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Article



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CLUSTERS – SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZ) – TERRITORIES OF PRIORITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (PSED) – SUPPORT ZONES OF DEVELOPMENT (SDA) – COMPREHENSIVE PROJECTS FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCTIC ZONES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. MESSAGE 2

Abstract: The article substantiates the hypothesis that the project for creating priority development areas is based on the concept of “catch-up” development. The statistical analysis of the socio-economic indicators of the territories that received the status of PSEDA revealed negative trends in key parameters and casts doubt on the existence of the potential for accelerated development of these territories. To develop the concept of advanced development, the need for a targeted orientation of the project to obtain synergistic effects and the formation of a system of indicators that project the desired image of the future of each PSEDA is substantiated. The absence of such a system does not allow, in the process of project management, to quickly identify, analyze and evaluate key gaps in strategic development, which significantly worsens the quality of proactive management decisions and the effective achievement of set goals. The author's vision of the rapid development of the territory is presented, which is understood as a process of quantitative and qualitative (structural, phase) transformations with the manifestation of nonlinear (synergetic) effects, the complication of socio-economic, technological, organizational and management subsystems with an increase in the knowledge intensity of technological processes, products, and increased production efficiency systems as a whole with a target orientation towards creating a favorable environment for professional implementation and residence of innovators.

Key words: potential, advance, advanced development of the territory, synergetic effect, image of the future, territory of advanced development, taxes, preferences, budget, special zone of economic development, regional development.

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Introduction

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Main part

The concept of a “single-industry town” is a real fact of our economy, still little studied. The meaning of the term “monotown” in the practice of our country is most often used as a “factory city”. It denotes the closest connection between the existence of a settlement and a fairly large enterprise. In this case, a plant or factory is called city-forming. Today it is impossible to find in the legislative framework what “monotown” means. This word is only implied in regulations that mention city-forming enterprises.

In accordance with the methodology, the concept of a single-industry town is defined as follows:

- A locality in which more than twenty-five percent of the residents are employees of one enterprise. Moreover, 50% of the products produced by this plant or factory are related to only one specific industry.

- This is a complex structure in which there is an inextricable connection between the enterprise and the locality. Moreover, the largest plant or factory conducts not only economic activity. Such an enterprise also has a social burden, which makes it possible to provide all living conditions in a given locality. However, this situation leads to the fact that the products produced have a high cost. It includes the costs of maintaining the social sphere. As a result, the final product, due to its high cost, is not able to withstand competition in the market.

Mono-profile cities have the following features:

There are one or more similar enterprises operating in the same industry. At the same time, all other economic entities of such a city produce products only for the needs of its population.

- There is a chain of enterprises that have technological connections among themselves and work for one specific final market (except for those that produce products for the needs of the city).

- Local budget income largely depends on the work of one or more enterprises.

- The population has a homogeneous professional composition.

- A populated area is located at a considerable distance from other cities, or does not have developed connections with the outside world in the form of roads, telephone networks, etc.

The federal classification, carried out by type of settlements, takes into account all single-industry towns in Russia in its list. The list of them currently includes 460 settlements. Moreover, they are

classified into several types. Thus, single-industry towns in Russia can: have one city-forming enterprise; to be satellites of large cities; have several city-forming enterprises.

Each of these types of single-profile settlements has its own characteristics of the socio-economic environment and, as a result, special needs in the area of maintaining the social sector.

The emergence of single-industry towns in Russia has deep historical and economic roots. The first Russian mono-towns developed during the reign of Peter the Great. New industries began to be created in the country, primarily satisfying the needs of the army, such as cloth factories and iron factories, and weapons factories.

The development zones at that time were the Moscow region and the Urals (the cities of Irbit, Asha, etc.).

In the nineteenth century, a new stage in the development of single-industry towns began. Their formation was facilitated by the development of coal and light industry. The development of manufactories was shaped by new settlements: Pavlov Posad, Orekhovo-Zuevo, Shuya and Drezna. Mining single-industry towns arose on the territory of the Rostov and Kemerovo regions.

The beginning of the thirties of the last century, cities began to develop within the framework of new territorial production complexes: Novokuznetsk, Magnitka and Apatity, Norilsk, Vorkuta.

A significant number of single-industry towns appeared during the Great Patriotic War on the basis of evacuated enterprises: Bezymyanka, later the settlement became part of Kuibyshev, and Tankograd merged with Chelyabinsk.

In the second half of the twentieth century, production facilities began to be located in already existing small and medium-sized cities. This happened, as a rule, in the eastern lands of Russia. First of all, these are the cities of power engineers, which were located next to nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power plants: Kirovsk, Volgorechensk.

A similar approach distinguished the cities created next to enterprises engaged in the extraction of gas and oil, non-ferrous metals and ore.

The food industry development policy gave rise to settlements adjacent to meat processing plants, sugar and cheese factories: Zolotukha (Kursk region), Starodub (Bryansk region), Shumikha and Petukhovo (Kurgan region).

To realize the scientific and technical potential in the nuclear and defense policy of Russia, closed

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single-industry towns were created in the country: Kurchatov, Polyarny, Snezhinsk, Baikonur, Akademgorodok. Later, cities such as Troitsk, Obninsk, Chernogolovka and Dubna, Zelenograd and others arose.

Settlements built in close proximity to large enterprises have inextricable ties with them. Moreover, this is observed not only in the economic, but also in the social sphere. The city-forming enterprise itself ensures the livelihoods of the population.

During the Soviet era, workers in single-industry towns received departmental housing. Boiler houses and kindergartens, educational institutions and clinics were on the balance sheet of factories. The production complex bore all the costs of providing social facilities, including costs in the cost of its own products. With the advent of market economy, this led to the uncompetitiveness of such enterprises.

Settlements that support the work of large enterprises, accordingly, contributed to the economic development of the state.

A large number of single-industry towns have been built in the eastern and northern territories of Russia, specializing in the processing of raw materials. These are Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut, Usinsk and Novy Urengoy. Traditionally, the territory of the country's industrial belt, which is located in the Urals and southern Siberia, was used to locate single-industry towns. Krasnoturinsk, Beloretsk, Sayanogorsk and others were built here. Single-industry towns in this belt, whose enterprises relate to metallurgy and mechanical engineering, are the least successful in the development of the social sphere. This situation arose due to their considerable distance from large administrative centers.

With the advent of the nineties of the last century, the majority of single-industry towns found themselves in a difficult situation. This was facilitated by:

- decline in production levels;
- breaking the ties of the planned economy;
- failure of key products to compete in the marketplace;
- a large number of social facilities on the balance sheet of enterprises.

All these factors significantly influenced the deterioration in the quality of life of the population of single-industry towns. The problem with such factory villages is that the enterprises located on their territory have lost a significant part of the sales market.

The situation was especially difficult in those settlements whose economies were dominated by the nearby industrial complex.

Closed single-industry towns found themselves in a particularly difficult situation. Due to the loss of demand for their products, they were on the verge of extinction. Lack of government funding led to the cessation of scientific research and increased

unemployment. Today, the program for closed single-industry towns should be based on the enormous anti-crisis potential they have. In addition, the state, which cares about its defense capability and security, intends to continue to finance the activities of these high-tech enterprises.

The most acceptable ways to solve the problems of single-industry towns are through large-scale government support or the evolution of city functions. In the first case, the site of non-operating enterprises can be used to develop a new business. Then the state must legislate a number of benefits for those who will produce products here. In the second case, the city will lose its original functions. The enterprise will be closed, and the settlement will become the center of the agricultural region.

Thus, a mono-city is an urban-type settlement with a population of more than 3,000 people, of which at least 20% work at the enterprises of one company. As a rule, it provides 50% or more of the gross output of the municipality.

As of January 1, 2022, the list included 313 monocities, where one tenth of the country's population lives. They are divided into three categories:

- with a difficult and critical situation - 75;
- the situation tends to worsen - 149;
- with a relatively stable situation - 89.

Mostly, these are cities that were created at one time near large deposits, where mining, processing and metallurgical enterprises predominated. During periods of economic stagnation, they suffer more than others. Plants and factories have passed into private hands, and as profits fall, the owners simply close them, not wanting to invest in modernization.

Unemployment in single-industry towns reaches 30%, while the national average is 7–8%. Young people are leaving depressed regions. But everyone can't leave, primarily because of the low cost of housing. Many people have been living there for generations and do not want to leave their homes.

The government was forced to pay attention to the problem after mass protests in Pikalevo (2009, Leningrad region). Such places are a source of constant social threat. In addition to the fact that the situation itself pushes people to indignation, the population in them is distinguished by a high level of organization and cohesion.

In 2021, the Single-Industry Towns Development Fund was created, the task of which is to create conditions for investment, business development, and the creation of new jobs. In 2022, 32 agreements were concluded with regional authorities on the financing of projects in Naberezhnye Chelny, Cherepovets, Tolyatti, and the Kemerovo region.

Until 2022, the Ministry of Economic Development will allocate almost 30 billion rubles for

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these purposes. It is planned that they will be spent on co-financing:

- new infrastructure projects of regional and municipal authorities;
- subsidizing and lending to investment diversification projects;
- education, training of specialists, management teams for single-industry towns.

In accordance with the ongoing state policy, to solve the problems of the development of single-industry towns, the tool of forming territories of advanced socio-economic development began to be used. We will demonstrate activities to implement the policy.

Territories of rapid socio-economic development (TOR) are part of the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, where a special legal regime for conducting business and other types of activities is established. In particular, preferential tax conditions, simplified administrative procedures, etc. are provided.

They are formed not only for the purpose of developing economic sectors and attracting investments (such as special economic zones, SEZs), but also to create comfortable living conditions for the population.

Unlike existing SEZs and territorial development zones (ZTR), priority development areas are created for specific large investors who have entered into preliminary agreements with the authorized federal body that determine the type of planned economic activity, the volume of investment and the number of jobs created.

The priority development territory is created for 70 years, its period of existence can be extended, which is not provided for in relation to special economic zones (they are created for 49 years) and territorial development zones (validity period - 12 years). An application for the creation of a priority development area can be submitted by the leadership of any constituent entity of the Russian Federation, in contrast to territorial development zones. The list of regions in which ZTRs can be formed is compiled by the Government of the Russian Federation.

In priority areas it is allowed to develop mineral deposits and produce excisable goods. Such activities are prohibited in the SEZ (with the exception of the production of cars and motorcycles) and partially in territorial development zones (prohibition on the production of excisable goods, with the exception of cars and motorcycles, production of crude oil, natural gas, precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones).

The creation of such territories on Russian territory was first announced by Russian President Vladimir Putin in his annual message to the Federal Assembly on December 12, 2022.

The head of state proposed “to create a network of special territories and zones of advanced economic

development in the Far East and Siberia with special conditions for the creation of non-raw materials industries, including export-oriented ones.”

In October 2020, the Russian government submitted to the State Duma a package of three bills aimed at forming territories of rapid socio-economic development. The package included:

- draft law on priority development territories;
- amendments to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and changes to a number of other regulations;
- changes affected the Civil and Land Codes.

The Federal Law “On Territories of Advanced Social and Economic Development in the Russian Federation” was signed by the head of state on December 29, 2020, the document came into force on March 30, 2021.

According to the law, the boundaries of priority development territories cannot coincide with special economic zones or territorial development zones in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. For each territory, the government establishes a list of types of economic activities that are subject to a special legal regime for doing business, a minimum amount of capital investments by residents, and provisions on the application (or non-application) of the free customs zone procedure. Within the boundaries of such territories it is allowed to create industrial (industrial) parks.

In the first three years, priority development areas can be created only in the Far Eastern Federal District and in the territories of single-industry towns (a populated area with one city-forming enterprise) with the most difficult socio-economic situation (the corresponding list is approved by the Russian government). Then they will be formed in other regions of the country.

Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities who have entered into an agreement with the management company to carry out activities in this territory can become residents of priority development territories.

Each territory has a management company that will create the necessary infrastructure and provide customs, legal and other services to residents. The company is determined by the government of the Russian Federation; this status can be obtained by a joint-stock company (or its subsidiary), 100% of the shares of which are owned by the state.

The management company of priority development areas in the Far Eastern Federal District is currently OJSC Far East Development Corporation.

To select territories and consider investment projects, a special subcommittee has been formed under the government commission on socio-economic development of the Far East and the Baikal region.

Applications from regions for the creation of priority development areas in single-industry towns are considered by the commission of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation on

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the creation and functioning of territories of advanced socio-economic development in the territories of single-industry municipalities of the Russian Federation.

TOR "Gukovo" will help attract investment to the single-industry town of Gukovo, as well as the creation of new jobs not related to the activities of the city-forming enterprises. Within the framework of Gukovo, 22 investment projects have been previously announced, the implementation of which will allow by 2035 to reduce the city's dependence on city-forming enterprises, increase its investment attractiveness and create up to 5 thousand permanent jobs.

