Territory of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.
5. The territory of the municipal formation of the urban district "Vorkuta" (Komi Republic).
6. Territories of the Allaikhovsky ulus (district), Anabar national (Dolgano-Evenki) ulus (district), Bulunsky ulus (district), Nizhnekolymsky district, Ust-Yansky ulus (district) (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)).
7. Territories of the urban district of the city of Norilsk, Taimyrsky Dolgano-Nenetsky municipal district, Turukhansky district (Krasnoyarsk Territory).
8. Territories of the municipalities "City of Arkhangelsk", "Mezensky Municipal District", "Novaya Zemlya", "City of Novodvinsk", "Onega Municipal District", "Primorsky Municipal District", "Severodvinsk" (Arkhangelsk Region).
9. Lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean, specified in the Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of April 15, 1926 "06 declaring the territory of the USSR of lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean" and other acts of the USSR.

10. Federal Law "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation" dated June 28, 2014 N 172-FZ (last edition) Adopted by the State Duma on June 20, 2014, Approved by the Federation Council on June 25, 2014

1. This Federal Law establishes the legal framework for strategic planning in the Russian Federation, the coordination of state and municipal strategic management and budgetary policy, the powers of federal state authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and the procedure for their interaction with public, scientific and other organizations in the field of strategic planning.

2. Strategic planning in the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as strategic planning) is carried out at the federal level, the level of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the level of municipalities.

3. This Federal Law governs relations arising between participants in strategic planning in the process of goal-setting, forecasting, planning and programming of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities, sectors of the economy and spheres of state and municipal government, ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, as well as monitoring and control of the implementation of strategic planning documents.

4. In terms of strategic planning in the areas of national defense, state and public security, this Federal Law is applied subject to the legislation of the Russian Federation governing relations in these areas.

5. This Federal Law applies to relations in the field of strategic planning carried out on the territory of the Russian Federation, territories used on the basis of international treaties of the Russian Federation, including maritime spaces.

No. 474 of July 21, 2020 "On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035"

In order to implement the breakthrough development of the Russian Federation, increase the population of the country, improve the standard of living of citizens, create comfortable conditions for their living, as well as reveal the talent of each person, I decide:

1. Determine the following national development goals of the Russian Federation

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(hereinafter referred to as the national goals) for the period up to 2035:

- a) the preservation of the population, the health and well-being of people;
- b) opportunities for self-realization and development of talents;
- c) a comfortable and safe environment for life;
- d) decent, efficient work and successful entrepreneurship;
- e) digital transformation.

2. Set the following targets characterizing the achievement of national goals by 2035:

a) within the framework of the national goal "Preservation of the population, health and well-being of people":

ensuring sustainable growth of the population of the Russian Federation;

increasing life expectancy to 78 years;

halving the poverty rate compared to 2017;

increase in the proportion of citizens systematically engaged in physical culture and sports, up to 70 percent;

b) within the framework of the national goal "Opportunities for self-realization and development of talents":

the entry of the Russian Federation into the top ten countries of the world in terms of the quality of general education;

formation of an effective system for identifying, supporting and developing abilities and talents in children and youth, based on the principles of justice, universality and aimed at self-determination and professional orientation of all students;

ensuring the presence of the Russian Federation among the ten leading countries in the world in terms of research and development, including through the creation of an effective system of higher education;

creating conditions for the education of a harmoniously developed and socially responsible personality based on the spiritual and moral values of the peoples of the Russian Federation, historical and national cultural traditions;

increase in the share of citizens engaged in voluntary (voluntary) activities or involved in the activities of voluntary (voluntary) organizations, up to 15 percent;

a threefold increase in the number of visits to cultural events compared to 2019;

c) within the framework of the national goal "Comfortable and safe environment for life":

improving the living conditions of at least 5 million families annually and increasing the volume

of housing construction to at least 120 million square meters. meters per year;

improving the quality of the urban environment by one and a half times;

ensuring the share of the road network in the largest urban agglomerations that meets regulatory requirements at a level of at least 85 percent;

creation of a sustainable municipal solid waste management system that ensures waste sorting in the amount of 100 percent and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills by half;

halving emissions of hazardous pollutants that have the greatest negative impact on the environment and human health;

liquidation of the most dangerous objects of accumulated harm to the environment and the ecological improvement of water bodies, including the Volga River, lakes Baikal and Teletskoye;

d) within the framework of the national goal "Decent, efficient work and successful entrepreneurship":

ensuring the growth rate of the country's gross domestic product above the world average while maintaining macroeconomic stability;

ensuring the rate of sustainable growth of incomes of the population and the level of pension provision not lower than inflation;

real growth of investment in fixed assets of at least 70 percent compared to 2020;

real growth in exports of non-commodity non-energy goods of at least 70 percent compared to 2020;

increase in the number of people employed in the field of small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs and the self-employed, up to 25 million people;

e) within the framework of the national goal "Digital Transformation":

achievement of "digital maturity" of key sectors of the economy and social sphere, including healthcare and education, as well as public administration;

increase in the share of mass socially significant services available in electronic form, up to 95 percent;

an increase in the proportion of households that are provided with the possibility of broadband access to the information and telecommunications network "Internet", up to 97 percent;

an increase in investments in domestic solutions in the field of information technology by four times compared to 2019.

3. To the Government of the Russian Federation until October 30, 2020:

a) submit proposals to bring Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian

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Federation for the period up to 2024" in line with this Decree;

b) bring their acts in line with this Decree;

c) adjust (develop) with the participation of the State Council of the Russian Federation and submit for consideration by the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Strategic Development and National Projects national projects aimed at achieving the national goals defined in paragraph 1 of this Decree and the targets established by paragraph 2 of this Decree;

d) develop and submit for consideration by the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Strategic Development and National Projects a unified plan to achieve the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024 and for the planning period up to 2030.

4. To the Government of the Russian Federation:

a) annually, when drafting the federal budget for the next financial year and for the planning period, to provide, as a matter of priority, budget allocations for the implementation of the national goals defined in paragraph 1 of this Decree;

b) ensure that, as a matter of priority, the additional revenues of the federal budget generated in the course of its execution are allocated to the implementation of the national goals defined in paragraph 1 of this Decree.

5. Recognize as invalid paragraphs 1 and 16 of the Decree of the President 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" (Sobraniye zakonodatelstva Rossiyskoy Federatsii, 2018, No. 20, art. 2817; No. 30, item 4717).

May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025".

