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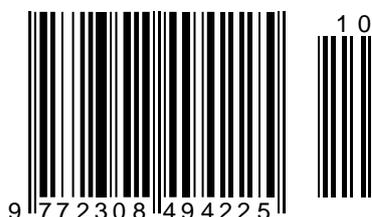
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Article



Danil Sergeevich Shcherbakov

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU
bachelor

Artyom Alexandrovich Tikhonov

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU
bachelor

Vladimir Timofeevich Prokhorov

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

Galina Yurievna Volkova

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

ON THE GOALS AND PRIORITY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY. MESSAGE 1

Abstract: *in the article, the authors analyze the importance of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as strategic goals and long-term targets for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the main directions, mechanisms and tools for achieving them, because the strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is an essential part of the strategic planning of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, its conceptual basis. Along with the Strategy, the regional strategic planning system includes:*

*territorial planning scheme for the Krasnoyarsk Territory and inter-municipal territorial planning schemes;
programs of social and economic development and documents of territorial planning of municipal formations of the region;*

a complex of target programs of the regional level, realizing the chosen strategic directions.

The strategy should ensure a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the population of the region over the long term, create conditions for the growth of its attractiveness and transformation into a territory of comfortable living and doing business. It takes into account possible external influences and impacts on the development of the region and at the same time on the Krasnoyarsk Territory itself.

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

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Introduction

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The main directions for the implementation of this Strategy in individual municipalities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are:

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a) integrated socio-economic development of a single-industry municipality - the urban district of Norilsk;

b) development of the Norilsk industrial region, which specializes in the extraction and enrichment (processing) of non-ferrous metals and platinum group metals, including the introduction of technologies that ensure the reduction of emissions of harmful substances by enterprises located in this region;

c) construction of new mining facilities at the Zapolyarnaya mine and its modernization;

d) creation and development of an oil mineral resource center on the basis of the Western Taimyr fields, focused on the export of manufactured products through the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

e) creation of the West Taimyr coal industry cluster, focused on the export of manufactured products through the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

f) creation of a mineral resource center on the basis of the Popigai industrial diamond deposit;

g) development of the resources of the Taimyr-Severozemelskaya gold-bearing province;

h) development of the seaports of Dikson (including the construction of new coal terminals and an oil terminal) and Dudinka;

i) reconstruction and modernization of the airport network, including the airport with. Khatanga;

j) creation in Norilsk of a research center for construction technologies and monitoring the condition of buildings and structures in the northern and arctic territories;

k) creation of an emergency rescue unit and an Arctic crisis management center in the village. Dixon;

l) development of a tourist and recreational cluster on the territory of the Taimyrsky Dolgano-Nenetsky municipal district, the cities of Norilsk and the city of Dudinka.

The strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2020 defines the strategic goals and long-term targets for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the main directions, mechanisms and tools for achieving them.

The strategy proceeds from the integration of the region into the political and economic space of the country, it takes into account strategic documents and forecast scenarios for the development of the country: the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020, approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated February 12, 2009 No. Federation for the period up to 2020, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 17, 2008 No. 1662-r, the Strategy for the Social and Economic Development of Siberia, approved by Decree of the

President of the Russian Federation of July 10, 2010 No. 1120-r, Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 596-602, 606, federal sectoral strategies, scenario conditions for a long-term forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2030.

The Strategy takes into account plans, strategies and programs for the development of leading corporations and enterprises operating in the region. The prospects for the development of key sectors of the economy and leading economic entities, which form the basis of the region's economy, reflected in the Strategy, set guidelines and are an incentive for the development of local business, since they largely determine the development of the domestic market.

The strategy of socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory for the period up to 2020 is the most important component of the strategic planning system of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, its conceptual basis. Along with the Strategy, the strategic planning system of the region includes: the territorial planning scheme of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and inter-municipal territorial planning schemes, socio-economic development programs and territorial planning documents of the municipalities of the region, a set of target programs of the regional level that implement the selected strategic directions.

The strategy is designed to ensure a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the population of the region over the long term, create conditions for the growth of its attractiveness and transformation into a territory of comfortable living and doing business.

The strategy reflects the specifics of the region in the economic space of Russia and is aimed at realizing its main competitive advantages. It takes into account possible external influences and impacts on the development of the region and at the same time:

- projects onto the territory of the region tasks for the implementation of the federal socio-economic policy;

- corresponds to the strategic priorities reflected in the Strategy for the socio-economic development of Siberia through 2035;

- is a document of "public consent" of the authorities, business and the population regarding the prospects for the development of the region;

Being the conceptual basis of the management policies of the authorities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Strategy is also addressed to the business community participating in its implementation on the principles of public-private partnership, and to the population of the region, for the sake of which the goals of the Strategy are proclaimed and their achievement should be ensured.

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Figure 1. Krasnoyarsk Territory

The Krasnoyarsk Territory is the largest subject of the Federation within the Siberian Federal District, not only in terms of the area it occupies, but also in terms of all the most important macroeconomic indicators - population, gross regional product (GRP), industrial production, construction work and investment in fixed capital. Per capita GRP in the Krasnoyarsk Territory consistently exceeds the Russian average: in 2010, this excess was more than 40%. Even more pronounced is the advantage of the region in terms of per capita production of the gross regional product over the subjects of the Federation located on the territory of the Siberian Federal District (from 40% to 3.7 times) (Figure 1).

The new millennium was marked for the region by progressive economic growth and the beginning of the implementation of large-scale investment projects at the federal level. A strategic program for the development of the Lower Angara region, which is of national importance, has been formed and begun to be implemented. The project for the development of the Vankor oil and gas field was implemented, which made it possible to form a new large segment of the regional economy. The global financial and economic crisis Krasnoyarsk Territory passed with relatively less losses compared to other regions of the country, the efforts of the authorities and the business community managed to avoid a massive reduction in production and social tension. The physical volume of the gross regional product decreased in 2009 by only 1.5% (by 4.1% in the Siberian Federal District and by

7.6% in Russia).

However, the social indicators of the region are inferior to the level of its economic development. If in terms of the amount of GRP produced per capita, the region significantly exceeds the average Russian indicators and ranks 5th in the country, then in the ranking of Russian regions in terms of average wages and per capita incomes of the population, it is in 13th and 16th places. At the same time, if in terms of average wages the region is higher than the average Russian level (108.3%), then in terms of average per capita income it is inferior to the national average (96.5%). The demographic situation in the region also remains difficult; over the past 20 years, the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has decreased by 10.5% (in Russia as a whole - by only 3.7%).

At the same time, in recent years there has been a positive trend in overcoming the depopulation of the region - the population of the region has increased by 14.6 thousand people since 2010.

The main problem that hinders the effective and harmonious development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is the deindustrialization¹ of the industrial regions of the Territory located in the zone of continuous economic development adjacent to the Trans-Siberian Railway that occurred during the years of market reforms. In the context of the transition to market relations and a sharp contraction of the country's domestic market with the simultaneous opening of the domestic economic space, the country's processing sector could not withstand the competition

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with foreign manufacturers in the changed economic conditions, which led to the closure and reduction of

production of a number of enterprises, the collapse of economic ties and complexes .

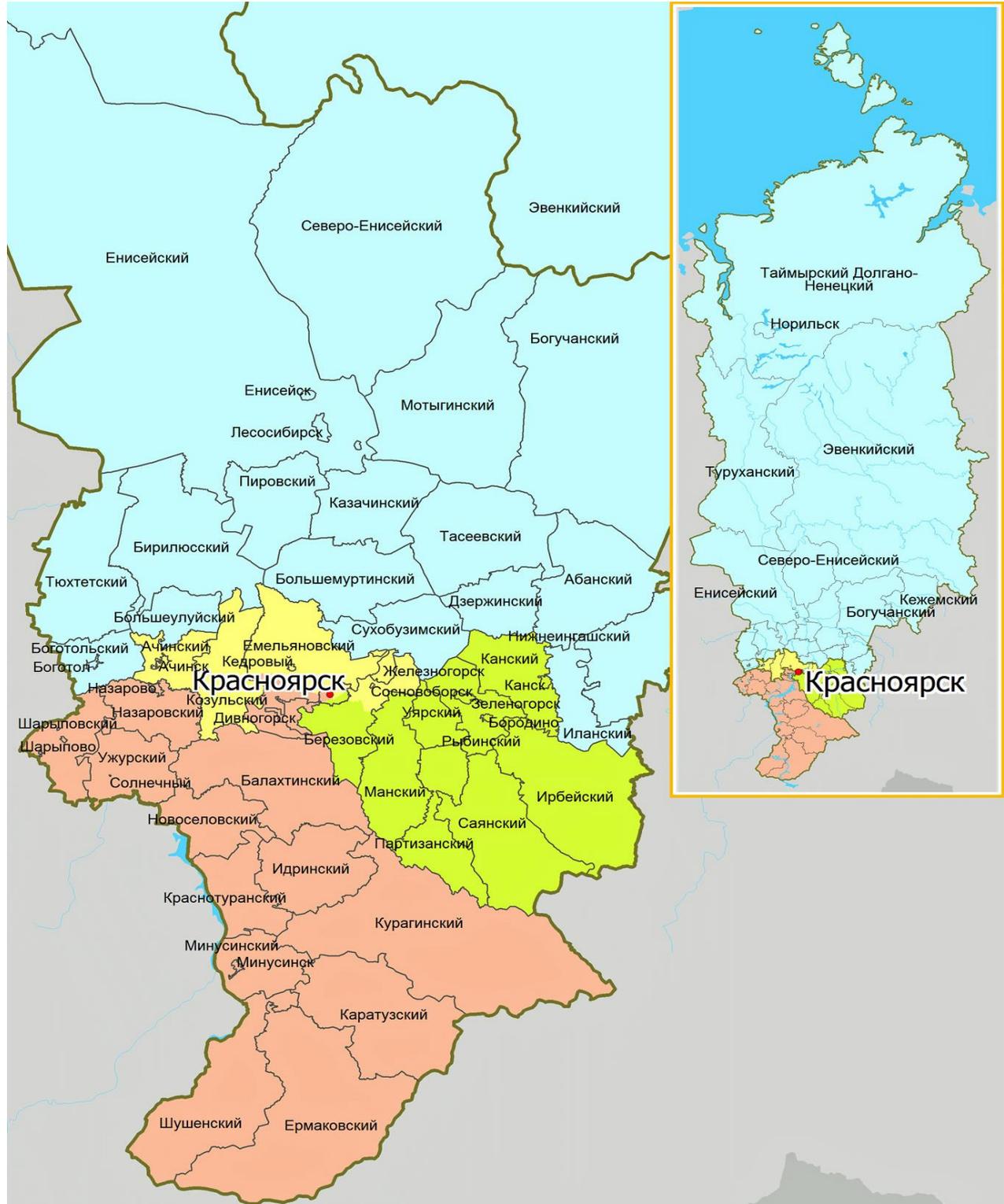


Figure 2. Administrative zoning of the Krasnoyarsk Territory

At the same time, the raw material segment of the region's economy has retained its competitiveness, including on world markets. Private business rushed

to the highly profitable raw material segment and practically ignored the manufacturing enterprises of the region, which needed systematic investment,

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financial and technological support. At the same time, the involvement of the region's richest resources (non-ferrous metals, gold, hydrocarbon resources) into the economic circulation produced only local effects and did not stimulate the growth of the real sector of the economy throughout the Krasnoyarsk Territory. With the growth of electricity production and resource extraction, the production of high value-added products not only did not increase, but also decreased in a number of positions.

Other problems in the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory - an insufficient level of development of the social sphere and a lag in the level and quality of life of the population, outdated technologies and equipment in basic industries and engineering infrastructure, low susceptibility to innovation in the real sector of the economy, disproportions in the spatial development of the region - are in largely derived from the global problem of deindustrialization, which is of an all-Russian character.

Main part

Strengths The Krasnoyarsk Territory is associated with its unique economic and geographical position and large reserves of territories free for business development and population habitation; with exceptionally rich natural and resource potential; with developed fuel and energy complex and transport infrastructure of the central and southern regions; with a multisectoral system of higher education and research institutes being formed on new principles.

Weak sides region are due to the deindustrialization of the regions of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the zone of continuous economic development adjacent to the Trans-Siberian Railway; high level of monopolization in branches of specialization; remoteness from world sales markets; low transport and communication development of the northern regions of the region; low share of deep processing industries; insufficient level of development of innovative entrepreneurship; lack of labor resources.

Development opportunities Krasnoyarsk Territory are associated with further expansion of the use of the potential of traditionally strong sectors of the regional economy. At the same time, these opportunities can be used as efficiently as possible in the event of a change in the predominantly raw-material orientation of the region's economy towards industrial development. To realize the existing opportunities, it is necessary to develop the basic raw

materials sectors of the region's economy, which not only create prerequisites for the development of a new processing sector, but also form the demand for products of manufacturing industries, in particular engineering (Figure 2).

The degree of realization of the existing opportunities will also depend on the all-Russian economic policy. In the event of a reorientation of the Russian economy towards innovative development, the region's sector of processing extracted raw materials, fuel and wood will receive an impetus to develop on a new technological basis, which will significantly increase the efficiency of using the region's natural resources. Such factors as the construction of new transport corridors on the territory of Siberia and the Far East and the development of new transport and communication links between Europe and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region can have a positive impact on the realization of the potential opportunities of the region; implementation of a new economic policy in the development of the resources of the Russian Arctic in the context of increasing intercountry competition for the right to exploit the unique natural resources of the Arctic;

Main threats and restrictions for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory may be associated with unstable conditions in the world markets for non-ferrous metals and hydrocarbons; with an increase in the cost of investment resources and prices for products and services of natural monopolies, primarily in the field of transport; while maintaining infrastructure restrictions; with the insufficient effectiveness of federal measures to stimulate the development in the regions of Siberia of deep processing of extracted raw materials and the production of products with high added value; with the tightening of competition from China in the markets for products of the first redistribution.

The strengths and opportunities for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, combined with the region's real opportunities to conduct effective economic, social, investment, innovation and environmental policies in order to neutralize weaknesses and potential threats, give reason to assess the region's competitive position as very high. At the same time, the Krasnoyarsk Territory should consider its future not in the format of increased competition with other regions for attracted resources and investments, but as a self-sufficient territory with a unique specialization that complements the economic complexes of other Siberian regions (Figure 3).

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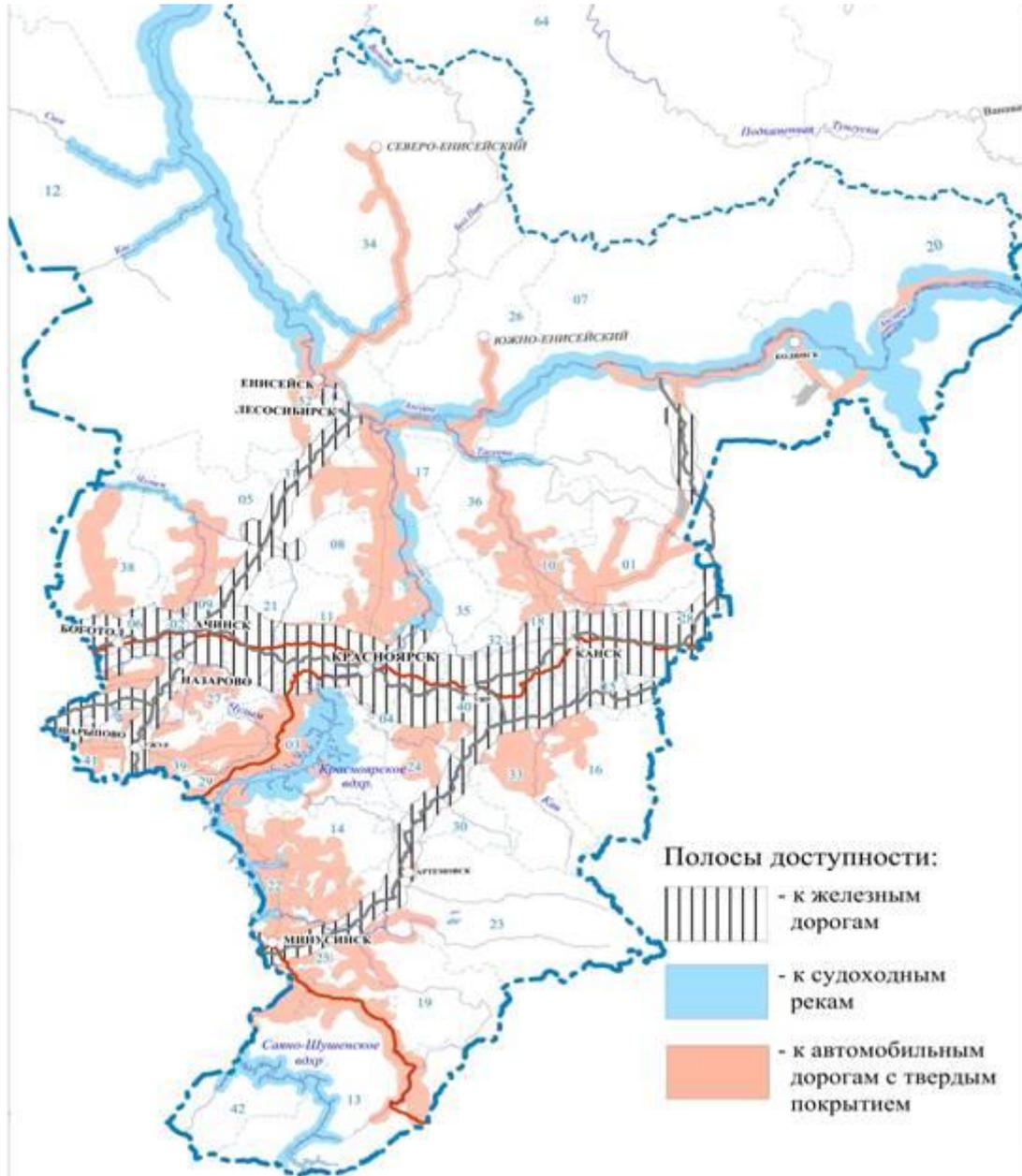


Figure 3. Features of transport logistics in the Krasnoyarsk Territory

The development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory should ensure a constant and sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the population, defined as an integral characteristic of the level of material well-being, health status, access to education, opportunities for spiritual and physical development of the individual, affordability of housing and comfortable living conditions, and environmental quality.

The basis of human life support is the economy, therefore, the source of achieving a high quality of life is the creation of an efficient and socially oriented economy in the region. In turn, improving the quality of life, the development of human capital are the most important prerequisites for economic growth of an intensive, innovative type, capable of ensuring the

necessary efficiency of the regional economy.

The main vector of long-term development, on which the main scenarios for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory should be concentrated, should be the implementation of a strategic setting for the transformation of the economic model of the region, which provides for the creation of conditions for changing the predominantly raw material orientation of the region towards industrial development, the formation on the territory of the region of a system of deep processing of raw materials mined here and fuel with a priority on the production of products with high added value, the introduction of innovative technologies.

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Figure 4. - Dynamics of changes in individual indicators in 2035 according to scenarios for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory

The effectiveness of the regional economy also depends on its role and place in the all-Russian economic space. Strengthening the economic potential of Siberia and the Far East is in the country's strategic interests. To the greatest extent, this corresponds to the integration scenario for the development of the eastern regions of the country, which implies the mutual complementation of the economies of the regions, the generation of new interregional economic ties and the division of economic activities in the interests of the entire macroregion. Whereas the competitive struggle of regions can lead to an increase in disproportions, intensification of problems in regional development and, ultimately, to a weakening of the macroregion. Based on this, a new strategic direction of development, which can significantly strengthen the positioning of the region in the system of the all-Russian and world economy,

Thus, taking into account the inseparability and interconnectedness of the social and economic components, the goal of the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to increase the level and quality of life of the population, provided by the development of the regional economy.

The necessary level of development of the region's economy should be ensured by expanding the

use of the potential of traditional industries that form the basis of the regional economy and be accompanied by the consistent implementation of a course towards deep processing of extracted raw materials and the production of high value-added products based on innovative development and mobilization of human capital concentrated in this territory. The development of the regional economy, as a component of the all-Russian economic space, should be carried out along the path of turning the region into a powerful modern industrial center in the east of Russia, performing the functions of an integrator of the economic space of Siberia and the Far East.

The main priorities of the long-term development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, to which the efforts of the Government of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, together with all interested participants in the implementation of this Strategy, should be directed, in the considered perspective are:

- the growth of incomes and living standards of the inhabitants of the region, ensured by the effective employment of the population and the development of the social protection system;
- accessibility for all categories of the region's population and high quality of state and municipal services provided;
- improving the living conditions of the population of the region, increasing the affordability

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of housing, providing quality public services, creating comfortable living conditions;

- formation of conditions for the significant strengthening and development of the human potential of the region as the basis for all economic and social transformations and the transition to the trajectory of sustainable demographic growth in the region;

- ensuring a favorable environment, environmental safety of the population and rational nature management;

- creation of conditions for the formation of a new economic model for the development of the region by supporting and stimulating the placement of processing industries in the territory of the region in non-ferrous metallurgy, the oil and gas sector, the woodworking industry based on the implementation of cluster policy and integration with other sectors of the regional economy;

- industrial development of remote and northern territories of the region based on the use of modern efficient technologies for the extraction and processing of natural resources and "re-industrialization" at a new technological level of old industrial areas located in the zone of continuous economic development adjacent to the Trans-Siberian Railway;

- optimization of the spatial development of the region on the basis of a harmonious combination of the development of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, other cities and rural areas. Smoothing out the disproportions of social and economic development on the territory of the region;

- qualitative strengthening and development of the innovative segment of the region's economy, including innovative processes in traditional industries and new innovative activities, based on the creation of favorable conditions for the expansion of research and scientific and production activities, the formation of a modern innovation infrastructure, the orientation of scientific and technical developments towards promising areas development of modern society and solving problems of socio-economic development of the region;

- development of transport, engineering, communal infrastructure capable of accelerating economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of Krasnoyarsk products, the mobility of the population and the comfort of living on the territory of the region;

- stimulation of new forms and mechanisms for activation of integration ties between the Krasnoyarsk Territory and other territories of the Asian part of Russia.

The designated targets and main priorities for the long-term development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be implemented through a system of interrelated management policies initiated and implemented by the Government of the region: innovation, social,

industrial, investment, spatial.

Directions and specific actions to implement the priorities of the long-term development of the region are largely determined by the target indicators of the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2012 and measures to achieve them.

Taking into account the inertia of economic processes and, especially, the implementation of institutional changes, without which it is impossible to achieve the targets of the Strategy, by 2020 prerequisites and necessary conditions should be created for the subsequent change in the economic model of development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The main results of economic, social and institutional transformations will be able to manifest themselves only in subsequent years. Nevertheless, the period up to 2020 is decisive in the entire chain of measures of the federal and regional authorities, business and the population to turn the Krasnoyarsk Territory into the most powerful and effective region of the East of Russia, meeting the challenges and threats of the 21st century, into an outpost for strengthening Russian statehood in the center of the country. .

Scenario conditions for the development of the regional economy in the long term are developed based on the guidelines and priorities of the federal economic policy, determined by the scenario conditions for the long-term forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2035, trends in the development of the world economy and world trade markets, as well as taking into account the current situation and emerging trends in the activities of enterprises and industries based on the results of socio-economic development of the region in 2011.

Based on the strategic interests of the region, its development in the long term should be focused on changing the predominantly raw material orientation of the region towards industrial development, the formation of a system for deep processing of extracted raw materials and fuel with priority on the production of products with high added value, the introduction of innovative technologies.

At the same time, the growth trajectory of the region's economy will be largely determined by the pace of development of the world and Russian economies, the situation in the world markets for raw materials and capital. Along with this, in the long term, the development of the region depends on the influence of such external factors as the exchange rate of the ruble against major world currencies, world prices for the main export commodity items of the region - oil and non-ferrous metals, growth rates of tariffs and prices for services and goods, produced in the infrastructure sectors of the economy, inflationary processes in the country.

Taking into account the influence of these factors, the forecast for the development of the region

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in the long term is considered in two versions - moderate and optimistic.

The scenarios under consideration for these forecast options are based on the different dynamics of the dollar exchange rate and prices for oil, non-ferrous and precious metals, as well as the growth rates of tariffs and prices for services and products of natural monopolies. Both scenarios of the forecast are developed taking into account investment projects and long-term targeted programs that are being implemented and planned for implementation on the territory of the region. At the same time, the scenarios differ in terms of economic growth rates, the level of investment activity, as well as the completeness and timeliness of the implementation of investment projects and development programs.

The moderate scenario for the development of the region is based on the scenario of the world economy, which assumes the realization of risks of world development, including the preservation of financial, demographic, and trade imbalances. Higher budget deficits will limit investment growth and potential output growth. The average growth rate of the world economy for 2020 was up to 3.0%, in the Eurozone - less than 1.0%, the BRIC countries - up to 5.4%, China - up to 6%. The moderate development scenario of the Russian Federation is characterized by moderate (3.6 %) economic growth based on the active modernization of the fuel and energy and raw materials sectors while maintaining a relative lag in the civilian high-tech and medium-tech sectors. In accordance with the scenario conditions for the long-term forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, a relatively low level of competitiveness of a wide range of domestic products will remain in the long term, and the growth of domestic demand will be largely oriented towards imports. The low level of capital inflow will lead to the weakening of the ruble exchange rate. In the period up to 2020, the average annual exchange rate of the US dollar was projected at 35.1 rubles. for 1 US dollar.

The oil price forecast is determined mainly by fundamental factors: the pace of global economic recovery and maintaining the stability of the oil market by producing countries. In the long term, global demand for hydrocarbons is forecast to grow, primarily due to the rapidly growing economies of China, India and other countries. In the period of 2021, a moderate increase in oil prices was assumed - an average of about 1% per year in real terms. The price of Ural's crude oil will reach \$116 per barrel in 2021.

As a result of the predicted dynamics of the development of the world economy in the long term until 2020, an increase in prices for all basic metals produced in the region was also envisaged. The conjuncture of the metal market will be determined by global trends, incl. level of development of the

Chinese economy. The average annual increase in prices for metals due to their sufficient world stock will be in the range of 0.5-4.5%. The expected price growth for the period through 2020 was: copper - 34.0%, aluminum - 17.4%, gold and platinumoids - up to 45%. The price of cobalt is predicted to decrease (-23.4%) and the price of nickel to remain at the current level.

In accordance with the scenario conditions of the long-term forecast for the development of the country in the period up to 2021, the growth rates of prices and tariffs for goods and services produced in the infrastructure sectors of the Russian economy will slightly differ according to the forecast options due to differences in the priorities of the Russian economic policy, predicted by the dynamics world prices and exchange rate dynamics. According to the moderate scenario, the average prices for electricity for all categories of consumers in the retail market for the period up to 2021 increased by 2.1 times, the growth of tariffs for heat energy amounted to 2.2-2.3 times, regulated tariffs for rail transportation of goods - in 1.6 times.

In the forecast period, inflation in Russia will remain higher than in developed countries. This effect will be associated both with the outstripping growth of tariffs for the services of infrastructure companies, and with the expected weakening of the ruble exchange rate. Under the moderate scenario, inflation will average 5.1% per annum. In accordance with the Russian financial policy, a rapid rate of inflation reduction (up to 2-3%) until 2020 is not advisable, as it will lead to a slowdown in economic growth and structural changes, will require lower rates of tariff increases for services of companies in infrastructure sectors or exchange rate appreciation .