"Naberezhnye Chelny" on the territory of the city of the same name in Tatarstan will allow creating up to 10 thousand new jobs not related to the activities of the city-forming enterprise PJSC KamAZ.

ASEZ "Usolye-Sibirskoe" (the city of the same name in the Irkutsk region) will provide up to 5.8 thousand new jobs (not related to the city-forming enterprises Usolyekhimprom LLC and Usolye Siberian Silicon LLC). The implementation of investment projects will increase the number of small enterprises and increase additional tax revenues to the municipal budget.

The solution to the problems of stable economic development and increasing the well-being of the population in Russia is largely determined by the development of rural areas. In our country, for many decades, the main way of development of rural areas has been a narrow sectoral agricultural approach, including in areas with limited agricultural potential. This has led to one-sided agrarian development of rural areas, often irrational placement of productive forces in them, underdeveloped social infrastructure and other serious problems. Combined with a sharp decline in state support for agricultural production, which has decreased over the past two decades from a 24% share of the budget to 1%, this has led to a deep systemic crisis in the countryside.

Currently, there is a tendency to strengthen state support for the innovative development of agricultural production. However, any sectoral policy, including agricultural, may completely coincide with the goals of development of rural areas, may partially overlap with them, or may contradict them. Thus, highly intensive agricultural production leads to a reduction in employment. Therefore, for the effective and balanced life of rural areas, this approach requires significant updating and diversification.

In modern conditions, measures to develop agricultural production must be complemented by projects for the integrated and sustainable development of rural areas.

The projects are designed to cover not only agricultural production, but also forestry, water management, local industry, tourism, social infrastructure and other types of activities, without the development of which it is impossible to increase the

efficiency of the rural economy and improve living conditions in rural areas. Thus, the transition to sustainable development of rural areas makes it possible to provide a comprehensive and integrated solution to the main problems of rural areas within the framework of a single concept, at the center of which is the rural resident.

In Russia, until now, rural areas have not been the object of serious scientific study. As a rule, the process of development of rural areas was identified with the development of agriculture. However, the concepts of "agriculture" and "rural areas" are by no means synonymous, and even more so, they are not identical. Failure to pay due attention to this causes significant damage to both the theory and practice of state building in the Russian Federation. Therefore, a comprehensive consideration of the phenomenon of rural areas seems very relevant, especially from the standpoint of regional economics and environmental economics, which can help solve many economic, social, environmental and natural resource problems that arise on the way to revitalize both rural areas and the country as a whole.

The most important components of society and the state in terms of their socio-territorial structure are the city (urbanized areas) and the village (rural areas). Their interrelations and relationships constitute an important aspect of the political, economic and social life of society and are one of the most significant criteria for the level of socio-economic development of the state. A clear understanding of their role and place in the socio-economic development of Russia is necessary. Their study contributes to the formation of a new scientific direction in regional economics.

But if in the Russian Federation a wealth of literature is devoted to the study of the role of cities and a special branch of knowledge has been formed - urban economics, then rural areas have been deprived of the attention of scientists, politicians, and managers and an adequate branch of knowledge - the economy of rural areas is currently only in its infancy. This means that the role of rural areas and their place in the life of society and the state has not yet been assessed, which can lead to major miscalculations in social and economic policy not only in rural regions, but also in society as a whole and, as a consequence, - major socio-economic losses.

In the last decade, Russian society has become increasingly aware of the need for targeted and sustainable development of rural areas. Many of their problems and strategies for solving them are identified. Based on the use of special tools for the development of rural areas, the human and economic potential of self-development of rural areas is mobilized, which ultimately helps to overcome rural poverty and improve the well-being of the population, which are an indispensable condition for the transition to sustainable development based on the use of own resources and public-private partnerships.

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Рамочные условия развития, государственно-частное партнерство



Figure 1. The process of transition to sustainable development of rural areas

The basic principles for the formation of state policy for the development of rural areas in the Russian Federation are formulated and theoretically substantiated. In our opinion, instead of the principles of preferential development of agricultural production, top-down planning, as well as equalizing the conditions for the development of rural areas in modern conditions, one should be based on the following principles:

- The principle of complexity. Consists of developing balanced, harmonious relationships between man, society and nature in the process of development.
- The principle of participation. It consists of involving the population and other interested parties in the processes of managing rural areas.
- The principle of subsidiarity. It involves the decentralization of power and the maximum transfer of administrative-territorial management functions to lower levels, with the subsequent integration of plans for their development into territorial development programs at higher levels.

- The principle of complementarity (mutually complementarity). When preparing plans at a higher level, the interests of lower ones are respected, and when planning at the local level, regional and federal policies are taken into account. The resulting complementarity and synergy make it possible to make the most effective use of all internal and external factors in the development of rural areas.
- The principle of differentiation. Implementation of state policy for the development of rural areas depending on their type.
- The principle of focused development of core rural areas. It assumes a special focus of financial, administrative, managerial, human and other resources in rural areas, which are the “poles”, “locomotives” of development, as well as the subsequent dissemination of their experience and innovative activity to less developed rural areas;
- The principle of partial compensation for residents of rural areas lagging behind in the socio-economic development of the consequences of the policy of polarized development.

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- The principle of “preferences for reforms”, i.e., selective (grant) budget support for local and regional initiatives for the development of rural areas, based on the maximum use of their own potentials and best practices.

- The principle of balanced development of all sectors represented in rural areas: agriculture, forestry and water management, local industry, tourism, crafts and other sectors.

The choice of the main directions for the development of rural areas is carried out on the basis of identifying and systematizing their current problems. During the research process, carried out on the basis of a systematic approach, four groups of problems of rural development were identified:

- Production and economic development related to the level of development of agricultural and other types of production, as well as the service sector.

- Socio-economic development related to the population, its culture and method of settlement, level of employment and income, social security, existing infrastructure, etc.

- Preservation of natural, cultural, spiritual heritage related to environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, protection and enhancement of spiritual and cultural heritage.

- Policies and institutional transformations related to relations of ownership, management and use of land, forests, water resources, production facilities, infrastructure, as well as the organization of power and management locally, in the region and the country as a whole, with the education system, etc.

In rural areas, district and municipal administrations often do not have the ability to resolve all important issues of socio-economic development. This is due to their heavy workload with current issues, an inflexible management structure and, often, insufficient professional training of personnel. Research has shown that in this case it is advisable to create new institutional structures to ensure the sustainable development of territories - their development centers, which represent a new algorithm for solving issues of integrated development of rural areas.

Global regional experience is of unconditional interest for research.

In Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Great Britain, an element of regional economic policy, such as the creation of infrastructure, is not officially considered regional policy and refers to national policy.

The existence of a regional economic policy in a country can only be judged if this policy is formalized by regulatory legal acts.

Features of managing the regional development of territories depend on the type of government structure. In federations, regional authorities are more actively involved in the implementation of regional tasks by co-financing expenses, holding events, and

making joint management decisions. Joint decisions of federal and regional authorities clearly define the tools used to solve problems.

In Europe, in countries with a unitary structure (Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Luxembourg), the degree of centralization in regional economic policy is high. At the same time, in countries with elements of regional autonomy or in federations, the level of decentralization is much higher (in Spain, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Germany).

In recent decades, there has been a convergence of federal and unitary states in the role that regional authorities play in the implementation of regional economic policy. In countries with an initially relatively high role of central authorities, attempts were made to increase the role of regions (in Italy, Greece), and, conversely, with an initially relatively high role of regional authorities - to strengthen centralization (in Germany).

With a high degree of decentralization, it is sometimes impossible to coordinate the efforts of central and regional authorities to solve key problems. When low, it is more difficult to take into account the characteristics of individual territories. Decentralization of regional economic policy, basing it on the concept of “development from below” is not possible under all conditions. So in Greece the goal of “development from below” was set. But regional authorities failed to support the programs being implemented, because did not have the necessary qualified personnel, scientific, technical and infrastructure base.

In Eastern European countries, preference is given not to free subsidies, but to tax breaks. This is due to the following reasons, namely:

- firstly, lack of financial resources;
- secondly, the lack of a reliable control apparatus;
- thirdly, the difficulties of entrepreneurs’ transition to market relations when providing free subsidies.

Western European countries do not have such problems. There is experience in implementing regional policies to improve market relations. It is generally accepted that subsidies should be allocated to specific projects.

The practice of attracting large enterprises to problem regions has not found a positive continuation. Since such enterprises are tied to their related companies in developed regions, and are poorly integrated with the local economy.

Scientists and researchers from France, Italy, and Great Britain have demonstrated a pattern according to which targeted investments cannot solve the problems of unemployment and unfavorable industrial structure in the long term. At the same time, attracting small companies seems to be more effective, because they use less public funds and tend

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to be more dependent on local markets than large firms.

The development of small business requires capital investment, access to information, qualified labor, and potential customers in the form of large private firms. Therefore, the development of small businesses requires comprehensive government assistance. Ultimately, the task of the state is the harmonious development of business structures of small, medium and large businesses in problem regions.

Of course, attracting foreign capital to problem regions has a positive impact on the development of territories. But there are also a number of problems: the head offices of such companies remain in large centers, and staff reductions under the influence of market fluctuations mainly affect branches. The branches themselves have a weak connection with the territory's internal markets.

The general trend of recent decades is associated with stimulating the development of high-tech industries, which is carried out through the creation of technology innovation zones and other measures.

Technology innovation zones or technology parks first emerged in the early 1950s in the United States. In the 70s, their positive experience began to be implemented in Europe.

An increase in the number of technology innovation zones arose in the 80s, which was associated with the increasing role of high technologies. Technology development zones began to be organized not only in developed countries, but in Brazil, India, Malaysia, Eastern Europe, the CIS and China.

In Great Britain, with the help of regulating territorial development, it was possible to level out the industrial structure of depressed areas.

In Germany, significant amounts of financial assistance were sent to the eastern states. But East Germany has not become the most attractive region even for West German investors. Despite a number of benefits, investors preferred to locate their enterprises not in new lands, but in countries with cheaper labor.

In Italy, it was possible to reduce the gap in the level of economic development of the North and South. But it was not possible to create conditions in the South under which catch-up development of this part of the country based on internal resources would be possible. Moreover, the convergence of the North and South in terms of labor productivity and infrastructure development has also exacerbated regional differences within the South. Some problems in the South have simply transformed. So, if before there was increased unemployment among the rural population, now it is among young people.

In Greece, regional differences in industrial production and employment tend to decrease. However, this is not only due to the development of dynamic industries in peripheral areas, but also to the

emergence of structural problems in large urban centers, including the metropolitan area.

One of the main reasons for the relatively low effectiveness of regional economic policy is the limited financial resources that can be allocated for its implementation.

Therefore, in many countries they started talking about the need to coordinate the regulation of regional economic development with other areas of state economic policy and their harmonization.

The effectiveness of regional economic policy can be increased by concentrating the limited resources allocated to this policy. Therefore, in different countries, in certain periods, the implementation of regional economic policy is based on the identification of growth poles, which are provided with financial support and which in the future should become a source of diffusion of innovations for the surrounding territories.

There are different approaches to identifying growth poles, determined to a large extent by the level of economic development of countries.

In developing countries, growth poles are visible throughout the country. And in industrialized countries - only in problem regions.

In the first case, the main task of the growth poles is to boost the economy of the country as a whole, in the second case - the economy of problem areas.

A special role among the growth points was assigned to the largest agglomerations.

An interesting example of regional development that has brought contradictory results is China's experience in creating free economic zones. On the one hand, the creation of SEZs led to an acceleration in the rate of economic growth in the country as a whole; on the other hand, disproportions in the level of economic development of the regions increased.

One of the results of the development of the "open territories" system in China was the aggravation of regional protectionism in the late 80s and early 90s. A ban on the import of products produced in "open territories" and competing with local producers has become quite common. Moreover, the facts of protectionism were characteristic not only of the internal, but even of the relatively less developed coastal provinces, where they had their own "open territories". Some provinces have banned the export of cheap raw materials to more developed provinces. In addition to official bans, additional taxes and fines were introduced on "imported" (from other provinces) products.

The Chinese authorities, naturally, were forced to begin to combat such phenomena. In the 90s, the number of "open territories" was increased, which was supposed to accelerate economic transformation in the interior regions.

Currently, an integral part of China's economic reforms is the "opening up policy," which is aimed at

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attracting foreign capital into the Chinese economy in the form of loans, direct investments, organizing joint ventures with foreign partners and attracting capital through special economic zones (SEZs).

The main goals of creating the SEZ were:

- attracting foreign capital, advanced equipment and technology, acquiring management experience, training national personnel;
- increase in export foreign exchange earnings;
- stimulation of reform, preliminary “testing” of its measures;
- efficient use of natural resources;
- stimulating the development of the country's economy as a whole, transferring advanced foreign technology and management experience to the interior of the country;
- the creation of “buffers” in connection with the return of Hong Kong (1997) and Macau (1999);
- mobilization of financial opportunities of Chinese emigration;
- ensuring accelerated development of those regions of the country where special zones of all types are located.