In order to implement a breakthrough scientific, technological and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, increase the population of the country, improve the standard of living of citizens, create comfortable conditions for their living, as well as conditions and opportunities for self-realization and disclosure of the talent of each person, I decide:

1. The Government of the Russian Federation shall ensure the achievement of the following national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025:

a) ensuring sustainable natural growth of the population of the Russian Federation;

b) increase in life expectancy up to 78 years (by 2030 - up to 80 years);

c) ensuring sustainable growth of real incomes of citizens, as well as the growth of the level of pension provision above the level of inflation;

d) halving the level of poverty in the Russian Federation;

e) improvement of living conditions for at least 5 million families annually;

f) accelerating the technological development of the Russian Federation, increasing the number of organizations implementing technological innovations, up to 50 percent of their total number;

g) ensuring the accelerated introduction of digital technologies in the economy and social sphere;

h) the inclusion of the Russian Federation among the five largest economies in the world, ensuring economic growth rates higher than the world ones while maintaining macroeconomic stability, including inflation at a level not exceeding 4 percent;

i) creation in the basic sectors of the economy, primarily in the manufacturing industry and the agro-industrial complex, of a highly productive export-oriented sector, developing on the basis of modern technologies and provided with highly qualified personnel. 2. To the Government of the Russian Federation:

a) approve, by October 1, 2018, the Main Directions for the Activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024 and the forecast for the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, providing for the mechanisms and resource support for achieving the national goals defined by paragraph 1 of this Decree;

b) in accordance with the national goals defined in paragraph 1 of this Decree, develop (adjust) together with the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and submit before October 1, 2018 for consideration at a meeting of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Strategic Development and Priority Projects national projects (programs) in the following areas: demography; healthcare; education; housing and urban environment; ecology; safe and high-quality roads; productivity and employment support; the science; digital economy; culture; small and medium-sized businesses and support for individual entrepreneurial initiatives; international cooperation and export.

3. When developing a national program in the field of demographic development, the Government of the Russian Federation should proceed from the fact that in 2025 it is necessary to ensure:

a) achievement of the following goals and targets:

increase in healthy life expectancy to 67 years; an increase in the total fertility rate to 1.7; an increase in the proportion of citizens leading a healthy lifestyle, as well as an increase of up to 55 percent in the proportion of citizens systematically engaged in physical culture and sports;

b) solution of the following tasks:

introduction of a mechanism for financial support for families at the birth of children; creating conditions for the implementation of the labor activity



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of women with children, including the achievement of 100% accessibility (by 2022) of preschool education for children under the age of three; development and implementation of a program of systematic support and improvement of the quality of life of citizens of the older generation; formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating and giving up bad habits; 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, as well as preparing a sports reserve.

4. When developing a national project in the field of healthcare, the Government of the Russian Federation should proceed from the fact that in 2024 it is necessary to ensure:

a) achievement of the following goals and targets:

reduction in mortality rates of the working-age population (up to 350 cases per 100,000 population), mortality from diseases of the circulatory system (up to 450 cases per 100,000 population), and mortality from neoplasms, including malignant ones (up to 185 cases per 100,000 population), infant mortality (up to 4.5 cases per 1 thousand born children); elimination of personnel shortage in medical organizations providing primary health care;

ensuring coverage of all citizens with preventive medical examinations at least once a year; ensuring optimal accessibility for the population (including residents of settlements located in remote areas) of medical organizations providing primary health care; optimization of the work of medical organizations providing primary health care, reducing the waiting time in line when citizens apply to these medical

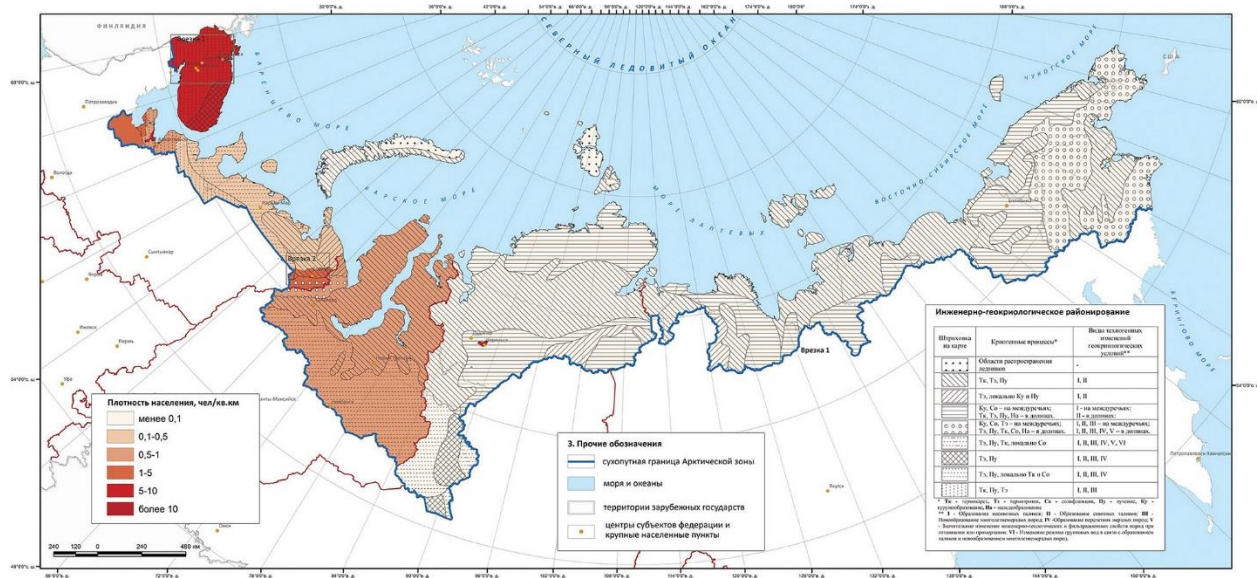
organizations, simplifying the procedure for making an appointment with a doctor; an increase in the volume of exports of medical services by at least four times compared to 2017 (up to 1 billion US dollars per year);

b) solution of the following tasks:

completion of the formation of a network of medical organizations of primary health care using a geographic information system in the healthcare sector Taking into account the need to build medical outpatient clinics, feldsher and feldsher-obstetric stations in settlements with a population of 100 to 2 thousand people, as well as taking into account the use of mobile medical complexes in settlements with a population of less than 100 people; completion of the formation of a network of national medical research centers; creation of mechanisms for the interaction of medical organizations on the basis of a unified state information system in the field of healthcare;

implementation innovative medical technologies, including an early diagnosis system and remote monitoring of patients' health; providing medical organizations of the healthcare system with qualified personnel, including the introduction of a system of continuous education of medical workers, including using distance learning technologies;

introduction of clinical recommendations and treatment protocols and their use in order to form tariffs for payment for medical care; development and implementation of programs to combat cancer, cardiovascular diseases, development of children's healthcare, including the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children; formation of a system for protecting the rights of patients; improving the mechanism for exporting medical services (Figure 5).



**Figure 5 Characteristics of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation**



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The Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) was developed in accordance with the Federal Law "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation", the Fundamentals of the State Policy of Regional Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 16 January 2017 No. 13 "On Approval of the Fundamentals of the State Policy for Regional Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025", and national goals and strategic objectives for the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, determined by Decree of the President 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". The strategy takes into account the main provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 31, 2015 No. 683 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation".

The strategy is a strategic planning document developed within the framework of goal-setting based on the territorial principle.