The optimistic scenario for the development of the region is based on the forecast for the development of the world economy, according to which the dynamics of world GDP in the period 2018-2021 was estimated at 3.6-3.8%, which is below the average growth in the pre-crisis 2001-2008. (about 4%), but roughly corresponds to the average growth rate in the period 1980-2010. On the whole, the globalization of markets will continue in the world economy, with faster growth in world trade and a continuing reduction in the income gap between developing and developed countries. At the same time, the growing demographic and natural restrictions, as well as the increased requirements for financial balance, will prevent the world economy from returning to high pre-crisis growth rates of 4 percent or more per year. The average annual economic growth rate of the Eurozone is expected in the range of 0.6-1.8%,

The optimistic scenario for the development of the Russian economy is characterized by an increase in the investment orientation of economic growth and the strengthening of Russia's position in the global economy. It relies on the creation of a modern

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transport infrastructure and a competitive sector of high-tech industries and a knowledge economy along with the modernization of the energy and raw materials complex. The scenario conditions for the long-term forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in this scenario provided for an average annual US dollar exchange rate of 29.3 rubles until 2021. for 1 US dollar.

The optimistic scenario assumes a more intensive increase in oil prices: the price of Ural's crude oil in 2021 was \$173 per barrel. In contrast to the moderate development scenario, in the optimistic scenario, the prices for metals of the industrial group will be directly dependent on the expected intensive growth of the world economy, including Asia. The average annual increase in prices for metals is expected in the range of 1.0-7.5%. During the period of the Strategy, price growth will be: copper - 44.7%, nickel - 5.5%, aluminum - up to 43.0%, gold and platinumoids - up to 88%. Cobalt is forecast to decline in price by 7.3%. The optimistic scenario provides for a more moderate rise in energy prices, aimed at preventing higher inflation and rising consumer costs, creating conditions for production growth, while stimulating energy saving. Electricity prices for all categories of consumers for the period 2018-2021 increased by 2.1 times, the growth of tariffs for heat energy amounted to 2.4-2.5 times, regulated tariffs for rail transportation of goods - 1.6 times. Inflation under the optimistic scenario will be 6.2% on an average annual basis. The risks of scenario implementation will be related to:

- with a high dependence of the region's economy on the conjuncture of world prices for non-ferrous metals and oil, and in this sense, on a possible slowdown in economic activity in world markets and a decrease in demand for resources;

- with a possible decrease in the competitiveness of the products of the enterprises of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in comparison with similar industries in China and other dynamically developing economies in the context of a predicted increase in tariffs for energy resources and transportation;

- with the freezing of investment projects of companies to create new industries and modernize those operating in a recession in world markets;

- with a reduction in receipts to the budget of the region, both tax revenues and inter-budget transfers from the federal budget, which will affect the fulfillment of social obligations and a decrease in living standards;

- with a decrease in external migration inflow in terms of the economically active population;

- with an increase in the structural deficit of the economy in providing labor resources: personnel imbalances in the context of specialties/qualifications by sectors of the economy and territories of the region;

- with the possible asynchronous nature of the ongoing modernization reforms.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory is consistently among the top ten constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of gross regional product. More than half of the GRP is provided by the industrial complex of the region, in particular, non-ferrous metallurgy, oil and gas industry, electric power industry, mining, logging and wood processing.

In 2021, in the structure of industrial production of the region, 26.1% was mining (almost 90% of them were the extraction of fuel and energy minerals), about 63.5% were manufacturing industries (65.7% of them were metallurgical production and production of metal products), 10.4% - production and distribution of energy, gas and water.



Figure 5. Population migration in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in 2021

Industrial production in the region has been steadily growing over the past 14 years, the only exception was the crisis year of 2009, but even then

the decline in industrial production in the region was less than in Russia as a whole (the region - 98.2%, Russia - 90.7%). In total, since 1999, the volume of

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industrial production in the region has increased by 75.3 percent.

At the same time, against the background of general sustainable growth, the problems of obsolete technologies, moral and physical aging of a significant part of the equipment of industrial enterprises, underdevelopment and depreciation of infrastructure, a gap between scientific, educational and industrial spheres, a reduction in scientific, technical and innovative potential, a lack of qualified personnel for solving the problems of establishing a new economy (Figure 5).

The Strategy considers the prospects and directions for the development of key sectors of the region's industry, formed not in the context of individual types of economic activity, but on the basis of sectoral complexes. This approach allows us to trace the production chains from the extraction of raw materials to the final stage of its processing in the territory of the region and form a holistic view of the problems, competitive advantages and prospects for the development of the complex.

In the future, until 2024, industry will continue to be the main regional economy, in which the traditional metallurgical and fuel and energy complexes and the new, actively developing oil and gas complex will retain the leading positions. Their development should take place not only and not so much along the path of increasing production volumes. Fundamentally important for the future development of the region is the beginning of the formation of the processing sector in this period as part of the basic industrial complexes, which subsequently, as it develops, will ensure a change in the entire structure of the regional economy from predominantly raw materials to industrial with developed processing and production of products with high added value.

The most important task is the integration of basic complexes with other sectors of the regional economy, primarily mechanical engineering, which will create the basis for the development of these industries and multiply the effects received by the region.

The special role of the timber industry and agro-industrial complexes in the economy of the region will remain. Despite the fact that their share in the structure of the regional economy is significantly inferior to the basic sectors, they play an important social role, providing employment for the population and maintaining the settlement system throughout the region. The main task in the development of these sectoral complexes is the growth of production efficiency, without which it is impossible to ensure the competitiveness of their products, especially in the context of Russia's entry into the WTO, and the consolidation of the population in the rural areas of the region.

The oil and gas complex is a new promising

segment of the regional industry. Until recently, its contribution to the regional economy was extremely insignificant. With the commissioning of the Vankor oil and gas field in August 2009, the industry began to play a significant role in the region's economy. At present, the share of the oil and gas complex (OGC) in the structure of industrial production of the region is 23.5% and provides employment for 5.0 thousand people. (0.48% of the total number of people employed in the region's economy). The region's contribution to the all-Russian production is 3% for oil production and oil refining, 0.33% for gas production.

Taking into account the depletion of the raw material base in Western Siberia and the European part of Russia, in the strategic perspective, the region should be considered as one of the main bases of hydrocarbon raw materials in Russia, capable of supporting the country's export potential in the hydrocarbon market. Due to its advantageous geographical location relative to large Asian oil consumers, the region can become an important element of a unified system of oil and gas production and transportation with a clear export orientation to the markets of the Asia-Pacific countries.

Taking into account the prepared resource base and the spatial localization of hydrocarbon raw materials (HCs), two large centers for the development of the oil and gas industry of the federal level of significance will be formed on the territory of the region - North-West and Priangarsky.

Northwest Center located on the territory of Turukhansk and Taimyr regions. The bases for this center are Vankor,

Tagulskoye and Suzunskoye oil fields, as well as gas fields - Pelyatkinskoye, Deryabinskoye, Solenenskoye, Messoyakhskoye. Recoverable oil resources are more than 780 million tons, gas - 860 billion m³, condensate - more than 32 million tons.

Angara center will unite the deposits of the Lower Angara region and the south of Evenkia. It is located in the zone of influence of the ESPO pipeline system and in the future will be oriented towards oil exports to the Asia-Pacific countries. The main deposits of the Priangara center are: in the south of Evenkia - Yurubcheno-Tokhomskoye, Kuyumbinskoye, Sobinsko-Payginskoye; in the Lower Angara region - Agaleevskoye, Beryambinskoye, etc. Recoverable oil resources amount to 818 million tons, gas - 1,059 billion m³, condensate - 75 million tons.

The competitiveness of the oil-producing complex of the region is determined by the high quality of oil from the main explored fields, which is superior in its performance to the Russian export grade Urals. These are mainly light (density 0.87 g/cm³) and low sulfur grades of oil with a sulfur content of 0.5% or less.

The competitiveness of the gas sector is associated with gas fields located in the Angara center,

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which feature a unique multicomponent composition, which allows us to consider gas resources, first of all, as a raw material for the production of gas chemical products. In addition, the high content of helium in gas creates real prerequisites for the organization of a quite competitive, in comparison with most foreign analogues, production for the extraction of helium.

The competitive advantage of the oil and gas complex (OGC) of the region is the training of local personnel for the industry on the basis of the Institute of Oil and Gas of the Siberian Federal University, created with the assistance of Rosneft.

Unfavorable factors hindering the development of oil and gas production in the territory of the region are determined by the conditions for the location of hydrocarbons. The resource facilities of the oil and gas complex are mainly located in poorly developed areas, at a considerable distance from large industrial centers and are dispersed over a vast territory. In combination with the geological complexity of the objects, the noted circumstance causes an increased capital intensity of the development of hydrocarbon resources, incl. due to a significant increase in the cost of creating specialized and general infrastructure systems.

From the point of view of the region's strategic interests, the greatest adverse risks are associated with the "independent" development of the oil and gas complex of the region, in which only the mining sector will develop on the territory of the region, without the creation of processing industries, the oil and gas complex will be poorly integrated with other sectors of the regional economy and focused on the wide attraction of external resources. The unfavorable consequences of such development of the oil and gas complex of the region will be:

- implementation of the raw material option for the development of the Angara center, in which only gas production will be carried out on the territory of the region, and its processing will be carried out in the Irkutsk region;

- poor development of economic cooperation between the enterprises of the region and enterprises of the oil and gas complex, the low level of involvement of local contractors to meet the scientific and production and technological needs of the oil and gas complex, the refusal of the enterprises of the complex to use local labor resources.

The main directions of development of the oil and gas complex (OGC) of the region is to increase the volume of oil production, the transition from gas production for local needs to large-scale gas production with gas supply to the Russian and international markets. The priority in the development of the oil and gas complex of the region, which meets the strategic interests of the region, should be the formation of a gas processing and gas chemical sector on the territory of the region based on the raw materials of the Priangara center.

In the coming years, the growth of oil production in the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be associated with the development of the Vankor field. In 2016, the volume of oil production at the field amounted to 15 million tons, by 2021, production at the field is planned to be brought to the design "shelf" at the level of 25 million tons. Oil is transported via the Vankor-Purpe oil pipeline to the territory of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, with the commissioning of the Purpe-Samotlor oil pipeline at the end of 2016, oil from the Vankor field began to flow into the Eastern Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) pipeline system.

In the future, the commissioning of the adjacent Suzunskoye, Tagulskoye, Lodochnoye and other smaller fields located along the route of the Vankor-Purpe oil pipeline will ensure the stable operation of the North-Western Oil Production Center beyond 2021, when the start of a decline in oil production is predicted at the Vankor field.

The development of the North-Western Center in the longer term beyond 2021 provides for the development of deposits located on the right bank in the lower reaches of the Yenisei. The most probable channel for transporting oil from these fields is its supply through the territory of the Yamalo-Nenets District to the ESPO pipeline system. As an alternative, a supply channel in the direction of the port of Dikson for subsequent transportation along the Northern Sea Route can be considered. However, the likelihood of this option being realized is much lower.

Significant prospects for the development of oil production are also associated with the northeastern part of Taimyr (Khatanga region), however, their development is planned much later, since it requires additional study.

The development of oil production in the Angara center provides, first of all, for the industrial development of the Yurubcheno-Tokhomskeye, Kuyumbinskoye and Tersko-Kamovskoye fields, which requires the laying of oil pipelines in a southerly direction to tie into the existing network of the ESPO system. By 2021, it is planned to lay the Kuyumba-Taishet main oil pipeline with a capacity of 15 million tons, designed to transport oil from the Kuyumbinskoye and Yurubcheno-Tokhomskeye fields.

The increase in oil production in the Angara center will be associated with the release of base fields to the design production levels, as well as the commissioning of satellite fields located near the base fields. As exploration work is carried out on the territory of Evenkia in the period after 2020, additional oil resources of fields that have not yet been discovered may be introduced into development.

In the oil refining sector of the region, in the event of the implementation of the project for the construction of the main oil product pipeline "Achinsk - Kemerovo - Sokur" provided for by the draft scheme of territorial planning of the Russian Federation in the

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field of federal transport, in 2015, the Achinsk Oil Refinery was connected to the oil product pipeline transport system, which made it possible to send light oil products through the MNPP system both for the domestic market and for export.

The increase in gas production in the region at the first stage (until 2025) will be fully ensured by the production of associated gas at the oil fields of the North-Western Center, and primarily the Vankor field, while maintaining gas production in the Tanam gas producing region, which supplies Norilsk.

In the future (after 2025), the development of gas production in the territory of the region will be largely determined by the dynamics of the creation of a gas transmission system in Eastern Siberia. In accordance with the Eastern Gas Program (EGP), various options for the formation of a gas transmission system in the eastern regions of Russia are possible.

In accordance with the draft scheme of the territorial development of the Russian Federation in the field of federal transport, the option of building a gas transmission system from the fields of the Priangarsky center in the south direction to the junction with the main gas pipeline "Proskokovo-Balagansk" in the area near Kansk - Nizhnyaya Poima is being considered.

At the same time, for the transportation of liquid hydrocarbons from the Yurubcheno-Tokhoms koye and Sobinskoye oil and gas condensate fields, the draft scheme for the territorial development of the Russian Federation in the field of federal transport provides for the construction of a condensate pipeline to a gas condensate processing plant, which is proposed to be located on the territory of the region. However, the issue of locating gas processing enterprises in the territory of the region remains open.

Strategically important for the region in terms of innovative development and improving the efficiency of the regional economy is not just the implementation of plans for the extraction of hydrocarbons of the Angara center, but the placement of gas processing facilities and, in the future, gas chemistry facilities on the territory of the region. Due to objective factors - the component composition of gas and the greater connectivity of the Priangara center with the territories of the region, this center is a priority for the development of regional gas processing and gas chemistry.

Taking into account the planned terms for the development of the gas fields of the Angara center, this direction is beyond the planning horizon of the Strategy, but in the long term beyond 2022, based on the raw materials from the fields of the Angara center, the production of a wide range of polymeric materials (polyethylenes, polypropylenes, polystyrenes, xylenes, PET- polymers, etc.), which are in high and stable demand both in the domestic Russian and in the world markets.

At the same time, in relations with the Irkutsk

region, which has a fairly developed and promising sector of hydrocarbon chemistry, the position of the region is seen not in the creation of analogue enterprises and competition between them, but in the search for its technological and product niche in this area.

A promising direction for the development of the oil and gas complex of the region beyond 2020 is also the extraction and organization of processing of helium present in the gas from the fields of the Priangara center.

The implementation of these directions of development of the processing sector of the oil and gas complex can have a significant impact on changing the structure of industrial products produced in the region, increasing the share of high value-added products in it.

The key factors that today hinder the development of gas production in the territory of the Angara center, despite the presence of prepared reserves, are the following:

- according to the GMP for the period up to 2025, the gas of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is "locked" in the regional market, there is no possibility of its supply outside the region (completion of the construction of the main gas pipeline "Proskokovo - Balagansk" for receiving stripped gas and export deliveries is provided for at the 3rd stage of the program in 2025–2035);
- the presence of oil rims in gas and gas condensate fields, which does not allow, for technological reasons, to produce gas before extracting oil;
- the complex composition of gases, the presence of helium and valuable components for the gas chemical industry, which requires their separation and storage of individual components;
- unresolved issues regarding the placement of a gas processing plant (GPP) and helium and gas storage facilities;
- the long-term period of the planned development of the gas processing and gas chemistry sector in the existing programs of Gazprom (after 2025).

The development of gas use in order to provide domestic consumers of the region will be carried out in accordance with the program of gas supply and gasification of the territory of the region, developed by Gazprom Mezhregiongaz. Taking into account the presence in the region of a developed power industry on solid fuel and huge reserves of thermal coal, it is not advisable to transfer the existing large coal-fired generation facilities of the region to gas fuel. At the same time, the region's gasification and gas supply program should ensure the transition to gas fuel of autonomous life support facilities in the central part of the region, as well as provide energy and heat to the population, utilities and technological needs of enterprises in the northern regions of the region in the

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zone of influence of the gas distribution system.

Taking into account the whole range of conditions (natural, technological, economic, institutional, social), two qualitatively different strategic scenarios in the development of the oil and gas complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory have been formed: moderate and optimistic.

moderate scenario relies on established trends and development of the mining sector only in the territory of the region. The most important

characteristic of this scenario is the functioning of the oil and gas complex, which is largely autonomous or independent from other sectors of the regional economy, and is focused on the widespread involvement of external financial, material, technical and labor resources. The last circumstance is of particular importance, since when developing deposits, the shift-expedition method is mainly used, which minimizes the need for social and household and general economic infrastructure facilities.

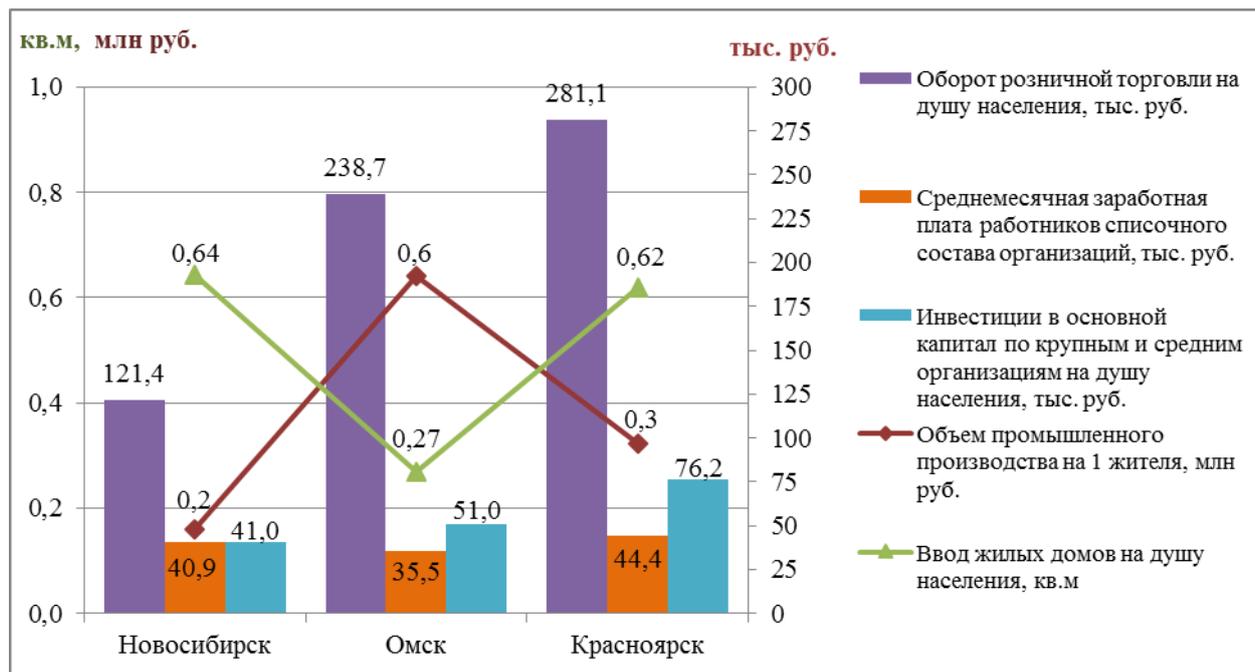


Figure 6. - Comparative indicators of Siberian cities with a population of one million per capita in 2021

Optimistic scenario along with the development of the extractive sector, it is focused on the development of hydrocarbon processing, the active integration of the region's oil and gas resources into the regional economy and effective interregional cooperation. In the development of the oil and gas complex and all complexing industries, the focus should not be on the issue of competition between individual regions of Siberia, but on the unification of efforts and interregional economic cooperation. This applies both to the industries that support the activities of oil and gas companies (primarily machine building) and to the industries for oil and gas processing. From the point of view of regional interests, the preference for the optimistic scenario in the development of oil and gas complex is obvious. The development of complex industries (first of all, deep processing of hydrocarbons) will enhance the "stationary" nature of the process of developing oil and gas resources in the region with the localization of a significant part of the socio-economic effects here (Figure 6). The tasks of the authorities of the region in the direction of the development of the oil and gas complex are:

- interaction with federal authorities aimed at providing conditions for the rational involvement of oil and gas resources in economic circulation, including in terms of implementing the long-term state program for studying the subsoil and reproducing the mineral resource base of Russia on the territory of the region based on the balance of consumption and reproduction of mineral raw materials in order to increase the volume of financing of geological exploration for fuel and energy minerals in the territory of the region;
- interaction with federal authorities in the direction of the formation of transparent and stable sectoral tax mechanisms that stimulate the implementation of capital-intensive projects for the development of hydrocarbon deposits in the difficult conditions of Eastern Siberia;
- interaction with subsoil user companies and exploration organizations aimed at expanding exploration activities and further development of oil and gas fields in the territory of the region;
- interaction with enterprises of the oil and gas complex in order to develop industries for the deep

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processing of hydrocarbons in the territory of the region, including with the use of incentive measures of state support;

- promoting the development of road and energy infrastructure in order to ensure the availability of the hydrocarbon resource base;
- formation and development of a system for training highly qualified labor resources for the oil and gas complex of the region;
- promoting the integration of the region's oil and gas complex into the regional economy: targeting the potential demand of the region's oil and gas complex for goods and services of enterprises and organizations of the region, primarily machine-building, construction, and transport.

Depending on a moderate or optimistic scenario for the development of oil and gas complex in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, by 2025 (compared to 2018) the volume of oil production can be increased by 2.7–3.1 times (up to 41.4–47.6 million tons). Even greater effects from the implementation of projects in the field of oil and gas production will be obtained beyond 2025 - by 2035, oil production will increase by 3.8–4.3 times (up to 57.4–66.0 million tons).

Until 2025, the volume of oil refining in the territory of the region will remain at the current level (7.4 million tons per year) and will be determined by the capacity of the existing Achinsk refinery. During this period, the development of the enterprise will be carried out along an intensive path of increasing the depth of oil refining (from 62% to 96%) without increasing volumes. The volume of oil refining in the region can be increased after 2025 as a result of the expansion of the enterprise's capacity.

Sales of natural and associated petroleum gas from the fields of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will increase by 3.9 times by 2020 (up to 8.6 bcm). In the case of the development of the region's oil and gas complex according to the optimistic scenario (taking into account gas supplies to the unified gas supply system of Russia (UGSS) and the creation of gas processing and gas chemistry enterprises in the region), by 2035, gas sales in the territory of the region may increase by 11.4–12.7 times and reach 25–28 billion m³.

Gasification projects, reinforced by new points of growth, will make it possible to increase gas consumption in the Krasnoyarsk Territory to 7–8 billion m³ by 2035 (while maintaining gas consumption in the Norilsk industrial region within 3.5–4 billion m³ per year).

By 2024, more than 5 thousand new jobs will be created in the oil and gas complex of the region. At the same time, if the need for labor resources in the extractive industries will be largely covered by the involvement of shift workers, then in the processing segment of the oil and gas complex - by the permanent population of the region.

The fuel and energy complex (FEC) is a

backbone for the economy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The share of its constituent activities (coal mining and production of electricity and heat) in the structure of GRP for a long period of time remains at the level of 8–9%. In the total employment of the region, the share of those employed in coal mining is 0.7%, in the production of electricity and heat - 5.0%.

The total installed capacity of the power stations of the region is about 14 GW (6.2% of the total capacity of all stations in Russia), which does not include activities related to the oil and gas complex in the fuel and energy complex, provides the region with one of the leading positions in Russia. In terms of electricity production (about 60 billion kWh), the region ranks third in Russia, second only to the Tyumen and Irkutsk regions.

In terms of solid fuel production (more than 40 million tons), the region ranks second in Russia after the Kemerovo region. More than 90% of coal mined in the Krasnoyarsk Territory belong to the Kansko-Achinsk coal basin.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory in the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2030 is considered as one of the most important subjects of the federation, providing in the future the creation of new energy facilities to eliminate the existing shortage of electricity in Siberia, the Urals and the European part of Russia. Reconstruction of existing generating capacities, network facilities, as well as the commissioning of new capacities and the advanced construction of new transmission lines and substations will improve the reliability of power supply, develop new production facilities for the extraction and processing of resources, as well as cover the energy shortage and growing needs outside the region. The development of the electric power industry of the region and Siberia will largely determine the rational scale of coal mining. The optimistic version of the region's strategy provides for the beginning of the development of coal chemistry here. The region will be able to supply up to 20 billion kWh of electricity to the regions of Western Siberia and the Urals and export up to 30 million tons of coal, which in total will amount to 17–21.1 million tons of fuel equivalent. Among the priority facilities of the fuel and energy complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, scheduled for construction and commissioning, are the Boguchanskaya HPP, the third power unit of the Berezovskaya GRES - 1 and grid facilities (power transmission lines and substations).

The Krasnoyarsk Territory is distinguished by a high supply of complex reserves of fuel and energy resources, both renewable (hydro resources) and mineral (giant reserves of thermal coal, oil and gas resources, peat), providing the region for a long time (hundreds of years) with the role of one of the most important energy resource bases Russia. The Krasnoyarsk energy system is surplus both in terms of capacity and electricity generation, the surplus of

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which is transferred to the wholesale electricity market in Siberia. Even without taking into account new construction projects and reconstruction of existing generating capacities, the power industry of the region is able to significantly increase electricity production by loading existing capacities.

The main problems in the energy complex of the region are the low technical level and depreciation of equipment at energy facilities, the poor quality of distribution networks, the lack of metering devices, measurement and automatic control of the distribution and use of heat energy.

In the coal mining of the region, the problems are associated with the limited market for ordinary brown coal, which, due to high tariffs for rail transportation and the lack of coal processing technologies, is limited mainly to the regions of Siberia.

Additional risks in the development of the fuel and energy complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are associated with the remoteness of the territory from large markets for energy resources and energy-intensive industries, which increases the cost of transporting products and reduces its competitiveness.

In the long term, the development of the electric power industry in the region will be determined by internal (development of raw materials and processing energy-intensive enterprises in the territory of the region) and external factors (growing shortage of electricity in the western regions of Siberia and central Russia). The internal need for the development of the energy sector of the region will be determined by the development, first of all, of non-ferrous metallurgy, oil and gas and timber industries. The main growth in generation capacity will occur at the expense of traditional sources for the region: hydro resources, energy coal. The use of associated petroleum gas and oil for energy needs will be carried out mainly in the areas of hydrocarbon production (North-Western and Priangarsky oil and gas centers).

As for the prospects for the development of alternative energy sources, until 2030 there are no real grounds for assuming their significant commercial use, which can significantly change the structure of the region's fuel balance. Nevertheless, the task remains to develop alternative energy sources (wind power plants, small hydropower stations, etc.) in order to increase the efficiency of local energy systems in remote areas of the region.

Modernization of the heat supply system in rural areas and small towns of the region through the introduction of innovative technologies and the use of local energy sources (coal, associated gas, wood waste).

moderate scenario provides for the development of the electric power industry mainly to ensure the emerging zones of advanced development and regional needs, to ensure high-quality energy supply to the population of the region and provides for both the modernization of existing thermal power plants

(CHPP-1, Minusinsk CHPP, Kanskaya CHPP, CHPP of the Achinsk Alumina Refinery), and the commissioning of new capacities (Boguchanskaya HPP, the third power unit of Berezovskaya GRES-1, small power capacities near load areas and near sources of fuel resources).