The FEZ management system is characterized by the following features:

- special tax incentives for foreign investment;
- greater independence in international cooperation.

Economic characteristics are presented in the form of the so-called “four principles”:

- the design is primarily designed to attract and use foreign capital;
- the main economic forms are Sino-foreign joint ventures and partnerships, as well as wholly foreign enterprises;
- production of primarily export-oriented products;
- economic activity is primarily determined by the market.

There is a system of incentives used in SEZs to attract foreign investment:

- reduction in customs duty rates or lack thereof;
- absence of import quotas;
- liberalization or lack of exchange controls;
- unlimited repatriation of profits;
- reducing restrictions on foreign ownership;
- reduction of bureaucratic barriers;
- developed infrastructure;
- simplification of administrative rules with relative independence of local planning authorities;
- direct access to provincial and central planning structures;
- tax holidays.

It is important to note that the system of incentives for foreign investors operates not only within the specified SEZs. It should also be borne in mind that in large and medium-sized cities of China, since the mid-80s, 54 state-level technical and

economic development zones, 15 free trade zones and 14 state-level cross-border economic cooperation zones have been created, in which local legislation provides for appropriate tax and administrative preferences for foreign investors.

The practice of operating Chinese SEZs and other areas with a preferential investment climate has demonstrated undoubted success. Among the achievements of SEZs in China, both Chinese and foreign experts include high, sustainable rates of economic growth, large volumes of foreign investment attracted to the zones, a significant increase in labor productivity and, finally, a significant increase in the standard of living of the population.

SEZs in the PRC (in addition to the common goals of special zones with other countries) are generally an experiment in the use of market relations in conditions of predominance of state ownership. The transition “all at once” to a market economy is recognized in China as unacceptable, fraught with serious shocks for the people and the economy as a whole.

The specificity of the Chinese experience in regulating SEZs is that SEZs for modern China are something more than special areas to stimulate foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, attract investment, accelerate the development of certain industries, etc.

In the SEZ of China, the formation and testing of, as Chinese economists point out, an economic model according to which in the 21st century. Almost all of China will live, which leads to positive results.

Currently, China is one of the leading countries in the world economy, having achieved incredible results in just 30 years of economic reforms. China's experience in creating special economic zones is invaluable for the global economy. The topic of special economic zones is the subject of study by economists from all over the world.

There is no specific definition of the concept of special (special) economic zones, if only because the creation of each special economic zone pursues a unique goal. The main factors characteristic of most SEZs can be identified:

- separate territory;
- providing economic preferences to certain categories of companies in order to develop the national economy.

One of the key factors for the success of the functioning of special economic zones is the stability of the political system in the country, which acts as a guarantor of the security of investments. In this aspect, China has the advantage of being a country with a stable, tightly regulated political system, capable of ensuring the safety of direct investment, having the political will to do so and the necessary mechanisms of influence, such as an effective judicial system. An equally important factor for the success of a particular economic zone is the presence of a long-term

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development strategy for the region - a well-thought-out cluster system for the development of territories is necessary, taking into account their geographical location and territorial features.

The goals of creating special economic zones in China include:

- capital inflow;
- reduction in unemployment, growth in exports;
- stimulating economic growth and growth in consumer incomes;
- cluster development of territories;
- attraction and development of modern technologies, both production and management;
- use of the latest foreign and domestic technologies; accelerating the implementation of R&D results;
- concentration of scientific and technical personnel, including foreign ones, in priority areas;
- attracting experience and research achievements of scientific and technical centers and venture companies.

China used the SEZ as an experimental platform for developing new methods of economic regulation and management methods. The creation of SEZs and the policy of opening up are only part of the economic reforms begun in 1978.

The leadership of the PRC pursued a policy of openness, which involved attracting foreign capital and providing foreign investors with more favorable conditions than national ones.

But, at the present stage, special economic zones are losing their original purpose - attracting foreign capital. For foreign investors, economic preferences are reduced, and the difference between tax policies for foreign and national companies is leveled out. The Chinese leadership is constantly adjusting the list of priority industries, as well as industries in which the creation of new enterprises with foreign capital is prohibited.

China's priority policy areas include:

- improving the quality of life of the population,
- reducing the income gap, increasing the level of education,
- formation of the middle class.

In addition, an economy developing along an intensive path cannot be based only on foreign scientific achievements, so the PRC has set a course for domestic innovation and the development of the national R&D sector.

There will also be a transition from uneven development of cities and villages to urbanization and development of lagging provinces. For this guide

China is reducing the investment attractiveness of regions with developed economies by offering more incentives to backward provinces.

In order to maintain competitive advantages, companies are moving their production to other

regions, new SEZs, thus contributing to the development of territories and improving the standard of living of the population.

More and more companies are focusing not on exporting their products abroad, but on selling them on the domestic market. On the agenda is the issue of supporting national producers and reducing preferences for companies with foreign capital in those industries in which Chinese enterprises can compete on equal terms.

For China, qualitative indicators of attracted investments come first rather than quantitative ones.

First of all, China welcomes attracting investments for the purpose of further borrowing advanced technologies, as well as acquiring experience and improving the skills of personnel.

There is also a shift in priorities regarding sectors of the economy; areas related to the primary and secondary sectors of the economy, such as the service sector, energy saving, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and many others, are coming to the fore.

In India, the issue of special economic zones (SEZs) has been the subject of constant criticism:

- it was argued that, unlike large Chinese zones, small Indian zones would be ineffective;
- it was stated that zones specialized in economic sectors would not provide an economic effect of scale;
- policies that allowed 50 to 70% of the SEZ to be used for purposes other than production and technical support received negative ratings;
- proposals, along with industrial infrastructure, to create social infrastructure to reduce the burden on overcrowded cities were regarded as "real estate fraud";
- the activities of developers to purchase land plots were called "land grabs";
- the opinion was imposed that SEZs would require too much budgetary expenditure, while the profits that increased economic activity would bring were not taken into account at all.

Finally, it was allowed to create SEZs if there are no complaints from peasants whose lands are alienated for special economic zones; In addition, the size of each SEZ was limited to 5 thousand hectares, which completed a complete revision of the policy regarding special economic zones.

A recently created special ministerial commission dealing with land compensation for displaced persons has recommended that in areas where at least 70% of land has been voluntarily acquired by non-state companies, the rest of the land should be acquired by the state.

India was inspired to create special economic zones by the successful experience of other countries, especially neighboring China. When they were created, the same tasks were set as their neighbors: developing infrastructure and accelerating economic

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development by attracting investment, especially from abroad. And one of the “side effects” was the creation of additional jobs for Indian youth, the largest in the world.

However, the Indian SEZ model has one significant difference from the Chinese model.

China's government structure allowed it to develop vast zones in coastal areas using public funds, while in India SEZ financing was carried out jointly by the state and private investors in varying proportions.

The development of India as a center of world industrial production has demographic reasons. The country has over 550 million people under 25 years of age, and by 2010 the influx of labor into the labor market will be 71 million people. Two thirds of them are residents of rural areas, where they mainly earn their living by peasant labor.

This group represents the so-called “hidden unemployed” who tend to move to large cities in search of employment. EHOs, by providing economically favorable conditions, can, on the one hand, attract global investors for the development of industrial production, and on the other hand, provide India with additional jobs that could enable the country to benefit from its demographic characteristics.

Opponents of SEZs complain that companies located outside the zones are placed at an unequal playing field. However, as tariff restrictions are removed and India signs trade liberalization agreements with other countries, it is important that the country improves its competitiveness by developing a modern industrial infrastructure complemented by social infrastructure. Special zones are quite capable of solving this problem.

One of the keys to the success of special economic zones, which the government must now focus its attention on, is the so-called “communications infrastructure”, which should ensure the movement of goods and access to markets.

The main goal of their creation of special economic zones in Poland is to intensify economic life in depressed regions with high unemployment. Some European models served as a model.

However, by the time the Polish law on special economic zones was adopted (October 20, 1994), it was already largely outdated due to the change in the European Union's course in this area, since the European Commission waged a large-scale fight against individual and regional benefits that impede normal development competition.

As a result of negotiations with the EU, the Polish parliament was forced to reduce tax benefits for business entities operating in special economic zones. A law was adopted (November 16, 2000) amending the law on special economic zones, which came into force on January 1, 2001.

A special economic zone is a specially designated area with created auxiliary infrastructure, in which economic activities are carried out on preferential terms (exemption from income tax for legal entities).

To become a resident of a special economic zone, an investor must obtain a special permit issued by the governing bodies of the special economic zone. In a permit to conduct business activity within a special economic zone, the investor must provide a general overview of the investment, the expected level of occupancy, the date of commencement of business activity and the boundary terms for fulfilling all of its obligations listed in the permit, which is usually valid until the end of the life of the special economic zone.

There are currently 14 special economic zones in Poland, most of which have further subzones.

The total area of all zones today is about 12 thousand hectares, while the territory occupied by all special zones in the country cannot exceed 20 thousand hectares.

If the entrepreneur is interested in a different localization of his investment project, outside the territory of the special economic zone, under certain conditions, it is possible to include this place in its composition.

Conditions for doing business within the special economic zone:

- the volume of investment must exceed 100,000 euros, while the share of the entrepreneur's own capital cannot be less than 25%;
- capital investments must be absorbed over a period of at least five years, counting from the date of completion of the project (three years for small and medium-sized enterprises);
- jobs at newly created facilities must be maintained and maintained for at least five years from the date of hiring (three years for small and medium-sized enterprises).

The guaranteed tax benefit in the form of corporate income tax (CIT) exemption must be fully utilized by the investor until the end of the economic zone's existence (currently until 2020), but it cannot exceed the limit set by the local government.

Exemption from CIT is only available in respect of profits derived from activities carried out within the zone.

It will take three to four months to complete all the requirements necessary to obtain a permit to conduct business activities in a special economic zone and begin the activity itself.

The creation of maquiladoras in Mexico dates back to the 60s of the 20th century, when the Bracero Program, which allowed Mexicans to legally work in the United States as agricultural workers, was closed. This led to a strong increase in unemployment in border areas. To solve this problem, the Mexican government introduced the “Maquiladora Program”,

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the terms of which were attractive to foreign businesses.

Maquiladoras are export-production zones where investors are given preferential business treatment. The word "maquiladoras" comes from the Spanish "maquila", which meant the fee a miller charged for grinding grain. Maquiladoras include industrial enterprises engaged in the production of goods and services for export by processing materials from abroad.

The development of these enterprises has been very active since the very beginning of the program.

In 1985, maquiladoras began to generate more foreign currency for Mexico than the tourism business, and the creation of NAFTA only contributed to their further development. By the end of the 20th century, maquiladoras accounted for 25% of the state's GDP and 17% of the country's employed population.

With increasing globalization, the opening of Chinese markets and the creation of SEZs in other countries, the number of maquiladoras began to decline from the early 2000s, investment declined, but the industry still played a significant role in the Mexican economy.

Currently, due to the fact that wages of workers employed at enterprises are at low levels, Mexico has again become attractive to large transnational companies in the USA, Europe, and Japan producing electronics, clothing, furniture and cars.

A Mexican's salary is 25% of that of an American with the same qualifications, and the Mexican's work week lasts 48 hours. Additionally, the border location of most maquiladoras makes transportation costs minimal.

This cannot but attract investors to Mexican territories.

The experience of maquiladoras is currently being successfully used not only in Mexico, but also in other countries of the Latin American region.

The existence of single-industry towns is not an exclusively Russian phenomenon. Single-industry towns were created in all economically developed countries: England, America, Germany.

The most illustrative example is the city of Detroit (USA) - the former automobile capital, where the head offices of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors are still located.

After the main production was transferred to countries with cheaper labor and companies went out of business, the city lost almost all taxes.

As a result, household infrastructure was almost destroyed, buildings and homes were destroyed, fueled by race riots.

The population, which was almost 2 million people in the 50s, has decreased by two thirds. In 2013, the municipality declared itself bankrupt, with a debt of more than \$18 billion and almost 100 thousand creditors.

A similar example is the city of Ruhr (Germany).

This coal and steel region in the north of the country began to decline after the 1975 crisis.

Almost 500 thousand jobs were lost.

The German authorities, together with a consulting firm and the municipality, have developed an economic diversification project.

Now this is the Ruhr Metropolitan, a conglomerate of 50 cities where mechanical engineering, electronics, banking are developing, and tourists are taken to closed mines.

Serious investments have been made in it for almost 40 years. Another success factor is the high population density, almost 1,200 people/sq. km. For comparison: in Kuzbass - 28 people/sq. km.

Let us consider a modern integrated approach to the formation of a special territorial regime that stimulates the development of entrepreneurial activity using the example of the Kaluga region.

President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin made the following assessment: "The example of the Kaluga region convincingly shows how it is possible to create new industrial centers practically from scratch and actively attract advanced technologies."