The terms used in the Strategy mean the following:

"agro-industrial center" - the territory of one or more municipalities, specializing in highly efficient agro-industrial production;

"geostrategic territory of the Russian Federation" - a territory within the boundaries of one or more constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which is essential for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, territorial integrity and security of the Russian Federation, characterized by specific living conditions and business activities;

"large urban agglomeration" - a set of compactly located settlements and territories between them with a total population of 500 thousand people - 1000 thousand people, connected by the joint use of infrastructure facilities and united by intensive economic, including labor, and social ties;

"largest urban agglomeration" - a set of compactly located settlements and territories between them with a total population of more than 1,000 thousand people, connected by the joint use of infrastructure facilities and united by intensive economic, including labor, and social ties;

"mineral resource center" - the territory of one or more municipalities and (or) the water area, within which there is a set of developed and planned for development deposits and promising areas, connected by a common existing and planned infrastructure and having a single point of shipment of the extracted raw materials or products thereof enrichment into the federal transport system or the regional transport

system;

"promising economic specialization of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation" - a set of enlarged types of economic activity (industries) due to a favorable combination of competitive advantages (spatial factors in the location of types of economic activity);

"promising center of economic growth" - the territory of one or more municipalities and (or) water area that has the potential to make a significant contribution to the economic growth of the Russian Federation and (or) a constituent entity of the Russian Federation in the medium and long term (promising centers of economic growth include including a mineral resource center and an agro-industrial center);

"spatial development" - improvement of the system of settlement and territorial organization of the economy, including through the implementation of an effective state policy of regional development;

"rural territory" - the territory of a rural settlement and inter-settlement territory.

The global trends in spatial development at the beginning of the 21st century are the concentration of the population and the economy in the largest forms of settlement, among which the leading positions are occupied by the largest urban agglomerations.

About 40 large urban agglomerations and major urban agglomerations have formed in the Russian Federation, in most of which the population has been steadily growing since the early 2000s and, at present, has exceeded 73 million people.

Several large centers of economic growth have been formed in the Russian Federation, each of which provides more than one percent of the total increase in the gross regional product of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. They include 19 large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations, as well as 4 mineral resource centers located in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Sakhalin Region, the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Yugra.

In the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, centers of economic growth of a smaller scale have been formed, which are the administrative centers of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as individual urban settlements, agro-industrial and mineral resource centers and territories specializing in tourism. Stabilization of the population in most subjects of the Russian Federation

Against the background of the growing demographic burden on the able-bodied population and increasing migration mobility, the population is stabilizing in most subjects of the Russian Federation.

Over the past 10 years, there has been a gradual reduction in the migration outflow from Eastern Siberia and the northern regions of the European part of the Russian Federation, from the Far East.

There is a steady decline in the population of cities with a population of less than 100 thousand

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people, as well as rural areas, with the exception of most of the southern regions of the European part of the Russian Federation and territories and settlements that are part of large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations.

In the Russian Federation over the past 10 years, as a result of the ongoing state policy of regional development, there has been a reduction in interregional socio-economic disparities.

The spatial organization of the economy of the Russian Federation, starting from the 1990s, is being transformed under the influence of changing factors in the location of the economy, the conditions of international trade, and scientific and technological development. The most significant changes in the spatial organization of the economy are:

- accelerated development of the production of consumer goods in the central regions of the European part of the Russian Federation and subjects of the Russian Federation with access to the Baltic and Black Seas;

- concentration of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities in large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

- the shift of production facilities for the production of hydrocarbon raw materials to the underdeveloped territories of Eastern Siberia and the Far East and the offshore waters of the Far Eastern and Arctic basins;

- concentration of agricultural production in areas with the most favorable agro-climatic and soil conditions and an advantageous position in relation to capacious consumer markets.

There are sections with limited capacity on the main railways and roads that form the international transport corridors "West-East" and "North-South":

- on sections of federal highways in the central, southern and northwestern regions of the European part of the Russian Federation, in the Volga region, in the Urals, in the southern regions of Siberia and the Far East;

- on separate sections of the Trans-Siberian and Baikal-Amur railways;

- at the entrances to major seaports, major transport hubs and international checkpoints on the state border of the Russian Federation.

The low rates of development of the network of high-speed and high-speed traffic remain, hindering the realization of the transit potential of the Russian Federation and increasing the speed of movement between large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations and administrative centers of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

There are still transport and energy restrictions that prevent an increase in the scale of the economic development of the Arctic, as well as an increase in the importance of the Northern Sea Route as an international transport corridor.

A high level of centralization of air passenger

traffic remains due to the insufficient development of large hub airports. In remote and hard-to-reach areas of the Far East and in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, a significant number of airports and airfields remain in critical operational condition. Remote forms of labor activity are actively spreading and the spatial availability of services is increasing due to the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies. The main problems of the spatial development of the Russian Federation are:

- high level of inter-regional socio-economic inequality;

- insufficient number of economic growth centers to ensure the acceleration of the economic growth of the Russian Federation;

- an increase in the demographic burden on the able-bodied population in most constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the threat of a deterioration in the demographic situation due to a decrease in the birth rate and a decrease in the migration influx of the population from neighboring countries;

- a significant lag of inter-regional and intra-regional migration mobility of the population from the average values characteristic of developed countries, which leads to problems in regional and intra-regional labor markets;

- a significant lag in key socio-economic indicators from the average Russian level of some of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation of geostrategic importance, including a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation located in the Far East, from which a significant migration outflow of the population continues;

- significant intra-regional differences in the level of socio-economic development, including the lag in the standard of living of a significant part of the population of rural areas from the standard of living of urban residents;

- low level of comfort of the urban environment in most cities, including most large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

- a high share of low-productivity and low-tech industries in the structure of the economies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- low level of entrepreneurial activity in most small and medium-sized cities, in rural areas outside large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

- discrepancy between the current level of development of the main transport infrastructure to the needs of the economy and the population of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the country as a whole, the presence of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance on the backbone transport network and in the energy sector, low transport connectivity of economic growth centers among themselves and with other territories, insufficient level of integration of various modes of

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transport and unrealized transit potential of the Russian Federation;

unrealized potential of interregional and intermunicipal cooperation;

unbalanced spatial development of large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

unsatisfactory state of the environment in most cities with a population of more than 500 thousand people and industrial cities, lack of green resources, fragmentation and violation of its integrity in these cities, continued accumulation and low level of processing and disposal of municipal solid waste, preservation of the unsatisfactory ecological state of river basins Amur, Volga and Ob, as well as transboundary rivers in the Asian part of the Russian Federation, degradation of some unique natural ecosystems of Altai, the Arctic, the Baikal basin, the Caspian basin, the Crimean peninsula and the North Caucasus;

the negative impact of global climate change, including the thawing of permafrost and an increase in the number of dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena, on the socio-economic development of the territories of the Russian Federation. The purpose of the spatial development of the Russian Federation is to ensure sustainable and balanced spatial development of the Russian Federation, aimed at reducing interregional differences in the level and quality of life of the population, accelerating economic growth and technological development, as well as ensuring the national security of the country. To achieve the goal of the spatial development of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

elimination of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance and increasing the availability and quality of the main transport, energy, information and telecommunications infrastructure;

reduction in the level of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as a decrease in intra-regional socio-economic differences:

by increasing the sustainability of the settlement system through the socio-economic development of cities and rural areas;

by increasing the competitiveness of the economies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation by providing conditions for the development of the production of goods and services in the sectors of promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, by improving the territorial organization of the provision of services to social sectors;

by strengthening inter-regional cooperation and coordinating the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation within the macro-regions of the Russian Federation, by forming and developing mineral resource centers;

ensuring the expansion of geography and accelerating economic growth, scientific, technological and innovative development of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of promising centers of economic growth, ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, including through outstripping the average Russian the pace of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation located on the territory of the Far East, and ensuring a sustainable increase in the number of resident population in the specified macro-region.