According to the optimistic scenario, the intensity and scale of development of the electric power industry will be determined mainly by the implementation of programs of federal investors and the construction of energy facilities with a high share of state participation, the creation of federal energy infrastructure. It is envisaged to create hydro-generation capacities to meet the needs of intensively developing regions of the Lower Angara and Turukhansk regions (Nazhneangarskaya and Nizhnekureiskaya HPPs). Projects for the construction of local generation on local energy sources should be implemented in Taimyr, in Evenkia, the Turukhansk region, and the regions of the Lower Angara region. The main difference between the optimistic scenario and the moderate one is the change in the structure of the region's energy complex in favor of coal generation. It is planned to complete the construction of Berezovskaya GRES-1 with the station's orientation to the supply of electricity to Western Siberia and the Urals. At the same time, the negative impact of coal generation on the environment should be minimized through the introduction of new innovative coal combustion technologies.

The expansion of production and sales of electricity determines the need for advanced development of the power grid infrastructure. The main tasks to be solved for the development of the network infrastructure of the region are divided into two groups:

1. Integration of the Krasnoyarsk energy system into the economic space of the country, ensured through the construction of main lines and high-voltage networks for the transport of large flows of electricity produced in the region over long distances, as well as the organization of flows between the energy system of the region and the eastern part of the IPS to consumption centers in the Urals and in the European part Russia. At the same time, in order to improve the safety, reliability and manageability of the backbone network in the territory of the region, additional construction of nodal substations is necessary.

2. The second group of tasks is determined by the needs of the region and identifies among the regional priorities: the elimination of network restrictions, the creation of opportunities for the supply of electricity to any existing and emerging energy consumption center in the region, the elimination of the isolation of energy supply in certain areas, the reduction in the number of dead-end networks, the modernization and reconstruction of existing networks, including .h. low-voltage networks

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(rural electrical networks), increasing the reliability of power supply and reducing losses in networks.



Figure 7. - The structure of the economy of the city of Krasnoyarsk in 2021 by predominant types of economic activity

The priority here is: the construction of energy infrastructure facilities to eliminate the shortage of electricity in the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, in the Sayansky district (during the development of the Kingashskoye deposit and the construction of the GOK), the city of Zheleznogorsk (taking into account the needs of OAO ISS named after academician M.F. plant under construction for the production of polycrystalline silicon); in Motyginsky and Severo-Yeniseisky districts (within the framework of projects for the development of mineral resources).

In addition, the development of low-voltage networks will be required; in total, more than 500 km of 10 and 35 kV load lines will be built over the period up to 2020. Modernization and reconstruction of distribution electric networks of 35 kW and 10 kW in rural areas of the region will reduce losses in networks from 20% to 7–8% and, without introducing new generations, eliminate the shortage of energy supply in most rural areas of the region.

The huge size of the region, the limited capacity of large thermal generation for the supply of heat (the maximum distance of thermal energy transmission does not exceed 20-30 km), a large number of boiler houses in rural areas of the region with high wear and tear of equipment determine the following groups of tasks in the development of thermal economy:

1. Elimination of heat deficit in urban areas.

To this end, within the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, it is planned to reach the design capacity of the Zheleznogorsk CHPP and complete the construction of the Krasnoyarsk CHPP-3, as well as the development of a new heat supply scheme for

Krasnoyarsk.

2. Modernization of the heat supply system in rural areas and small towns of the region through the introduction of innovative technologies and the use of local energy sources (coal, associated gas, wood waste). In order to reduce heat losses in centralized heat transmission lines, it is advisable to develop heat supply mainly from sources of medium and low power and develop individual heat supply systems.

3. Ensuring the combined generation of heat and electricity for construction and reconstruction facilities for the production of heat (boiler houses) with a capacity of 5 Gcal / h. This direction, in accordance with Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated December 31, 2009 No. 1221, is one of the priority requirements for ensuring energy efficiency.

The growth in coal production is mainly determined by its consumption at the thermal power plants of the region and Russia. For the period up to 2035, the differences between the two development scenarios under consideration are minimal, due to the lack of financial resources for the implementation of large-scale projects. The increase in coal production in this period is focused primarily on meeting regional needs - fuel supply to energy and communal facilities, the construction of which is at the stage of completion, priority thermal power facilities of industrial enterprises. It is planned through the use of capacity reserves in large opencast mines and the commissioning of new capacities in small coal mines of the region. The development of the latter is

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strategically important for the region, as it contributes to increased competition and diversification of the regional coal market.

The growth of coal production and stable volumes of its supply within the region until 2025 will be determined by: the commissioning of new capacities at thermal power plants designed to use KATEK coal in the Krasnoyarsk Territory (Zheleznogorsk CHPP, a new power unit at Krasnoyarsk CHPP-3, power unit No. 3 of Berezovskaya GRES- 1), an increase in the capacity of power unit No. 7 of Nazarovskaya GRES; replacement of coal imported from the Republic of Khakassia for heat supply to the western regions of the Lower Angara region, the cities of Lesosibirsk and Yeniseisk, with local coals; use of coal from small open-pit mines under construction to provide heat and

electricity to the settlements of Tura and the settlements of Khatanga; use for heat supply of the population of Boguchansky and Kezhemsky districts and technological needs of industrial enterprises in the eastern part of the Lower Angara region of hard coals of the Karabulsky deposit;

The increase in coal production will also be associated with supplies to other regions of the country, primarily for the energy systems of the Altai Territory, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk Regions, where it is planned to commission new capacities in the energy and heat supply. By 2025, according to the moderate scenario, coal production will increase to 55 million tons per year, the increase in production will be approximately equally distributed between deliveries outside the region and for domestic consumption.



Figure 8. - The structure of the economy of the city of Krasnoyarsk in 2021 by predominant types of economic activity

Optimistic scenario provides that in the period after 2018 (until 2025), the main part of major design decisions at the federal level will be related to the use of coal resources of the Kansk-Achinsk basin in the most developed part of the region along the Trans-Siberian Railway, including the creation of new power facilities in the western part of KATEK (completion of Berezovskaya GRES-1) and the high rate of creation of new generations on KATEK coal in Siberia and other regions of Russia, subject to the stimulating tariff policy of Russian Railways. Prospects for growth in the production of Kansk-Achinsk coal are also associated with an increase in their competitiveness and expansion of the sales market through the introduction of technologies for the deep processing of brown coal and the

development of coal chemistry (Figure 8).

The development of coal mining in the region according to the optimistic scenario will also be associated with the implementation of a number of investment projects that provide for the use of coal for technological and energy needs of the Tunguska basin located on the territory of the Angara region, as well as the development of coking coal deposits in the West Taimyr coal-bearing region. In the period after 2022, on the basis of the resource base of coking coals of the Karabulskoye deposit (Priangarye), it is planned to create and develop a coke-chemical production, new for the region, with the production of coke for metallurgy. As for the coking coals of the West Taimyr coal-bearing region, they are considered not only as a base for domestic mining and metallurgical

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complexes, but also as a very promising export item for supplies to Western Europe and the Asia-Pacific market,

As a result of the implementation of the optimistic scenario, it is planned to increase coal production to 83.7 million tons by 2025. Despite a significant increase (more than 2 times by 2025 compared to the existing production volumes), these volumes are lower than previously planned in official development forecasts. The fuel and energy complex of the country (Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2024; General Scheme for the Location of Electricity Facilities until 2025; Energy Strategy of Russia for the Period up to 2035), where ambitious views on the development of energy capacities focused on the use of Kansk-Achinsk coals were maintained.

Along with the development of traditional sub-sectors of the region's fuel and energy complex, the strategic perspective provides for the implementation of projects in the region in the nuclear energy sector, including possible projects for the processing of spent nuclear fuel and the creation of MOX - fuel for use in nuclear reactors.

In order to achieve a qualitatively new state of the fuel and energy complex, restore the mechanisms for coordinating the activities of energy companies, overcome the current trends in the reduction of industry reserves of all types and exacerbate the problem of meeting demand in the medium and long term, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the state in managing the processes of functioning and development of energy systems. In order to plan the development of energy infrastructure, a draft scheme of territorial planning of the Russian Federation in the field of energy is currently being developed at the federal level, which should become the basis for a comprehensive and future-oriented interaction of all participants in the business process, regional and federal structures.

Measures of the state energy policy should be aimed, on the one hand, at creating a favorable economic environment for the functioning of the fuel and energy complex (including agreed tariff, tax, antimonopoly regulation and institutional reforms). On the other hand, the measures should be of a normative and prohibitive nature (the introduction of a system of advanced technical regulations, national standards and norms that increase the manageability of the technological and environmental development of the energy sector).

The tasks of the regional authorities within their competence are:

- interaction with federal government authorities in terms of implementing the main measures of the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2035 in the territory of the region, namely the formation and development of an energy system capable of carrying out electricity flows to energy-

deficient regions of the country and for export;

- facilitating the formation of a new mode control system in the power system and interaction with adjacent power systems, since the change in the role and importance of the Krasnoyarsk generation determines the need to form a new center for ODU "Siberia" on the territory of the region using devices using direct current (currently such a center is located in Kemerovo areas);

- coordination of investment programs of grid companies in order to coordinate economic, social and infrastructural plans for the development of the territory of the region and to meet the needs of the development of economic entities and the social sphere with adequate development of energy infrastructure;

- assistance in the modernization and development of energy facilities and network infrastructure in order to increase the stability and reliability of their operation, meet the needs of the regional economy, primarily in priority development zones, and the social sphere of the region using various mechanisms of state support, including the use of regional funds and the attraction of federal funds budget within the framework of public-private partnership programs, providing tax incentives to fuel and energy complex enterprises, etc.;

- participation in the work on state regulation of tariffs for energy resources in order to develop effective tariff formation mechanisms that ensure the modernization of the industry while maintaining an acceptable level of energy consumption for consumers, as well as stimulating the attraction of private investors into the industry by setting long-term tariffs;

- stimulating the implementation by fuel and energy enterprises of measures aimed at improving the energy efficiency of the industry in order to reduce costs;

- formation and development of a system of targeted training of personnel for the fuel and energy complex in higher and secondary educational institutions on the basis of public-private partnership programs.

In the period up to 2025–2035 The fuel and energy complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory must significantly upgrade its production apparatus, increase the power generation capacity, coal mining, create a basis for deep coal processing, reduce the heat shortage in urban areas and rural areas, and eliminate disproportions in the development of the network economy. At the same time, by 2024, the supply of electricity from the region outside its borders should rise to 19-22 billion kWh, and coal - up to 15-30 million tons. During this period, it is necessary to increase the installed power generation capacity by 1.36–1.56 times (up to 19.1–21.9 GW), increase electricity generation by 1.6–2 times (up to 93–113

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billion kWh), and bring coal production to 55.0-83.7 million tons, i.e. increase by 1.4–2.1 times (Figure 9).

The metallurgical complex is a leader in terms of contribution to the industrial production of the region. The share of the production of the complex in the cost volume of industrial production in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is 45.0% (mining of metal ores - 2.0%, metallurgical production - 43.0%). Mining and metallurgical enterprises provide almost 70% of regional exports. The share of people employed at the

enterprises of the metallurgical complex is 4.3% of the total population employed in the economy of the region. In Russia, the region occupies a leading position in the production of nickel (over 90%), copper (over 40%), primary aluminum (up to 27%), platinum group metals (98%), lead concentrate (over 50%), gold (about 20%). As a supplier of non-ferrous and precious metals, the complex has not only federal, but also global significance.

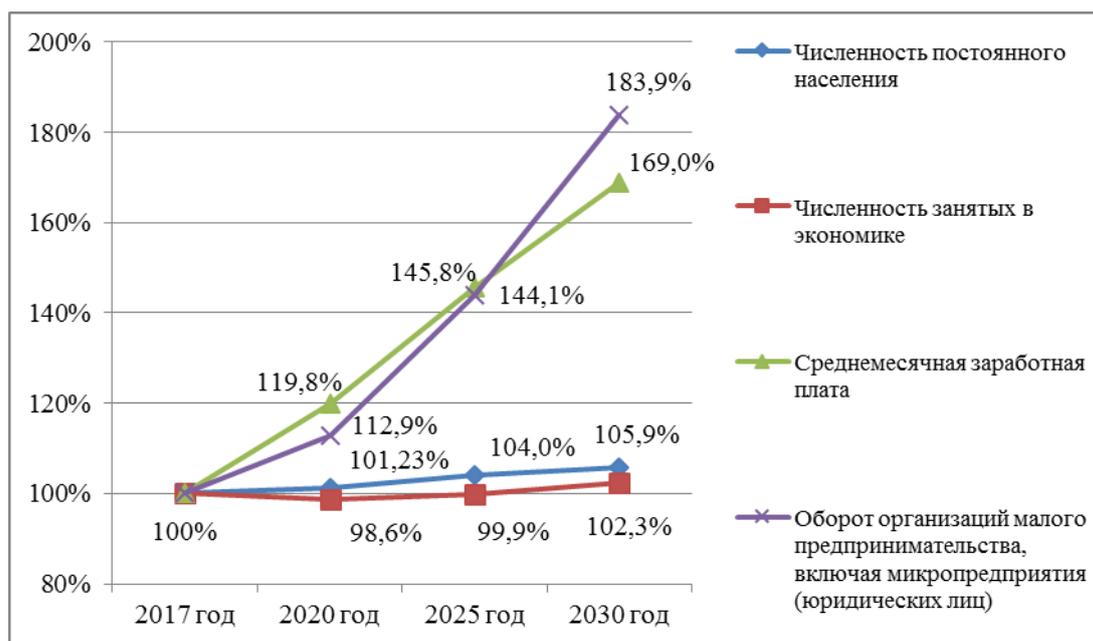


Figure 9. Dynamics of changes in the number of resident population employed in the economy, average monthly wages and turnover of small businesses

In the strategic perspective, the positions of the region's metallurgical complex as Russia's largest mining and metallurgical export-oriented complex of the world level with the dominance of the production of non-ferrous metals will further strengthen. Its influence on the domestic and foreign markets for conversion products of non-ferrous metallurgy (aluminum segment) will increase, the role of the gold mining industry will increase, and prerequisites will be created for the development of the region's manganese and iron ore base.

In the strategic perspective, there are five large metallurgical centers on the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory - the traditional Norilsk and Krasnoyarsk centers, the emerging Priangarsky center and two new centers in the southeast of the region based on the Kingashsky ore cluster and deposits of the Kuraginsky district.

In the area of the Norilsk center, the development strategy of MMC Norilsk Nickel provides for an increase in ore production at 7 operating mines of the company from 16 million tons to 21 million tons by 2025 (mainly as a result of the

commissioning of new rich ores at the Skalistsy mine and the development of the Zapolyarny mine), as well as the development of the Maslovskoye deposit with an output of up to 7.5 million tons of ore by 2025. In order to ensure the processing of increasing volumes of rock mass and increase the content of useful components in the produced concentrates, it is planned to modernize the Talnakh concentrating plant by 2025 with an increase in its capacity and build a new concentrating plant for processing ores of the Maslovskoye deposit (with access to the design capacity by 2025 according to production of more than 20 thousand tons of nickel and 40 thousand tons of copper, about 40 tons of platinum group metals). In the metallurgical production sector, it is planned to close the Nickel Plant while increasing the capacity of the Nadezhda Metallurgical Plant. The planned development of the Polar Branch of MMC Norilsk Nickel will make it possible to increase the technological efficiency of mining and metallurgical industries and stabilize the achieved production volumes of nickel, copper and platinum group metals.

The development of the Krasnoyarsk center will

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occur as a result of the implementation of projects for the development of existing enterprises, as well as the creation of new enterprises and the release of new types of products. Taking into account the existing production base, the availability of labor resources and existing environmental restrictions, the priority for the Krasnoyarsk center is the development of the sector of conversion industries. Leading enterprises of the region in the sector of processing and production of aluminum products (KraMZ LLC, Segal Foundry and Press Plant LLC, LMZ SKAD LLC, KiK LLC) provide for an increase in the volume and expansion of the range of manufactured products: aluminum construction profiles and designs, rims. LLC "KraMZ" also provides for the implementation of an investment project to create a rolling complex,

Innovative development of the sector for processing platinum group metals and gold on the basis of OJSC Krastsvetmet provides for the expansion and diversification of production with the release of new types of products based on PGM, in particular medicinal substances and medical preparations, creating the basis for the formation of a new biomedical cluster in the region.

Additional development of the processing sector, which produces metals and products based on them for the needs of an innovative economy, can be ensured in the case of the implementation of the project to create a "solar cluster" in Zheleznogorsk and additional loading of the existing capacities of FSUE Germanium.

In the area of the Priangarsky center, development will be associated with the launch of the Boguchansky aluminum smelter with a capacity of up to 600 thousand tons of aluminum per year, with a twofold increase in the production of lead and zinc concentrates due to the development of deep horizons of the Gorevsky lead-zinc deposit, with an increase in gold production (as a result of the expansion of reserves Olimpiadinskoye and Blagodatnoye deposits, increasing the capacity of the Blagodatninskoye GOK, developing the Poputninskoye, Panimbinskoye, Bogolyubovskoye deposits, the Noibinskaya area and a number of small gold deposits in the Severo-Yenisei region, the development of the Partizansky ore cluster).

Two new metallurgical centers will be created in the South-Eastern zone:

a large center for the extraction and processing of copper-nickel ores based on the deposits of the Kingashsky ore cluster (planned annual output of concentrate - 2.5 million tons) with the construction of a metallurgical complex in ZATO Zelenogorsk for the production of non-ferrous and precious metals (output of 45.6 thousand tons of nickel, 15.3 thousand tons of copper, 9.4 thousand tons of precious metals upon reaching the design capacity in 2022).

A mining center on the territory of the Kuraginsky district in the zone of influence of the

projected Kuragino-Kyzyl railway, specializing mainly in the extraction and enrichment of ferrous metal ores, with prospects for the creation of metallurgical production. At the initial stage, the formation of the center is based on the modernization of the processing plant at the Krasnokamenskoye deposit, in the future - on the development of iron ore deposits of the Kazyr group with the creation on their basis of a complete processing cycle from ore mining to the production of high-quality iron ore concentrates of export standards and the production of an assortment of alloyed steels. In addition to the development of the raw material base of ferrous metallurgy within the center, it is also planned to develop the extraction of ore and placer gold.

In the long term beyond 2025, taking into account the existing experience of working with radioactive materials of the enterprises of Zheleznogorsk and Zelenogorsk, it is expedient to develop in the region the processing of ores of rare earth metals mined in Russia, as a result of which the region can become the leading Russian center for the production and supply of domestic and world markets for rare earth metals.

The competitiveness of the metallurgical complex of the region is determined by the predicted high demand in the world for non-ferrous, ferrous metals and their processing products, a sufficiently high-quality raw material base of the region with a high supply of ores of non-ferrous, noble, alloying and ferrous metals.

The factor of competitiveness of the metallurgical complex of the region is the availability of sufficient and relatively cheap energy resources. The development of production and mining centers of non-ferrous metallurgy will be associated with attachment to new generating capacities, developing electric grid facilities and road transport infrastructure, which will increase the investment attractiveness of developing deposits and creating metallurgical industries. Thus, the development of the Priangarsky center is connected with the projects for the completion of the construction of the Boguchanskaya and, in the future, the construction of the Motyginskaya hydroelectric power station, the creation of an electrical grid and road infrastructure. The formation of mining and metallurgical centers in the south and east of the region will be based on the development of the energy grid and road infrastructure, including the project for the construction of the Kyzyl-Kuragino railway line.

The competitiveness of the metallurgical complex is also based on the existing in the region system of training production personnel in educational institutions of higher (Siberian Federal University) and secondary special education. Taking into account new directions in the development of the metallurgical complex of the region, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the educational system, it is necessary

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to change the existing training programs with their focus on the needs of the innovative development of the metallurgical complex, as well as linking the two educational levels into a single system of training.

In the presence of significant factors of the complex's competitiveness, the low level of domestic demand for metals and their alloys produced in the region creates the risks of a high dependence of the complex on the volume of export deliveries, fluctuations in world prices for non-ferrous metals, including their critical decline to the level of production costs and below. In order to reduce these risks, it is strategically important not only to preserve foreign sales markets, but also to stimulate the use of the products of the region's metallurgical complex within Russia.

The key directions for the development of the metallurgical complex of the region take into account the provisions of the Strategy for the development of the metallurgical industry of the Russian Federation until 2024, the long-term state program for studying the subsoil and reproducing the mineral resource base of Russia based on the balance of consumption and reproduction of mineral raw materials, as well as plans for the strategic and production and technical development of mining and metallurgical enterprises of the region.

The development of the complex until 2025 will be carried out through the modernization of existing non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, the growth of labor productivity, the creation of new converting production facilities and the release of new types of metallurgical products for the region.

The acceleration of the growth rate of the metallurgical complex is scheduled for the period after 2015, it will be determined by large and medium-sized investment projects in the mining and metallurgical complex of the region, the growth in the extraction of gold, nickel and copper, lead-zinc ores, and in the future, the extraction of iron ores in the Kuraginsky district with the creation of production for their metallurgical redistribution.

Moderate The scenario for the development of the region's metallurgical complex is based on using the competitive advantages of the region's metallurgy in the energy sector, increasing the depth of processing of raw materials, and developing energy and transport infrastructure in areas of new development. As a result of the implementation of the scenario, new centers of economic growth will be formed based on the development of the region's mineral resource base and the development of the existing mining and metallurgical complex.

The scenario provides for the implementation of large-scale investment projects to develop the resource base of the Polar Division of MMC Norilsk Nickel, launch the Boguchansky aluminum smelter, increase the production of lead-zinc ores of the Gorevsky deposit, develop gold mining in the Severo-

Yenisei region and in the south of the region, develop copper and nickel deposits of the Kingashsky ore node. In the period 2015–2020 In this scenario, the primary projects in the territory of the region will be projects of the raw materials sector and the first redistribution (copper-nickel, lead-zinc, gold mining). The structure of production and exports will be dominated by products with low added value.

The scenario of the optimistic development of the metallurgical complex is aimed at the introduction of modern technologies for the extraction and enrichment of raw materials (including complex ores), the development of high- and medium-tech industries based on existing and new raw material conversions. The optimistic scenario complements the moderate scenario for the development of the complex with opportunities to produce new products through the introduction of new technologies and improving the logistics supply of finished products. The scenario uses the competitive advantages of the region not only in the basic areas of specialization of the metallurgical complex, it also provides for the formation of new areas that meet the needs of the development of the Russian economy in high-tech sectors and the transformation of innovative factors into the main source of economic growth.

The basis of the optimistic scenario are the following projects and areas of development:

- modernization of the capacities of the Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Plant and expansion of the range of aluminum conversion products;
- bringing polymetallic silicon production in Zheleznogorsk to its design capacity (3,600 tons of polysilicon per year);
- increase in the production of catalyst systems from precious metal alloys, chemical compounds of precious metals at JSC Krastsvetmet and the creation on the basis of Krastsvetmet of the production of antitumor drug substances based on platinum group metals in accordance with GMP standards;
- development of the scientific and educational complex (creation of a new functional structure of the educational complex of the region, focused on the strategic goal of the region's development - the formation of a post-industrial economy in the region with modern infrastructure);
- development of new approaches to the system of training production personnel, the development of scientific research, the creation of scientific schools in modern scientific and technical areas in the mining and metallurgical industry.

As a result of the implementation of the optimistic scenario, the Krasnoyarsk Territory will not only strengthen its positions in the world markets of basic non-ferrous metals, but will also create the basis for the development of the metallurgical complex in new directions that meet the needs of new technological structures. The region will become one

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of the leaders in the production of "solar silicon" in Russia, strengthen its position in the Russian and world markets for the production of germanium and products based on it, and increase the production of nanotechnological products based on platinum group metals.

The tasks of the state authorities of the region in the development of the metallurgical complex of the region are:

- interaction with federal government bodies in terms of implementing the main measures of the Strategy for the Development of Russian Metallurgy until 2024 and the long-term state Program for studying the subsoil and reproducing the mineral resource base of Russia on the basis of a balance of consumption and reproduction of mineral raw materials in order to increase the volume of financing for geological exploration in the territory of the region on the territory of the region for solid minerals;
- creation of favorable conditions for subsoil users in the implementation of development programs, incl. in terms of reducing the terms of licensing and the terms of transferring land from one category to another, the introduction of tax credits and credits for lease payments for land plots for the period of preparing a deposit for development;
- assistance in the formation and development of transport and energy infrastructure in the territories of raw material development, incl. with the involvement of federal budget funds and funds of national companies within the framework of public-private partnership programs;
- attraction to the region of modern technologies for the extraction, processing and enrichment of raw materials, incl. world leaders in the mining and metallurgical industry and mining engineering and the creation of joint ventures with leading domestic and world leaders in new directions for the development of metallurgy;
- stimulating the introduction of resource-, energy-saving and environmentally friendly technologies at the enterprises of the metallurgical industry;
- assistance in strengthening the economic ties of the metallurgical complex with other sectors of the regional economy - orientation of the potential demand of the metallurgical complex for goods and services of enterprises and organizations of the region, primarily the machine-building industry;
- stimulating the creation and development in the region of enterprises engaged in the production of equipment for the aluminum and mining industries;
- orientation of science to the needs of the metallurgical and mining complex, the development of science-intensive and engineering firms that provide solutions to the problems of enterprises of the metallurgical complex;

- assistance in the formation and development of a system for training highly qualified labor resources in higher and secondary educational institutions for the mining and metallurgical complex of the region.

The implementation of the main directions of the strategy will ensure the effective development of the metallurgical complex of the region, its partial diversification, the introduction of innovative technologies for the extraction, enrichment of metal ores, and their processing. The position of the region in the world and regional markets of copper, nickel, platinum group metals, aluminium, gold, germanium will be strengthened, the volume of production of deep processing products will increase and capacities will be created for the production of new types of metallurgical products (in 2025 in the output structure of the complex up to 15% will be new products), the development of the ore base of the metallurgical industry will accelerate, including the involvement of scarce types of raw materials, the reproduction of the mineral resource base will be ensured, fixed assets will be modernized based on the improvement of equipment and the introduction of innovative technologies for the production of metal products, up to 15,000 new jobs will be created and the harmful impact of the complex on the environment will be reduced. The main result of the development of the mining and metallurgical complex will be an increase in the competitiveness of products, the quality and volume of supplies of metals to the domestic and foreign markets based on the innovative renewal of the industry.

By 2025, compared to 2019, production volumes of the main range of non-ferrous metals will increase by 37% for nickel (up to 170.1 thousand tons), for copper - by 7-12% (up to 324-340 thousand tons), for zinc and lead concentrates - by 2.2 times (up to 53 thousand tons and 250 thousand tons, respectively).

The production of primary aluminum will increase by 55-68% (up to 1586 thousand tons) and the volume of its processing will increase (for the production of rolled aluminum, depending on the scenario - by 5.8-6.8 times or up to 374-440 thousand tons).

At the Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant, gold refining will increase by 1.6 times (due to the growth of gold production in the region), silver - by 2.3 times, and the volumes of refining of platinum group metals will remain.

Production of iron ore concentrate will increase by 36% (up to 3.2 million tons).

In the sector of innovative products, OJSC Plant of Polycrystalline Silicon will increase the production of polysilicon by 12 times, OJSC KZCM will increase the production of catalyst systems from precious metal alloys by 2.2 times and the production of chemical compounds of noble metals by 1.6 times.

The timber industry complex of the region

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(LPK) is one of the main economic specializations of the region and is of national importance. The region has the largest timber resources in Russia (14.3% of the total Russian forest stock or 3.0% of the world) and is one of the leading timber industry regions of Russia, ranking 12th among the regions of the Russian Federation in terms of timber industry production and second (after the Irkutsk region). region) a place in the Siberian Federal District. The share of the region in the Russian export of timber products is up to 5%.