The region occupies a favorable geographical position, located in the very center of European Russia and borders on Moscow. This is very convenient from a business point of view.

The region is located next to the largest market for products, both light industry and high-tech equipment, for example, medical equipment and equipment. Moscow is growing, and today New Moscow already borders on the Kaluga region. More than 20 million people live here and 180 kilometers from Kaluga, which provides a capacious sales market. It is from the Kaluga region that you can most quickly deliver your product to the consumer.

The region, which covers an area of almost 30,000 square kilometers, has important highways and railways connecting our country with Europe.

More than 1 million people live in the region, and you can get to the capital in less than 3 hours. This gives access to one of the largest sales markets in Europe and the largest in Russia.

The region has numerous deposits of brown coal, chalk, gypsum, sand, and fresh groundwater. The region is home to one of the largest deposits of refractory and ceramic clays in Russia. About half of the region's territory is covered with forest.

Reserves of non-metallic minerals allow us to regard the Kaluga region as a large raw material base for enterprises in the construction industry.

Although the Kaluga region is not considered rich in resources, wood processing is very profitable in the region. Forests occupy almost 45% of the area. At the same time, finished products do not need to be transported far - Moscow and neighboring regions provide high demand for wood panels and cellulose products. Kaluga reserves of mature forest make it

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easy to provide even large-scale production with material.

The Kaluga region is an example of building an economic model that is based on actively attracting investment.

The investment policy of the Kaluga region arose as an alternative to the development of raw materials regions. The riches of the region are people and land. Moreover, the land is strategically very well located in close proximity to Moscow. Having studied the best international experience and assessed the region from the investor's point of view, the region's leadership formulated a number of competitive advantages, which subsequently formed the basis of the investment strategy:

- cluster vector of development;
- a business product in the form of industrial parks with ready-made infrastructure has been developed and offered to investors;
- administrative barriers have been eliminated, a comprehensive system of regional development institutions has been created;
- a system of tax benefits and preferences has been created.

The key approach to the development of the regional economy is production clusters.

Investment development has the following directions:

- automobile cluster;
- cluster of pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and biomedicine;
- transport and logistics cluster;
- agro-industrial cluster;
- tourist and recreational cluster;
- information technology cluster.

The supporting group consists of: a high-quality living environment with a developed social infrastructure and existing enterprises modernized on the basis of innovative technologies. Further stable development is directly related to the "rise" of local production.

Today, production in various areas, from cars to medicines, is successfully developing in the region.

The cluster approach allows you to build the most complete technological chains, which means reducing the cost of the production process, reducing costs and increasing company profits.

The region has already created: a cluster for the production of automobiles and automotive components, pharmaceutical, transport and logistics; Currently, the agricultural industry cluster, the high-tech sector, as well as the tourist and recreational cluster are actively developing.

One of the largest centers of the Russian automotive industry was created in the region from scratch. Today we can already say that the automobile cluster has taken place.

Other enterprises in the cluster include Benteler Automotive (parts and suspension modules), HP

Peltser Rus (sound insulation), Scherdel (seat frames), etc.

It should be noted that within the cluster, the region is building production chains. For example, the MPK plant supplies components to the production of Reydel, FAURECIA and Lear. In turn, these companies, being tier 1 suppliers, send finished products to car factories, including Volkswagen.

The cluster is based on innovative production.

Foreign partners are attracted by the ambitious plans of the Kaluga pharmaceutical cluster to occupy at least 10% of the Russian drug market by 2020. In addition, the policy taken towards import substitution makes the localization of production in the region particularly advantageous.

Today, more than 60 investment projects are already operating in the pharmaceutical cluster; the production core of the cluster consists of pharmaceutical plants of the largest global companies AstraZeneca, NovoNordisk, STADA CIS, BerlinChemie/Menarini, and large and medium-sized Russian pharmaceutical companies NEARMEDIC PLUS ", "Mir-Pharm", "PharmVILAR", "BION", "Obninsk Chemical and Pharmaceutical Company". Within the cluster there are enterprises for the disposal of medical waste and the production of packaging for pharmaceuticals. Within the cluster, not only the production of finished drugs is being developed, but, very importantly, the development and production of substrates for drugs is underway. Foreign companies actively cooperate with research centers operating in the science city of Obninsk.

The developments of the research association "Park of Active Molecules" formed the basis for the production of substances for foreign pharmaceutical enterprises. There is also a technology park with a business incubator in Obninsk, offering good conditions for starting new pharmaceutical production. There is also an engineering center equipped with modern laboratory equipment and specialists who help conduct initial research.

In 2022, the volume of work and projects in the field of scientific research and development carried out by organizations participating in the cluster reached 2.5 billion rubles, of which the number of joint works and projects in the field of R&D carried out by two or more participants amounted to 640 million rubles.

In 2022, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development recognized the Kaluga pharmaceutical cluster as a leader in global investment attractiveness.

Currently, new drugs are being developed and registered that are aimed at treating diseases in gastroenterology, gynecology, urology, resuscitation, neurology, and oncology.

Small and medium-sized enterprises in the cluster are currently implementing 31 innovative projects to develop and bring new pharmaceuticals to the market. Currently, the cluster enterprises are

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conducting active scientific work on the development of innovative pharmaceutical substances. More than 70% of the products produced by the cluster enterprises are innovative products. Through the creation of a pharmaceutical cluster on the territory of the region, the regional leadership is solving the strategic task for the state of import substitution in the production of medicines.

Another important area of development for the region is logistics, which is developing according to two principles. The first is as a tool to ensure the activities of existing enterprises. The second is as an independent industry aimed at servicing traffic flows.

This industry is one of the most important in the development of the region, taking into account the expansion of Moscow and Russia's accession to the WTO. For the development of a logistics cluster, the region has both geographical advantages and reliable partners. The region has created all the necessary infrastructure for a continuous process: from the delivery of raw materials to the receipt of the final product by the consumer. Without this, the success of investment projects implemented in the Kaluga region is simply impossible. New roads, railways, customs and warehouse complexes were also built next to industrial parks.

Important highways and railways pass through the region, which covers an area of almost 30,000 square kilometers, connecting our country with other European countries.

Also in 2021, a new logistics project was launched - the Eurasian Silk Road, which has become one of the fastest land routes between China and Eastern Europe. On January 27, 2016, the launch ceremony of the first container train Dalian (PRC) - Vorsino (Kaluga region) took place in the Chinese city of Dalian. /that event marked the start of a new infrastructure project. Now the transport route connects the regions of Northeast Asia with consumers and partners in Europe through the territory of Russia. Thus, the Kaluga logistics complex Freight Village Vorsino became part of the New Silk Road.

On February 5, 2022, the first container train from Dalian arrived at the Vorsino industrial park. The train covered 7,721 km in less than 10 days. Thus, the implementation of the New Silk Road project makes it possible to reduce the delivery time of goods and goods from China and, accordingly, to China and Asian countries by almost three times. In addition, the new international logistics corridor is cheaper than most possible alternative logistics solutions. Customs procedures here take on average no more than an hour. The first arriving train was equipped with parts for the Kaluga plant of Samsung Electronics (for comparison: the delivery time for parts for the Kaluga plant from Asia by sea was more than 50 days).

In September 2022, the first container train from Mumbai arrived at Vorsino station. The new multi-

modal route has completely changed the traditional logistics of cargo transportation from India to Russia. Thanks to new routes, the costs of our enterprises for transporting goods are reduced. Opportunities arise to enter new markets. It is further planned that the route will be extended to Europe. Plans for 2017 include increasing Russian routes to at least 10. The geography of international flights will also expand, and this year the international terminal will be operational on a permanent basis. This work increases population mobility.

In 2021, 6 new complexes were opened, including a large trout fish farm and a mushroom growing complex. The region has launched the "100 Robotic Farms" and "100 Meat Farms" programs, both programs are aimed at creating a reliable base of suppliers of quality products for processing. As part of the "100 Robotic Dairy Farms" program, more than 60 production facilities have already been opened. At the same time, up to 40% of the cost of robotic equipment is subsidized. In 2021 and 2022, the region ranked second in the country in terms of milk production growth rates, and was among the leaders in increasing the number and milk productivity of cows.

The largest vegetable growing complex in central Russia has been launched. I would like to note that in this sector there are no restrictions on the origin of investments, therefore, along with Russian companies, foreign firms also work. A product produced in the region can be easily sold throughout the country.

Promising areas for the region are mushroom growing, fish farming, and beef farming. The food embargo gave impetus to the rapid growth of the agro-food cluster in the region, and the business received a strategic chance for a profitable start.

Creation of industrial parks: infrastructure for investors.

These are industrial parks. Now there are 12 of them in the region. An investor can choose any of them. Their total area has already exceeded 7800 hectares. The sites have all the necessary engineering and transport infrastructure. Each of the industrial parks is a unique offer for business development; it is a profitable investment platform.

Most residents are located on sites specially prepared for production - industrial parks. This is one of the priority advantages of the region: for production, not just a plot of land is offered, but a ready-made infrastructure with all communications.

By offering new unique products for business, the region strives to develop ahead of investor needs. So, for an investor who is not profitable to invest in construction, or who does not yet have long-term contracts in Russia, the region offers to rent space that it will build for him or choose suitable premises in existing parks with all communications.

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And the main point is the complete absence of infrastructure risks: an investor comes, and all the necessary infrastructure has already been created.

This is a connection to the road and, if necessary, to the railway, developed logistics, engineering networks and capacities.

It is possible to rent space built using the “Build-to-suit” technology, or to stay in “brownfields”. Technology parks are being created for innovative production in the region.

All park residents receive tax benefits, support from the administration and special development institutions. And most importantly, they receive a plot of land with clear legal rights. All “paper” procedures are simplified as much as possible, and all legal rights are absolutely transparent.

Over 10 years, more than 90 large industrial enterprises were opened in the industrial parks of the region alone.

The SEZ specializes in various areas of production, including mechanical engineering, automotive manufacturing, wood processing, production of household appliances, and building materials.

The implementation of the project is aimed, first of all, at eliminating the imbalance in the development of the southern and northern regions of the region.

The peculiarity of this territory is that, in addition to the full accessibility of all engineering infrastructure, there are additional preferences for residents. Residents are exempt from income tax until 2021 and have significant benefits over the next ten years. Benefits have been developed for ten years on property tax, and for five years on land tax. A law was also passed that exempts participants from transport tax for 10 years.

At the same time, the SEZ has a special customs zone: the import of raw materials and components costs residents much less. It is in the special zone for woodworking that there are maximum benefits for all types of taxes. More precisely, the industry associated with wood processing is exempt from taxes for a long period.

By 2035, it is planned to create 5,800 jobs in areas of the special economic zone in Lyudinovsky and Borovskoy districts.

The total volume of investments under agreements concluded in 2021 will amount to more than 30 billion rubles, the number of jobs expected to be created is 1,735.

Currently, the regional leadership is making every effort to eliminate infrastructural limitations so that existing and newly arriving industries can create all the conditions for efficient operation. Initially, the region developed the image of an industrial site for large-scale projects: giant factories Volkswagen or Continental. But in fact, the region is developing clusters by expanding the network of small and medium-sized businesses, localizing production, and

inviting suppliers for existing enterprises. Every project is important for the region.

Creation of regional development institutions. Client-centricity and openness are the main principles of working with investors. The development of clusters is facilitated by a special business approach developed by the regional leadership.

Each investor is provided with transparent and predictable working conditions. These are the location of new production facilities in industrial parks, low investment risks, tax incentives and legislatively established administrative support from authorities and development institutions. The region has successfully built relationships with investors.

Experience of interaction with foreign investors has shown that among the most dangerous risks for investing in Russia they identify: bureaucracy and corruption. Effective overcoming of this barrier is possible through the “One Window” principle. Different regions implement different organizational models.

That is, any questions that an investor has at the stage of implementation of his project are resolved by these development institutions.

Of interest is the result of applying the historical and economic method to the study of the processes of development of entrepreneurship in the region, and previously in the province.

One of the first universal industrial districts in Russia, or the Maltsevsky industrial district, was located on the territory of the Kaluga province. The foundations of the industrial area were laid thanks to active entrepreneurial activity, carried out with full state support, since the time of Peter the Great, N.N. Demidov, who, starting in 1755, built Lyudinovsky, Sukremlysky, Bytovshesky, Yassenkovsky factories.

In 1820 I.A. Maltsev buys out the Demidov factories and continues to expand his business empire. A number of glass factories, distilleries, and a crystal production plant were put into operation. Continuing to expand the types of business, Maltsev organized brick, rope, oil, sugar, and flour milling industries. The holdings consist of 240 thousand hectares of land under forests and agricultural land, dozens of large factory enterprises and hundreds of auxiliary small-scale farms, where the entire range of goods necessary for the population of the territory was produced.

His son S.I. Maltsev, implementing the idea of “liberation from foreign dependence,” is forming a new technological and socio-economic structure. To ensure the development of Russian railways, in 1814, the country's first rail rolling business was established, and in 1870 the first Russian freight locomotive was produced. In 1858, for the first time in Russia, three steamships were produced for navigation on the largest river basins.