The strategy is aimed at ensuring coordinated actions of federal executive authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, natural monopoly entities to implement the priorities of the spatial development of the Russian Federation.

The priorities for the spatial development of the Russian Federation until 2025 are:

advance development of territories with a low level of socio-economic development, which have their own potential for economic growth, as well as territories with a low population density and a predictable increase in economic potential;

development of promising centers of economic growth with an increase in their number and maximum dispersal throughout the territory of the Russian Federation;

social arrangement of territories with low population density with insufficient own potential for economic growth.

The principles of the spatial development of the Russian Federation are:

ensuring the territorial integrity, unity of the legal and economic space of the Russian Federation;

ensuring equal opportunities for the exercise of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation throughout the territory of the Russian Federation;

a differentiated approach to the directions and measures of state support for the socio-economic development of territories, taking into account the demographic situation, the characteristics of the settlement system, the level and dynamics of economic development and specific natural conditions;

an integrated approach to the socio-economic development of territories;

promoting the development of interregional and intermunicipal cooperation;

taking into account the ethno-cultural factor in ensuring the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

ensuring guarantees of the rights of indigenous peoples, including support for their economic, social and cultural development, protection of their original

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habitat and traditional nature management and lifestyle;

rational nature management, preservation of natural and historical and cultural heritage, ensuring access to natural and cultural values;

taking into account the interests and opinions of the population and business when planning the socio-economic development of territories.

The main directions of the spatial development of the Russian Federation are:

elimination of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance and increasing the availability and quality of the main transport, energy, information and telecommunications infrastructure;

reduction in the level of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and a decrease in intra-regional socio-economic differences;

ensuring the expansion of geography and acceleration of economic growth, scientific, technological and innovative development of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of promising large centers of economic growth of the Russian Federation - large urban agglomerations and major urban agglomerations;

ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation.

The basis for ensuring sustainable transport links between the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, promising centers of economic growth, as well as for foreign economic relations is the backbone transport network of the Russian Federation - a set of main lines of communication and transport hubs.

The principles and directions for improving the core transport network and its coordinated development with the transport infrastructure of regional and municipal significance are determined in sectoral strategic planning documents, taking into account the provisions of the Strategy.

To ensure the elimination of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance and increase the availability and quality of the main transport, energy, information and telecommunications infrastructure, it is proposed:

develop the main transport infrastructure by:

development of international transport corridors "West-East" and "North-South" to ensure the effective entry of Russian enterprises and organizations to foreign markets, increase the volume of transit of goods between Asia and Europe through the territory of the Russian Federation, increase the export of transport services with the involvement of promising large centers of economic growth and centers of economic growth of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation:

due to the priority development of high-speed

transport communications, including the construction of sections of high-speed highways Moscow - Kazan and Yekaterinburg - Chelyabinsk, the Europe - Western China road route, the railway and road routes of the North - South corridor, which, among other things, provides transport connection of Iran and India, as well as other countries of the Caspian region, Western and South Asia, with the countries of Europe through the territory of the Russian Federation;

by increasing the throughput capacity of the Baikal-Amur and Trans-Siberian railways, as well as by eliminating sections with limited throughput on cargo-loaded sections of railways, including approaches to key seaports of the Azov-Black Sea, Baltic, Far Eastern, Arctic and Caspian basins;

by increasing the capacity of the seaports of the Russian Federation, including the ports of the Azov-Black Sea, Baltic, Far Eastern, Arctic and Caspian basins;

by ensuring the functioning and growth of the traffic of the Northern Sea Route as a full-fledged international transport corridor, including the development of the icebreaker fleet;

by eliminating logistical restrictions when exporting goods using rail, road and sea transport and by building (modernizing) checkpoints across the state border of the Russian Federation;

due to the growth in volumes and reduction in the time of transportation of containers, including transit, by rail, in particular from the Far East to the western borders of the Russian Federation up to 7 days;

by creating a network of nodal cargo multimodal transport and logistics centers, organizing scheduled cargo routes and high-speed routes between them;

increasing the level of economic connectivity of the territory of the Russian Federation through the expansion and modernization of the railway, aviation, road, sea and river infrastructure:

through the development of transport communications between promising large centers of economic growth and promising centers of economic growth of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including the construction of city bypasses and the organization of high-speed road and rail links between large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

due to the integrated development of large transport hubs located, including within or near promising large centers of economic growth, and the coordinated formation and development of terminal and logistics facilities near them;

through the formation of international hub airports, the creation and development of hub airports in large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations, the reconstruction of the infrastructure of regional airports and the expansion of the network of interregional regular passenger aviation routes, bypassing Moscow;



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by increasing the capacity of inland waterways, developing the Unified Deep Water System of the European part of the Russian Federation, aimed at partial unloading of roads and railways in directions where cargo can be transported by inland water transport;

by providing sustainable year-round transport links between sparsely populated and island territories of the Arctic zone, the Far East, isolated from the unified transport system of the Russian Federation, with the administrative centers of the relevant constituent entities of the Russian Federation and other constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including through the reconstruction and construction of airfields and local airports importance in sparsely populated geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation;

by ensuring coordinated planning for the development of all types of transport and transport infrastructure in the territories of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

develop energy infrastructure by:

organization of guaranteed provision of the territories of the Russian Federation with affordable electricity:

through the modernization and expansion of the main infrastructure with priority provision of promising large centers of economic growth and large mineral resource centers;

through the electrification of transport corridors in conjunction with the development of transport infrastructure, as well as through the provision of electricity to large projects in the field of pipeline transport in Siberia and the Far East;

through the development of centralized energy systems, including stimulating the modernization of the generating capacities of thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power plants;

by ensuring sustainable energy supply to consumers located in the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, primarily the Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, the Kaliningrad region, as well as the constituent entities of the Russian Federation located in the Far East, including through the connection of the Western and Central energy regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to the Unified Energy System of the Russian Federation;

by promoting the development of distributed generation, including based on renewable energy sources, primarily in remote and hard-to-reach areas with the necessary natural conditions and resources;

by promoting the introduction of smart grid management systems based on digital technologies;

by stimulating accelerated development and the introduction of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies, primarily in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and in the Far North and equivalent areas;

ensuring the expansion, modernization and

optimization of the capacities of the Unified Gas Supply System, taking into account the need to create new export routes and further gasification of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the creation of gas transmission infrastructure in Eastern Siberia and the Far East with the possibility of its integration into the Unified Gas Supply System, including the implementation of a comprehensive project for development of the gas transportation infrastructure "Power of Siberia", development of infrastructure for the use of liquefied natural gas in the domestic market and its export;

ensure the expansion and modernization of the system of main oil pipelines and oil product pipelines, taking into account the need to ensure exports and the development of oil refining and petrochemical industries on the territory of the Russian Federation, including an increase in the throughput capacity of the Eastern Siberia - Pacific Ocean - I pipeline system and the Eastern Siberia - Pacific pipeline system Ocean - II";

develop information and telecommunication infrastructure by:

eliminating the "digital divide" of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation by creating an information and telecommunications infrastructure to ensure high-speed data transmission available to the population of the Russian Federation;

increasing the information and telecommunications connectivity of the territory of the Russian Federation through the widespread use of satellite communication systems in remote and hard-to-reach areas and ensuring the availability of communication services, including services providing high-speed data transmission, for the population of such areas;

ensuring the creation of a communication infrastructure for wireless data transmission on federal highways and railways, which are primarily included in the West-East and North-South transport corridors;

promoting the creation of modern communication networks and the introduction of narrow-band access for the collection and transmission of telemetry information in all major urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

development of a network of centers for storage and processing of large data arrays (data centers) in territories with a significant electricity surplus, the availability of the necessary capacity of information and telecommunications infrastructure, special natural and climatic conditions (low average annual temperatures) and promoting the export of data processing and storage services.