In the structure of industrial production of the region, the timber industry complex occupies the fifth place (1.6% of the volume of industrial production, taking into account forestry activities), the number of its employees is 3.8% of the total number of people employed in the economy of the region. The complex plays a particularly important social role, providing the main employment of the population in the "forest" areas of the region, where there is no, and cannot be, other employment.

Taking into account the existing timber reserves, in terms of which the region ranks first in Russia, its high species and quality characteristics, as well as the possibility of switching to renewable forest management based on artificial reproduction of forests with specified characteristics, the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the strategic future should become a leader in the timber industry. complex of the country in terms of production of products with high added value. This will be ensured by the development of the production of mechanical woodworking products with high added value and the expansion of deep chemical-mechanical processing of wood with the maximum involvement of small-scale, low-quality and softwood raw materials.

Competitive advantages that determine the prospects for the development of the complex are: high availability of forest resources; species and age composition of wood, with a predominance of conifers; formed export markets for the consumption of forest products; the possibility of a significant increase in production volumes, including in the developed territories, through modernization, technical re-equipment, reconstruction of existing enterprises and the creation of new industries; the availability of water resources and energy capacities, allowing to develop existing and build new capacities for the chemical-mechanical processing of wood; advanced academic and sectoral science, a system of higher educational institutions that train specialists of a wide profile for the forestry industry.

Reduce the competitiveness of products and create threats to the development of the complex: the lack of integrated processing of wood raw materials, the inaccessibility of the timber resource base, the low level of labor productivity and the use of harvested wood in cutting areas, relatively high transport tariffs, which limit the possibility of competition between the central regions of Siberia and the regions of the Far

East when delivering products to the promising eastern market.

The existing competition for raw materials and access to foreign markets both between the forest regions of Siberia and the Far East and enterprises within the region increases the risks in the development of the timber industry complex of the region.

The situation is further complicated by the competition of timber processing enterprises for raw materials with roundwood importers. Russia's accession to the WTO and the associated decline in roundwood export prices exacerbate the problem of competition in the domestic market and increase the risks of rising costs and unavailability of raw materials for domestic timber processors.

At the same time, an obstacle to the expansion of the forest resource base is the low transport accessibility of forest resources. Currently, the density of roads in the forests of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is 1.2 km per thousand hectares, which is 6 times less than the optimal one and 30 times less than in European countries. The industry's annual demand for new logging roads is about 200 km.

The development of the timber industry complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be carried out in accordance with the Strategy for the Development of the Forest Complex of the Russian Federation until 2020, according to which the Krasnoyarsk Territory provides for the expansion of the production of wood-based materials and the development of pulp and paper production.

The key task in the development of the timber industry complex of the region is the most efficient use of forest resources by increasing the depth of processing and the degree of use of wood raw materials in order to increase the income received from 1 m³ of harvested wood.

Taking into account the existing problems of exhausting the available forest resource base and the need for high investment in the development of forest infrastructure, which significantly reduce the profitability of the forest business and the competitiveness of products, one of the main directions for the innovative development of the timber industry complex of the region should be the transition to renewable forest management, which will significantly reduce costs for the development of forest infrastructure, bring the raw material base closer to production, reduce transport costs for the delivery of wood and, ultimately, increase the competitiveness of the timber industry complex of the region.

A promising direction is the introduction of biotechnological methods of forest reproduction, including the management of forest plantations using DNA marking methods, the creation of new biotechnological forms of trees with specified signs of development, plantation forestry, and the use of

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environmentally friendly means of forest protection.

In the logging industry, in order to increase production efficiency in the face of an increasing shortage of labor resources and an increase in their cost, it is necessary to introduce new generation machines for mechanized harvesting and processing of roundwood in logging sites. This will increase labor productivity in logging and reduce the cost of harvested wood.

In the woodworking industry of the region, the priority direction should be complex wood processing, which provides for the transition from mechanical to predominantly chemical processing with the maximum involvement of sawmill waste, small-scale, low-quality and softwood wood. In the region, it is necessary to increase the production of products of deep chemical-mechanical processing of wood with a high added value (board products, specified lumber, glued products for furniture production and housing construction) and create production for the production of pulp and other products of intermediate processing, with a subsequent transition to the production of paper products .

In areas of new development, to ensure access to timber resources and the organization of modern industries for deep processing of wood, it is necessary to develop transport infrastructure. The solution to the problem of transport accessibility of forest resources can be implemented if the Krasnoyarsk Territory is allocated funding from the federal budget for the construction of forest roads, as well as on the principles of public-private partnership with investors implementing projects in the field of forest development. The construction of forest roads will allow not only to increase the intensity of development of the allowable cutting area, but also to increase the efficiency of extinguishing forest fires in the territory of the region.

Along with the construction of forest roads and the removal of transport restrictions, the organization of wood processing industries requires the formation of a modern energy structure: network construction, the creation of local energy generation and heat supply systems from renewable energy sources.

The result of the implementation of the main directions of development of the timber industry complex will be the formation of a timber industry cluster that produces new types of products that correspond to the world level.

In a moderate scenario, the development of the complex will be determined by the modernization of existing production facilities and the implementation of priority investment projects that have already begun in the field of forest development, including projects:

sawmilling (“Creation and modernization of industrial complexes for deep processing of timber in the city of Sosnovoborsk and the village of Verkhnepushino, Krasnoyarsk Territory”, LLC

“Sibles Project”;

“Development of a woodworking complex in Krasnoyarsk”, LLC “KLM-ECO”;

“Organization of wood processing in the Kezhemsky district with a design capacity of 300 thousand cubic meters. m of finished products per year”, LLC “Priangarsky LPK”;

“Organization of industrial production for deep processing of solid wood”, LLC firm “Master”), production of fuel pellets (“Expansion of wood processing production by producing a new type of product and creating forest infrastructure in order to develop new forest areas”, CJSC “Novoeniseisky LHK”), plywood and veneer (“Development of business in timber processing on the basis of LLC Yenisei Plywood Mill”), manufacturing of premium and business class furniture “Creation of a full-cycle woodworking production in Krasnoyarsk”, LLC Management Company Mekran). The scenario takes into account the recovery and expansion of pulp and paper production as a result of the modernization of Yenisei Pulp and Paper Mill LLC.

This scenario does not provide for the implementation of breakthrough innovative projects, the competitiveness of the region's timber industry products will increase due to a decrease in energy intensity, material consumption, and an increase in labor productivity.

The existing rates of reforestation will be maintained, in logging activities the whiplash variant of timber harvesting will remain predominant, which does not allow for the integrated use of wood raw materials.

Optimistic scenario develops after 2015 on the basis of a moderate one, reinforcing it with new projects in terms of deep wood processing and the development of pulp and paper production, such as the production of wood-polymer composite and formwork structures by CJSC Kraslesinvest, as well as the construction of OJSC Angara Peipa PPM in the territory Yenisei districts.

The scenario also provides for the completion of the modernization of enterprises, which makes it possible to increase their competitiveness in the foreign and domestic markets in the conditions of the accession of the Russian Federation to the WTO, an increase in the volume of rational use of wood raw materials and material resources, a decrease in the energy intensity of technological processes, a significant increase in labor productivity in logging and processing industries and sales other reserves to improve production efficiency.

In order to increase the efficiency of production and the formation of the timber industry cluster of the region in the framework of this scenario:

a large-scale technological modernization of wood harvesting processes is envisaged, which significantly increases the utilization rate of wood raw materials; development of R&D and R&D and their

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orientation towards the creation of new technologies and the production of innovative products;

an increase in the production of new high-tech products in the timber industry complex product line; development of wooden low-rise housing construction and the necessary structural materials based on wood;

creation and development of production of innovative products from forest non-timber raw materials and waste (feed additives for animal husbandry, growth stimulants for crop production);

increase in the volume of reforestation work through the introduction of new growing technologies that significantly increase the productivity of forests; development of the system of transport of timber products, energy infrastructure; development of a system of phyto- and fire protection of forests, creation of a large federal center for aviation protection of forests in the Siberian Federal District;

the orientation of the educational system of the

region to the training of specialists who meet the tasks of the innovative development of the timber industry complex of the region (Figure 10).

By 2025, it is planned to complete the formation of an innovative cluster based on the forest complex of the region, including vertically integrated production and technological chains, rational forest management and reforestation, advanced wood processing, pulp and CTMP production, modern transport logistics, scientific, engineering and personnel support. The innovative, scientific and personnel component of the forest cluster should be made up of the Forest Institute of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the educational component - SibFU and SibGTU, secondary and special educational institutions. The territorial cores of the emerging cluster will be large timber processing enterprises in Krasnoyarsk, Lesosibirsk, Boguchany, and Kodinsk.

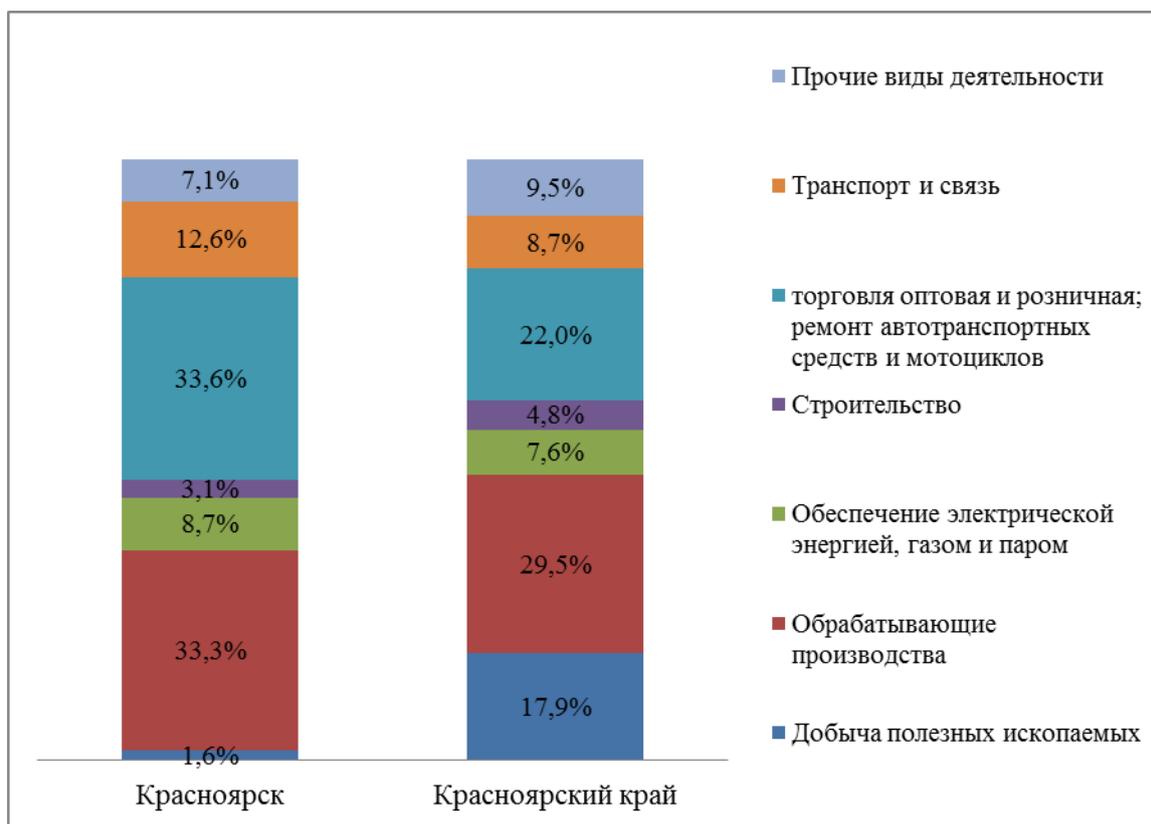


Figure 10. - The structure of sectors of the economy in the city of Krasnoyarsk and the Krasnoyarsk Territory (by turnover of organizations)

The activities of the state authorities of the region in the field of forestry development will be aimed at:

- creating conditions for increasing investment activity in the industry, including the involvement of large Russian and global

manufacturers of timber products;

- stimulation of the process of modernization of the timber industry complex and the introduction of new technologies, including biotechnological methods of forest reproduction and forest management, promotion of the development of

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integrated processing of forest resources;

- development of transport and energy infrastructure necessary for the development and processing of forest resources of the region;
- stimulating the development of domestic consumption of forest products;
- assistance in the development of industries that ensure the sustainable functioning of the forestry complex (modern design and engineering structures, specialized forestry engineering, etc.);
- stimulation of innovation activity, including by supporting R&D and R&D in terms of developing technologies for accelerated reforestation and new highly efficient technologies for the production of forest products;
- state support for small innovative businesses engaged in the production of new biotechnological products;
- organization and implementation of measures to protect forests from fires and protect forests from pests and diseases of the forest.

By 2025, in the timber industry complex, the development of the allowable cutting area will increase from 17.8% to 22.6%, the volume of timber harvesting and the production of commercial timber will increase by 26.4%. As a result of the growth in logging volumes and the reduction in the export of unprocessed wood, the volumes of wood processing in the territory of the region will increase, including the production of sawn timber will increase by almost 1.4 times, chipboard (chipboard) - by more than 1.5 times, production volumes will slightly increase wood-fiber boards (DFP) - by 1.3%. In the deep processing segment, as a result of the modernization of Yenisei Pulp and Paper Mill LLC and reaching the design capacity, cardboard will increase by 16.4%. Furniture production will increase 9.4 times. Modernization of production,

By 2025, the development of the allowable cutting area will increase to 28-34%, depending on the scenario for the development of the timber industry complex, while logging will increase by 1.5-2.2 times compared to 2019, and production will increase by 1.5-2.8 times business wood. In the processing segment, the production of sawn timber will increase by 1.5-1.8 times, the production of chipboard will increase by 1.5 times, the production of plywood will increase by 22.6 times, pellets - by 6.3 times, furniture - by 9.7 times.

Under an optimistic development scenario, as a result of the implementation of investment projects in the deep processing segment, the production of bleached pulp, chemical-thermomechanical pulp (CTMP), coated cardboard, building and formwork structures, wood-polymer composites (WPC) will begin.

In the raw material segment, in the optimistic development scenario, the introduction of mechanized

harvesting and processing of roundwood at logging sites will increase labor productivity in logging by 4.0–4.5 times and reduce the cost of harvested wood by 35.0–40.0%.

The implementation of the optimistic scenario will allow the region to significantly increase the profitability per 1 m³ of harvested timber, as well as take a leading position in the country in terms of output of timber products, including high value-added products.

Over the past two decades, a long-term trend has been a decrease in the role of mechanical engineering in the economy of the region, mechanical engineering was also the industry that suffered the most during the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009. Nevertheless, even today the contribution of machine-building activities to regional industrial production is 5.4%, providing the fourth place in the industrial complex of the region to mechanical engineering.

At the Russian level, the region's share in the production of machinery and equipment is 2.5%, in the production of electrical equipment and vehicles - 0.6% each.

Mechanical engineering enterprises employ 4.4% of the total number of people employed in the region's economy, which is comparable to employment in the metallurgical complex, but the volume of production in mechanical engineering is an order of magnitude lower than in metallurgy.

Engineering is one of the most segmented sectors of the economy. From the totality, 3 main groups of engineering enterprises can be distinguished, the development prospects of which differ significantly:

1) enterprises of the high-tech and knowledge-intensive sector, whose products are in demand on the all-Russian and - in some cases - on the world market. This group includes JSC "Information satellite systems named after Academician M.F. Reshetnev, Federal State Unitary Enterprise NPP Radiosvyaz, JSC Central Design Bureau Geophysics, JSC Krasnash, both in terms of the production of military products and a number of civilian products. The enterprises of this group, as a rule, are part of large Russian integrated structures. Taking into account the existing backlog and the high competitiveness of these enterprises, in the strategic perspective, the task is to maintain and strengthen their positions as leaders in the Russian and world markets;

2) enterprises of traditional engineering, for which, in the new economic conditions, the strategic task is to modernize and diversify production, expand sales markets in order to integrate into the modern economic system;

3) new service enterprises, repair and tool enterprises specializing in the creation and production of innovative types of machines and equipment for the region's specialization industries.

The specifics of the activity of these

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organizations lies in the fact that they work in direct contact with the basic industries and are able to quickly solve emerging problems, incl. for the repair of non-standard equipment, the development and manufacture of new models of equipment and instruments, new technological and hardware solutions for solving specific production problems. In the future, the development of this group of enterprises should provide a significant part of the needs of the basic industries of the region in specialized engineering products.

Thus, in the strategic perspective, the region at the Russian level should maintain and strengthen its leading position in the existing high-tech sectors of the regional engineering, form a new sector of servicing and service engineering for the region's basic specialization industries and diversify the traditional engineering sector.

The competitiveness of mechanical engineering is determined by such factors as the technological structure of production, the availability of highly qualified scientific and engineering personnel, the innovativeness of products, the geographical monopoly of the enterprise, the preservation of traditional sales markets, including export markets, the consumption of products in local regional markets, including and from the basic branches of specialization and public utilities. Taking into account these key factors, the following competitive advantages of the region's mechanical engineering can be distinguished:

- the leading position of machine-building enterprises of the region in the Russian and world markets in certain science-intensive and high-tech areas (production of navigation systems and communications);
- the presence in the region of a powerful mining, metallurgical industry and energy, as consumers of engineering products;
- developed energy and transport infrastructure in the regions of concentration of machine-building enterprises;
- the region's experience in the field of mechanical engineering and training for the industry in higher and secondary specialized institutions of the region, which creates the basis for the revival of regional mechanical engineering.

Potentially, these competitive advantages can be enhanced by:

- expansion of production for traditional industries of specialization and the emerging new oil and gas complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory;
- development of new segments of specialization by increasing production of certain types of products that are poorly represented in the markets of the eastern part of the country (in particular, the production of equipment for the fuel and energy complex, housing and communal

services);

- entering foreign markets, primarily the markets of the CIS countries, which, taking into account the territorial proximity and technological connectivity that has historically developed back in the USSR, have a development prospect;
- formation of personnel resource centers to ensure the training of highly qualified specialists and provide machine-building organizations with modern high-tech equipment.

These are the general competitive advantages of the region's mechanical engineering and potential prospects for its development. However, individual areas of specialization and machine-building enterprises of the region differ significantly in terms of current and prospective competitiveness. Risks are determined by the following main factors, the negative development of which poses a threat to the development of the region's mechanical engineering:

- modernization in the basic industries and mechanical engineering, in the absence or inhibition of which a new technological lag will form, both in the industrial complex as a whole and in the mechanical engineering of the region;
- the pace of implementation of investment projects and the degree of economic cooperation between the machine-building enterprises of the region with the basic sectors of the economy - consumers of the products of the complex;
- the pace of formation of an innovative scientific and educational complex that provides training of qualified personnel for the mechanical engineering of the region.

For the entire set of machine-building enterprises of the region, in the future, it is necessary to solve the problems of modernizing and updating the production apparatus and participating in the all-Russian processes of innovative development of the economy.

At the same time, the prospects for the development of individual enterprises of the region's mechanical engineering, belonging to the first and second groups, will be largely related to the implementation of state strategic plans for the innovative development of the economy - strategies for the development of industries for the long term and federal and regional targeted programs, including those falling into the zones actions of both federal and regional technological platforms.

Under the influence of such federal technology platforms as the "National Space Technology Platform" and "National Information Satellite System", OJSC "Kras mash" and OJSC "Information Satellite Systems named after. Academician M.F. Reshetnev. Individual enterprises of the region are included or may be included in such sectoral strategies as:

Strategy for the development of heavy engineering for the period up to 2025;

The strategy for the development of the

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electronic industry in Russia for the period up to 2025, as well as the FTP "Development of the electronic component base and radio electronics for 2018-2025" and FTP "Global Navigation System" (JSC "Information Satellite Systems named after Academician M.F. Reshetnev");

Strategy for the development of the shipbuilding industry for the period up to 2025 and beyond (in terms of investment in the River Fleet section for Krasnoyarsk enterprises);

the current and planned FTP "Development of the military-industrial complex of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025".

The development of the third group of enterprises will be ensured by the planned growth of the basic sectors of the region's economy - metallurgy, energy, oil and gas complex.

The strategic objects of the development of mechanical engineering, taking into account their importance for the regional economy, are:

- a service cluster that unites new small and medium-sized innovative enterprises of servicing and service engineering, repair and tool enterprises specializing in the creation and production of innovative types of machines and equipment for the region's specialization industries;
- science-intensive high-tech engineering enterprises;
- industrial parks that contribute to the development of enterprises - as centers of emergence in the region of fundamentally new forms of production that determine the innovative image of the region's mechanical engineering.

The region's policy regarding the development of mechanical engineering should be aimed at promoting the processes of modernization of the industry, changing technological patterns, increasing the innovativeness of mechanical engineering,

intensifying research and development, creating new technologies and models of equipment, developing modern engineering and service centers to promote and service new types of equipment.

For various groups of machine-building enterprises, assistance in development from the authorities of the region will manifest itself in different forms and degrees:

- for enterprises of the first group, development prospects are determined and will be determined by the federal authorities. On the part of the regional authorities in relation to these enterprises, only indirect measures of influence will be exerted - the distribution of general measures of a social nature to them, lobbying of interests, etc.;

- for the majority of enterprises of the second group, whose production is focused to a large extent on regional, Siberian and Far Eastern needs, the development prospects will be largely determined by the actions of the regional authorities through mechanisms of direct and indirect influence - state orders for the production of products, initiation and support of integration processes and etc.;

- for enterprises of the third group, the development prospects of which may directly depend on the support of the regional authorities, measures will be taken to intensify public-private partnerships, provide state support from the regional budget, promote infrastructure support, facilitate the provision of production facilities, including the placement of industrial parks and business incubators. The enterprises of this group, and especially the new innovative enterprises of maintenance and service engineering, are the main object for the provision of support measures from the authorities of the region (Figure 11).

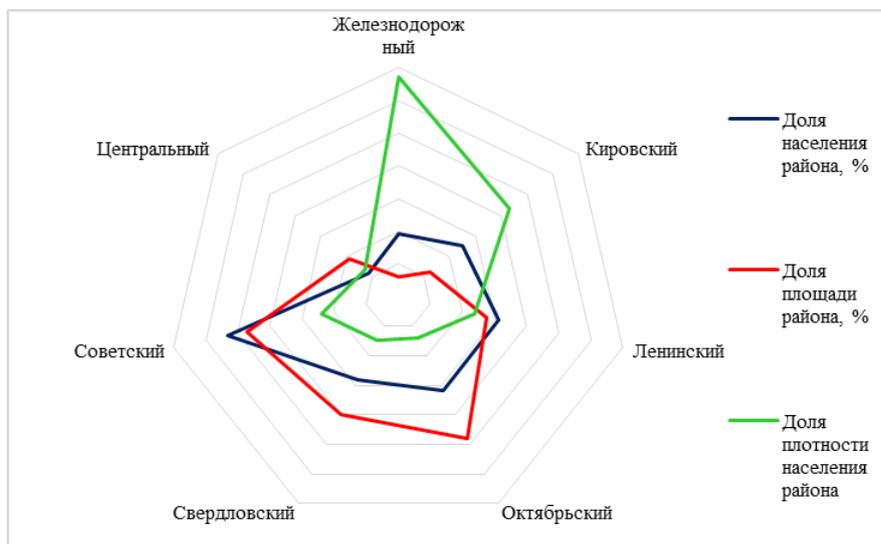


Figure 11. Distribution of area, population and relative population density (area with the maximum value of the series = 1) by administrative districts of the city of Krasnoyarsk

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Taking into account the varying degree of influence on enterprises of certain groups, in general, in relation to the development of regional engineering, the tasks of the state authorities of the region are:

- assistance in the inclusion of enterprises of the region in sectoral strategies and federal targeted programs;
- assistance to investment processes taking place in the industry, stimulation of technological modernization, development of scientific and production sectors and creation of favorable conditions for the development of innovations in mechanical engineering;
- orientation of the machine-building enterprises of the region to meet the needs of the basic sectors of the economy and domestic consumption;
- promoting the development of cooperative production relations within the region, as well as the creation of information networks to ensure the interaction of machine-building enterprises of the region with organizations in other sectors of the economy;
- assistance in the formation of project financing mechanisms for the emerging machine-building enterprises of small and medium-sized businesses in innovative areas;
- participation in the formation of a system of personnel and scientific and educational support for the development of mechanical engineering, corresponding to the tasks of developing the regional economy for a long-term period, incl. through the creation of personnel resource centers.

With the development of mechanical engineering in the coming period under a moderate scenario based on the predominant use of existing regional competitive advantages and opportunities to saturate the regional market with domestically produced products, by 2025 the volume of industry production will increase by 33.4% compared to the level of 2019. The average annual increase in production in this scenario is expected at the level of 3.3% per year.

If the optimistic scenario is implemented after 2015, which, along with the use of regional competitive advantages, provides for the active development of new small and medium-sized innovative machine-building enterprises and the entire machine-building service cluster of the region, a stable increase in output under the state defense order by the defense industry enterprises of the region within the framework of the State Program weapons, it is possible to achieve in the period 2025-2035. the average annual growth rate of machine building output is 5.6%. The optimistic scenario provides for a 50% increase in the output of engineering products by 2025 compared to 2019. A necessary condition for the successful implementation of this scenario is the rapid

development of domestic demand for high value-added products,

The Krasnoyarsk Territory is one of the largest food producers in the East of Russia; it ranks second in the Siberian Federal District in terms of agricultural production.

The share of the agro-industrial complex (AIC) of the region, which includes agriculture and the processing sector, accounts for 8.9% of the gross regional product, the share of employees is 5.2% of the total number of people employed in the region's economy.

In the specialization of the agro-industrial complex of the region, grain production is of federal importance, animal husbandry and poultry farming are of regional importance, the rest of the sub-sectors are of regional importance within the region.

The complex plays a particularly important social role, providing the main employment in the agricultural regions of the region.

In the strategic perspective, as a result of the introduction of modern agricultural production technologies and the modernization of processing industries, the region will not only increase volumes, but also diversify the structure of production and processing of agricultural products. The share of the region in Russian indicators will increase and the sales markets for regional products will expand, primarily to the markets of the East Siberian and Far Eastern regions. The implementation of the main directions of the agro-industrial complex development strategy will allow the region to gain a foothold in the top ten agricultural producers in Russia in the production of grain, meat, and milk.

The competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex of the region is determined by: the availability of free land resources, high availability of agricultural land, including arable land; the formed spatial structure of processing enterprises in large industrial and agricultural regions with a developed transport infrastructure that allows the delivery of products both inside and outside the region; emerging new sales markets in the region, which increase the volume of domestic consumption of food products, create a competitive environment for the development of production and processing of food products; stable growth in grain production, providing a sustainable fodder base for the development of livestock and creating the basis for the region's grain intervention in the eastern markets of Russia.

The main risks that may affect the achievement of planned results include: increased competition from foreign manufacturers as a result of Russia's accession to the WTO, unfavorable market conditions for goods and services for the countryside (energy, fertilizers, machinery and equipment), lack of qualified personnel, as well as natural and climatic risks that threaten the stability of agricultural production and lead to higher costs for regional producers compared

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to regions located in climatic zones favorable for agriculture.