By 1875, the Maltsevsky Industrial District included up to a hundred factories, mills, sawmills and small businesses. In addition to the production of

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unique equipment, the extraction of raw materials and fuel and the production of consumer goods were carried out.

The district developed its own trading network, supplied with goods from its own enterprises, fully meeting the needs for flour, fabric, beer, vodka, and other food and non-food groups of goods. Outside the district, trading houses were established with employees in different cities of the Russian Empire. The list of cities in which Maltsev products were sold is quite extensive: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Rostov-Don, Nizhny Novgorod and others.

A credit system was formed that satisfied the needs of the population, both in consumer loans and in resources for housing construction. The latter was carried out for workers and employees of the company in installments, at preferential prices. Preference was given to small stone houses with an adjacent plot of land for gardening. Housing was provided with fuel free of charge.

It is significant that the first private telegraph in Russia with a telegraph line stretching over three hundred miles was opened by S.I. Maltsev in 1871.

The infrastructure of the universal industrial area was actively developing. The Maltsevs were engaged in the construction of roads, the construction of churches, bridges, dams, locks, and reservoirs. A network of well-equipped schools and public care homes has been constructed. A technical school was built. The established education system ensured universal literacy of the population of the district.

Personnel policy at enterprises was based on the balance of private wealth and public welfare. Workers and employees of the industrial area, at the instigation of the company owners, were confident that they, albeit in a small share, were the owners of the enterprises. This found real confirmation when workers who showed their energy and activity in the business were appointed plant managers, and artisans with their problems could turn directly to the owners.

The working day at the enterprises of the district was 10-12 hours; moreover, for complex work an 8-hour working day was established, while at other Russian enterprises it lasted up to 16 hours. Wage rates in the Maltsev industrial region were brought to the maximum possible and exceeded the average needs of families of workers and employees.

It is significant that within the framework of such an economic system as the "Maltsevsky district" an objective environment was formed that stimulated the emergence and mutually beneficial existence of diverse models of economic development of a separate region.

The supporting structures of a favorable environment for entrepreneurship and the everyday life of the population were a developed credit and financial system and systems for providing goods and services, solving infrastructure problems, ensuring the

proper level of accessible and decent education, well-being and confidence in the future, and much more.

The diversification of business activity was clearly visible on the territory: from large, high-tech enterprises in the fields of metallurgy, mechanical engineering and shipbuilding, to dozens of model farms cultivating the land, and small-scale production of processing agricultural products. All this diversity was united by specific economic ties between economic entities.

Solving modern problems of socio-economic development of regions is of great national importance for Russia. State regional policy is based on the introduction of various types of innovative instruments for preferential stimulation of entrepreneurial initiatives.

At the same time, analysis of the real state of affairs in the field of territorial development allows us to formulate a number of important conclusions, namely:

Firstly, even with a fairly extensive list of tools that are designed to provide territorially focused, preferential stimulation of entrepreneurial activity, the process throughout the country as a whole occurs unsystematically and does not have clearly developed methodological, legal, informational, or organizational support.

The early closure of eight regional special economic zones in September 2020 is quite indicative. The Government of the Russian Federation has posted a resolution on its official website, the certificate to which states the fact of termination of the activities of eight inefficiently functioning special economic zones in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. It should be recalled that such termination of the existence of a SEZ is permitted in territories where no agreement on the conduct of activities has been concluded within three years from the date of creation and where residents have not carried out relevant activities for three years in a row;

Secondly, the country continues to lack a unified system that allows for constructive, forward-looking interaction between branches of government at all levels, which leads to uncoordinated and uncoordinated activities. A regime of open and interested exchange of information, which can influence the effectiveness of the implementation of decisions made, has not been created;

thirdly, an order prevails, characterized by a high degree of formalism and bureaucracy, which impedes the introduction of innovations that are designed to ensure the technological, managerial and socio-economic progress of the nation.

At the same time, modern trends in regionalization indicate the need for new methods of management. As practice shows, a trend in management activity that is in demand is the transition from sectoral to regional management, the effectiveness of which is associated with increasing

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the competitiveness of the territory and the quality of life of its population.

In modern Russian economic practice, a number of tools are used to stimulate entrepreneurial activity. The most widespread are the following: industrial districts; industrial industrial parks; technology parks; innovation clusters; special economic zones; priority development areas, etc.

Summarizing positive foreign and domestic experience, the mayor of Murmansk formulated the concept of the development of agglomerations as the main drivers of growth, ensuring the development of new technologies, economic progress, changing the environment with an emphasis on human capital and the necessary standard of living. The data he cited sounds convincing: in agglomerations, the return on investment is ten times higher, and labor is four times more productive.

At the same time, the implementation of various state instruments is aimed at overcoming imbalances in the socio-economic development of the regions.

Providing the SEZ with investment resources is carried out on the principles of multi-channel. The federal budget allocated 2,600 million rubles and the regional budget 600 million rubles. More than twenty residents of the economic zone have allocated investment resources in the amount of about seven billion rubles for development.

Let's give a few more positive examples.

To solve the problems of sustainable integrated development of the construction industry and meet the needs of the rapidly developing Arctic. The company has been producing and selling paints and decorative coatings for professional construction for more than half a century. It is one of the leaders in the global building materials market and has developed a modern line of materials and painting cycles, based on new technologies in the field of professional construction.

Similar goals are being implemented by the Alkhimet company, located in the economic zone, which is implementing a project for the production of galvanized steel wire with an anti-corrosion coating of increased durability. It is expected that the unique technologies that will be used at the plant will reduce the energy intensity of products by 3-4 times and will be absolutely environmentally friendly.

The Vodostop company is constructing a plant for the production of waterproof, noise-insulating floor coverings. The production of extruded parquet is innovative for the domestic materials market. The offered products have serious advantages over laminated and natural parquet: moisture resistance, sound absorption, absence of carcinogenic formaldehydes, the possibility of use in a "warm floor" system, increased fire resistance, the possibility of wet cleaning, low cost.

Assessing the unlimited possibilities of the capital as a consumer of the food market, the Agro-

Invest company in the SEZ has launched the construction of greenhouse complexes for year-round cultivation of vegetables using the most modern and efficient technologies. In total, on a site of 237.8 hectares there are 80 hectares of greenhouses, as well as auxiliary buildings. The volume of investment resources is over twelve billion rubles.

In the subject of the federation, to ensure the effectiveness of the regional management process, structures (expert and supervisory boards) have now been formed, which involve representatives of business and society, scientists, and environmentalists.

The special economic zones, liquidated by the decision of the government of the country, did not have the necessary potential, in particular, a favorable geographical and territorial location, developed infrastructure, quantity and quality of labor resources, like the Kaluga region.

But the presence of potential does not guarantee the effective use of tools to stimulate entrepreneurial initiatives.

An active, verified regional policy of government structures is required, ensuring a trusting nature of relationships with all participants in the innovation process.

Increasing the development trajectory and expanding the boundaries of interaction is achieved by the presence of a perfect regulatory framework that meets modern requirements, and the effective activities of regional development institutions.

At the same time, regional government structures and the development institutions they have built are not able to solve all the problems of improving the external environment of business activity, especially in terms of the growth of companies, the formation of medium and small businesses, and the formation of new sectors of the economy.

Consistent, coordinated implementation of a set of government policy measures at the national and interregional levels is required. Reforms are needed to ensure qualitative changes in the content of all socio-economic processes and the system of industrial relations.

The global process of forming local government systems and ensuring transparency of budget data is regularly analyzed by experts from the international Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who note the intensification of the positions of local governments on the practical implementation of the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government.

Local government is, of course, the level of public authority closest to the population. The effectiveness of solving issues of local importance, and ultimately solving problems of sustainable, integrated development of territories, depends on his active position, independence, and responsibility.

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Unfortunately, today only 40% of Russians can be classified as middle class, which is a merit of technology, since economic development is determined not only by the size and distribution of income, but also by technological development.

There is an influx of low-skilled personnel into the country, while more than a million highly qualified Russian specialists work outside the country. The process of falling real incomes of the population continues.

And for economic growth, increasing labor productivity, and creating a favorable investment environment, strengthening innovative potential and a high level of competencies characteristic of representatives of the middle class are required.

Authoritative researchers pay special attention to the Polish experience, arguing that modern Poland would not exist without the development of local self-government. The profound Polish transformations that took place in the last decade of the twentieth century were made possible thanks to the greatest civic activity of society.

It was civic activity that acted as the force that brought about political transformations, made it possible to lay the foundations of local self-government, abolishing the monopolies of parties, eliminating hierarchical dependence on power and separating the municipal service from the civil service. In turn, this gave independent status to municipal property and finance.

The formation of full-fledged local self-government freed up the social energy of every citizen and ensured the participation of local communities in resolving public issues.

As a result, currently every second Pole is confident that he personally influences decisions made in his municipality, and 58% of respondents expressed confidence in local government bodies. At the same time, the level of trust in central government bodies (executive and representative) and political parties is much lower. The volume of municipal budget expenditures in Poland is the highest among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The Russian way of development of local self-government, which maintains the complete dependence of municipalities on financial assistance from regional budgets, does not contribute to stimulating the socio-economic development of municipal territories and increasing the efficiency of budget expenditures. It is significant that the total volume of debt obligations of the constituent entities of the Federation and municipalities is 2.5 trillion. rub.

The legislation of Poland enshrines the provision that the basis of the state, its democratic principles and the freedoms of individual citizens is the transparency of the budget process implemented in the country. Compliance with the transparency of budget data is ensured by the open publication of indicators, reports,

results, and changes in activities in the field of public finance.

Only openness of data ensures the security of the treasury and prevents irresponsible and criminal handling of funds entrusted to the state.

Every citizen has the right of free access to information that accurately and completely reflects any activity related to budget funds.

The provision of information about the budget process must be carried out in strict accordance with the following requirements: complete detail of the data; accessibility and understandability of the data presented; timeliness and updating of information provision.

An activity that requires a citizen, in order to master the information presented, to have additional knowledge in the areas of financial, economic and regulatory affairs is not considered transparent. To ensure a complete and clear perception by the citizen of data on the budget process, they are provided in a system defined by law, which provides for budget continuity, classification, and detailing. The legislation establishes the following requirements for openness of the budget process.

For all levels of the budget system, public debates are provided, at which deputies of representative bodies discuss the draft budget. Transparency of debates is observed during the adoption of the budget, and subsequently, when approving reports on budget execution.

All information about the budget parameters of state and municipal authorities is mandatory. A similar procedure is followed with respect to information contained in monthly reports on budget execution.

Openness of data is strictly observed when discussing draft long-term financial plans of all local government structures.

All government contracts, with data on the volume of financial resources, indicating specific work performed by business structures, are subject to publication.

In the healthcare sector, in order to ensure transparency of activities, the following data are subject to publication: on sources of income and expenses incurred, information on pricing policy.

All data relating to the allocation of subsidies or other funds for the implementation of powers are published, indicating the specific budget recipient.

Government bodies annually report to citizens on the results of their financial activities.

In turn, every citizen is provided with access to budget accounting and reporting data.

The official Bulletin of Public Information presents a report on the execution of the budget for the previous financial year and data on the draft budget for the next financial year.

At the same time, Polish regulatory documents contain provisions that specifically stipulate the legal

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limits of transparency of budget data. They are associated with the implementation of activities to ensure the security of the state, citizens and other structures.

It is advisable to take Poland's positive achievements in successfully implementing local government reforms into account when solving Russian problems. Taking into account the national characteristics of Russia, it is necessary to rethink the proven effective Polish approaches to ensuring the development of local self-government and transparency in the fiscal sphere at all levels.

In modern conditions, to ensure economic growth, a worker with a certain level of income and, accordingly, effective demand is required. For modern Russia, the most important sources of economic growth are, along with exports, the effective demand of the population, which provides consumers with access to the fruits of globalization.

The process of forming the Russian middle class should be intensified. World historical experience shows that at turning points, in conditions of crises and challenges, small and medium-sized businesses, which form the basis of the middle class, have always proven their high efficiency and effectiveness in solving problems.

The current situation requires maximum use of the potential of local government, its focus on the human aspects of consciousness, to realize the creative potential of the population and the community of entrepreneurs. Giving the status of a territory for priority social and economic development (PSED) to part of the municipalities of the Russian Federation is a new instrument of regional policy.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation, a special legal regime has been established for the implementation of entrepreneurial and other activities in order to create favorable conditions for attracting investments, ensuring accelerated socio-economic development and creating comfortable conditions for ensuring the livelihoods of the population.

A TASED resident is an individual entrepreneur or commercial organizations that, in accordance with Federal Law No. 473-FZ dated December 29, 2020, entered into an agreement to carry out activities in a TASED and are included in the register of TASED residents.