To ensure the reduction of the level of inter-regional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation and the reduction of intra-regional socio-economic differences, it is proposed:

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increase the sustainability of the settlement system through the socio-economic development of cities by:

ensuring the improvement of the quality and comfort of the urban environment through the overhaul of the housing stock, resettlement from dilapidated and dilapidated housing, modernization of communal infrastructure, development and improvement of public (public) spaces, restoration and adaptation of cultural heritage sites for modern use;

development of public transport, including lines of high-speed off-street modes of transport, suburban communication, and optimization of the route network;

ensuring a balanced development of urban areas, including through the development of abandoned and inefficiently used territories, the coordinated and integrated development of built-up and planned areas for development;

improving the state of the environment, preserving and developing the green fund of cities and suburban areas, stimulating the introduction of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies aimed at reducing the negative impact on the environment, expanding the use of environmentally friendly transport to serve the population and sectors of the economy, implementing measures to protect against noise pollution, development of a system for efficient handling of production and consumption waste, including the development of the waste treatment and disposal industry;

implementation of additional areas of socio-economic development of cities characterized by a special status of mono-profile municipalities of the Russian Federation (single-industry towns), historical settlements and science cities:

through the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and historically valuable city-forming objects in historical settlements;

through the development of a research and production complex in science cities and the formation of a favorable environment, including for attracting highly qualified personnel;

by diversifying the economy of mono-profile municipalities of the Russian Federation (single-industry towns) that have the potential for socio-economic development, or by optimizing housing and communal services, the system for providing services to social sectors, and ensuring labor mobility of the population;

increase the stability of the settlement system through the socio-economic development of rural areas, taking into account the population density, the different nature of the development and use of such territories, natural conditions, remoteness from large cities, by:

improving the living conditions of residents of

rural settlements, including by ensuring a steady reduction in the share of uninhabitable housing stock, increasing the level of improvement of rural settlements, providing communal infrastructure, including central water supply and sanitation, gas and energy supply;

promoting the development of small and medium-sized cities and large rural settlements as inter-municipal service centers for rural areas, providing the population and entrepreneurs with various types of services (social sectors, service maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment, information and consulting services, services in the field of storage and processing of local agricultural raw materials and other services);

increasing the transport accessibility of rural areas to the nearest inter-municipal service centers through the development and bringing the network of regional and local roads to a standard state, stimulating the development of public transport;

increasing the competitiveness of the economy of rural areas, which are, among other things, promising agro-industrial centers, by promoting unique local brands, promoting the development of consumer, credit and other forms of cooperation, farming, increasing the availability of agricultural markets for small and medium-sized producers, supporting the development of specialized infrastructure storage of agricultural products, introduction of technologies and equipment for deep processing of agricultural raw materials, assistance in the development of land reclamation facilities, involvement in agricultural circulation of unused lands and arable lands in rural areas suitable for efficient agriculture;

promoting the diversification of employment and expanding support for initiatives of the population in the field of entrepreneurship, not related to agriculture;

support for activities aimed at preserving and increasing the fertility of agricultural lands, restoring forests and aquatic biological resources;

preservation of natural and cultural heritage, as well as promoting the preservation, revival and development of folk arts and crafts;

promoting the development of tourism and supporting infrastructure (transport, energy, utilities, engineering protection facilities) in rural areas and promoting their tourism resources in the domestic and international tourism markets;

ensure the improvement of the territorial organization of the provision of services to social sectors (health, education, culture, physical culture and sports, social services) by:

ensuring optimal accessibility for the population of services from social sectors that do not require narrow competencies and specialized high-tech equipment, and premises, through the use of a differentiated approach:

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in areas with high population density and good transport accessibility - the provision of the entire range of services to social sectors;

in sparsely populated territories - the development of exit (mobile) forms of services in the field of culture, health and social services;

planning a network of outpatient clinics, feldsher and feldsher-obstetric stations in settlements with a population of 100 to 2 thousand people, taking into account the demographic forecast and transport accessibility to large settlements, in settlements with a population of less than 100 people (providing primary health care -sanitary care) taking into account the use of mobile medical complexes, as well as using telemedicine technologies;

ensuring optimal accessibility of medical care to the population within the constituent entities of the Russian Federation by forming a 3-level system for organizing the provision of medical care, taking into account the specified differentiated approach, including:

the first level - medical organizations that provide the population of the municipality on whose territory they are located, primary health care, and (or) palliative care, and (or) ambulance, including emergency specialized, medical care, and (or ) specialized (except for high-tech) medical care;

the second level - medical organizations that have departments and (or) centers in their structure, providing mainly specialized (with the exception of high-tech) medical care to the population of several municipalities in a wide range of medical care profiles, as well as palliative care, and (or) dispensaries (anti-tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric, narcological and others);

the third level - medical organizations that have subdivisions in their structure that provide specialized, including high-tech medical care;

formation and development in each subject of the Russian Federation of intermunicipal (interdistrict) centers for the provision of services and support for the activities of social sectors (methodological, informational and personnel support);

increase the competitiveness of the economies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation by realizing the competitive advantages of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and individual territories through development, including in promising centers of economic growth of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which include both effective existing and potentially effective branches of economic specialization, and which are defined in the Strategy based on a combination within the constituent entities of the Russian Federation of spatial factors of the location of the economy (number and density of population, quality of human capital, transport and geographical location, infrastructure provision, climatic conditions,

natural resource potential and other factors);

ensure the formation and development of mineral resource centers by:

facilitating the creation and development of transport, energy and other infrastructure that ensures the formation of mineral resource centers, within which large and unique reserves of highly liquid and (or) scarce minerals lie, the domestic consumption of which is largely provided by imports, and there is also a long-term global and (or) domestic demand for the relevant type of mineral;

formation of minimum standards for receiving services from social sectors for citizens engaged in labor activities on a rotational basis in mineral resource centers;

stimulating the reduction of the negative consequences of technogenic impact on the environment, especially in areas of traditional nature management of indigenous peoples;

ensure the strengthening of interregional cooperation and coordination of the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation within the framework of macro-regions, the main principles for distinguishing which are the neighboring position of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, similar natural, climatic and socio-economic conditions for life and economic activity, the presence of sustainable passenger traffic within the macro-region from the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations, the presence (or the need to create) large interregional facilities of social sectors of federal significance, contributing to an increase in the availability and quality of services to the population living within the macroregion, significant potential for interregional cooperation in the framework of the implementation of promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the completion of value chains within macroregions, including for the implementation of large interregional investment projects, the availability (the need to create) objects of transport, energy, information and telecommunications infrastructure, ensuring the strengthening of economic connectivity of the subjects of the Russian Federation included in the macroregion, as well as access to international markets and (or) transport corridors "West-East" and "North-South", and within which the coordination of the socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation included in them can be carried out, including:

when developing strategies for the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

when planning the development of transport and energy infrastructure, optimizing the placement of objects of social sectors;

in the development of industries of promising

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economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that are part of the macroregion, in order to prevent duplication of investment projects;

when planning and implementing large interregional investment projects;

when creating territories (investment sites) with a special regime for doing business;

ensure the improvement of the state of the environment, the conservation and restoration of the biological diversity of the Russian Federation, cultural landscapes and the reduction of the negative consequences of climate change by:

creation of new specially protected natural territories of different status on land and water surfaces, where natural complexes and objects of special environmental, scientific, cultural, aesthetic, recreational and health significance are located in order to form and develop a system of ecologically interconnected natural territories (especially protected natural territories, forest and swamp ecosystems, ecosystems of river valleys that do not have a protected status, green areas of settlements);

development of a network of historical and cultural reserves, contributing to the preservation of the ethno-cultural identity of the peoples of the Russian Federation and unique cultural landscapes;

environmental rehabilitation of water bodies, including the Volga River, and conservation of unique water systems, including Lake Baikal and Lake Teletskoye;

improvement of systems for monitoring and forecasting dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena (hurricanes, hail, mudflows, floods, droughts, natural fires, tsunamis and other dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena), including the development of a ground-based hydrometeorological network and the expansion of the use of remote monitoring and forecasting methods and technologies.

To ensure the expansion of geography and the acceleration of economic growth, scientific, technological and innovative development of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of promising large centers of economic growth of the Russian Federation - large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations, it is proposed:

ensure the acceleration of economic, scientific, technological and innovative development of these territories:

through priority support for high-tech and knowledge-intensive sectors of the production of goods, services, creative (creative) industries;

by facilitating cooperation between scientific institutions and educational organizations of higher education with business, including as a result of the formation of at least 15 world-class scientific and educational centers that unite the leading educational institutions of higher education in the Russian

Federation and scientific institutions, scientific centers (including mathematical and genomic), competence centers of the National Technology Initiative, as well as innovative scientific and technological centers, creation and development of advanced research and innovation infrastructure at world-class scientific and educational centers and innovative scientific and technological centers (including unique scientific installations of the "megascience" class );

develop social sectors:

by planning the development of a network of organizations of social sectors within large urban agglomerations and largest urban agglomerations, taking into account the transport accessibility of the services of these industries, the forecast of the population and labor resources of settlements that are part of large urban agglomerations and largest urban agglomerations;

through the creation and development in large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations of interregional centers for the provision of services to social sectors of federal significance through:

formation and development of multidisciplinary medical centers for specialized and high-tech medical care, including national medical research centers that carry out research and educational activities, the development and implementation of innovative medical technologies, the export of medical services, the provision of high-tech medical care;

development of leading educational organizations of higher education and use of their potential in the provision of services in the field of innovative development of large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

creation of interregional competence centers on the basis of leading professional educational organizations;

creation of large interregional centers for identifying, supporting and developing the abilities and talents of children and youth;

improve the quality and comfort of the urban environment:

through the development of the rental housing market, the implementation of social recruitment programs;

through infrastructural support for the implementation of renovation projects for existing urban residential areas;

by facilitating the withdrawal of large industrial enterprises from the central parts of cities, which are primarily major sources of air pollution, and the development of new functions in these territories;

through the coordinated planning and development of green spaces, which form, among other things, recreational areas of large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations;

ensure the removal of the main transport



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restrictions on socio-economic development:

through joint planning of the development of transport infrastructure, traffic and transport services to the population by municipalities that are part of large urban agglomerations and major urban agglomerations;

through the creation of transport hubs and the use of effective parking policy tools;

through the construction of city bypasses for the withdrawal of transit transport;

by expanding the radius within a 2-hour transport accessibility to major cities of large urban agglomerations and the largest urban agglomerations through the construction of highways, lines of high-speed off-street modes of transport, high-speed suburban transport;

through the introduction of intelligent transport systems;

introduce information and telecommunication technologies, platform solutions and intelligent systems for managing urban infrastructure ("smart city");

ensure a balanced spatial development of territories that are part of large urban agglomerations and major urban agglomerations by promoting inter-municipal cooperation in order to form strategic planning documents, form a unified urban policy, and solve common socio-economic problems, including infrastructure and environmental ones.

To ensure the national security of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, it is proposed:

ensure the strengthening of cross-border cooperation between the border regions of the Russian Federation and neighboring countries:

by stimulating cooperation between the border regions of the Russian Federation and neighboring countries, aimed at reducing unequal interaction in terms of exports of raw materials and low value-added products from the border regions of the Russian Federation and imports of finished products;

by reducing the time it takes for goods and passengers to pass through border checkpoints;

by stimulating the development of small and medium-sized businesses participating in cross-border cooperation;

by promoting interregional cooperation with the border regions of neighboring countries in the scientific, technical, social, environmental spheres, tourism, labor market regulation, infrastructure development, emergency prevention, elimination of the consequences of catastrophes and natural disasters, the fight against epidemics and the elimination of their consequences;

by promoting interregional coordination in the field of strategic and territorial planning of border regions of the Russian Federation and municipalities with border regions of neighboring countries;

to ensure the socio-economic development of the priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, the general directions of the socio-economic development of which are:

assistance in increasing the competitiveness of regional economies, taking into account the promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, centers of economic growth, international markets and the existing specialization of border areas of neighboring countries;

development of social sectors at a rate higher than the average Russian indicators;

expanding the practice of using the existing and creating a new dual-purpose infrastructure.

The main directions of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which belong to the priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, characterized by an exclave position, are:

ensuring transport, energy and information and telecommunications security;

ensuring a standard of living comparable (or higher) with the standard of living in the Russian Federation (for the Kaliningrad region - comparable (or higher) with the standard of living in the border countries of the European Union);

ensuring economic growth rates comparable (or higher) with the economic growth rates of the Russian Federation (for the Kaliningrad region - comparable (or higher) with the economic growth rates in the border countries of the European Union);

preservation of existing special regimes for doing business.

The main directions of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, related to the priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, located in the North Caucasus, are:

increasing the availability of quality education at all levels of the educational process, including through the construction and reconstruction of objects of general educational organizations and the creation of new places in general educational institutions;

assistance in increasing the mobility of labor resources in order to reduce tension in local labor markets by stimulating the attraction of labor resources to the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which are a priority for attracting labor resources;

creation of a management system in the field of tourism in the North Caucasus macroregion;

improvement of existing and creation of new development institutions, including special regimes for doing business;

assistance in the identification, preservation and development of traditional folk crafts;

assistance in increasing passenger and cargo turnover through seaports and international checkpoints across the state border of the Russian

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Federation, located in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation with access to the Caspian basin, through the expansion of interstate socio-economic cooperation with countries included in the international transport corridor "North - South" , as well as the development of appropriate port infrastructure, rail and road approaches to seaports;

increasing the efficiency of energy supply to consumers in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation located in the North Caucasus, including through the modernization of gas and electricity supply networks;

elimination of problems in the field of security of the population living in areas subject to a high risk of natural emergencies.

The main directions of socio-economic development of priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation located within the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation are:

infrastructure support for the development of mineral resource centers;

modernization and development of seaports that ensure the operation of the Northern Sea Route;

promoting the socio-economic development of settlements that are strategically important for the development of the Northern Sea Route and the economic development of the Arctic.