The effective development of the agro-industrial complex of the region should be ensured by the formation of a rational territorial and sectoral structure of the complex, the intensification of agro-industrial production by increasing crop yields and livestock productivity, improving the material and resource support of the industry, modernizing the main production assets of agriculture and the processing industry, introducing and disseminating innovative practices and technologies.

The development of individual sectors of the agro-industrial complex will be carried out in the following priority areas.

In the region's crop production, in the strategic perspective, the traditional areas of specialization - the production of food and feed grains - will be preserved. At the same time, there will be a diversification of the industry, in which the production of cereals and fodder for the livestock complex of the region will increase significantly.

An increase in the sowing of cereals (millet, buckwheat, oats) and the modernization of the enterprises of the cereal industry will meet the needs of the region in these cereals and organize supplies to the northern and eastern regions of the country.

The cultivation of vegetables in the open ground in the central and southern regions of the region will be further developed. The increase in production volumes will be accompanied by an increase in processing and canning of vegetable products, which will not only meet our own needs, but also supply some of the products to the eastern regions of Russia.

With the use of energy-saving technologies innovative for the region, an increase in the production of greenhouse vegetables will be carried out, which will make it possible to provide the population of the region with vitamin products all year round.

In the strategic perspective, the livestock industry will strengthen its regional significance, form new markets for the consumption of livestock products in the regions of new raw materials development in Siberia and the Far East.

Sufficient production of fodder grain and the possibility of its increase, high availability of farmland for the production of fodder crops make it possible to develop traditional types of animal husbandry in the southern and central regions of the region. At the same time, beef cattle breeding is the main promising direction in the development of animal husbandry for the region. To increase its efficiency, it is necessary to develop a breeding base, build farms (complexes), create long-term cultural pastures for cattle, provide a high-quality fodder base, create an industrial fattening and slaughter system that ensures high quality meat products, and develop processing capacities.

Since agricultural production plays not only an

economic role, but also performs social functions, providing employment and self-employment of the population of rural areas, the strategic perspective provides for a significant increase in the role of personal subsidiary plots (PSP) in livestock production in depressed municipalities, especially in subtaiga regions. and taiga zone. There will be a transformation of a part of private household plots into peasant (farm) enterprises, as well as their further development as a form of family business based on the expansion of market relations with cooperatives, market trade in cities, large and medium-sized market entities.

The development of animal husbandry will be carried out taking into account the natural and climatic conditions of individual territories of the region. On the territory of Taimyr and Evenkia, domestic reindeer breeding will be further developed, providing traditional types of nature management and employment for the indigenous peoples of the North.

The rational use of the region's fish resources, the organization of deep processing of valuable local fish species (nelma, broad whitefish, muksun, etc.) will make it possible to enter the production of high-quality products that are in high demand on Russian markets and develop their export.

In the food and processing industry, the main stake in the development of the industry will be placed on the development and modernization of production capacities and the introduction of new technologies.

Qualitative changes in the development of the agro-industrial complex will be:

accelerating the renewal of the technical base of agro-industrial production on the basis of attracting investments;

overcoming stagnation in the livestock sub-sector, creating conditions for increasing production and replacing the import of cattle meat and dairy products;

ecologization and biologization of agro-industrial production based on the use of new technologies in crop production, animal husbandry, and the food industry in order to preserve natural potential and improve food safety.

In the long term, state support for the development of the industry will be maintained, which does not contradict the requirements of the WTO. Support for the development of the agro-industrial complex by the state authorities of the region will be aimed at:

- promoting the development of transport and engineering infrastructure in rural areas;
- assistance in the modernization and technological re-equipment of agro-industrial complex organizations that ensure high quality, safety and high consumer properties of the products of the complex;
- creation of favorable institutional conditions for the development of traditional and new

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areas in the agro-industrial complex;

- stimulating the development of small businesses in rural areas, including state support for start-up farmers, family livestock farms, a system of agricultural consumer cooperation, and non-agricultural activities;
- promoting the development of insurance in the production of agricultural products;
- assistance in staffing the agro-industrial complex;
- development of a marketing system for locally produced food products, both in existing retail chains and in new formats;
- development of social infrastructure, promotion of housing construction and the creation of a supporting engineering infrastructure for rural settlements in order to secure the population in rural areas.

As a result of the implementation of the directions for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the production of basic agricultural products will increase. The gross grain harvest by 2020 will amount to more than 2.3 million tons, which is 14% higher than the average long-term grain harvest for 2016-2020. By 2025, the increase in vegetable production in agricultural enterprises will be 30-40% compared to 2019, potatoes - 10-15%.

In the livestock sector, by 2025, the production of livestock and poultry meat (in live weight) in agricultural enterprises will increase by 40-45%, milk, eggs by 4-15%. The main increase will be obtained through the introduction of modern resource-saving technologies in animal husbandry, the growth of livestock and poultry productivity based on improving the quality of feed, their balance, the breed composition of animals, as well as maintaining and increasing the number of farm animals. In agricultural enterprises, milk yield per cow and average daily weight gain of pigs will increase by 10-20%.

The development of animal husbandry will increase the production consumption of grain in the territory of the region and will lead to a reduction in its export outside the region (if in 2019 grain consumption amounted to 1809.9 thousand tons, export - 337 thousand tons, then by 2025 consumption is projected at the level of 2132, 9 thousand tons with a reduction in exports to 64.4 thousand tons).

As a result of the growth of agricultural production, modernization and development of the processing sector, the production of food products by the enterprises of the region will increase.

In general, an increase in the production of primary crop and livestock products, as well as products produced on their basis, will create a solid foundation for the food security of the region.

The agro-industrial complex of the region will not only strengthen its positions in the regional food market, but also increase external supplies to the markets of Siberia and Russia, including in terms of

high value-added products.

In the gross regional product of the region, the share of construction is 8.7%. About 7.2 thousand organizations related to the construction complex are registered in the region, including contractors, design and survey enterprises, design institutes, real estate companies.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory occupies a leading position in the Siberian Federal District in terms of the volume of construction work - from 2018 to 2021, the share of the region in the total volume of construction work performed in the Siberian Federal District increased from 14.8% to 21.4%.

The output of building materials in the region, starting from 2018, has increased by 2.2 times. In recent years, the annual growth in production volumes averaged about 10%, the only exception was 2019, when, during the crisis, there was a decrease in the production of building materials by 28.7%. Since 2018, the Krasnoyarsk Territory in terms of production of building materials among the regions of the Siberian Federal District has been ranked 2nd (Novosibirsk Region is in 1st place).

The construction complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is focused on intra-regional needs and provides the population and the economy of the region with housing, social, industrial and infrastructural facilities. The production of building materials and products allows not only to fully meet the needs of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, but also to sell products on the markets of other constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In the strategic perspective, the development of the construction complex should be adequate to the rate of economic growth and the level of development of the social sphere of the region in order to maximally meet the needs of the region in building materials and work at the expense of internal resources.

The competitiveness of the building complex is determined by the following conditions: the available capacities of the construction industry enterprises and the possibility of their development on their own mineral and raw material base; relatively cheap energy resources and a high degree of their provision; the existing educational and scientific potential, which allows to train qualified personnel for the complex.

The factors for increasing the competitiveness of the construction complex of the region are the reduction of construction costs, the improvement of the quality of construction and installation works, the use of new, modern materials and technologies.

The main risks that may adversely affect the pace of development of the construction complex of the region include:

external risks: insufficient level of development of public-private partnership mechanisms; prospects for changes in market conditions for goods and services (including in connection with Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization), increased

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competitive pressure on the regional market from large federal-level companies;

internal risks: insufficient rates of infrastructure development for housing, civil and industrial construction (roads, engineering infrastructure facilities); a high level of depreciation of the production capacities of organizations and the use of production technologies that do not meet modern requirements for energy and economic efficiency; institutional risks associated with the procedures for registration of land plots for construction.

In the field of housing construction, a special group is made up of price risks associated with high housing prices relative to the level of wages and incomes of the population. These risks limit the ability of the population to use their own income and attract credit resources for the purchase of housing and hinder the growth of housing construction.

In the field of housing construction, with a stable ratio of the average market value of a standard apartment with a total area of 54 sq. m and the average annual total cash income of a family of 3 (housing affordability ratio) at the level of 3.1-3.3 years, price risks remain.

Strategic directions for the development of the construction industry of the region are determined by state priorities in investment, social and industrial policies.

In accordance with the social policy regarding the formation of settlements with a comfortable living environment on the territory of the region, the construction complex of the region is designed to provide the necessary volumes of housing construction, including the construction of housing to provide for certain categories of citizens, the modernization of the existing housing stock⁶, the construction and reconstruction of social infrastructure facilities (sports, education, culture, health).

In accordance with the industrial policy related to the implementation of large investment projects in the extractive and infrastructure industries, as well as the transition of the region's economy from a raw material profile with a predominance of the extractive sector to the development of high value-added industries based on the construction of new, modernization and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises, the construction complex of the region should meet the needs for:

- construction of new industrial facilities in the region's specialization sectors (energy, fuel and energy complex, timber industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, oil and gas complex);
- construction of new facilities of engineering and industrial infrastructure (transport, energy infrastructure, telecommunications), primarily in areas of new development;
- reconstruction of industrial and infrastructure facilities in the old industrial areas of

the region.

To implement the identified priorities, the development of the construction complex of the region should be carried out along the path of expanding production capacities, ensuring the success of the implementation of projects to create industrial facilities, energy, transport, social infrastructure and housing construction.

In order to provide infrastructural support for the planned construction projects, it is necessary to prioritize investment projects for the engineering preparation of land plots provided for industrial and civil (including residential) construction.

In order to improve the efficiency of the industry and the construction of facilities that meet modern operational and environmental requirements, it is necessary to introduce them into the construction industry. Issues of housing construction are considered in clause 2.5.1. "Housing complex" production of fundamentally new, including resource-saving, technologies, high-performance equipment, the use of qualitatively new building materials - economical, wear-resistant, environmentally friendly, with higher consumer properties.

Promising directions for the development of the construction complex are the development of existing panel and monolithic structural systems, the use of prefabricated-monolithic frame housing construction, the use of modular construction technologies for facilities located in areas with an underdeveloped material and technical base (northern territories of the region), as well as the development of complete block method of building from modules with pre-made network wiring that requires high precision manufacturing and installation (primarily high-tech healthcare facilities). In order to reduce the cost of design work, a promising direction is the use of reuse projects for the construction of social facilities.

In modern conditions of dynamic development of industrial and social technologies, a promising direction is the development and implementation in industrial and civil construction of space-planning solutions for buildings and structures that ensure their versatility and the ability to adapt to changes in technology, purpose and operating conditions at optimal costs for their modernization.

The building complex generates a growing demand and makes new demands on the products of the building materials industry. Taking into account the challenges facing the industry, promising areas for its development are the modernization of existing industries and the introduction of new capacities for the production of competitive building materials, ensuring the growth of economic efficiency in the production of building materials by reducing resource intensity, energy and labor costs, increasing labor productivity through maximum mechanization and automation of production processes, rational use of mineral natural resources and involvement in the

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production of industrial waste from various industries.

To ensure the innovative development of the construction complex of the region provided for by the Strategy, it is necessary to develop research and development activities in the field of construction and production of building materials.

Housing, industrial and civil construction, architectural design solutions and building technologies should be subject to urban planning, which determines the spatial organization of any territorial structure. In order to provide the construction industry with high-quality urban planning and design documentation that meets modern requirements of building codes and regulations, it is necessary to develop design and engineering organizations in the region that use modern design methods and have highly qualified employees in order to provide services in the field of integrated design.

For the availability of public familiarization with the new regulatory framework and effective urban planning solutions of the municipalities of the region, it is necessary to create a regional information system for ensuring urban planning activities and providing this data to all interested state authorities and local self-government within the framework of interdepartmental interaction.

To successfully solve the problems of the long-term development of the construction complex of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, measures are envisaged to stimulate the expansion of demand for construction projects from the economy and social sphere of the Territory and measures of state support for the construction complex:

- development and implementation of programs for the construction of social facilities at the expense of budget investments based on reuse projects that meet modern requirements;
- using the potential of the construction complex of the region in the implementation of major projects to create industrial facilities, energy and transport infrastructure;
- state support for the creation of infrastructure for the development of housing construction and the implementation of investment projects.
- assistance in the implementation of projects for the modernization of existing and the creation of new construction industry enterprises that ensure the production of competitive products for the construction complex of the region;
- orientation of the vocational education system to the training of specialists to provide qualified personnel for the construction complex of the region.

During the implementation of the Strategy, the construction of new industrial, social facilities and housing, by 2025 the volume of construction work in the region will increase by 25-46% compared to 2018,

depending on the development scenario. Modernization of existing and creation of new enterprises of the construction industry will increase the volume of output for the construction complex of the region: brick - almost 2 times, cement - by 57-62%, range of wall blocks - by 72-77%.

Transport has become a system-forming factor that directly affects the development of productive forces and the standard of living in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. All types of transport system pass through the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, not only connecting the Asian and European parts of Russia, but also being a transport bridge between the poles of world economic growth - the North American continent, Western Europe and the rapidly developing countries of Southeast Asia: the international railway corridor "Transsib"; inter-oceanic transport corridor - "Yenisei - Northern Sea Route"; air cross polar tracks.

The uneven distribution of productive forces and the heterogeneous system of settlement, concentrated in the southern part of the region, which is most favorable for life and activity, gravitating towards the Trans-Siberian Railway, predetermined the strong heterogeneity of the territory of the region in terms of the level of transport infrastructure development.

In the strategic perspective, the region's transport complex will remain one of the key elements of the Russian transport system. At the same time, the new strategic function of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as an integrator of the economic space of Siberia and the Far East requires the intensive growth of the transport complex of the region, not only to meet its own needs, but also to meet the needs of the economy of the country and its eastern territories in terms of cargo turnover and transit.

Along with the solution of economic problems in the strategic perspective, the transport complex of the region must solve the general social problems defined by the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2035, in terms of ensuring the availability and quality of transport services for the population, freedom of movement throughout the region.

The competitive advantages of the transport complex of the region are determined by two factors: the very geography of the region's location in the center of the country at the intersection of the most important transport routes and the presence on the territory of the region of large enterprises of the main cargo-generating industries - coal, mining and forestry.

The implementation of major projects of the Transport Strategy of Russia in the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, in which the neighboring regions of Siberia and other federal districts are interested, contributes to the increase in the competitive advantages of the transport complex of the region.

The shortcomings of the transport complex of the region, which create risks for the successful

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development of the regional economy, include, first of all, the low level of infrastructure development and high costs for its construction, especially in the north, which includes 90% of the territory of the region.

The greatest problems are created by the extremely weak transport provision of the areas of new development, where the creation of large production facilities is planned. So the main territory, concentrating many key industry projects of the region, today is the Lower Angara region. At the same time, there are no completed latitudinal directions of both road and rail transport on its territory, linking the three existing transport meridional directions into a single communication system. In addition, the transport accessibility of the right bank of the Angara today is significantly complicated by the lack of bridge crossings over the Yenisei (near the city of Lesosibirsk - the village of Vysokogorsky) and the Angara (near the village of Motygin).

Great problems in the development of transport infrastructure are also experienced by remote northern regions and the most urbanized territories of the region.

Thus, in the northern territories of the region, where aviation is the only year-round mode of transport, in a number of remote settlements there are no means of air communication with the corresponding ground infrastructure, even in the form of gravel runways for small aircraft.

The intracity transport infrastructure of Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk, Kansk, and Minusinsk does not meet the objectives of urban development. Weak is the infrastructural integration of Krasnoyarsk, as the center of the emerging agglomeration, and adjacent territories.

Along with the insufficient development of infrastructure, the risks in the development of the transport complex are associated with a high level of wear and tear and a lack of funds to upgrade the fleet of vehicles.

In the direction of the development of the railway infrastructure of the region, the top-priority project is the completion of the construction in the Lower Angara region of the railway to the village of Yarki.

In the south of the region, a large interregional project for the construction of the Kyzyl-Kuragino railway line will be implemented, providing access to the mineral resource base of the Republic of Tyva and promising iron ore deposits of the Kazyr group in the south of the region.

Taking into account the expected growth in freight traffic, it is necessary to develop the capacity of the southern route of the Krasnoyarsk railway, which is currently represented by a single-track section Mezhdurechensk-Taishet. Until 2021, the reconstruction of tunnels in the Sayanskaya-Koshurnikovo section and the construction of additional main tracks in the Sayanskaya-Taishet

section will be carried out, which will increase the carrying capacity in the Mezhdurechensk-Kuragino-Taishet section by 1.7 times - up to 86.7 million .tons per year.

It is in the interests of the region to interact with the federal center in order to resolve the issue of holding in the period 2019-2020. design work and the start of construction in 2021 - 2025. of the North Siberian Railway (SevSib), provided for by the Strategy for the Development of Railway Transport in the Russian Federation until 2035. The construction of the SevSib will create infrastructure conditions for the development of the Siberian economy and the formation of the so-called Northern Belt of the country's economic development, will contribute to the unloading of the Trans-Siberian Railway when its capacity is exhausted, as well as ensuring the transport security of Russia. Within the boundaries of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, SevSib will become a key element of the transport system of the Lower Angara development zone.

Infrastructural directions for the development of passenger transportation are mainly associated with the organization of regular rail traffic between Krasnoyarsk and Zheleznogorsk, as well as the development of intracity transportation in Krasnoyarsk.

In the field of water transport, taking into account the ongoing development of oil and gas resources in the north of the region, and in the future the development of the Arctic continental shelf, the key project is the preservation and development of the Northern Sea Route, including the Yenisei-SMP transport system. In this regard, it is advisable for the state to preserve and develop the port of Dikson, as a guarantor of the safety of the presence of ships on the Northern Sea Route and the support base for its development. The port is the middle point on the Northern Sea Route and is located in a closed deep-water bay, which allows year-round calls for ships and icebreakers.

The growth of the port's importance will be facilitated by the development of production of export-grade coking coal from the West Taimyr coal-bearing basin and the development of oil production with access to the right bank of the Yenisei, which will raise the issue of reviving the project for the construction of an oil pipeline to Dikson with subsequent export of oil by sea.

If forecasts are confirmed and oil production is activated (beyond 2030), the issue of creating a similar oil loading terminal and developing the Khatanga port should also be considered.

In order to meet the needs of the economy for the transportation of goods, including the "northern" delivery, and to improve the safety of waterways, in accordance with the draft territorial planning scheme of the Russian Federation in the field of federal transport, it is necessary to implement measures to

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maintain the guaranteed dimensions of the ship's passage, and, if necessary, increase them by waterways of the Yenisei basin.

To solve the existing problem of the depreciation of the passenger fleet in inland water transport, it is necessary to continue cooperation with the federal center on the development of a basic design for a universal passenger vessel, with the ability to adapt to the conditions of inland waterways of a particular region, and federal state support for the renewal of passenger fleet vessels.

The development of air transport provides for the creation of an international transport hub based on the Yemlyanovo airport, focused primarily on the implementation of freight traffic.

One of the priority tasks in the coming period is the reconstruction of Yemlyanovo Airport in order to meet the needs of the current and planned passenger traffic and create modern and comfortable air transportation conditions.

The development of transpolar routes across the North Pole will continue, linking North America and the countries of Southeast Asia and having significant environmental and economic benefits due to a reduction in flight time. The most prepared for the permitted overflights of foreign vessels over the territory of Russia is the so-called "Yenisei Meridian", about 3000 km of the route of which passes over the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The transpolar routes TP-1 and TP-2 passing over the territory of the region are characterized by: the most developed system of air navigation and air traffic control, a developed network of alternate airfields, the possibility of refueling, reloading, additional boarding of passengers in the most economically developed region of Siberia.

To solve the socially significant task of ensuring the transport accessibility of remote settlements of the region, primarily in the conditions of the north, it is necessary to revive small aviation.

To this end, in accordance with the order of the Government of the Russian Federation, in order to ensure the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of the existing ground infrastructure facilities of regional airports, it is necessary to complete the transfer of their property complexes to the ownership of the Russian Federation. It is also necessary, with the support of the federal center, to continue work on updating the fleet of regional aircraft.

Along with the development of regional airports, it is necessary to reconstruct landing sites suitable for receiving light aircraft in remote settlements of the region.

To ensure the planned development of air transport, the air traffic control system should be further developed, the airports of the region should be equipped with modern navigation equipment, and an air traffic control and tracking system based on the GLONASS system should be introduced.

In terms of the development of road transport and road infrastructure, taking into account existing problems, the main directions are the development of a federal road network in the territory of the region, which forms the main transport corridors and provides interregional communications of the region, the creation of infrastructure in areas of new development, including the construction of "roads to resources", the development of road infrastructure on the territory of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, development, repair and maintenance of a network of regional roads, renewal of the rolling stock of automobile and urban electric transport.

The largest projects for the development of the federal road network are the reconstruction of the R-255 "Siberia" highway (Novosibirsk - Krasnoyarsk - Irkutsk) and the construction of the second stage of a deep bypass of Krasnoyarsk on it, as well as the reconstruction of the R-257 "Yenisei" highway (Krasnoyarsk-Abakan-Kyzyl-border with Mongolia).

In the areas of the Lower Angara region, a key element in the development of road infrastructure is the construction of a road bridge over the river. Yenisei near Vysokogorsky village. In the north direction from the bridge, it is planned to reconstruct the highway to Epishino and further to Severo-Yeniseisk, in the east direction to ensure the integrated development of a new industrial area - the construction of a road to Partizansk and Razdolinsk, followed by the construction of roads that provide communication between settlements on the right bank of the river Angara (Motygin - Ordzhonikidze - Angarsky - Shiversky - Ridge - Tagara). In the eastern part of the Lower Angara region, it is planned to build a road from Boguchany to Yurubchen and Baykit, which will provide access to the oil and gas fields of Evenkia.

The construction of "roads to resources" is also envisaged in the south and in the central regions of the region. In the Balakhtinsky district, the reconstruction of the road to the Bolshesyrsky coal deposit is underway with the prospect of building a separate technological road from the deposit in the direction of the Kozulsky district, giving access to the R-255 Siberia highway and the railway. In the Sayan region, it is planned to design and build a road connecting the existing road network with the Kingash field.

In order to optimize the process of formation and development of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, it is planned to develop a new transport scheme for Krasnoyarsk, as the core of the agglomeration, to integrate the transport framework of the city and adjacent territories. In the future, until 2024, the priority direction will be the development of road infrastructure in the residential area of Krasnoyarsk, including major projects for the construction of the fourth bridge across the Yenisei and transport interchanges on the street. Aviators and Bryansk. As a result, by 2024, the Krasnoyarsk road network will

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undergo a significant positive reconfiguration, which will lead to an increase in its capacity, a reduction in inefficient overruns, a reduction in traffic congestion, and an improvement in the environmental situation.

As a result of the priority development of the road infrastructure of Krasnoyarsk until 2024, the scope of work on the current maintenance and repair of regional roads throughout the region until 2024 will remain virtually unchanged (the permissible level of network maintenance will be provided at 4155.3 km of the regional road network or 29% of their total length, while 71% of the regional roads will be kept in a condition below the minimum permissible technical indicators, the backlog of the volume of annual repairs performed from the regulatory requirements - "underrepair of the network" will be about 1000 km annually).

Starting from 2025, the priorities of the road policy of the region will shift towards the regional road network. A phased transition to the normative level of funding for the maintenance of regional highways and artificial structures on them will be carried out. As a result, by 2035 the entire road network will be maintained in accordance with regulatory requirements, including:

- the most socially and economically significant roads, with a total length of 2412 km (16.9%), will meet the criteria for a high level of maintenance (at present, there are no roads in the region that meet such a level of maintenance);
- highways providing transport links between the regional centers of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, with a total length of 1727 km (12.1%), will meet the criteria for an average level of maintenance (at present, there are no roads in the Krai that meet this level of maintenance);
- the remaining part of the regional transport network with a length of 10,157 km (71%) will provide an acceptable level of maintenance (currently - 29.1%).

In the period 2025-2035. A phased transition to the normative volume of repair work on the roads and bridges of the region will also begin. The purpose of this direction is the transition to a predominantly preventive repair of road surfaces and bridge structures, mainly on the basis of the expiration of the standard terms of their performance. The volume of annual repair of roads should be 1000 km. Taking into account the fact that at least 450 km of roads will be repaired already during road maintenance, 550 km of roads need to be repaired annually to bring the scope of work to the target indicators.

Such a strategy of combined impact on the quality of pavements by means of maintenance and repair will reduce the total length of pavements of roads, the technical characteristics of which do not meet the minimum permissible requirements by more than one and a half times, to 2,500 km by 2025 (currently this figure is 5,031 km).

Throughout the entire period until 2025, the state will continue to participate in providing socially significant passenger transportation on local air routes, river transport, suburban rail transport, public automobile and urban electric transport, and ensuring guaranteed transport accessibility of the territory of the region.

The activities of the state authorities of the region in the development of the transport complex should ensure:

- development of the transport infrastructure of the region through the construction and reconstruction of a network of regional and municipal roads at the expense of the budget of the region and the development of the federal road network and "roads to resources" using the mechanisms for attracting federal budget funds, developing public-private partnerships, and stimulating the attraction of private investments;
- renewal of the rolling stock of the enterprises of the transport complex using state support measures from the budget of the region and mechanisms of federal state support in terms of updating the regional passenger fleet, the regional aviation fleet, public automobile and urban electric transport;
- guaranteed transport accessibility of the territories of the region, including through the preservation and development of public sector enterprises that ensure the implementation of socially significant transportation by various modes of transport;
- reservation of land plots for the development of road construction and placement of infrastructure facilities of the transport complex;
- development of integrated industries (creation of modern design and engineering structures, development of specialized transport engineering, etc.) through the implementation of incentive state measures;
- intensification of innovation activity, including by stimulating R&D and R&D in terms of developing road construction technologies.

As an infrastructure industry, transport contributes to the successful development of other sectors of the economy and the formation of comfortable conditions for the population living in the territory of the region.

As a result of the implementation of major projects for the development of the road and railway infrastructure of the region, the economic connectivity of the territories of the region will be increased, including with the areas of intensive development of the Lower Angara region, and the southern territories of the region rich in mining and ore raw materials.

The system of inland water transport of the Yenisei basin will be developed with access to the Northern Sea Route.

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Trunk, including cross-polar, and local air transportation will be further developed, providing both external connections of the region with the regions of Russia, North America and the countries of Southeast Asia, and transport accessibility of remote territories of the region.

In accordance with the priorities in the development of the road industry, in the period up to 2025, the transport scheme will be optimized and the road infrastructure of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration will be developed. In the future, a phased transition to the normative maintenance and repair of regional highways will be carried out. As a result, by 2025, by 1.5 times (up to 2,500 km), the length of roads whose technical characteristics do not meet the minimum acceptable requirements will be reduced. By 2025, the entire road network will be maintained in accordance with regulatory requirements, with 16.9% of roads (2412 km) meeting the criteria for high maintenance, 12.1% (1727 km) for medium maintenance, 71% (10 157 km) will meet the criteria for acceptable levels.

A developed information and communication complex, an increase in the number of people employed in the field of information technology and communications, an increase in the role of information, knowledge and information technology are the main conditions for the formation of an information society.

According to the Institute for the Development of the Information Society, in 2020-2021, the Krasnoyarsk Territory ranks 17th among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the Index of Readiness of Russian Regions for the Information Society, and second in the Siberian Federal District.