- a resident of a PSEDA must simultaneously meet the following requirements: registration of a legal entity is carried out on a PSEDA;
- the activities of a legal entity are carried out exclusively in PSEDA;
- a legal entity is implementing an investment project on the territory of a TASED that meets the requirements established by the Government of the Russian Federation;

- the legal entity is not a city-forming organization of a single-industry town or its subsidiary;

- the legal entity is not a participant in regional investment projects; the legal entity does not include separate divisions located outside the PSEDA.

There are criteria for making a decision on assigning the status of a TASED resident, who must sign an agreement on the implementation of an investment project, namely:

the cost of the investment project is at least 5 million rubles during the first year after the inclusion of a legal entity in the register of residents of TASED; creation of new jobs - at least 20 units during the first year after inclusion of a legal entity in the register of TASED residents;

for legal entities that have existing production facilities on the territory of a single-industry town, the number of new jobs created must simultaneously be no less than the average number of employees for three years;

there is no provision for the execution of contracts concluded with the city-forming organization of the single-industry town or its subsidiaries.

And, of course, this status will not be granted to those residents who would like to work in an industry for which there is already a single-profile area of this single-industry town.

It is important that the following benefits are provided for organizations that have received TASED resident status, namely:

- on income tax;
- on corporate property tax;
- on land tax.
- on insurance premiums.

A single-industry town can receive TASED status for 10 years with the possibility of extension for another five years.

In accordance with Article 284.4 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, standard tax benefits for income tax are established: the federal part is completely zeroed out, the regional part is no higher than 5% during the first five years, and no lower than 10% in the next five years.

There is a reduction in the tariff for insurance premiums by more than four times, that is, if the base value is 30%, then for residents of TASED it is 7.6%.

For those PSEDAs that will be created in single-industry towns working with extractive industries, a decreasing correction factor has been established when applying the mineral extraction tax.

A significant plus is regional taxes, the possibility of exemption from property tax and other taxes and fees, the right for which is granted to the subjects of the Federation.

According to Federal Laws No. 380-FZ, No. 519-FZ and No. 473FZ, PSEDAs have a special legal

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regime for carrying out business activities, which is as follows:

- preferential income tax rate;
- priority connection to infrastructure facilities, the construction of which is carried out at the expense of the federal budget;
- benefits for corporate property tax and land tax;

- the amount of insurance contributions is set at 7.6%, including 6% to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, 1.5% to the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, 0.1% to the Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.

Comparison table:

TAX	RATE FOR PASED RESIDENTS	STANDARD RATE
Income tax	0% for 5 years from the date of first profit, 10% for the next 5 years	20%
Property tax	0.5% for the first 5 years, 1.1 for the next 5 years	2.2%
Land tax	0% for the first 5 years	up to 1.5% (determined by the municipal authority)
Social payments	7.6%	thirty%
Mineral extraction tax	Reduction factor: 0% - first 2 years; 0.2 - on 3-4 years; 0.4 - on 5-6 years; 0.6 - on 7-8 years; 0.8 - for 9-10 years.	Chapter 26 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation

It should be noted that the application for the creation of a PSEDA provides for a list of types of economic activities, the implementation of which is allowed as a result of the implementation of investment projects of PSEDA residents, information on the projected volumes of shortfalls and lost revenues of the budget of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, as well as the local budget.

The first meeting of the Commission on the creation and functioning of territories of advanced socio-economic development was held on September 9, 2020 in Moscow. 16 applications from constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the creation of PSEDAs on the territory of single-industry towns were considered. Following the meeting, 4 applications were supported.

Currently, the first twelve territories of advanced socio-economic development have been created in the Far East.

On June 25, 2015, a resolution was signed on the creation of the Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk priority development areas in the Khabarovsk Territory.

August 21, 2015 – “Belogorsk” and “Priamurskaya” in the Amur region. The same resolution determined the creation of the following zones: “Mikhailovskaya” in the Primorsky Territory, “Beringovskiy” in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and “Industrial Park “Kangalassy” in Yakutia.

On August 28, 2015, a document was adopted on the creation of the priority development territory “Kamchatka” in the Kamchatka Territory.

On January 28, 2016, a decree was signed on the creation of the Big Stone priority development area in the Primorsky Territory, and on March 16 of the same year - the Yuzhnaya and Mountain Air territories in the Sakhalin region. A free customs zone regime will operate in all territories. As of March 2016, 110 residents were registered in 12 priority development territories in the Far East, and the total amount of declared investments is 442 billion rubles.

According to the relevant federal structures, in 2016, the TOP management company received 110 official applications from investors for the implementation of investment projects with a total investment amount of 442.3 billion rubles. Over 10 years, the total volume of contributions from project implementation to budgets of all levels is expected to be 242.4 billion rubles.

Three priority development territories have been created in mono-cities. On January 28, 2016, resolutions were signed on the creation of the “Gukovo” and “Naberezhnye Chelny” priority development areas on the territory of the cities of the same name in the Rostov region and the Republic of Tatarstan, and on February 26 of the same year - “Usolye-Sibirskoye” in the Irkutsk region.

“Khabarovsk” with an area of 587 hectares is being created in the territories of Khabarovsk and the Khabarovsk region, as well as the Rakitnensky rural settlement.

The main direction is transport and logistics, metallurgy. The expected volume of private investment is about 30 billion rubles. During the

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implementation of projects, 3 thousand jobs will be created in these territories.

The territory "Komsomolsk" will appear in the cities. Komsomolsk-on-Amur and Amursk, Khabarovsk Territory. Its area will be 210 hectares. The main areas will be aircraft manufacturing, production of components for aircraft manufacturing. The expected volume of private investment will be about 15 billion rubles, and about 3 thousand jobs will be created.

The Nadezhdinskaya priority development territory is being created on the territory of the district of the same name in Primorsky Krai, on land plots with an area of 806 hectares and will specialize in the development of transport and logistics services, processing industry, etc. The total volume of private investment is 6.7 billion rubles, during implementation projects will create 1.6 thousand jobs here.

In the territories of Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk and Nadezhdinskaya, a special regime for doing business applies to 53 types of economic activity.

The minimum amount of capital investments by residents in the three territories is 500 thousand rubles.

In 2018-2021 These priority development areas will be created at the expense of the federal budget (within the framework of the state program "Socio-economic development of the Far East and the Baikal region").

For these purposes, 1.258 billion rubles are provided for Khabarovsk, 902.6 million for Komsomolsk and 1.986 billion rubles for Nadezhdinskaya.

The construction of engineering and transport infrastructure will be carried out using funds from regional and municipal budgets and extra-budgetary sources: 1.103 billion rubles for Khabarovsk, 329.64 million for Komsomolsk and 1.986 billion rubles for Nadezhdinskaya.

"Priamurskaya" (industrial and logistics specialization) will occupy an area of 857 hectares in the Blagoveshchensky and Ivanovo districts of the Amur region.

A cement clinker processing plant with a capacity of 142 thousand tons per year, an oil refinery, and a large logistics center will be built here. The volume of initial private investment will be about 130 billion rubles; the implementation of projects will create about 1.5 thousand jobs. No budget investments are planned. The infrastructure will be created through extra-budgetary sources.

The priority development territory "Belogorsk" will be created in the city of Belogorsk, Amur Region. Its area will be 702 hectares. The main direction is agriculture.

It is planned to build a soybean processing plant, a feed mill and a bakery plant. The volume of private investment is 1.45 billion rubles. During the implementation of the projects, about 700 thousand

jobs will be created. The construction of engineering and transport infrastructure will be carried out using funds from the budgets of the Amur Region, the Belogorsk urban district and extra-budgetary sources. "The Kagalassy Industrial Park is being created on the territory of the capital of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), on land plots with an area of almost 17 hectares and will have an industrial specialization.

Residents of the ASEZ will be enterprises producing construction, energy and industrial materials from local raw materials. It is expected that by 2020 there will be 13 factories operating here: for the production of ceramic blocks, paint and varnish products, plastic pipes, dry building mixtures, etc. The total volume of private investment is 1.11 billion rubles, 350 jobs will appear.

In 2018-2021 113.2 million rubles were allocated from the federal budget for the creation of the territory. 87 million rubles are provided for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure; this money will be allocated from the budgets of Yakutia and the city of Yakutsk, as well as from extra-budgetary sources.

The Beringovsky ASEZ will be created on the territory of a group of coal deposits in the Anadyr region and the city of Anadyr, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Its area will be almost 6 million hectares. The initial volume of private investment is 8 billion rubles, 450 jobs will be created. No budgetary investments are required; the construction of transport infrastructure will be financed from extra-budgetary sources.

It is expected that in the future, enterprises producing and processing natural gas will become residents of the ASEZ. Processing of up to 50 million cubic meters is expected. m of gas into diesel fuel and gasoline, which will meet the energy needs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and abandon the Northern supply of petroleum products.

"Mikhailovskaya" will occupy 3.15 thousand hectares in the Primorsky Territory (Mikhailovsky, Spassky and Chernigovsky districts) and will specialize in agriculture.

It is planned to build pig-breeding complexes, feed mills and auxiliary production facilities. The volume of private investment will amount to 39 billion rubles, and 2.4 thousand jobs will appear. In 2018-2021 2.219 billion rubles were allocated from the federal budget for the creation of the territory. A total of 2.219 billion rubles will be allocated from the regional and municipal budgets of the Primorsky Territory and extra-budgetary sources for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure. The priority development territory "Kamchatka" will be created in the territories of the Elizovsky district and the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Kamchatka Territory. Its area will be 2.2 thousand hectares.

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A number of companies have already expressed their readiness to implement projects in this territory with a total investment volume of 28.1 billion rubles, which will result in the creation of about 3 thousand jobs.

In 2018-2021 5.728 billion rubles were allocated from the federal budget for the creation of the territory. 2.737 billion rubles are provided for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure; this money will be allocated from the regional budget and municipal budgets, as well as extra-budgetary sources.

"Bolshoi Kamen" will appear in the Primorsky Territory (urban district of Bolshoi Kamen). The ASEZ will make it possible to more effectively develop shipbuilding in the region, including on the basis of the Zvezda complex. 3.152 billion rubles will be allocated for its creation. budget funds. The volume of private investment will amount to about 140 billion rubles, and it is planned to create 5.5 thousand jobs.

The "South" ASEZ for agricultural purposes is being created on the territory of the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and the Aniva and Tomarinsky urban districts of the Sakhalin region.

Large livestock complexes and broiler production facilities will appear here, and 450 jobs will be created. Four residents of the territory (Green Agro-Sakhalin, Mercy Invest Group, State Farm Zarechnoye and State Farm Teplichny) will invest 6.3 billion rubles in the creation of the ASEZ. In 2016-2018 1.460 billion rubles will be allocated from the regional budget and extra-budgetary sources for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure. There are no plans to use federal budget funds.

"Mountain Air" will appear on the territory of the ski resort of the same name in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and will have a tourist and recreational specialization.

The TOP will also include the Sinegorsk Mineral Waters sanatorium, the coastal zone of Nevelsk and the island. Moneron.

Private investments will amount to 6.1 billion rubles. For the creation of infrastructure from the regional budget and extra-budgetary sources in 2018-2021. 10.031 billion rubles were spent. The implementation of the projects made it possible to create 725 jobs.

List of created territories of advanced socio-economic development

1 "Komsomolsk" in the territories of the municipalities "City of Komsomolsk-on-Amur" and "City of Amursk" of the Khabarovsk Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 25, 2015 No. 628

2 "Nadezhdinskaya" on the territory of the municipal formation "Nadezhdinsky Municipal District" of Primorsky Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 25, 2015 No. 629

3 "Khabarovsk" in the territories of the municipalities "Khabarovsk City", "Khabarovsk Municipal District" and "Rakitnenskoye Rural Settlement" of the Khabarovsk Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 25, 2015 No. 630

4 "Belogorsk" on the territory of the municipal formation "City District of Belogorsk" of the Amur Region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 21, 2015 No. 875

5 "Beringovskiy" in the territories of the municipalities of the Anadyr municipal district and the Anadyr urban district of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 21, 2015 No. 876

6 "Industrial park "Kangalassy" on the territory of the municipal district "Yakutsk City" of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 21, 2015 No. 877

7 "Mikhailovsky" in the territories of the municipal formations Mikhailovsky municipal district, Spassky municipal district and Chernigovskiy municipal district of Primorsky Krai Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 21, 2015 No. 878

8 "Priamurskaya" in the territories of the municipalities of Blagoveshchensky district and Ivanovo district of the Amur region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 21, 2015 No. 879

9 "Kamchatka" in the territories of the municipalities of Elizovskoye urban settlement, Paratunskoye rural settlement, Razdolnenskoye rural settlement, Nikolaevskoye rural settlement, Novoavachinskoye rural settlement, which are part of the Elizovskiy municipal district, and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy urban district of the Kamchatka Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 28, 2015 No. 899

10 "Bolshoy Kamen" on the territory of the urban district of Bolshoi Kamen, Primorsky Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 28, 2016 No. 43

11 "Naberezhnye Chelny" on the territory of the municipal formation "City of Naberezhnye Chelny" of the Republic of Tatarstan Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 28, 2016 No. 44

12 "Gukovo" on the territory of the urban district of the city of Gukovo, Rostov region Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 28, 2016 No. 45

13 "Usolye-Sibirskoye" on the territory of the municipal formation of the city of Usolye-Sibirskoye, Irkutsk region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated February 26, 2016 No. 135

14 "Mountain air" on the territory of the municipal district "City of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk" of the

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Sakhalin region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated March 17, 2016 No. 200

15 "Yuzhnaya" in the territories of the municipalities of the urban district "Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk City", "Aniva City District" and "Tomarinsky City District" of the Sakhalin Region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated March 17, 2016 No. 201

16 "Yurga" on the territory of the municipal formation Yurga urban district of the Kemerovo region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 7, 2016 No. 641

17 "Krasnokamensk" on the territory of the municipal formation of the urban settlement "City of Krasnokamensk" of the Trans-Baikal Territory Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 16, 2016 No. 675.