The main directions of the priority socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation, related to the priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, located in the Far East, are:

promotion of socio-economic development of Vladivostok as a center of international economic cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region;

creation of conditions and incentives for reducing the migration outflow of the permanent population and attracting specialists from other subjects of the Russian Federation to territories experiencing a shortage of labor resources;

creation of new and development of existing territories of priority social and economic development, improvement of the mechanisms of state support for entrepreneurial activity established by the legislation of the Russian Federation on the free port of Vladivostok and the special economic zone in the Magadan region;

creation on Russky Island of an innovative scientific and technological center, a technology park, a unique megascience class scientific installation, engineering departments of state corporations and interested organizations implementing investment projects in the Far Eastern macroregion, as well as research and development centers;

improvement of the mechanism of social development of economic growth centers;

improvement of the mechanism of state infrastructure support for investment projects aimed at

advancing the socio-economic development of the Far East;

extension of the mechanism for equalizing prices (tariffs) for electricity to the average Russian level for individual consumers of electricity in the Far East macroregion;

implementation of a mechanism for long-term regulation of tariffs (prices) for electricity supply, gas supply, water supply and sanitation in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that are part of the Far Eastern macroregion;

creation of infrastructure for the development of territories with a compact location of land plots provided to citizens of the Russian Federation for free use, taking into account the specifics established by the legislation of the Russian Federation for providing citizens with land plots that are in state or municipal ownership and located on the territories of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that are part of the Far Eastern macroregion.

The implementation of the Strategy is carried out in one stage.

The Strategy provides for 2 scenarios for the spatial development of the Russian Federation - inertial and priority (target). The scenarios take into account the parameters of the demographic forecast of the Russian Federation until 2035, including for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities, the forecast of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035 and the forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for 2019-2024.

The inertial scenario of the spatial development of the Russian Federation assumes the preservation of current trends in the development of the settlement system and the economy, provided that the planned measures are not implemented and the mechanisms for sustainable and balanced spatial development of the Russian Federation are not implemented.

The priority (target) scenario for the spatial development of the Russian Federation assumes a decrease in differences between the subjects of the Russian Federation in terms of the main socio-economic indicators.

Bringing the network of regional and local roads to a standard state will increase the transport accessibility of small and medium-sized cities, rural areas, which will contribute, among other things, to an increase in the economic connectivity of these cities and territories with centers of economic growth. The development of transport infrastructure in the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation will ensure sustainable year-round transportation of such territories with the rest of the Russian Federation, and will also contribute to the activation of the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, including cross-border interaction.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
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GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
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Increasing the transport connectivity of economic growth centers will help accelerate the economic development of the territories within which transport infrastructure facilities will be located to ensure the specified connectivity.

Increasing the throughput capacity on transport routes, increasing the speed of cargo transportation, as well as developing the container transportation market will create conditions for the outstripping growth of exports and the realization of the transit potential of the Russian Federation. By 2025, the volume of transportation of export goods carried out by all modes of transport, with the exception of pipelines, will increase by more than 30 percent. As a result, the weight of non-commodity non-energy goods in total export traffic (excluding goods transported through pipelines) will increase from 39 percent to 50 percent by 2025.

Implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of territories, increasing the availability of services from social sectors, including through the development of modern methods of providing services, improving transport accessibility and positive changes in the territorial organization of the provision of social services, as well as increasing the connectivity of economic growth centers with small and medium-sized cities, rural areas located outside large urban agglomerations and major urban agglomerations will contribute to the preservation and development of human capital.

As a result of the formation of new centers of economic growth in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, by 2035 conditions will be provided for expanding the geography of economic growth, which will make it possible to find additional resources for the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, as well as small and medium-sized cities and rural areas.

The main mechanism for implementing the Strategy is its implementation plan, which is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy implementation plan).

In order to coordinate, control and monitor the implementation of the Strategy, the federal executive body responsible for the development of state policy and legal regulation in the field of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities is empowered to:

- to coordinate and control the activities of subjects of natural monopolies, state corporations, state companies and joint-stock companies with state participation in the integrated socio-economic development of territories;

- on methodological support of spatial development;

- to ensure the development of statistical tools for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Strategy, including at the municipal level;

to generalize and promote the best practices for the implementation of territorial development projects;

- on the formation and maintenance of the functioning on a permanent basis of the center for analysis and monitoring of spatial development.

Infrastructural support for the socio-economic development of the territories is carried out as part of the implementation of a comprehensive plan for the modernization and expansion of the main infrastructure for the period up to 2024, approved by order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 30, 2018 No. 2101-r (hereinafter referred to as the comprehensive plan), and national projects of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for selecting projects proposed for inclusion in the comprehensive plan should take into account the parameters of long-term and medium-term forecasts of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, including in terms of sectoral and regional forecasts, forecasts of passenger and cargo flows along the transport network of the Russian Federation, the results of the analysis of social and economic effects from the implementation of each project.

In order to ensure synchronization in time and space of the construction or modernization of the main transport infrastructure with the construction or modernization of transport infrastructure facilities of regional and local significance, the Government of the Russian Federation determines the appropriate authorized federal executive body and the procedure for coordinating the activities of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments for approval (adjustment) by the subjects of the Russian Federation of comprehensive plans for the development of infrastructure of regional importance.

For the purpose of mandatory inclusion of the activities of the comprehensive plan and comprehensive plans for the development of the infrastructure of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the investment programs of natural monopoly entities, the Government of the Russian Federation is developing a procedure for agreeing and approving investment programs (plans) of natural monopoly entities, which includes, among other things, the participation of executive bodies in such approval. authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The implementation of the Strategy will require the interested federal executive authorities to clarify the procedures for planning the placement of new or modernization of existing facilities in social sectors, meaning taking into account the parameters of the demographic forecast of the Russian Federation for macro-regions, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities, forecasting the balance of labor resources, the level of employment of the

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population and employment patterns by types of economic activity, as well as the needs of the population for relevant services, transport accessibility of facilities, the availability of qualified personnel and related infrastructure.

In order to implement the national tasks defined in the Strategy, interested federal executive authorities may develop long-term plans for the socio-economic development of certain territories, including constituent entities of the Russian Federation, their parts and cities. Priority areas for the socio-economic development of such territories are determined in the relevant strategies for socio-economic development.

In relation to urban areas, priority areas of socio-economic development are determined taking into account the urban development index (an integral assessment of the quality of human capital, the state of the economy and the comfort of the urban environment).

The composition of measures for long-term plans for the socio-economic development of cities is differentiated depending on the presence of a special status (single-profile municipality (single-industry town), science of fences, historical settlement), population and the role of the city in the settlement system. On the proposal of the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments, the plans may include activities carried out by them within their own powers for the integrated development of the respective territories.

The implementation of the Strategy involves the development and approval of the state program of the Russian Federation in the field of integrated development of rural areas.

As part of the implementation of the Strategy, it is also planned to develop and approve a set of measures to attract the population to territories with significant economic potential, characterized by an unfavorable demographic situation, by stimulating internal and external migration, taking into account the parameters of the demographic forecast of the Russian Federation, including for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities, and balances of labor resources:

through organizational and financial support for the social and living arrangements of citizens, including the provision of tax benefits, as well as through the accelerated development of the market for affordable rental housing;

by facilitating the voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad.