Despite a fairly high integral level in the ranking, the region lags behind in such ranking components as:

- the share of the adult population using the Internet - 36% (26th place in the Russian Federation);
- the share of local governments with access to the Internet - 59.2% (64th place in the Russian Federation);
- the share of medical institutions with access to the Internet - 94.4% (45th place in the Russian Federation);
- the share of libraries with access to the Internet - 10.5% (48th place);
- the share of enterprises with access to the Internet is 83.2% (38th place).

In the regional center and other urban districts of the region, the level of penetration of communication services reaches almost 100%, and the prices for services are comparable to the central regions of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, based on the analysis of statistical data, citizens' appeals and information from leading regional telecom operators, it can be concluded that about 40% of the region's residents

experience a shortage of telecommunications services due to underdeveloped telecommunications infrastructure.

The main factor hindering the integration of the Krasnoyarsk Territory into the information society is the digital inequality of its territories, which is expressed in a sharp reduction in the number of available telecommunication services as they move away from the regional center, with a significant increase in their unit cost and a decrease in quality.

The direct contribution of the complex of information and communication technologies to the gross regional product of the region is about 4.5%, while about 4% falls on communications and telecommunications services. In world practice, the direct contribution of the ICT industry to GNP is also small. Much more important is the indirect effect of the development of information society institutions, which is expressed in a multiple increase in labor productivity in the real sector of the economy, as well as in improving the quality of life of the population through the introduction of new production technologies and labor organization, expanding the range of services provided to the population and business.

The main goals of the formation and development of the information society in the Krasnoyarsk Territory are: improving the quality of life of citizens, ensuring the competitiveness of the region's economy, improving the system of state and municipal government based on the use of information and telecommunication technologies.

A necessary condition for achieving the goals set is the solution of the following tasks:

- reducing the gap in the development of information and telecommunication infrastructure of the territories;
- increasing accessibility for the population and organizations of modern services in the field of information and telecommunication technologies;
- formation of a management system for socio-economic information resources owned by economic entities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory;
- development of a mechanism to stimulate the use of information and telecommunications technologies by organizations and citizens;
- using the potential of civil society for the formation of regional institutions of the information society.

The strategic directions for the development of the information society in the Krasnoyarsk Territory are:

- development of the information and telecommunication infrastructure of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in combination with the solution of other infrastructure problems;

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- modernization of the system of regional and municipal government, as well as business management systems through the transition to information management methods based on access to primary information in electronic form about the state of the management object in real time;

- when determining the strategy and priority directions for the development of the telephone network of the city of Krasnoyarsk, take into account its role as the core of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration;

- when forming a policy in the direction of supporting and developing small and medium-sized businesses, take into account the need to support small enterprises - telecom operators;

- formation of a system of socio-economic information resources of the Krasnoyarsk Territory;

- development of the regional order system in terms of training specialists in the field of information technology.

The activities of the state authorities of the region in the field of formation and development of institutions of the information society in the region should be aimed at:

- introduction and development of information technologies for public administration and municipal self-government, expansion of the practice of providing state and municipal services in electronic form, introduction of a system of interdepartmental electronic interaction (SIEV);

- assistance in the introduction of information management technologies at industrial enterprises of the region;

- coordination of actions of telecom operators and other business entities for the development of public communication networks;

- attraction of investments in the field of information and communication technologies on the basis of public-private partnership;

- promotion of commercialization and export of competitive high-tech developments of local manufacturers;

- formation of a regional order for the training of specialists in the field of ICT and the creation of conditions for their employment in the territory of the region;

- creation of a system for improving computer literacy for the population, state and municipal employees of the region;

- ensuring equal competitive opportunities for telecom operators operating in the territory of the region;

- providing the population and business with reliable and legally significant information about the socio-economic development, resource potential and investment attractiveness of the territories of the region;

- stimulating the introduction of automated energy-saving and environmentally friendly production technologies at industrial enterprises of the region.

By 2025, the following results are planned to be achieved:

- the number of households with broadband Internet access per 100 households will increase from 34% to 80%;

- the presence of personal computers, including those connected to the Internet, will be at least 75% of households (2021 - 32%);

- 100% provision of federal state authorities, authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments with constant access to the Internet will remain;

- the share of automated administrative processes of executive authorities and local self-government will increase from 3% to 80%;

- the share of citizens using the mechanism for obtaining state and municipal services in electronic form will increase to 80% (2011 - 0%);

- the contribution of the ICT industry to the region's GRP will increase from 4.5% to 6%.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2035 should ensure a significant increase in the economic potential of the region (growth of GRP by 1.6-1.9 times). A base will be created for the formation of a new economic model of the region. Within the framework of this model, along with the preservation of the raw material sector and the intensification of its development, a system for processing extracted raw materials will be created, with an emphasis on the production of high value-added products. The sector of innovative productions will be actively developed. By 2035, the output of innovative products will account for up to 10% of industrial production.

In the period up to 2035, it will not be possible to fully complete the maneuver to change the structure of the industrial complex of the region. At the same time, investments in the modernization of the region's economy and the development of mechanical engineering, gas chemistry, metalworking will allow changing the structure of production in the direction of increasing manufacturing industries in subsequent periods.

In the period up to 2035, the region's economy will be in the stage of investment growth. Investments in the creation of new industries and the modernization of existing ones by 2035 will increase by 1.4-1.7 times. On average, until 2035, the volume of investments will be 29% -30% of the region's GRP. High investment rates will ensure not only the growth of production volumes, but will also improve the

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efficiency of the use of resources, primarily labor and energy. Based on the increase in capital-labor ratio, the introduction of modern technologies at commissioned enterprises, the modernization of existing industries, with an increase in labor productivity, energy intensity will decrease by 40-50%.

Significant qualitative changes will take place in the social life of the region. The negative trends in the demographic situation will be reversed and the population will begin to grow to 2.89 million people by 2035. The main parameters of the quality of life of the population and the development of human potential will rise to the level of the leading regions. Life expectancy will increase by 2.25 years to almost 70 years. Real money incomes of the population will increase by 1.7 times, while the stratification of society in terms of income will decrease. The Gini coefficient will decrease to 0.410 and the population with incomes below the subsistence level will be halved. Differences in the standard of living and the quality of the social environment between the various territorial entities of the region, between the city and the countryside, will decrease.

The achievement of these results will be based

on a significant improvement in the factors and conditions of institutional development throughout the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

As a result of the implementation of the Strategy, the role of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as a powerful industrial center in the East of Russia, acting as an integrator of the economic space of Siberia and the Far East, will increase. The social, industrial and business attractiveness of the region will increase. All this will serve as the basis for further development of the region, changes in the structure of the economy, changes in its technological structure, and an increase in the quality of life of the population in subsequent periods of development of the region.

The system of 7 strategic directions is linked to 7 long-term strategic goals and is generally aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of human potential and the consolidation of the population in the republic through providing basic needs in education, healthcare, infrastructure, a favorable environment, jobs, including highly qualified, concomitant development of services and institutions (table 1).

Table 1. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy

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

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic regions. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population,

people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of each inhabitant of the regions of the Russian Arctic and positioning

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the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be

established. Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their well-being.

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Article



Danil Sergeevich Shcherbakov

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU
bachelor

Artyom Alexandrovich Tikhonov

Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU
bachelor

Vladimir Timofeevich Prokhorov

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

Galina Yurievna Volkova

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

ON THE GOALS AND PRIORITY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY. MESSAGE 2

Abstract: *in the article, the authors analyze the importance of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as strategic goals and long-term targets for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the main directions, mechanisms and tools for achieving them, because the strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is an essential part of the strategic planning of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, its conceptual basis. Along with the Strategy, the regional strategic planning system includes:*

*territorial planning scheme for the Krasnoyarsk Territory and inter-municipal territorial planning schemes;
programs of social and economic development and documents of territorial planning of municipal formations of the region;*

a complex of target programs of the regional level, realizing the chosen strategic directions.

The strategy should ensure a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the population of the region over the long term, create conditions for the growth of its attractiveness and transformation into a territory of comfortable living and doing business. It takes into account possible external influences and impacts on the development of the region and at the same time on the Krasnoyarsk Territory itself.

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

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Introduction

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In 2021, more than 51.5 thousand small and medium-sized enterprises carried out activities in the region, of which about 13.6 thousand (26.3%) belong

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to the manufacturing sector. 336,000 people were employed at small and medium-sized enterprises, including micro-enterprises; Of the total number of people employed in small and medium-sized businesses, the total share of people employed in production activities (including industry, construction, agriculture and forestry) is 34.9%. The turnover of medium and small businesses (including micro-enterprises) amounted to 477.8 billion rubles. The volume of investments of enterprises of medium and small businesses - 19.0 billion rubles.

In general, the level of entrepreneurship development in the region corresponds to the average Russian level and the average level in the Siberian Federal District, and exceeds them in a number of indicators.

Thus, the region is ahead of both the Siberian Federal District and Russia in terms of the number of medium and small enterprises (including micro-enterprises) per 1 thousand inhabitants - 18.0 units (SFD - 14.4 units, Russia - 14.0 units), in terms of the share employed at enterprises of medium and small businesses in the average number of employees of all enterprises and organizations - 22.7% (Siberian Federal District - 21.8%, Russia - 22.6%), investments in fixed assets in small businesses (including micro-enterprises) per per capita - 4.0 thousand rubles. (SFD - 4.2 thousand rubles, Russia - 3.6 thousand rubles). In terms of turnover of small enterprises (including micro-enterprises) per capita, the region exceeds the average values for the Siberian Federal District, but is inferior to the average Russian indicator (the region - 137.4 thousand rubles, the Siberian Federal District - 130.1 thousand rubles, Russia - 164 .0 thousand rubles).

Due to territorial features, disproportions remain in terms of the level of development of small and medium-sized businesses in the municipalities of the region. 74% of all small and medium-sized businesses are concentrated in the Central macrodistrict (including 69% in Krasnoyarsk), 6.8% in the Western macrodistrict, 4.9% in the Eastern one, 3.9% in the Southern one, and 3.9% in the Northern one. - 5.5%, in Priangarsky - 4.9%. The most intensive development of small and medium-sized businesses takes place in cities, as well as in large municipal districts. At the same time, in 26% of the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, where almost 30% of the population lives, maintaining socio-economic balance is possible only through the development of small businesses, which provide jobs, stable income, and fill local consumer markets.

At the regional level, since 2020, measures of financial support for small businesses have been implemented. In addition, in all municipal districts and urban districts of the region, municipal programs have been developed and are being implemented to support and develop small and medium-sized businesses. The amount of spending on supporting

small and medium-sized businesses is increasing every year, the number of recipients of financial assistance is also growing, and the support infrastructure is expanding. The volume of financial support from the regional budget per one small and medium-sized business increased from 1.7 thousand rubles. - in 2018 up to 8.3 thousand rubles. - in 2022 (including support from the federal budget - up to 17.1 thousand rubles).

The goal of supporting small and medium-sized businesses in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to create favorable conditions for the dynamic and sustainable development of small and medium-sized businesses, ensuring an increase in the level and quality of life of the population of the region, creating jobs, increasing incomes, saturating the consumer market with goods and services, leveling social asymmetries -economic development in the region.

For this, the state authorities of the region use both measures of direct influence on the level of entrepreneurial activity, and measures aimed at creating a favorable environment for the growth of entrepreneurial activity. The main directions of state support and assistance to the development of small and medium-sized businesses include:

- expansion of the rights and powers of local governments in the implementation of state policy to support small and medium-sized businesses;
- assistance in the development of the personnel potential of entrepreneurship - increasing the level of knowledge, literacy, awareness of future and existing business entities;
- ensuring stable conditions for doing business by improving regional legislative and regulatory documents, reducing administrative barriers, providing access to infrastructure facilities, curbing the growth of tariffs for services and products of monopolies;
- strengthening the positions of small businesses in priority economic activities for the region by stimulating integration with large businesses, including by including provisions on cooperation with small businesses in agreements concluded by the government of the region and large businesses, developing subcontracting mechanisms, supporting cluster initiatives, implementation of other forms of integration and partnership;
- promotion of goods and services produced by entrepreneurs to regional, national and international markets;
- implementation of special programs to support innovative entrepreneurship and youth entrepreneurship.

In the development of small business, regional priorities are such activities as the commercialization of innovations; application of energy-saving technologies; subcontracting with large businesses (engineering); food production; service maintenance

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of equipment; vegetable growing, vegetable processing; harvesting and processing of wild plants; deep processing of wood; low-rise housing construction; construction of industrial facilities; tourist activity.

Main part

The consistent implementation of industrial and social policy in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and measures to support small and medium-sized businesses will make it possible to achieve the following indicators by 2025:

- increasing the share of people employed in the sphere of small and medium-sized businesses in the total number of people employed in the region's economy up to 30%;
- increase in the turnover of small enterprises per one inhabitant of the region - two times, medium-sized enterprises - 1.5 times;
- increase in the share of turnover of the production segment in small and medium-sized businesses from 21.5% to 35.0%.

In modern society, two lines of development - economic and social - are closely intertwined. The efficiency of the regional economy is the main factor in ensuring a high quality of life for the population. In turn, improving the quality of life, creating conditions for the formation and realization of human potential are the most important prerequisites for economic growth of an intensive, innovative type.

In the context of globalization of the economy and the social sphere, the competition between countries and regions for the main factors of economic growth is intensifying, among which the quality of labor resources is in the lead. The "winners" in attracting highly qualified personnel and securing the population are territories where there is a prospect of well-paid work, the level of social spending ensures high standards of quality of life, and a comfortable living environment has been created.

In the 2000s, there was a gradual increase in the potential of the social sphere of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, but at the same time, not all problems were solved. In order for the region to become truly comfortable for life, a deep modernization is required not only of the economy, but also of the social sphere.

The goal of the regional social policy is to ensure a high quality of life for the population and create conditions for the development of human potential based on the formation of a diversified competitive economy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Achieving this goal involves:

- creation of new jobs and growth of real cash incomes of the population;
- providing residents with affordable quality medical care;
- providing the population with affordable

housing;

- reduction of territorial disproportions in access to social services based on the modernization of infrastructure and the network structure of social sectors;
- development of a system of continuous education that ensures the innovative development of the real sector of the economy;
- ensuring the environmental safety of areas of intensive industrial development and high concentration of the population.

The most important indicator of regional socio-economic development is the human development index (HDI) - the resulting indicator, which includes three components: longevity, education and income level of the population (through an assessment of the gross regional product created in the territory).

In the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the human development index is quite high. Since 2016, the HDI of the region has exceeded the value of the lower limit of the level of developed countries (0.800) and in 2019 its value was 0.834 (in the Russian Federation - 0.840). To date, the region occupies the 9th place in the rating in the country and the 2nd place after the Tomsk region among the regions of the Siberian Federal District.

The achieved level of HDI in the region is mainly determined by the high value of the income index, which exceeds the Russian average, while the regional indices of longevity and education are below the average for the Russian Federation. So, in 2019, the income index in Russia and the region was 0.875 and 0.891, respectively, while the longevity index was 0.728 and 0.711, the education index was 0.918 and 0.900.

In order to strengthen competitive positions in the struggle for the consolidation and attraction of human resources, especially in a territorially close environment, the region needs an effective mechanism for converting the economic advantages of development into social ones. The elements of such a mechanism, along with maintaining a high level of income of the population of the region, are the dynamic development of the labor market and an active regional social policy with a systematic modernization of social sectors.

In terms of nominal per capita income and average wages Krasnoyarsk Territory-a clear and stable leader among other regions of Russia and the Siberian Federal District. This leadership was not lost during the economic crisis of 2008-2009. In 2018, in terms of per capita cash income of the population, the region ranked 19th among the regions of the Russian Federation and the first-in the SFO. However, in terms of the purchasing power of income (the ratio of nominal income to the subsistence minimum), the Krasnoyarsk Territory concedes leadership in the Siberian Federal District to the Kemerovo and Omsk regions.

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The high level of income of the region's population is partly due to its territorial features. Almost 90% of the territory of the region belongs to the northern and equivalent areas, in terms of the cost of living in which it differs significantly from the central and southern territories. It is here that work is carried out on the extraction and primary processing of raw materials, which are highly paid in nominal terms.

Along with the high level of incomes of the population in the region and the highest level of their differentiation in the Siberian Federal District, exceeding the all-Russian indicators (in 2020, the coefficient of funds in the region was 17.0 times, the Gini coefficient¹² - 0.424, in the Russian Federation - 16.4 and 0.420, respectively). Exceeds the average Russian indicator and the level of poverty: the share of those whose incomes are below the subsistence level in the population of the region was 16.9% in 2012, while in the Russian Federation it was 11.0%. At the same time, the trend of increasing the backlog of the region from the average Russian indicators remains.

The high level of income differentiation of the region's population cannot be fully explained by the territorial characteristics of the labor market, since about 80% of the region's population live and work in climatically favorable areas. In many respects, the observed differentiation of income is a consequence of intersectoral and intersectoral differences in wages.

The region traditionally has high wages in the sectors of the real sector of the region's economy - industry, construction, transport and communications, as well as in the field of finance, public administration, security agencies and real estate transactions. Whereas wages in sectors that directly work on the formation and development of the human potential of the population - in education, healthcare, culture and other sectors that provide social services, until recently were significantly lower than the average salary in the region's economy (50-66%) and do not had a significant growth rate.

Thus, in matters of the standard of living of the population, the main problems of the region are a significant differentiation of the population in terms of income and a high proportion of low-income citizens with incomes below the subsistence level.

In recent years, the actions of the authorities of

the region to increase the wages of workers in the public sector, which employs about 20% of the working population of the region, have made it possible to somewhat reduce the differentiation of the population by income and reduce the number of low-income citizens, which ultimately contributes to the achievement of the fundamental goal of the social policy of the region – improving the quality of life and developing the human potential of the region as a whole.

The steady growth of the material well-being of the population of the region with a decrease in income differentiation is one of the most important components of the goal of regional social policy.

Its achievement can be ensured by the implementation of the following priority areas:

- an increase in the average wage in the real sector of the economy based on the growth of labor productivity and the creation of decently paid jobs;
- absolute and relative growth of wages of public sector employees;
- optimization of sectoral and territorial differentiation of wages;
- consolidation of the population with the level of well-being and lifestyle of the middle class;
- reduction in the number of low-income strata of the population through effective measures of social support;
- prevention of marginalization of socially vulnerable groups of the population.

As a result of the predicted development of the region's economy, increasing labor productivity, creating new high-paying jobs and implementing priority areas of regional social policy in terms of raising wages in the public sector and social support for low-income segments of the population in the long term until 2025, a positive trend in real and nominal incomes of the population is predicted . The increase in real wages from 2020 to 2021 amounted to 65.7-85.9%, real disposable money income - 68.6-69.7%. An increase in the nominal and real incomes of the population will help reduce the proportion of people living below the "poverty line" (almost 2 times compared to 2020 - to 9.5%). The stratification of society by income level will decrease (the value of the Gini income concentration index will decrease from 0.426 to 0.410) (Figure 1).

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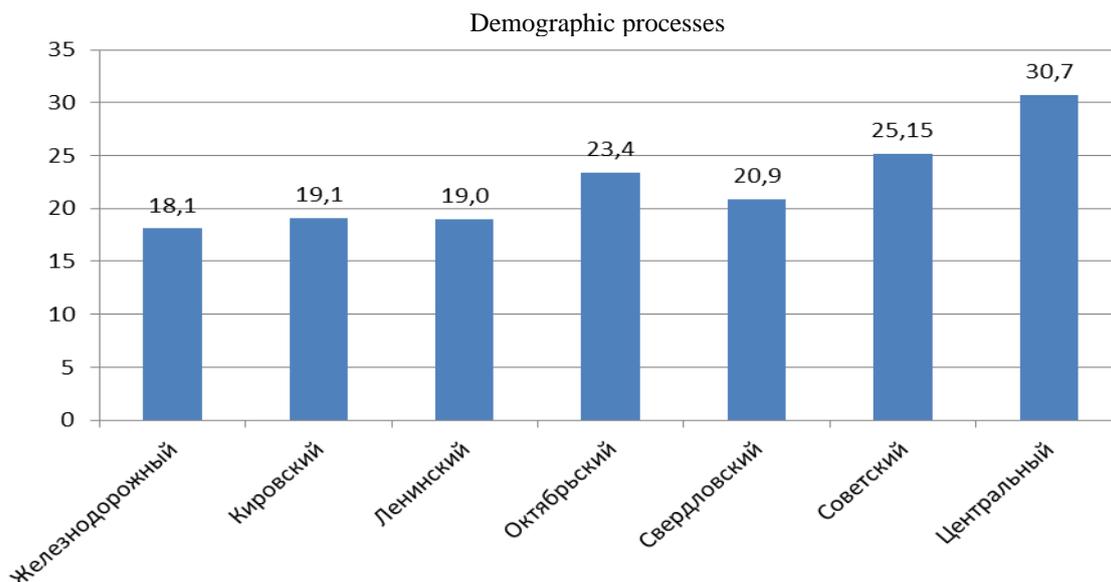


Figure 1 - Provision of housing by administrative districts of the city of Krasnoyarsk in 2021

In terms of population, the Krasnoyarsk Territory is the largest federal subject in Siberia and the Far East. As of January 1, 2022, 2846.5 thousand people lived in the region, which is 14.7% of the population of the Siberian Federal District and 2.0% of the population of Russia. The territory of the region is poorly populated and extremely uneven. In the south of the region, on the territory, which occupies about 10% of the region's area, the main part of cities and towns is concentrated and more than 84% of the population lives.

The age structure of the population of the region is more prosperous than the average for Russia: the proportion of people of working age is higher in the region (according to the data of 2021 - 62.2%, while in the Russian Federation - 60.8%) and the proportion of the population younger than working age (17, 4% in the region and 16.4% in the Russian Federation), the proportion of older age groups is lower (20.2% in the region and 22.6% in the Russian Federation).

In the last decade, there has been a positive trend in the most important demographic processes in the region: an increase in the birth rate, a decrease in mortality, an increase in life expectancy (from 62.5 years in 2000 to 67.7 years in 2020). Since 2019, there has been a trend of positive natural population growth in the region (0.1% - 1.5% per 1 thousand inhabitants), while negative values remain at the level of -1.8% - 0% in Russia. However, the demographic picture differs significantly across the territories of the region. Thus, the rate of positive demographic changes among the rural population of the region is much lower than among the urban population. The difference in life expectancy between the urban and rural population of the region is higher than in Russia as a whole (4.3 years in the region, 2.7 years in the Russian Federation). Zones of demographic disadvantage are also distinguished by individual demographic

indicators: low life expectancy in the Taimyr and Evenk regions; high infant mortality in the Eastern and Western macroregions.

The general improvement in the most important demographic indicators, however, does not fully compensate for all the negative trends in this area and does not solve all the accumulated problems. Despite the trend of growth in the total population of the region since 2019, the problem of depopulation of the region and its individual territories remains. Over the past twenty years, the permanent population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has decreased by 332 thousand people, or 10.5%. The overall decline in population by 55.6% is due to natural and 44.4% migration loss.

At the same time, the process of population decline is extremely heterogeneous. Small towns and rural areas lose the population the most. The number of resident population is also declining in the regions of the Far North, however, unlike the negative process of depopulation of small towns and rural areas, the population decline in the north is largely the result of a targeted policy of all levels of government to resettle the excess non-indigenous population from harsh climatic zones to more favorable territories. Krasnoyarsk Territory and the country. Compared to 2014, the relative population increased only in the Central macroregion, the municipalities of which are the regional and interregional migration epicenter. Intra-regional migration further increases the uneven settlement of the territory of the region.

The source of preservation and increase in the population of the region is international migration from the CIS and Baltic countries. Since 2007, the indicator of migration growth of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has become positive. However, its values are significantly inferior to neighboring regions. So, in the Tomsk and Novosibirsk regions in 2021, the migration increase amounted to 47.9 people.

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and 80.7 people. per 10 thousand inhabitants, while in the region - 15.2 people per 10 thousand population. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that international migration does not so much improve the quality of the population as it brings potential problems.

As for internal Russian migration, neither in terms of volume nor in structure does it make up for the migration loss of the resident population of the region: the proportion of people younger than working age among those who arrived is declining, and among those who left the region it is growing.

Thus, in general, the demographic situation of the region is characterized by the following positive trends: natural and migration population growth, an increase in life expectancy, optimization of the population structure of the northern territories of the region, and population growth in the zone of influence of the emerging Krasnoyarsk agglomeration.

At the same time, there are problems and negative trends affecting the demographic situation in the region:

- the decline in population that occurred in previous decades (by 10.5% over the past twenty years);
- the expected reduction in the coming years in the structure of the population of the proportion of women of childbearing age and, as a result, a decrease in the birth rate;
- migration loss of the population within the framework of internal Russian migration;
- ensuring migration growth through international migration, which requires additional measures for the ethno-cultural and social adaptation of migrants;
- migration losses of the population by the peripheral municipalities of the region in favor of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, which concentrates the population of the region;
- high mortality rates of the population of working age and the population in rural areas, including from external causes;
- the continuing lag in life expectancy in the region from the average Russian indicators (despite the fact that over the past decade, life expectancy at birth in the region increased by 5.2 years and amounted to 67.7 years, it is still inferior to the average for the Russian Federation - 69.8 of the year).

The purpose of the demographic policy is to stabilize the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and form the prerequisites for subsequent demographic growth.

Directions of regional policy for solving demographic problems:

- increasing the birth rate through the use of incentive measures, including measures to improve the quality of medical care for mothers and children (antenatal diagnosis, newborn screening, sanatorium

treatment of children and mothers, development of assisted reproductive technologies), measures to support families with children (provided from the regional budget regional maternity capital, compensation payments to pregnant women for the cost of travel to the place of receiving specialized medical care, provision of baby food, social payments and benefits for children from low-income families), measures to support large families (improvement of living conditions, provision of medicines);

- reducing the mortality rate through the further development of the healthcare system and the formation of a disease prevention system through the development of physical culture and sports, the formation of attitudes towards a healthy lifestyle;

- development of the health care system with an emphasis on especially problematic groups of the population (rural population, men of working age) and the fight against diseases that are the main causes of death in the region;

- reducing the spatial asymmetry of the socio-economic development of the territories of the region, including through the formation of a multi-level system for the provision of social services to the population;

- reducing the migration outflow, increasing the migration attractiveness of the territory through the implementation of an optimistic scenario for the development of the economy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the creation of highly paid jobs;

- changing the structure of migrants arriving in the territory towards an increase in the general flow of qualified personnel and creating conditions for the resettlement of migrant families.

The implementation of the latter direction requires the development of a regional policy in the field of migration. Within the framework of this policy, the continuation of the already implemented measures to limit the influx of labor migrants and the resettlement of compatriots living abroad and highly qualified workers - Russian citizens with families should be envisaged. To support and stimulate this type of migration, it is necessary to create attractive social and living conditions for migrants, including assistance in providing housing and social services. For foreign workers arriving in the territory of the region, special measures are needed for the linguistic, social, cultural, and professional adaptation of migrants. The implementation of these measures in the future will make it possible to replace short-term labor migration with long-term.

In the future, until 2025, the number of permanent population of the region will grow and remain the highest in Siberia and the Far East. The total increase in the number compared to 2019 will be 61 thousand people. Population growth will be associated with the planned development of the economy, creating new jobs and stimulating the migration influx of the population, and the

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implementation of social policy aimed at improving demographic indicators and creating conditions for securing the population in the territory of the region.

The migration increase is projected at the level of 4 to 9 thousand people per year, which significantly supports the natural increase until 2018 and compensates for the natural loss in 2021 and 2025.