18 "Amur-Khinganskaya" in the territories of the municipalities "City of Birobidzhan", "Leninsky Municipal District" and "Oktyabrsky Municipal District" of the Jewish Autonomous Region

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 27, 2016 No. 847

19 "Nadvoitsy" on the territory of the municipal formation "Nadvoitsky urban settlement" of the Republic of Karelia Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 19, 2016 No. 940

20 "Anzhero-Sudzhensk" on the territory of the municipal formation "Anzhero-Sudzhensky urban district" of the Kemerovo region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 19, 2016 No. 941

21 "Krasnoturinsk" on the territory of the municipal formation of the Krasnoturinsk urban district of the Sverdlovsk region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 19, 2016 No. 942

22 "Tolyatti" on the territory of the Tolyatti urban district of the Samara region Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 28, 2016 No. 974

23 "South Yakutia" on the territory of the municipal formation "Neryungri district" of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) Resolution

Government of the Russian Federation dated December 28, 2016 No. 1524

24 "Belebey" on the territory of the urban settlement of the city of Belebey of the Republic of Bashkortostan Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2016 No. 1536

25 "Kumertau" on the territory of the urban district of the city of Kumertau of the Republic of Bashkortostan Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2016 No. 1550.

Let us present a number of modern theoretical arguments and practical examples concerning territorial development, from the standpoint of the following aphorisms: "Knowledge of the disease is

already half the cure" (M. Mudrov) and "The bitterest pills can produce the best effect" (D. Kelly)

A new vector is demonstrated, associated with the formation of a new, network structure, and the reformatting on this basis of the organization of modern economy and society (N.V. Smorodinskaya).

The emerging new institutional space is based on developed network interaction. There are two trends in the center: the phenomenon of collaboration at all levels of the economy (including the so-called "triple helix" - collaboration between the state, science and business); organizational and managerial design of collaboration – cluster networks.

Collaboration(collaboration) – joint activity (process) in any area (two or more persons, organizations). In the process, knowledge is exchanged, learning is achieved, and agreement is reached. Participants can get more opportunities to achieve success (higher than in competition).

Network structure, network interaction at all levels of society and the economy reflect the general complexity of social and production systems at the post-industrial, information stage of development, which is characterized by constant, continuous updating, regardless of temporary geographical boundaries. This way of life has absorbed and quickly and pragmatically mastered the main modern trends.

An opportunity has arisen to radically change the system of market coordination. Forms of market coordination are shaken by the possibilities of interactive communications. The possibilities for concerted actions that can be opposed to traditional competition are expanding. Complex modern products and technologies are created and maintained in the market through cooperation and collaboration.

A network is an extended group of people with similar interests who interact with each other and maintain informal contact for the purpose of mutual support and assistance. A simplified definition of a network as "a set of stable contacts between individuals or groups" is common among sociologists.

We will consider the network from the point of view of economic theory. The network is one of the forms that allows for economies of scale in production, an intermediate form between the market and hierarchy. Intercompany cooperation helps reduce transaction costs associated with obtaining information and exercising control.

David Stark defines a network as an organization built on a horizontal structure of many connections.

Marketing classic Philip Kotler speaks of a network organization as a coalition of interdependent specialized economic units with their own goals (independent firms or autonomous organizations), which operate without hierarchical control, but are involved in a system with common goals through numerous horizontal connections, mutual dependence and exchange.

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One of the most radical approaches to the interpretation of networks is demonstrated by F. Webster. Based on the strategic approach, he equates networks with closed corporate structures: "Network organizations are corporate structures that are the result of multiple relationships, contacts with partners and strategic alliances."

American researchers tend to be more organized in their interpretation of networks. Thus, Jones, Hesterly and Borgatti proposed the following definition in their work: "A network is a stable and structured collection of semi-independent firms (and/or non-profit organizations) involved in mutual relationships and united by a common goal. Relationships in the network are designed to streamline exchange relations between participants and facilitate their adaptation to the conditions of a changing environment. The basis for organizing a network is both formal and informal contracts."

French economist Robert Paturol considers "networking" to be a strategic management method that consists of forming a network with its nodes and connections to achieve goals in accordance with the needs and expectations of partners and business conditions.

Russian economists also have not come to a common point of view regarding the definition and functioning of network structures.

Thus, a network organization, according to M.M Chuchkevich, is an association of independent individuals, social groups and/or organizations acting in a coordinated manner on a long-term basis to achieve agreed goals and having a common corporate image and corporate infrastructure.

The network can be considered as a temporary cooperation of enterprises (organizations, individual teams and people) with key competencies for the best execution of market orders, based on a unified information system.

Sometimes the concept of network structure is introduced to describe changes in typical organizational structures over time. The network structure is represented as a set of a priori equal agents, in which temporary hierarchical and other structures can arise, determined by the tasks solved by the system.

Nesterenko Yu.N. speaks of the concept of an entrepreneurial network, reflecting a system of long-term cooperative interactions of formally independent enterprises based on the sharing of resources, a special system of values, and having a specific set of organizational and managerial interactions. It is important to mention long-term cooperative interactions.

Gaponenko A.L. and Pankrukhin A.P. A network organization is understood as a type of organization whose structure is a loosely connected, flexible, horizontally organized network of

fundamentally equal, independent partners with different roles and functions.

A broad understanding of networks is given by S.I. Parinov, in whose works the concept of coordination of network forms appears. A network organization "occurs when a group of individuals, united by a certain organizational framework, carries out their interactions based on Internet technologies. Such a technical basis allows a group of people conducting joint activities to create a more flexible and effective organizational structure compared to traditional forms of organizations." Network form of management (coordination) - "can be used both in network organizations and in the network economy to coordinate joint activities. The main difference between this form and the market and command form is the direct and equal participation of all members in the process of coordinating their activities."

Most professional services organizations do not have a hierarchical infrastructure with a simple chain of command. As a rule, they are a federation of firms providing services under a single brand, but not many manage to unite their branches and benefit from joint work.

We can formulate the factors that determine the network's ability to develop by attracting new participants and, accordingly, increasing its business:

- Having an online presence is beneficial if it helps the local firm do its job better, i.e. if the customer benefits from their service provider's network membership.

The entry of a local company into the network implies an increase in its "local" value, due to an increase in its status and the expected increase in professionalism and quality of services provided. Behind this statement is serious work at the network level to provide local benefits from network participation that are valuable to customers.

- The best opportunity for network development is to provide a system of support and interaction that will help all local members become more useful to their own clients.

- Network participation can be valuable in serving geographically dispersed clients.

- Unfortunately, here we are again faced with the issue of the inequality of national, regional and local markets.

- To receive international or national orders, the chain must establish a strong local presence.

- It is in the network's best interest to ensure that it is running successfully before it is tasked with serving international or national clients.

- International projects require cooperation based on mutual trust and respect.

- The likelihood of success increases if a local member of a consulting network has a history of benefiting from collaboration within the network by interacting with other firms to do so.

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Researchers note the following main modern features of development:

- A model of industrial policy is being formed, which will play an important role in the innovative post-industrial economy.
- Government intervention is forced to become soft and targeted, aimed at creating an institutional environment of partnership interactions both within cluster networks and between them.
- The state has a special role (not yet a function) - assisting science and business in finding new network partners and joint project ideas (cluster initiatives).
- Resource flows are directed towards the most competitive cluster groups, and within the clusters themselves - to the most efficient and productive companies.

Productivity is determined by the quality of business interactions. A cluster, network environment allows us to bring together the concepts of “productivity growth” and “innovation”. That is, the ability to continuously generate and commercialize new technologies, products and services.

- The new environment, as the organizational basis of modern industrial policy, connects sustainable economic growth with the constant development of collaboration, involving authorities, real sector companies, scientific and educational organizations in unified communication networks.

Practical example.

The largest technology companies are working together to create artificial intelligence. Corporations Amazon, DeepVind, Facebook, IBM, Microsoft (former competitors in global markets) announced the creation of the non-profit organization “Partnership on Artificial Intelligence for the Benefit of People and Society.”

Each company has serious developments in the field of artificial intelligence. However, they recognize the need for partnerships to better understand the technologies used and their implications for the development of society.

Modern ideas fit poorly into Russian reality. There is a lag between Russia and the global trajectory, or a significant divergence from it. Reasons for the lag (discrepancy):

- Russia is increasingly confronting the ability for self-development and self-organization through continuous information exchange and collaborative generation of innovations with a tendency towards hierarchical subordination, growing mutual distrust, informational secrecy, compression of the competitive space and strengthening monopolism.
- Reduced opportunity to develop horizontal connections and interaction, which are not necessary in the context of strengthening the power and management vertical.
- Reduced opportunity to develop horizontal connections like a triple helix, reduction in the space

for collaboration, loss of the environment and tools for self-regulation and self-development.

- At the regional level, the discrepancy with global trends is even more noticeable: instead of expanding managerial independence and encouraging cluster projects, the region, on the one hand, is increasingly subordinate to the center, and on the other, is increasingly disunited.

Improving the institutional environment usually means improving the functioning of existing and creating new economic and social institutions. The formation of a triple helix is not considered at all.

- High differentiation of production sectors in terms of the level of innovation and technological development, as well as social differentiation, as a result of discrimination against certain groups in terms of access to the development and implementation of innovation policy.

• Innovation policy remains the prerogative of departments of several departments and government agencies, with the participation of individual corporations not free of charge.

- Organizational contours are blurred, feedback is primitive, and there is no specific responsibility for the development and implementation of decisions.

• The country has failed to use its unique competitive advantages: the presence of rich natural resources, a capacious domestic market, a generally educated population, and high innovative potential.

- The latest concepts of advanced infrastructure and forms of organization of production are subject to politicization and are used only as a fashion brand.

• The business environment is dominated by monopolized structures, vertical hierarchical relationships and imperfect legal procedures for property protection, which are associated with high risks.

- The long-term negative trend in the Russian economy, with a deterioration in all indicators, can hardly be called a “new normal”, and can only partially be attributed to the effect of Western sanctions and Russian counter-sanctions.

• The reversal of the negative trend depends on systemic transformation based on structural reforms.

- The country is included only in global value chains through the export of raw materials and the import of investment equipment.

• The country ranks only 96th in the WEF Global Competitiveness Index, which is worse than most developing countries.

Corresponding Member of the RAS G.B. Kleiner, based on the results of the new theory of socio-economic systems, determines the place of economic management activities and the project sector in the hierarchy of key systems that determine the stability of the national economy.

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The author formulates the qualities that an economy must have in order to meet the requirements placed on it by other macro-level subsystems.

Among the qualities he considers is the diversification of the economy in relation to the jobs provided to society and the opportunities provided to businesses to implement investment projects.

Kleiner believes that today in Russia it is especially important to rethink the role and functions of the economy in society, since the country has crossed a certain threshold, beyond which new prospects unfold and new problems of social dynamics arise. Depending on the characteristics of the system for making the most important decisions on managing society, the researcher identifies three main options (“styles”) of management:

- manual, when for each individual problem a separate decision is made by a separate entity (option - by one person);
- strategic, when a decision on each individual problem is made on the basis of principles clearly formulated within the framework of a previously formulated and accepted long-term strategy by society;
- institutional, when a decision on each problem is made on the basis of both explicit and implicit norms and rules (institutions) shared by the participants in the process.

According to Kleiner, today the country is in a transitional stage. The period of manual management is ending, but the period of strategic management has not yet begun. The country has no experience of such management; the ideology and methodology have not been developed as a single whole.

As a negative example, the author cites the process of development and failed implementation of the “Strategy 2020”, which he calls “mosaic”, that is, not having an integral system. When developing this strategy, in his opinion, there was inattention to the fundamental principles of strategic planning and management.

Turning to the concept of institutional management, the researcher expresses the idea that it is possible only after the completion of the “strategic” stage, subject to the consolidation of society and the presence of clear concepts for the prospective and retrospective development of the country, as well as long-term goals shared by society and economic entities.