The stimulation of the development of promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, provided for by the Strategy, will be carried out through:

creation of a new mechanism for the development of territories (investment sites) with a special regime for doing business, taking into account the promising specializations of the constituent

entities of the Russian Federation and other features of the territories;

development and approval of the procedure for the implementation of priority investment projects, which includes, among other things, requirements for the composition and content of agreements on the implementation of such projects, the rights and obligations of project participants;

conducting an inventory of sectoral rules for granting subsidies and other targeted transfers from the federal budget to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and (or) economic entities for federal state support of economic sectors and introducing changes to them in terms of the mandatory consideration of promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and parameters of the demographic forecast of the Russian Federation for the subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities;

development and approval of a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of tax incentives provided to product manufacturers in accordance with the promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, for regional and local taxes, as well as federal taxes in the part credited to regional and local budgets for the purpose of their accounting when provided from the federal budget subsidies to equalize the level of budgetary security of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

taking into account by federal government bodies in the implementation of state support for the sectors of the economy of each specific subject of the Russian Federation, promising economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation bordering it and (or) included in the same macro-region with it in order to avoid duplication of state support measures;

development and approval of methodological recommendations for determining by the subjects of the Russian Federation the priorities for the innovative development of industries with promising economic specializations ("smart specialization").

The implementation of the Strategy will require the development and approval of strategies for the socio-economic development of macroregions, as well as plans for their implementation in the form of analytical programs for the territorial development of macroregions, which should ensure synchronization in time and space of the implementation of activities provided for by sectoral strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation, state programs of the Russian Federation, territorial planning schemes of the Russian Federation, investment programs for the development of subjects of natural monopolies.

The strategy provides for the development (adjustment) of mechanisms for the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation through:



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development and approval of a set of measures to stimulate cross-border cooperation between the border regions of the Russian Federation and neighboring countries;

improving the mechanism for implementing state programs for the socio-economic development of priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, developing and approving a national program for the development of the Far East for the period up to 2025 and for the future up to 2035;

inclusion in national and federal projects (programs), state programs of the Russian Federation, plans and programs for the development of companies with state participation of sections on the socio-economic development of priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation, including the priority socio-economic development of the Far East;

subsidizing air transport organizations in order to ensure the availability of air transportation to passengers living in the Kaliningrad region, the Far Eastern macroregion, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, on routes from these territories to other territories of the Russian Federation and in the opposite direction, as well as on routes within the boundaries of the Far Eastern macroregion, to passengers from other territories of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and in the opposite direction, to passengers living in remote and hard-to-reach territories, along routes within the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.



**Figure 6. Layout of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation**

The provisions of the Strategy are taken into account when developing and amending national and federal projects (programs) of the Russian Federation. Implementation of the competitive advantages of the Russian Arctic and their list are formed below:

**Republic of Karelia**

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining;
- forestry and logging (logging);
- woodworking and production of wood products, except for furniture;

- production of paper and paper products;
- production of finished metal products, except for machinery and equipment;
- production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups;
- metallurgical production; production of other finished products; fishing and fish farming;
- tourism - activities of hotels and catering establishments, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism)

**Komi Republic**

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Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining;
- forestry and logging (logging);
- woodworking and production of wood products, except for furniture;
- production of paper and paper products;
- production of coke and oil products;
- production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups;
- production of other finished products;
- transportation and storage;
- tourism - activities of hotels and public catering establishments, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism).

An unpromising economic specialization that is critical for the economy of the Komi Republic, including the following sectors:

- food production; production of textile products;
- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas

### The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining;
- forestry and logging (logging);
- woodworking and production of wood products, except for furniture;
- production of paper and paper products;
- production of coke and oil products; production of other finished products; fishing and fish farming;
- activities in the field of information and communication;
- professional, scientific and technical activities;
- repair and installation of machinery and equipment (repair and maintenance of ships and boats);
- tourism - activities of hotels and public catering establishments, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism).

Unpromising economic specialization, critically important for the economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), including the following industries:

- food production;
- production of other vehicles and equipment;
- production of other non-metallic mineral products;
- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas

### Krasnodar region

Promising economic specialization, including

the following industries:

- production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (except for the production of motor vehicles);
- production of coke and oil products;
- production of computers, electronic and optical products; production of medicines and materials used for medical purposes;
- production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups;
- metallurgical production; beverage production;
- food production;
- production of other non-metallic mineral products; production of other finished products;
- production of other vehicles and equipment;
- production of rubber and plastic products; production of chemicals and chemical products; production of electrical equipment;
- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas;
- activities in the field of information and communication;
- professional, scientific and technical activities;
- activities in the field of healthcare and social services (health resort organizations);
- transportation and storage;
- tourism - activities of hotels and catering establishments, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism)

### Arhangelsk region

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining;
- forestry and logging (logging);
- woodworking and production of wood products, except for furniture;
- production of paper and paper products;
- production of finished metal products, except for machinery and equipment;
- production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups;
- food production;
- production of other non-metallic mineral products; production of other finished products;
- production of other vehicles and equipment;
- production of rubber and plastic products; production of chemicals and chemical products; production of electrical equipment;
- fishing and fish farming;
- activities in the field of information and communication;
- professional, scientific and technical activities;
- transportation and storage;
- tourism - activities of hotels and catering establishments, administrative activities and related

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additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism).

Unpromising economic specialization, which is critical for the economy of the Arkhangelsk region, including crop production and animal husbandry, the provision of relevant services in these areas

#### Murmansk region

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining; metallurgical production; production of other finished products;
- production of other vehicles and equipment;
- production of chemicals and chemical products;
- fishing and fish farming;

- activities in the field of information and communication; transportation and storage;

- tourism - activities of hotels and catering establishments, administrative activities and related additional services (activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism)

#### Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining; production of other finished products;
- activities in the field of information and communication; transportation and storage.

An unpromising economic specialization that is critical for the economy of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, including the following industries:

- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas (reindeer husbandry);
- fishing and fish farming

#### Chukotka Autonomous Okrug

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining; production of leather and leather products; production of other finished products;
- fishing and fish farming;

- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas (reindeer husbandry);
- transportation and storage

#### Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Promising economic specialization, including the following industries:

- mining; production of petroleum products;
- production of other finished products;
- production of chemicals and chemical products;
- activities in the field of information and communication;

- transportation and storage.

An unpromising economic specialization that is critical for the economy of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, including the following industries:

- forestry and logging (logging);
- woodworking and production of wood products, except for furniture;

- crop and animal husbandry, provision of relevant services in these areas (reindeer husbandry);

- fishing and fish farming.

#### Conclusion

The implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2035 will ensure faster all-Russian growth in the quality of life and incomes of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF), including people belonging to small peoples. Today, the main trend in the development of social infrastructure facilities in the regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russian Federation is an increase in disproportions, causing a decrease in the availability of quality social services in cities that are not administrative centers, in remote and small settlements. The current state of social infrastructure in the regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russian Federation does not allow it to fully perform its compensatory function and in most settlements does not provide an acceptable level of living comfort.

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic. 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 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 problems.

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