The population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will continue to age, the average age of the population will increase from 37.3 to 38.2 years. This will be both a consequence of the existing age structure of the population and natural processes of reproduction, and the result of increasing life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth will increase from 67.7 to 70 years by 2025. At the same time, the existing high gap (more than 10 years) in the life expectancy of men and women will be reduced.

In the structure of the population, the share of the population younger and older than working age will increase, while the share of the population of working age will decrease (the decrease will be 5 percentage points or 104.3 thousand people). Against this background, the level of the demographic burden on the employed population will increase (the demographic burden per 1,000 people of working age will be 748 people in 2025 against 607 people in 2020). The Krasnoyarsk Territory maintains a leading position in the Siberian Federal District in terms of the economically active population (1511.3 thousand people) and the level of economic activity of the population (in 2019, its level in the Territory was 68.3%, in the Siberian Federal District - 67%). At the same time, already today the region's economy is experiencing a shortage of qualified labor resources, which, in the conditions of intensive growth of the region's economy, while maintaining depopulation trends.

An indicator of the high demand for labor resources in the region is the fact that over the past five years the level of general unemployment in the region is lower than the average for the Siberian Federal District. To date, the unemployment rate in the region corresponds to the average level for Russia and is the lowest among the regions of the Siberian Federal District (the region - 5.5%, Siberian Federal District - 7.1%, Russia - 5.5%).

The situation on the labor market is exacerbated by structural imbalances in supply and demand. Employed in the economy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are characterized by a high level of education and professional training - more than half have higher and secondary vocational education. At the same time, there is a greater need in the labor market for qualified workers in working professions. Territorial disproportions in the demand and supply of labor are also significant - the existing settlement system does not correspond to the map of the current and prospective economic activity of the region and the locations of large projects. The problem is

exacerbated by Russia's traditional low labor force mobility.

In terms of wages, the Krasnoyarsk Territory leads the Siberian Federal District in terms of average wages, which in 2012 reached 28,670.2 rubles. At the same time, in the region and the maximum level of its differentiation in the district: the ratio of the average wage of 10% of the most and 10% of the least paid workers was 17.4 times according to the data of 2020 (in the Siberian Federal District - 13.5). However, this problem is not specific to the region, a similar situation is typical for Russia as a whole, where the level of wage differentiation is 16.1 times.

In general, the problems of the regional labor market and vocational education are:

- shortage of qualified labor resources against the backdrop of growing staffing needs;
- territorial, sectoral and vocational imbalances in supply and demand in the regional labor market against the backdrop of low labor force mobility;
- lack of jobs that are attractive for highly qualified specialists in terms of working conditions and social and living conditions;
- a decrease in the prestige of working professions against the backdrop of an increasing demand on the labor market (employers) for skilled workers;
- underdevelopment of the system of continuous education, which allows for high-quality (re)training of specialists in demand on the labor market.

The goal in the field of labor and employment is the development of a labor market that meets the current and future needs of the regional economy and provides employment and income for the working population of the region. The main directions of regional policy in the field of labor and employment:

- assistance in the modernization and automation of existing industries and production processes in order to reduce the labor intensity of products, increase labor productivity and, as a result, optimize the need for labor;
- creation of new jobs in highly productive sectors of the economy with high added value;
- creating conditions for increasing the professional mobility of the population of the region, attracting the necessary labor resources from other regions, minimizing the outflow of local labor resources;
- expansion of employment of the rural population through the creation of new jobs and the development of self-employment, including in priority areas, including the production and processing of agricultural products, timber processing, housing construction using local materials;
- diversification of the structure of the

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economy and employment in cities and towns of a mono-economic profile in order to reduce the dependence of the territory and the labor market on the situation at the city-forming enterprise;

- development of small and medium-sized businesses that provide a rational structure of the economy, employment and incomes of the population;
- improving the quality of jobs, including reducing industrial injuries;
- optimization of external migration flows in accordance with the needs of the socio-economic and demographic development of the region;
- development of a system of regional orders for the training of specialists;
- development of a career guidance system;
- optimization of the structure of the use of the labor force, improving the quality of the labor force through the development of the adult education system;
- personnel support for the development of high-tech and innovative industries, advanced staffing for the basic sectors of the economy;
- increasing the economic activity of the population, including ensuring the combination of parental responsibilities with professional activities by improving the skills and retraining of women during maternity leave until they reach the age of three years, in professions that are in demand on the labor market.

In the forecast period until 2025, in order to ensure the GRP growth of 64% provided for by the moderate option in relation to the current level, taking into account the demographic situation and the projected migration growth of the population of the region by an average of 6.4 thousand people per year, to compensate for the emerging shortage of labor resources, it is necessary to increase labor productivity by at least 4.3% per year. In the case of the implementation of the optimistic scenario for the development of the region's economy with the growth rate of GRP by 86.4% by 2025, to cover the shortage of labor resources, it is necessary to increase labor productivity after 2020 at the level of 6-8% per year, or additional migration growth, ensuring average annual migration to this period at the level of 22.2 thousand people. in year.

By 2025, the increase in the level of real wages per worker in the economy will be 65.7-85.9% compared to 2020. The average monthly nominal accrued wages will be 66.5 - 71.0 thousand rubles, depending on the development scenario.

The functioning and development of social sectors is the leading mechanism for developing human potential and improving the quality of life of the population of the region.

The branches of the social sphere of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, despite the continuing problems in material, technical, personnel and

financial support, in recent years have had a significant positive dynamics in performance indicators.

In the strategic perspective until 2025, for the effective development of industries, it is necessary to solve the following main tasks:

- complete the modernization of the networks of budgetary institutions in accordance with the accepted concepts for the provision of public services in modern socio-economic conditions;
- ensure the modernization of the material and technical base, technologies and methods of work in accordance with industry federal requirements;
- ensure the formation of a system and practice for the acquisition of both basic and ancillary services from non-governmental organizations, both commercial and non-commercial (NPOs). Purchasing services on a competitive market should become a widely used practice that will reduce the cost of developing the material base of industries, create an additional volume of government orders, and improve the quality of public services. A separate task will be to control the quality of services purchased from a third-party organization, and the transparency of the ordering system.

The key task to be solved is the staffing of the social sphere. Today, in the sectors of the social sphere, there is an aging of personnel, an absolute and structural shortage of workers due to a weak influx and retention of young people due to low wages, a "poor" social package and the lack of prospects for improving social and material status.

In order to overcome the current situation, attract and retain personnel in the districts and cities of the region, wage increases in social sectors will continue, housing programs will be developed and implemented, including measures to support the improvement of living conditions and the provision of corporate housing.

Another promising direction in the development of social sectors will be to increase the level of coordination of development and interaction between individual social sectors, and to expand the practice of implementing intersectoral projects. The forms of such interaction and coordination aimed at the development of the social sphere are:

- formation of an institutional environment (adoption of regulations, development of network organization formats, introduction of incentives of a public and economic nature, etc.) to create effective mechanisms for interdepartmental interaction within the social sphere, taking into account public-private partnership in order to increase the productivity of the development of each industry and social spheres in general;
- implementation of mechanisms for coordinating strategies for spatial, organizational and technological development of the infrastructure network of social sectors in order to optimize the costs

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of material and human resources, minimize losses from risks associated with the transition to per capita financing, and combine efforts to provide quality services to the population;

- implementation of pilot projects in the field of formation of intersectoral complex applications for participation in social programs and competitions for receiving funds from the federal budget, extra-budgetary funds, international and domestic non-governmental organizations.

Over the past decade, in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, as well as in Russia as a whole, there has been a positive trend in the main medical and demographic indicators. The mortality rate in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in 2019 was 13.0 cases per 1,000 population (in 2000 - 14.8), which is lower than in the Russian Federation and the Siberian Federal District (13.5 and 13.8, respectively). Mortality of children under one year old for 2018 - 2020 decreased in the region more than twice: from 21.7 to 9.8 cases per 1000 live births, the decrease in the maternal mortality rate over the same period occurred from 64.0 to 7.3 cases per 100 thousand live births. The main causes of death in the region as a whole over the past decade have been stable: diseases of the circulatory system - 6.14 deaths per 1000 population per year (2012), neoplasms - 2.22 and external causes - 1.77.

The general morbidity of the population does not have a pronounced downward trend, which, however, is not evidence of a deterioration in the health of the population, but is associated with the development of diagnostic technologies, as well as the conduct of medical examinations of various population groups and the detection of diseases at earlier stages. An increase in registered morbidity is observed for all classes of diseases, except for infectious and parasitic, injuries and poisonings (the presence of which, as a rule, is of an objective nature and does not depend on an increase in the level of detection as a result of the development of diagnostics). In 2020, diseases were registered in patients with a diagnosis established for the first time in their lives, 827.0 cases per 1000 people (in 2000 - 675.5).

In the first decade of the 2000s, the main areas of work in the health care of the region were improving the health of children and mothers, strengthening primary health care, preventing the most common diseases of a social nature, and improving specialized and high-tech medical care. The main problems in the healthcare system of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are:

- insufficient technical equipment of some medical institutions, which does not ensure the provision of modern high-quality medical care;
- insufficient availability of medical care for a part of the population due to the rare focal system of settlement in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the difficult transport accessibility of individual settlements;
- the level of development of specialized

medical care as a whole that does not meet the needs of the population of the region: the volume, structure and infrastructure for its provision;

- absolute and structural shortage of personnel;
- predominant focus on the treatment of diseases, rather than their prevention, poor coordination of measures to develop the medical industry with measures to improve non-medical health promotion factors (lifestyle, development of physical culture, solving environmental problems, etc.).

The goal of healthcare in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to preserve and strengthen the health of the population, increase life expectancy through the formation of a system that ensures accessibility for all social and territorial groups of medical care, the volume, types and quality of which corresponds to the needs of the population, the structure and level of morbidity and modern achievements of medical science. Priority areas for healthcare development in the Krasnoyarsk Territory:

1. Creation of an effective system of disease prevention and promotion of the formation of the value of a healthy lifestyle among the population by increasing the role of the preventive component in the activities of the primary medical link (district service) on the basis of constant monitoring of risk groups; by popularizing the culture of healthy eating, sports and recreation activities, carrying out activities to prevent alcoholism and drug addiction, to counteract tobacco consumption.

2. Improving the network of health care institutions of the region by optimizing the structure of the network, developing remote forms of medical examination, integrating in the provision of medical care with federal, private medical organizations located in the territory of the region, as well as medical institutions of neighboring subjects of the Russian Federation.

3. Improving the system of protecting the health of mother and child by organizing a three-level system of obstetric services; improving the infrastructure of children's medical institutions; development of interdistrict resuscitation and advisory centers; formation of a network of medical genetic services, organization of prenatal (antenatal) diagnostic rooms in inter-district centers with the introduction of telemedicine consulting technologies; creation of conditions for the protection of the reproductive health of the population.

4. Improving the provision of specialized, including high-tech medical care for adults and children, with cardiovascular, oncological diseases, tuberculosis, and injuries by:

- inclusion in the system of providing specialized care to patients with cardiovascular diseases of primary vascular centers in the cities of Lesosibirsk, Kansk, Achinsk and Krasnoyarsk in addition to functioning primary vascular centers based

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on healthcare institutions in Krasnoyarsk, Norilsk, Minusinsk;

- the functioning of the Federal Center for Cardiovascular Surgery in Krasnoyarsk, the regional vascular center on the basis of the Regional Clinical Hospital;

- formation of a level system of medical institutions for the provision of medical care to cancer patients, including the reconstruction and expansion of the regional oncological dispensary, as well as the introduction of screening measures;

- improving the organization of medical care for victims of road traffic accidents by changing the delivery scheme for patients with injuries: bypassing low-capacity and poorly equipped central district hospitals, victims will be delivered directly to level II trauma centers or, depending on the severity of the condition and the existing pathology, be retransported by air ambulance to a level I trauma center (trauma centers are formed on the basis of municipal healthcare institutions located along the federal and regional highways);

- improving the provision of medical care to patients with tuberculosis by increasing the proportion of abacillated tuberculosis patients from the number of tuberculosis patients with bacterioexcretion, introducing methods of personalized antibacterial therapy for tuberculosis patients.

5. Implementation of the achievements of modern science into medical practice through the organization of a biomedical cluster - a joint project of the Ministry of Health and the Krasnoyarsk State Medical University.

Mechanisms for the implementation of priority areas:

Improving the network of healthcare institutions, including building a multi-level system for providing medical care to the population, providing for full coverage of primary medical care in all settlements of the region with a concentration of specialized medical care in regional institutions and inter-district centers; determining the routes of patient flows and organizing the stages of patient management in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care; replacement of an inefficient network of primary health care institutions with modern technologies focused on outpatient treatment and rehabilitation;

redistribution of resources with an emphasis on the curative component of inpatient medical care through the distribution of day hospitals, hospitals at home, outpatient surgery departments (centers) and other forms of hospital-replacing treatment; development of remote and mobile forms of counseling and medical examination; integration in the provision of medical care with federal medical organizations; development of interregional interaction with neighboring subjects of the Russian Federation; development of public-private partnership

through the institutionalization of mechanisms for the purchase of services from private institutions, the development of a system of voluntary medical insurance.

Improvement of personnel policy, including: revision of the staffing and functions of the medical position of specialists with a shift in emphasis to general practitioners, therapists, pediatricians; introduction of new forms and methods of training medical personnel, their retraining, advanced training for work in distance counseling centers; development and improvement of nursing, increasing the efficiency and strengthening the role of nursing staff in providing medical care to the population; implementation of housing programs as a condition for attracting specialists to health care; introduction of a new system of remuneration that ensures that the quality of an employee's work corresponds to the level of his remuneration.

Improvement of the health care management system, including: transfer of municipal health care institutions to the state ownership of the region and direct management by the Ministry of Health of the region with the alignment of the vertical of administrative management and control; creation of six territorial bodies subordinate to the Ministry of Health of the Krasnoyarsk Territory to manage health care institutions by groups of districts in order to implement a unified health policy; change in the legal status of state and municipal health care institutions with the transition to the status of budgetary (179 institutions) and state-owned (27 institutions) health care institutions for the transition to funding based on the placement of a state order for the provision of medical care to the population.

It is planned that by 2025 the number of state and municipal healthcare institutions whose buildings require major repairs will be reduced to 83 units (in 2019 - 96 units).

In the long term until 2025, as a result of the implementation of priority areas for the development of health care, building a multi-level system of medical care and development of specialized, including high-tech medical care, mortality from malignant neoplasms will be reduced (from 222.6 to 192.8 deaths per year). 100 thousand population), tuberculosis (from 20.0 to 11.2 deaths per 100 thousand population), road traffic accidents (from 19.7 to 10.2 deaths per 100 thousand population), the death rate from diseases of the circulatory system (at the level of 609.0 cases per 100 thousand population).

Due to the development of preventive measures and a three-level system of perinatal care, it is predicted that the infant mortality rate will reach 6.4 per 1000 live births (7.8 in 2019), maternal mortality will not exceed 13.2 deaths per 100 thousand live births (2011 - 26.2).

The death rate of the working-age population will decrease from 633.9 cases per 100 thousand

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people of the corresponding age to 572. The crude mortality rate will decrease from 13.1 per 1000 population in 2011 to 11.8 in 2025. Satisfaction with the need for high-tech types of care will reach at least 60% (from 50.0%) of the number of respondents, and the overall satisfaction of the population with the quality of medical care should increase from 30% to 50% of the number of respondents.

In accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2012 No. 597 "On measures for the implementation of state social policy" by 2020:

the ratio of the average salary of doctors and other employees of medical organizations with higher medical (pharmaceutical) or other higher professional education, providing medical services, and the average salary in the region will increase from 129.9% in 2011 to 200.0%;

the ratio of the average salary of the average medical (pharmaceutical) personnel and the average salary in the region will increase from 65.8% to 100.0%;

the ratio of the average salary of junior medical personnel and the average salary in the region will increase from 30.6% to 100.0%. The education system in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is represented by institutions of all levels and types. At the beginning of 2018, there were 1001 preschool educational institutions for 112.2 thousand places in the territory of the region, which were attended by 113.3 thousand children. The main problem in preschool education was the consistently high and unsatisfied demand for preschool educational services: at the beginning of 2018, 30.5 thousand children aged 3 to 7 years were registered for placement in preschool institutions. At the same time, 18.5% of the existing municipal preschool institutions of the region require major repairs.

In the system of general education in the 2012/2013 academic year, there were 1178 institutions and their branches, in which 300.2 thousand students studied. 82% of children studied in institutions with the organization of school meals, with conditions for physical education, in equipped subject rooms.

An infrastructure has been created in the region that ensures the identification and support of gifted children. A network of boarding schools is being developed for gifted and motivated children to receive education and develop their abilities: 8 cadet educational institutions and two Mariinsky women's gymnasiums, a boarding school for working with gifted children "School of Cosmonautics", 4 physical and mathematical classes based on municipal educational institutions of the city of Krasnoyarsk - Gymnasium No. 13 and Lyceum No. 7 at the Siberian Federal University.

A network of special education for children with disabilities has been formed, and inclusive education

is being developed.

In the system of general education, one of the key problems is the personnel problem. Long-term pedagogical vacancies remain in the general educational institutions of the region, the problem is especially acute in rural schools, the number of vacancies in which is 62% of their total number in the region. The personnel problem is exacerbated by the high percentage of young teachers who leave during the first year of work in schools, the reduction in the number of graduates of pedagogical specialties, and the positive dynamics in the number of teachers of retirement age.

The network of additional education for children is represented by educational institutions and organizations, including non-governmental ones. There are 363 state (municipal) educational institutions of additional education for children, 16 non-state institutions implementing educational programs of additional education, 9567 associations of various types of additional education functioning on the basis of schools in the region. To date, additional education covers 70% of the total number of children and young people aged 5 to 18 years. As of January 1, 2018, 16.2 thousand orphans and children left without parental care lived in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Of these, 12.1 thousand children (74.7%) were under guardianship and in foster families, the rest - in institutions for children of this category. Problems in the field of support for orphans and children

The network of vocational education institutions includes 66 regional institutions of primary vocational education, 55 state institutions of secondary vocational education, 10 state and 1 non-state institutions of higher education with 13 branches. 18 branches of Russian universities also conduct educational activities in the region. The Krasnoyarsk Territory is a full partner in the construction, development and promotion of the Siberian Federal University to a leading position both in Russia and in the global university community.

The main problems of vocational education are the weak influence of the demands of the real sector of the economy on the quality and structure of educational programs in vocational education institutions, as well as the reduction in the number of students in primary and secondary vocational education institutions against the background of the growing demand of the labor market for qualified workers of working professions.

The goal of the education policy in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to increase the availability of high-quality education of a modern level that meets the requirements of the innovative development of the region's economy and the needs of citizens.

Priority areas of development by levels and types of education in the future until 2020 will be the following.

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1. Increasing the availability and quality of preschool education, including through the diversification of forms of preschool education, meeting part of the demand for preschool education services through private service providers, introducing a system for assessing the quality of preschool education.

2. Creation of 49.6 thousand new places in organizations providing preschool education services, including non-governmental organizations, as well as places in short-stay groups for children.

3. Improvement of personnel policy through the introduction of new approaches to the organization of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel, the introduction of mechanisms for an effective contract with the head and teaching staff.

4. Increasing the availability and quality of education, including the transition to federal state educational standards of the second generation; introduction of a system for assessing the quality of general education; development of the material and technical base of educational institutions, taking into account the new principles of design, construction and reconstruction of buildings and federal educational standards; introduction of new educational technologies and principles of organization of the educational process, the use of modern information and communication technologies, distance learning. Taking into account the demographic forecast, it is planned to increase the network of urban schools while reducing the number of small rural schools: by 2020, in addition to the existing 12 new school buildings and 18 buildings to replace existing emergency buildings will be built.

5. Improvement of personnel policy through the introduction of new approaches to the organization of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel, including on the basis of the Siberian Federal University; strengthening the personnel potential of the industry by introducing a new wage system; introduction of effective contract mechanisms; increase in the proportion of young teachers, development and implementation of a set of measures aimed at attracting and retaining young teachers in the schools of the region; support for the best teachers implementing innovative educational programs; support for public professional associations, associations that set tasks for the professional development of teachers.

6. A system for identifying, accompanying and supporting gifted children and talented youth through expanding the forms of identifying, accompanying and supporting gifted children and talented youth, increasing the proportion of children covered by additional educational programs aimed at developing their abilities, supporting teachers who have high achievements in working with gifted children.

7. Socialization of children with disabilities

through the development of inclusive education for children with disabilities.

8. Preservation of children's health through the improvement of catering for students and pupils in educational institutions; improving the quality of medical care for students and pupils of educational institutions, the use of health-saving technologies in the educational process.

9. Creating conditions for the modernization and sustainable development of the system of additional education, ensuring the quality of services and a variety of resources for social adaptation, versatile development and self-realization of the younger generation, through the improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms for ensuring the availability of additional education services for children, the spread of network forms of organizing additional education for children, the creation on the territory of the region of conditions for the use of resources of the non-state sector in the provision of services for additional education of children, the development and implementation of a system for assessing the quality of additional education for children, the introduction of effective contract mechanisms with teachers and heads of organizations of additional education for children.

10. Personnel support for the socio-economic development of the region through the creation of a flexible system of vocational education, which is part of projects and programs for regional development: creation of an optimal network of vocational education institutions focused on the needs of various segments of the labor market of the region; development of forms of network interaction between institutions of various levels of education (general, primary, secondary vocational and higher vocational) with the participation of enterprises and organizations of the region;

coordination of the activities of the vocational education system in accordance with the prospective staffing needs of employers, the participation of employers in the development and implementation of programs for targeted training of personnel; increasing the attractiveness of vocational education programs; improving the material and technical equipment of vocational education institutions; improving the professional level of teachers; development of university science, contributing to the improvement of the quality level of students' training and solving the problems of the country's innovative development; training of personnel of the highest scientific qualification, including with the attraction of private investments; modernization of the regional state-public system for assessing the quality of vocational education.

11. Expansion of the network of foster, foster and foster families, as the creation of conditions for the socialization of orphans and children left without

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parental care, as well as the implementation of measures to deinstitutionalize educational institutions for orphans and children left without parental care.

As a result of the implementation of priority areas for the development of education in the period up to 2025, it is planned to increase the proportion of children aged 3-7 years who receive preschool educational services and (or) services for their maintenance in organizations in the total number of children from 76.9% to 100%.

Over the coming years, the proportion of schools whose buildings, starting from 2011, have been removed from the accident status, will increase from 36.7% to 70.9%.

As a result of the policy aimed at updating the teaching staff, the proportion of teachers under the age of 30 will increase from 15.6% to 24% by 2022.

100% distance education coverage of children with disabilities studying at home will be ensured (45.5% in 2019).

The level of coverage of children and youth with additional education will remain - at least 71% of children and youth of the region aged 5 to 18 years will be covered by additional education programs, including more than 50% of them at the expense of budgetary funds.

Among the institutions of primary and secondary vocational education, the share of modern institutions (centers) and multilevel multidisciplinary institutions will increase (from 10.9% to 25.0%).

In accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2012 No. 597 "On measures for the implementation of state social policy", the following will be provided:

bringing the average salary of teachers to the level of the average salary in the region;

bringing in 2021 the average salary of teachers of preschool educational institutions to the level of the average salary in the field of general education in the region;

bringing by 2021 the average salary of teachers of additional education institutions to the level of the average salary of teachers in the region;

bringing by 2021 the average salary of teachers and masters of industrial training of educational institutions of primary and secondary vocational education to the level of the average salary in the region.

The activities of cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are aimed at creating conditions that provide the population with access to high-quality cultural services and form a favorable cultural environment for the comprehensive development of the individual.

Services to the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are provided by libraries, museum, cultural and leisure institutions, theaters, concert organizations, cinemas, parks of culture and

recreation, zoos. Educational institutions in the field of culture provide residents of the region with additional education for children, as well as secondary and higher professional, additional professional education. The current main areas of activity are:

- the formation and development of a single cultural space of the region: the commissioning of new buildings of cultural institutions and the reconstruction of existing ones (the largest modernization project is the Krasnoyarsk Drama Theater named after A.S. Pushkin); introduction of new information and communication technologies (equipping with technology and connecting libraries and museums to the Internet, creating a system of distance learning for specialists from cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture); increasing the availability of cultural goods, reviving the culture of the countryside and small towns (tour activities, the action "Cultural Capital of Krasnoyarsk", etc.); development of the material and technical base, support for initiatives and projects of municipal cultural institutions (target program "Culture of Krasnoyarsk", granting subsidies to the budgets of municipalities of the region for the implementation of socio-cultural projects of municipal cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture); non-stationary services for residents of small rural settlements;

- creation of conditions for ensuring freedom of creativity and development of the cultural and spiritual potential of the population of the region: organization of a system for searching, supporting and accompanying gifted children and youth (competitive events, festivals, exhibitions; summer creative school "I am a professional"); encouragement of the best creative workers, talented youth;

- preservation and development of the multinational cultural heritage of the region: support for traditional forms of folk art (festivals, competitions, exhibitions of arts and crafts, master classes, creative workshops); repair and restoration work at the cultural heritage sites of the city of Yeniseisk; implementation of the long-term target program "Ensuring the preservation and effective use of cultural heritage sites of the city of Krasnoyarsk" for 2018-2025;

- integration into the all-Russian and world cultural space: holding events of all-Russian and international level (International Music Festival of the Asia-Pacific Region, Krasnoyarsk International Museum Biennale, International Festival of Ethnic Music and Crafts "WORLD of Siberia", All-Russian Forum "Ballet XXI Century", Krasnoyarsk Open festival of folk stage dance "Origins. Wind of Change" and others); tours and participation of Krasnoyarsk creative teams in festivals and competitions in Russia and abroad.

However, there are problems in the development

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of the industry:

- The provision of the inhabitants of the region with the services of cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture does not meet the standards recommended by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 03.07.1996 No. 1063-r.

The provision of the population with public libraries is 96.5%, concert halls - 75.2%, children's art schools - 62.9%, museums - 56.1%, cultural and leisure-type institutions in urban districts - 40.1%, cinemas - 22.9%, parks of culture and recreation - 11.1%, exhibition halls and galleries - 6.6% of the recommended standards. There are no cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture in 427 settlements.

The trend continues to reduce the network of municipal institutions of cultural and leisure type (from 1340 units in 2016 to 1271 units in 2021), which are the most massive, accessible and popular institutions in the field of culture, especially in rural areas.

- There is still differentiation in the level of access to cultural goods on a territorial basis. The main cultural resources are concentrated in the city of Krasnoyarsk, the population in other urban districts and municipal districts is offered cultural services in smaller volumes and of lower quality. The problem of accessibility of cultural and educational services in the field of culture is especially acute for residents of remote and hard-to-reach rural settlements.

- The material and technical base of cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture is characterized by a high degree of wear and tear. Libraries (14.1% of their total area), 587 buildings and structures of other institutions of culture and education in the field of culture (29.3% of the total number) require major repairs and reconstruction, the buildings of 29 institutions are in disrepair. The most difficult situation is in cultural and leisure-type institutions in rural areas, where the service life of 70% of buildings is 30-50 years. It is required to equip institutions with modern equipment, security and fire safety equipment, computers, musical instruments, vehicles.

- The slow pace of development of information and communication infrastructure in the industry does not allow for the introduction of electronic services, a system for accounting and maintaining an electronic catalog in museums and libraries, new information technologies that contribute to the development of exhibition, cultural, educational, cultural and leisure activities.