G.B. Kleiner, analyzing such characteristics of the Russian economy as “effective”, “innovative”, “market”, “socially oriented”, believes that the formulations do not have sufficient theoretical justification, do not always fit together and do not provide any complete and realistic characteristics of the desired image of the Russian economy.

Based on an interdisciplinary systemic concept of the place and role of economics in society, the scientist argues that the basis should be the platform

of system economics - a new direction of economic theory, within which socio-economic systems are considered as key actors in economic space-time.

He proposed a scheme for the functioning of society as a chain of interaction “state - society - economy - business”.

At the end of the study, a number of conclusions are presented.

From the point of view of coordination and regulatory interactions, the economy must demonstrate sensitivity to the demands of society and the needs of business.

It is possible, according to Kleiner, to summarize the obligations of the economy in relation to its direct systemic counterparties as follows. She must:

- provide society with jobs in accordance with its potential and economic needs;
- meet society's needs for economic benefits;
- ensure the possibility of moving labor resources and products, harmonize the living conditions of all individuals and social groups throughout the country;
- provide businesses with the conditions and resources to implement entrepreneurial initiatives;
- be receptive to innovations coming from business, select them for possible dissemination and consolidation in the form of routines;
- harmonize successful business initiatives within economic processes;
- coordinate interaction and harmonize the relationship between society and business;
- ensure movement towards general and local economic equilibrium.

The methodological approach outlined above to the analysis of the composition and structure of national macro subsystems makes it possible to substantiate the following qualities that the economy as a social subsystem that satisfies the requirements formulated above should have. Unfortunately, the author comes to the conclusion that the modern Russian economy lacks these qualities.

Deep, multi-dimensional and multi-dimensional diversification. We are talking primarily about three main components: job diversification; product diversification; diversification of “project niches”.

Diversification of the “project niches” offered by the economy for business is an analogue of diversification of jobs in relation to capital. For the sustainable operation of the economy, the range of projects available for investment, both in terms of investment volumes and in terms of payback, profitability and risk indicators, must correspond to the diversity of opportunities, aspirations and inclinations of potential investors.

Transferring the economy to the path of diversification is a more important and more complex task than increasing its degree of innovation. Diversification of the economy is impossible without increasing the share of the innovative economy in the

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total volume of production, consumption, exchange and distribution of goods. At the same time, an increase in this share is possible outside the framework of diversification, including in the form of innovations in the Russian raw materials complex.

Social loyalty. According to the proposed concept, we should not talk about the social orientation of the economy (this is usually understood as providing the population with consumer goods), but about its partnership with society.

The relationship between social consumption and economic accumulation is dynamic in nature and should support both current life activity and the long-term development of the entire “state - society - economy - business” configuration.

The requirement for social responsibility of business in this configuration is inadequate.

We can talk about the “civil responsibility” of business to the state and the economic responsibility of business to the national economy, but it is hardly appropriate to demand that business bear direct responsibility to society, since they do not directly interact with each other.

Tolerance towards business. The economy must demonstrate readiness for strategic partnerships with business.

Economy and business should not enter into strategic competition.

This concerns, first of all, the payment of dividends to investors and the operating conditions of the stock market.

The “fusion” of the state with business in any variant (with the dominance of business or with the primacy of the state) is in principle undesirable, however, it is acceptable if the state actually functions as a social one (shows loyalty to society).

Thus, an important mission of the economy is the coordination and synchronization of the interests of society and business.

Extensiveness of the economy. It is generally believed that the economy should increase the intensity of use of almost all types of resources, including space (territory). In relation to macroeconomics, this thesis has no convincing justification and leads to spatial fragmentation of the national economy.

A weak connection between the economies of individual regions slows down the spread of innovation, prevents optimization of resource allocation, aggravates the socio-economic differentiation of regions, reduces the potential of the economy as a whole and threatens the loss of the country’s economic independence.

The economy is a kind of connective tissue that ensures the spatial unity of the country. Although the main stakeholder in the process of developing territories is the state, it is the economy that plays the role of a key subsystem in solving this problem. The result of the scientific analysis carried out by the

researchers (Zubov V.M., Inozemtsev V.L.) was the conclusion that currently the so-called surrogate investment system (SIS) has been built in Russia. It includes the relationship between the federal budget and production structures, as well as financial institutions, special agencies, and special economic zones. The authors reduce the fundamental diagram of the investment process to a simple formula. Property that is not put to effective use is leased to those who can use it profitably. The most common form is providing a loan from available funds.

In this case, decisions may be made that replace market instruments with administrative instruments, which inevitably leads to a decrease in efficiency. Decisions based on private initiative, when responsibility for spending one’s own funds is personalized, are more effective than using public (state) funds in conditions of vague responsibility.

Deformation of the conditions of competition and a decrease in efficiency are observed with an increase in the number of implemented point projects.

The state tends to make not only decisions aimed at maintaining the institutional environment in a stable and favorable state for general use, but also private economic decisions. Decisions made to support ineffective companies at the expense of successful companies have a negative impact. This is due to the fact that managers strive to improve the economic trend with the help of public resources.

The researchers identified four erroneous actions, in their opinion, that predetermined the formation of the surrogate investment system:

- Proclamation of the goal of doubling Russian GDP in 10 years. Thus, the tasks of technological modernization of the economy and increasing the role of institutions that promote competition and stimulate technological and social innovation were relegated to the background.

- Concentration of assets in the hands of the state. The action is typical for mining countries. Led to the dominance of state regulation over entrepreneurial initiative.

- Directing efforts to mitigate the social consequences of the crisis (2008-2009). An action related to the refusal to change the owners of bankrupt enterprises. Dependency (at the expense of budget funds) of the largest enterprises has become the most important factor in economic policy.

- Lack of awareness of the fact that the country does not need measures to overcome a temporary decline in production, but a new development model, the main goal of which should be to increase the efficiency of the economic mechanism.

Two important points clearly indicate a decrease in the efficiency of the Russian economy:

- The economy does not generate fundamentally new technologies or products.

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• Economic diversification has a negative sign, which is manifested in the total contribution of extractive industries to budget revenues.

The definition of “surrogate investment system” does not initially have a negative connotation. The system can play a positive role, but should not become the main direction for improving the innovation process.

The following elements of the SIS are distinguished:

- Direct subsidies to enterprises from the budget (hundreds of enterprises).
- A type is special economic zones. Subsidies are provided through preferential taxation (28 units).
- Budget guarantees.
- Subsidies from the budget through pseudo market institutions. Reserve fund. NWF. ASI. VEB. State corporations. State-owned companies and others (23 institutes).
- Providing loans from the Central Bank of the Russian Federation through the Ministry of Economic Development and leading state banks to selected enterprises (“project financing”).
- Special projects. The goal is to stimulate the development of regional economies through a multiplier effect (APEC, Sochi - 14).

In the current situation, researchers propose to increase social efficiency by moving to a new technological curve. Why rely not on subsidies, but on new types of business. To do this, it is necessary to turn the cash flow from subsidizing unprofitable projects to supporting potentially profitable ones.

And SIS act as links in the mechanism of irrational use of resources of the national economy. They ensure that resources are transferred to inefficient activities from businesses that could produce new products and technologies.

It is necessary to improve the quality of investment projects and launch truly innovative impulses.

To designate the Russian economy, a number of researchers have proposed the term “non-stationary”.

As an illustrative example of non-stationary behavior, the situation with the fall in oil prices in 2015 is given. The decline in oil prices caused a natural decline in motor fuel prices around the world. The only exception was Russia. According to experts, the country has to pay for the unique path it has chosen in terms of loss of efficiency.

The non-stationary nature of the Russian economy is manifested in the following:

- heterogeneous and often double-digit inflation;
- sharp changes in the exchange rate of the ruble against major currencies, which causes an increase in the cost of imports;
- a significant discrepancy between bank interest rates on loans and deposits;
- expensive money, and short at that;

• a significant difference in the price of money for Russian and foreign participants participating in the project;

- the absence of established markets and, as a consequence, significant differences between the market value of the property and the one at which it is shown in the company’s balance sheet;
- almost annual “innovations” in the tax system;
- there is a real danger of losing business as a result of an attack by government officials.

In September 2016, the Government prematurely terminated the operation of eight Russian special economic zones (SEZs).

The corresponding resolution is posted on the official website of the Cabinet of Ministers. “The activities of eight ineffective functioning special economic zones in the Stavropol, Khabarovsk, Primorsky and Krasnodar territories, the Murmansk region, the republics of Altai, Adygea and North Ossetia-Alania,” says the certificate to the document.

Early termination of the existence of a SEZ is permitted in territories where no agreement on the conduct of activities has been concluded within three years from the date of creation and where residents have not carried out relevant activities for three years in a row.

The analysis carried out by the Russian Ministry of Economic Development showed the following picture.

To date, not a single resident has been registered on the territory of the SEZ in the Stavropol, Khabarovsk, Primorsky and Krasnodar territories, the Murmansk region, the republics of Adygea and North Ossetia-Alania.

Residents of the SEZ in the Altai Republic have not yet carried out tourism and recreational activities. SEZs in the Khabarovsk Territory and the Murmansk Region were ports, the rest were tourist and recreational.

In addition, the Government closed the special economic zone on Russian Island. The resolution on the early termination of the SEZ was published on September 30 on the government website.

A special economic zone on Russky Island was created back in March 2010 (Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated March 31, 2010 No. 201). With its help, the authorities hoped to attract investment in the development of the region’s tourism potential and load the infrastructure facilities built for the APEC 2012 summit.

Among the priority ways for the development of Russky Island, medical and health, water and cruise tourism, SPA tourism and the development of environmental and sports areas were proposed. According to Russian legislation, enterprises located in the SEZ receive tax holidays on land, property and transport taxes, as well as income tax.

Impact Factor:

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

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

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

The total area allocated for the SEZ is 3,613 hectares. However, since the creation of the special economic zone, there have been unresolved issues related to the gratuitous transfer of land plots from the jurisdiction of the Russian Ministry of Defense and federal property to the Primorsky Territory.

Due to the lack of interest among investors in Russian Island, in 2014 the Ministry of Economic Development already proposed to close the project. At the same time, in 2015, a decision was made to further implement the project to develop a special regime on Russky Island at the expense of the budget of the Primorsky Territory.

The issue of terminating the SEZ on Russian Island was raised again in March 2016. At the same time, the Ministry of Eastern Development is working on a project to create a priority development territory "Russian Island".

It is planned that scientific-educational, scientific-implementation and tourist-recreational activities will be provided here. The main centers will be FEFU and the Primorsky Oceanarium. President Vladimir Putin instructed to complete the development of the development strategy for Russky Island by June 1, 2017.

At the Eastern Economic Forum (EEF), autumn 2016, representatives of the highest Russian authorities promised investors infrastructure development, access to inexpensive loans, and a reduction in administrative barriers and taxes.

Further development of the economy of the Far East, according to the Russian leadership, should be based on large projects, namely:

first, the development of a reliable energy infrastructure.

The initiative to create an energy super ring that will connect Russia, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea is supported. It was proposed to create an intergovernmental working commission. Russia is ready to provide its partners with a competitive price for electricity in the Asia-Pacific region and fix it for the long term:

secondly, the creation of modern transport infrastructure. Formation of new, competitive trans-Eurasian and regional routes;

thirdly, the formation of a common space for the digital economy. Creation of an integrated information system designed to ensure interaction in

the field of transport, foreign trade, customs, veterinary, tax and other procedures.

It is significant that back in September 2013, a report on the results of the control event "Audit of the effectiveness of the use of public funds aimed at the creation and development of special economic zones" was published on the official website of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation.

The information presented in the document indicates that over seven years (2006-2013) the state invested 112 billion rubles in the development of special economic zones. In fact, at the beginning of 2014, the companies had completed work worth 52 billion rubles. According to the report, this is only 26% of the expected cost by 2017. For every Russian ruble invested, there are 74 investment kopecks. For the successful development of SEZs, these are insignificant indicators.

After a large-scale on-site inspection carried out in November 2013 by the Interregional Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service of Russia for the largest taxpayers No. 8 (St. Petersburg), the company's activities for 2010-2012, tax officials revealed that Volkswagen illegally took advantage of property tax benefits and wrote off their accounts are 618 million rubles.

This amount includes additional taxes on property and profits, VAT, as well as fines and penalties.

Experts express the opinion that the cause of the conflict is the instability of the legislative framework of the Kaluga region. Property tax legislation was changed in the region five times, three times in 2013 alone.

Representatives of Volkswagen believe that changing legislation so often is incorrect and are trying to defend their interests in court. The subject of the dispute between the company and the interregional tax authority of Russia was the application of the provisions of regional legislation on the use of property tax benefits. The company is confident that the version of the legislation in force at the time of the conclusion of the investment agreement on cooperation between Volkswagen and the administration of the Kaluga region, which provided for complete tax exemption for all investor property created and acquired as a result of the implementation of the investment project, is subject to application.

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