- The variety and quality of the services provided and the cultural product produced, due to the low resource endowment of cultural institutions, lag behind the requirements of the population and the standards that ensure the attractiveness of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as a place of permanent

residence.

- There is a shortage and aging of personnel. Low wages, both in comparison with the economy and in general with the social sphere, the social vulnerability of creative and cultural workers does not contribute to the influx and retention of professional personnel.

- The lack of funding for interregional and international cultural projects, along with the remoteness from the cultural centers of Russia and foreign countries, prevents the full inclusion of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the all-Russian and world cultural process.

The goal of the regional policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the field of culture is to create conditions that provide access for the population of the region to cultural goods and services and form a favorable environment for the creative self-realization of citizens.

As the main vector of cultural development of the region, a model of a multi-layered cultural space is proposed with points of advanced development in the form of cultural centers being created, the emergence of cultural routes and a map of the virtual space of the region through the introduction of information technologies.

The formation of a single socio-cultural space in the region will be carried out according to the principle of cultural networks on the axes "Krasnoyarsk - small towns, regional centers - rural settlements". Each cultural center will form its own cultural image and space for the cultural life of nearby territories.

In the dynamically developing cities of Achinsk, Kansk, Minusinsk, Lesosibirsk, it is planned to create multifunctional cultural centers - cultural and leisure-type institutions that perform the functions of a theater and concert venue, an exhibition hall, an amateur creativity center, information technology, a youth intelligence center, a place for the implementation of large socio-cultural projects intermunicipal level.

In other cities and administrative centers of municipal districts, as well as in settlements that act as strongholds for cultural development for the northern territories and provide cultural services to the indigenous peoples of the North, it is planned to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural institutions that perform the functions of an inter-settlement nature (overhaul and reconstruction equipment, equipment, musical instruments, bibliobuses, car clubs, cinema installations, etc.).

In rural settlements of the region, whose residents are deprived of access to cultural values and benefits due to the lack of cultural institutions, it is planned to develop non-stationary cultural services and build multifunctional cultural and leisure-type institutions that combine in a single center a club, a library, an exhibition hall (formerly total, on the basis of reuse projects) using a differentiated approach

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depending on the population, transport accessibility and prospects for the economic development of settlements.

Achieving the goal of policy in the field of culture will be facilitated by the implementation of a set of measures in the following priority areas.

1. Ensuring maximum accessibility and improving the quality and diversity of cultural goods and services:

- modernization and optimization of the network of cultural institutions of the region (creation of multifunctional cultural and cultural and social centers, construction of modular and prefabricated buildings based on reuse projects, interdepartmental interaction based on a cluster approach, etc.);

- creation of an open cultural space of the region (development of touring, exhibition, festival activities, etc.);

- creation of a virtual cultural space of the region (equipment of cultural institutions with a modern software and hardware system that allows demonstrating cultural events (concerts, art exhibitions, performances, creative competitions, festivals, etc.) in "on-line" and "off-line" modes; creation infrastructure providing access for the population to the electronic collections of museums and libraries of the region, world cultural values and information resources (including Internet connection points, public access centers to electronic collections, etc.);

- creating favorable conditions for the creative self-realization of citizens, obtaining art education and familiarization with culture and art of all groups of the population: children and youth, adults, citizens with disabilities, indigenous peoples;

- activation of educational activities of cultural institutions (civil-patriotic education, cultural-historical and artistic-aesthetic education, improvement of legal culture, popularization of scientific and innovative activities, etc.);

- development of a system of continuous professional education in the field of culture, raising the social status of cultural workers, including by increasing the level of remuneration for their work;

- formation of a regulatory framework for the cultural policy of the region, ensuring the growth and development of the industry;

- innovative development of cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture, including through technical and technological renovation, the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies, the use of new forms of organization of cultural activities.

2. Preservation, promotion and effective use of the cultural heritage of the region:

- preservation and replenishment of the library, museum, archival, film, photo, video and

audio funds of the region;

- creation of an electronic library of local history documents;

- revival and development of folk arts and crafts, arts and crafts, support for folklore groups;

- an integrated approach to the preservation of cultural and historical heritage, the appearance of historical settlements;

- ensuring the safety of cultural heritage objects, their introduction into economic and cultural circulation;

- formation of places of interest, historical and cultural reserves and museum-reserves;

- development of cultural and educational tourism, the inclusion of the historical and cultural potential of the region in the system of tourist flows.

3. Creation of a sustainable cultural image of the region as a territory of cultural traditions and creative innovations, integration into the all-Russian and world cultural process:

- ensuring the availability of the best samples of domestic and foreign art culture for the population of the region, including through the implementation of interregional, all-Russian, international cultural projects in the territory of the region, attracting creative people, teams, experts from other regions of Russia and foreign countries to them;

- promotion of the culture of the region beyond its borders, primarily in the form of tours, participation in competitions, exhibitions and festivals in Russia and abroad;

- the use of modern information technologies to form the image of the region as a cultural center of Siberia.

4. Infrastructural development of the industry,

5. Development of the infrastructure of the "culture" industry:

- construction and reconstruction in the cities of the region of new objects of culture and art (theaters, museums, libraries, concert halls, club-type institutions, educational institutions of secondary vocational education in the field of culture);

- construction according to standard projects in rural settlements of the region of cultural centers that perform the functions of clubs, libraries and exhibition halls;

- overhaul and modernization of the technical complex of cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The implementation of priority areas for the development of the industry will allow by 2020 to expand the access of the population to cultural activities and cultural values, create conditions for further modernization of the activities of the regional state and municipal cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture, and activate the processes of integrating the region into the

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all-Russian and world cultural space

As a result, a favorable socio-cultural environment will be formed, ensuring a high quality of life for the population of the region and increasing the attractiveness of living and working in the region.

By 2025, it is planned to achieve the following target indicators for the development of the industry:

- an increase in the ratio of the average wages of employees of cultural institutions, the increase in wages of which is provided for by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2012 No. 597 "On measures to implement state social policy", to the average wage in the region from 43.3% to 100%;

- expansion of touring activities - an increase in the share of events held by regional state and municipal theaters and concert organizations on the road and on tour, in the total number of events up to 41.4% (in 2011 - 40.9%);

- an increase in the share of museum objects presented (in all forms) to the viewer in the total number of museum objects of the main fund from 14.0% to 15.0%;

- maintaining the number of visits to the public libraries of the region per 1 thousand people at the level of 3546;

- maintaining the annual number of copies of new acquisitions in the library funds of public libraries per 1 thousand people of the population at the level of 250 units;

- increase in the share of public libraries connected to the Internet, up to 82.3% in the total number of public libraries in the region (21.3% in 2011);

- maintaining the share of cultural and leisure-type institutions in a satisfactory condition at the level of 65.0%;

- an increase in the proportion of residents of the region participating in the activities of club formations organized by the regional state and municipal cultural and leisure institutions from 5.0% to 5.7%;

- increase in the share of children participating in creative events (competitions, festivals, master classes, creative schools, etc.) in the total number of children up to 8.0% (in 2011 - 4.0%);

- maintaining the share of specialists of the regional state and municipal cultural institutions and educational institutions in the field of culture, who have improved their qualifications and completed professional training, at the level of 37%;

- an increase in the level of satisfaction of the inhabitants of the Krasnoyarsk Territory with the quality of the provision of state and municipal services in the field of culture up to 90%.

In the 1990s - early 2000s. in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, as well as throughout the country, the positions previously achieved in the development of

mass sports and sports of high achievements were largely lost. In recent years, there has been an improvement in key indicators. The number of sports facilities is growing, their capacity is increasing. Sports facilities of the regional and municipal levels are being reconstructed, new sports and recreation complexes are being introduced, including on the terms of public-private partnership. There are 120 institutions of additional education for children of physical culture and sports in the region, of which 95 are for children's sports schools and 25 are for sports schools. Two schools of the Olympic reserve, professional sports clubs (football, basketball, volleyball, hockey and rugby) and regional sports training centers - academies for freestyle wrestling, biathlon, summer and winter sports are preparing a sports reserve for the sports teams of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Russian Federation. The population of the region, involved in sports and recreational activities, is growing every year. In 2012, with the involvement of funds from the regional budget, more than 500 physical culture and sports events were held among all segments of the population with the participation of more than 190 thousand people.

At the same time, the level of development of physical culture and sports in the Krasnoyarsk Territory cannot be considered satisfactory. The majority of the inhabitants of the region (more than 75%), including students, children and adolescents, do not systematically go in for physical culture and sports, while in developed countries up to 60% of the population go in for sports on a regular basis. Among people with disabilities and the disabled, the share of those involved in sports is only 4% of their total number.

The level of provision of the region's population with sports facilities, based on their capacity, is about 26%, which is higher than the average Russian indicator (24.5%), but inferior to the indicators of the Siberian Federal District (28.7%). Most of the cities and towns of the Krasnoyarsk Territory do not have the capacity for physical culture, recreation and sports facilities and institutions sufficient to provide affordable services to the population and maintain their physical health.

The main problems in the development of mass sports in the Krasnoyarsk Territory:

- inconsistency of the existing material and technical base with the tasks of mass sports and the quality of physical education;

- large differences among municipalities in the provision of facilities and in the accessibility of sports and health services for the population;

- shortage of educated highly professional personnel ready for active innovative activity, taking into account the characteristics of individual groups of the population;

- the imperfection of the incentive system for public-private partnerships in terms of supporting

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physical culture and sports;

- insufficient mechanisms to support public initiatives and projects in the field of mass sports;
- underdevelopment of promotion of a healthy lifestyle, physical culture and sports, their role and contribution to improving the quality and length of life, the success of professional activities.

The role of physical culture and sports in the development of the human potential of the country is defined by the Concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2024 and specified by the Strategy for the development of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation until 2024.

Taking into account federal documents in the field of physical culture and sports and the goals of socio-economic development of the region, the goal of the policy in the field of physical culture and sports in the Krasnoyarsk region is the joint creation by the authorities of the region, business and society of a full-fledged infrastructural and value space of a healthy lifestyle, physical culture and sports for all age, territorial and social groups of the population, the consistent transformation of the Krasnoyarsk Territory into the "Land of a mass healthy lifestyle, physical culture and sports."

Priority areas of activity in the field of development of physical culture and sports of the region:

1. Development of youth sports as a mechanism for mastering and adopting a culture of a healthy lifestyle, as a system for developing various sports, training a sports reserve and high-class athletes: expanding the network and diversity of sports institutions and organizations, forms and methods of working with children - opening up to 2024 530 departments for sports, the creation of 9 youth sports schools in the municipalities of the region; creation of a multi-stage system of sports events; preparation of a set of measures for holding the Universiade-2019 in Krasnoyarsk.

Support for elite sports, ensuring the competitiveness of athletes and strengthening the image of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the All-Russian and international sports arena: support for teams of masters and sports institutions in certain sports; development and strengthening in the region of regional sports training centers of the Academies of wrestling, biathlon, winter sports, summer sports.

2. Improving the infrastructure of physical culture and sports in the Krasnoyarsk Territory on the principles of public-private partnership and co-financing from regional, federal and municipal budgets: reconstruction of existing and creation of new objects of regional, intermunicipal and municipal significance - a ball hockey palace, indoor football and athletics arenas, water stadium, etc.; introduction of new projects of educational institutions with the mandatory construction of sports facilities; providing

each municipality with a network of public sports facilities, taking into account walking distance. In the period from 2021-2024 it is planned to commission 13 indoor sports infrastructure facilities on the territory of the regions of the region, it is important to maintain these rates of construction until 2020.

3. Development of adaptive physical culture, creation of conditions for unhindered access to sports facilities and services for disabled people of various categories: improvement of forms and methods of work, including individual work; organization of a system of interdepartmental interaction with social protection authorities.

4. Active promotion of a healthy lifestyle, systematic physical education and sports: development of social advertising promoting a healthy lifestyle; conducting modern PR campaigns in the media and social Internet networks; production and distribution of sports paraphernalia and symbols.

5. Institutionalization of new directions and forms of interagency cooperation with the aim of mass involvement of the population in physical education and sports, development of human resources: implementation of joint investment projects; creation and equipping of physical culture and sports clubs at the place of residence, study and work, including clubs created in the form of public organizations and the revival of the system of sports and tourist clubs in partnership with primary trade union organizations; social support for certain categories of the population; integration of educational and scientific - expert activities; development of sports medicine.

As a result of the implementation of priority areas for the development of physical culture and sports, by 2025 it is planned to achieve the following indicators:

- increase in the number of sports facilities by 236 units. (from 5644 in 2011 to 5880 units in 2025) and an increase in the level of provision of the region's population with sports facilities, based on their capacity, from 25.9% to 26.9%;
- increase in the proportion of the population systematically engaged in physical culture and sports from 19.5% in 2011 to 35% in 2025;
- an increase in the share of people with disabilities and people with disabilities who systematically go in for sports in the total number of this category of the population, from 3% to 4.6%.

Youth policy is an area whose main subject is working with the initiative: its identification, support and institutionalization into independent projects. The sphere of youth policy includes the state and public component. The state youth policy is implemented by three regional institutions for working with youth (Krasnoyarsk Regional Youth Palace, KGBU Center for Youth Projects Leader, KGAU Center for Youth Initiatives Forum), 51 youth agencies of municipalities of the region, 65 youth centers in 53 municipalities of the region.

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In partnership with the state structure of youth policy, work with youth is carried out by patriotic and volunteer associations, organizations and communities, including such large ones as KVN and Krasnoyarsk regional student groups, as well as registered non-profit organizations.

The purpose of the existing system of work with youth is the wide involvement of young citizens aged 14-30 in the real design and implementation of socio-economic policy in the region. To date, the proportion of young people systematically attending municipal youth centers is 2.9% (21.8 thousand people) in the total number of young people aged 14-30 living in the region; the proportion of young people covered by the activities of youth public organizations, youth movements and projects from the total number of youth in the region is 30.5% (288.8 thousand people).

The fact that human capital is the most important factor in the formation of a new quality of the economy and society makes one of the state priorities the task of purposeful concentrated influence on improving the quality of human potential, the formation of a unified policy towards youth, as one of the key components of human capital.

To date, the full development of youth policy is hampered by the following problems:

- discrepancy between the quality of the infrastructure for working with youth, the professional level of personnel, the social technologies used, and the actual requirements of a modern young person;
- the absence of a nationwide youth policy as a multi-level interdepartmental system, the formation of a youth policy on a sectoral basis.

Taking into account the problems mentioned above, the existing public and state youth policy of the region requires modernization and new management decisions.

The goal of the youth policy of the region is to create conditions for the development and realization of the potential of young people in the interests of the development of the region with the help of flagship youth policy programs, infrastructure projects of youth policy and a system for developing the personnel potential of youth policy. The main directions of the regional youth policy until 2025 will be:

direction "Flagship programs":

development and implementation of measures for the active inclusion of young people in the processes of socio-economic development of the region through involvement in youth communities and organizations.

The priorities within the direction are:

- formation of flagship programs (youth communities and organizations) that meet the current priorities of the socio-economic development of the region;
- support and institutionalization of young

people's initiatives that meet the directions of the flagship programs;

- expanding and improving the single information space of each flagship program through the formation of a youth media community that broadcasts a fashion for social behavior and civic consciousness.

Direction "Infrastructure projects": development and implementation of measures to strengthen and ensure the activities of flagship programs. The priorities within the direction are:

- modernization of infrastructure and sectoral management system;
- creation of zonal and regional resource centers for youth;
- partial outsourcing to the public sector of powers to develop youth civic initiatives;
- development of mechanisms for supporting youth initiatives, vertical support from municipal competitions to support youth initiatives to regional and all-Russian ones;
- creation of effective forms of attracting youth leaders and their promotion to translate the system of values.

Direction "Personnel Policy": development and implementation of measures to strengthen and ensure the activities of flagship programs.

As a priority within this direction, it is considered to increase the level of professional competencies of specialists in the field, public leaders of youth policy and improve the technologies of activity, retraining of personnel and advanced training, certification and stimulation of specialists working with youth.

As a result of the implementation of the main directions of youth policy, the following indicators will be achieved by 2025:

- an increase in the share of municipal districts and urban districts of the region with municipal youth centers from 82% in 2011 to 100% in 2025;
- an increase in the number of youth socio-economic projects supported by bodies and institutions in the field of youth policy from 200 units in 2011 to 1,700 units in 2022;
- an increase in the share of young citizens living in the Krasnoyarsk Territory involved in social and economic projects from 0.34% in 2011 to 10% in 2025;
- increase in the number of specialists from state and non-state structures of the region working with youth, public leaders of the youth policy of the region, annually passing educational events aimed at improving the professional competencies necessary for the effective implementation of youth policy, from 250 people in 2011 to 400 people in 2025.

An important element in improving the quality of life of certain categories of citizens is the system of social protection of the population. Social protection

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of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is a diversified industry that provides social support and social services to vulnerable groups of the population, primarily the elderly, people with disabilities, families with children. The list of types of social assistance provided to the population, categories of beneficiaries is expanding annually, while measures are being taken to strengthen the targeted approach to the obligations assumed. To date, more than 1.3 million citizens receive various types of social support. The availability and quality of services are increasing, conditions are being created for the growth of the standard of living of disabled and low-income citizens.

There are 177 social service institutions in the region, including 87 regional and 90 municipal ones. Of the total number of institutions, 108 institutions provide social services to the elderly, the disabled, and 65 institutions operate in the interests of families with children. Assistance in the implementation of the legal rights and interests of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty is provided on the basis of 4 social rehabilitation centers. Every year, 25,000 elderly and disabled citizens use social services at home, more than 7,000 people, including 1,600 children, live in stationary conditions.

Despite the positive results of the development of the industry in recent years, a number of problems remain in its activities, the main of which are the unsatisfactory state of the material and technical base of existing stationary institutions and the high demand of the population for social services in stationary conditions, exceeding the capabilities of existing institutions.

In 2019, the long-standing problem of eliminating the waiting list for general boarding schools was solved, but the waiting list for placement in neuropsychiatric boarding schools remains, which today is 453 people. To date, 3 buildings of stationary social protection institutions, which are in an emergency and dilapidated condition, require reconstruction (there were 28 such buildings in 2016). The level of provision with living quarters per person is 83.3% of the requirements of the sanitary and epidemiological legislation.

The goal of developing the social protection industry in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to increase the effectiveness of social support and social services for the population, taking into account the socio-economic priorities defined at the level of the Russian Federation and the Territory.

Priority directions for the implementation of the goal of social protection of the population of the region until 2025:

1. Improving the level and quality of life of elderly citizens and other categories of citizens of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in need of social protection: improving the system of state support for citizens based on targeting in the provision of social

assistance; transition to the provision of public services in electronic form; additional social support for war veterans and senior citizens.

2. Increasing the level of social protection of disabled people, including children with disabilities, developing a rehabilitation system: gradual formation of a territory of equal opportunities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory;

providing access to social and transport infrastructure facilities by equipping socially significant facilities with ramps, entrance groups and autonomous elevators; creation of the Mobile Social Assistance service; providing disabled people with access to information technologies; improving the system of comprehensive rehabilitation of disabled people, including disabled children; development of a rehabilitation system that provides comprehensive interdepartmental support for families with disabled children; development of social partnership of state authorities of the region with public organizations of disabled people, parents of disabled children; advanced training and methodological support for specialists of institutions providing rehabilitation services to disabled people and children with disabilities.

3. Increasing the effectiveness of social support for families with children: providing recreation and year-round recreation for children from large families, children in difficult life situations, children with disabilities; implementation of measures aimed at improving the demographic situation in the region, increasing the social prestige of motherhood and the status of large families; strengthening the system of social protection of the family in order to prevent family problems and prevent social orphanhood.

4. Improving the quality of the provision of public social services: optimization and restructuring of the network of social service institutions for the population, including the construction of 5 new buildings of psycho-neurological boarding schools for 375 places in order to reduce the queue; development of the practice of charitable activities of citizens and organizations, support for voluntary activities (volunteering).

A promising direction in the development of the system of social protection of the population is the creation of a mechanism for transferring, on a competitive basis, within the framework of the state order, part of the state powers to provide social services (care for the sick and disabled, rehabilitation, etc.) to socially oriented non-profit organizations. This will make it possible to use the available material and human resources of private structures and respond more flexibly to the needs of residents.

As a result of the implementation of priority areas for improving the social protection system in the period up to 2025, it is planned to reduce the share of families receiving subsidies for paying for housing

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and utilities, taking into account the income of citizens, in the total number of families in the region, from 15.2 to 13.6%.

The share of disabled people who have implemented individual rehabilitation programs in social security institutions will increase to 75% (58.5% in 2011).

Rehabilitation services in social service institutions will cover 61.7% of disabled children (59.9% in 2011).

85% of people with disabilities, including children with disabilities, will have access to information technology and social institutions.

The queue for placement in inpatient neuropsychiatric institutions will be eliminated.

All beds in stationary social service institutions will comply with state quality standards for the provision of social services (83.3% in 2011).

The share of non-governmental organizations providing social services from the total number of institutions of all forms of ownership in 2025 will be 10.1%.

The level of remuneration of social workers in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 07.05.2012 No. 597 "On measures to implement state social policy" by 2022 will be brought to 100% of the average wage in the region.

One of the key conditions for securing and attracting the population to live in the territory of the region is the provision of affordable housing and comfortable living conditions, in connection with which an important strategic direction for the development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is the creation of favorable living conditions, improving the quality of the living environment and the formation of an effective housing and communal services.

Since 2018, there has been a steady and ever-increasing increase in housing stock in the region - annually from 2.2 to 6%. In 2021, the total area of the housing stock reached 64.4 million m², of which 49.2 million m² are located in urban areas and 15.2 million m² in rural areas. Every year, the volume of housing put into operation is increasing, its quality is constantly improving. At the same time, there are a number of problems in the sphere of housing provision of the population of the region:

1) The indicator of housing provision in the region in 2021 amounted to 22.7 m² per inhabitant, which is generally in line with the average Russian level (23 m²) and above the average for the Siberian Federal District (21.7 m²). At the same time, the Concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2025 determines that by 2025 the level of housing provision should be 28-30 m² per inhabitant. Every year more than 1 million sq.m. meters of housing (2016 - 1076.8 thousand m² of housing), however, the existing volumes of housing commissioning are not enough to achieve the housing

provision indicator established by the Concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2025. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that in the long term, the volume of housing construction, and, consequently, the growth rate of the level of provision of the population with housing,

2) The share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock in the whole regions of 01.01.2016 was 4.8% (in Russia - 3.1%). Of the total volume of the housing stock, the housing stock, recognized in accordance with the established procedure as emergency and subject to demolition or reconstruction due to physical deterioration, amounted to 0.65% or 1,105 emergency residential buildings. Among the municipalities of the region, the maximum share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock (more than 15%) is noted in Krasnoyarsk and ten districts of the region - Bogotolsky, Birilyussky, Novoselovsky, Dzerzhinsky, Irbeysky, Kansky, Nizhneingashsky, Sayansky, Taseevsky, Karatuzsky districts.

3) In recent years, the volume of capital repairs in the region with the use of funds from the Fund for Assistance to the Reform of the Housing and Public Utilities has been growing, but the repair of the housing stock is still large. Every year it is necessary to demolish at least 3% of the old stock and overhaul at least 4-5% of the housing stock.

4) According to the level of housing improvement, there is not only a naturally conditioned difference between the city and the countryside, but also a significant differentiation between different cities of the region, which is associated with the existing asymmetry in the level of socio-economic development of macro-districts.

5) Development schemes often do not meet the requirements of complexity and consistency: residential development schemes, transport schemes, social infrastructure facilities placement schemes, development schemes and productive forces placement schemes are not fully coordinated; there is a shortage of energy capacities and engineering networks necessary for the integrated development of new land plots, including those allocated for low-rise construction.

6) In the complex development of territories, there are cases of construction of facilities without developed and approved planning projects and land surveying projects, the absence of which often leads to contradictions with the provisions of territorial planning documents, which contain calculated indicators and schemes that determine the development of social, transport and engineering infrastructures, restrictions for construction and security measures. The development of projects for planning and surveying the territories of settlements will not only streamline and simplify the activities associated with the preparation of land plots for construction, but will also make it possible to make

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informed and effective decisions on tying and placing objects that improve the living conditions of the population and will allow planning the stages of their implementation.

A strategic approach to the development of the habitat dictates the need for a systematic, integrated urban development of territories and versatile approaches to the problem of providing the population with housing, including the construction of new and major repairs of old housing, the demolition of dilapidated and dilapidated housing. Housing and related social construction will be based on the prospects for the socio-economic development of specific settlements, the prospective demand for housing and social services. In developing settlements with a growing population, the development of new land plots will be combined with the reconstruction of built-up ones. In the same settlements, the population of which is stagnating, the priority will be the reconstruction of already built-up areas,

At the same time, urban planning policy should be focused on the integrated development of urban microdistricts, providing for the maximum possible provision of residents with services and work within walking distance, which will redistribute traffic flows and reduce the burden on urban infrastructure.

The housing policy pursued by the Krai Government is aimed at creating conditions for providing the population with affordable, high-quality and comfortable housing. Activities in this area are carried out within the framework of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2012 No. 600, the federal target program "Housing", regional long-term target programs and in accordance with special laws of the region.

The most important goals in the field of housing construction until 2024 are the formation of an affordable housing market that meets the requirements of energy efficiency and environmental friendliness, and the provision of comfortable living conditions for the population in the region.

Within the framework of the Federal Target Program "Housing", the Krasnoyarsk Territory has developed a "Program to stimulate the development of housing construction in the Krasnoyarsk Territory for 2011-2015", which will then be extended until 2024, and a schedule for housing commissioning for 2011-2024 has been approved.

To achieve the intended goals, it is necessary to implement the following areas:

complete the preparation of territorial planning documents for all municipalities of the region; to ensure the development and approval of all levels of territorial planning documents for urban districts and settlements, on the territory of which it is planned to carry out construction until 2020 in accordance with the target indicators for the volume of housing commissioning;

provide housing construction in the region with

land plots equipped with communal and transport infrastructure, including for the construction of low-rise housing and economy-class housing;

ensure the advanced creation of infrastructure for the integrated development of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration.

create conditions for the development of mass housing construction, including economy-class housing;

create conditions for the use of new technologies and materials in housing construction;

ensure the development of energy-saving technologies in housing construction and the production of building materials;

create conditions for the use of autonomous energy supply technologies and autonomous utility infrastructure for low-rise housing under construction;

create conditions for the development of mortgage lending; develop various forms of meeting the housing needs of citizens (rental housing, individual housing construction, etc.).

On the part of the state authorities of the region, the necessary actions to create conditions for providing the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory with affordable and comfortable housing are:

promoting the development of long-term mortgage lending and the implementation of the laws of the Krasnoyarsk Territory aimed at providing social benefits to residents of the region to pay the interest rate on loans, to repay the principal debt on loans at the expense of the regional budget, incl. public sector employees, families with three or more children, war veterans to improve their living conditions;

assistance in providing housing and improving the living conditions of certain categories of citizens:

- construction of economy-class housing while limiting the sale price for such housing and free provision of land plots for housing construction, including through interaction with the Housing Construction Development Fund,

- resettlement of the disabled population from the northern regions of the region to areas with favorable climatic conditions and the use of vacant housing to improve the living conditions of the population,

- improvement of living conditions for families with three or more children,

- providing young families with social payments for the purchase of housing or the construction of individual housing,

- improving the living conditions of young families and young professionals in rural areas,

- the formation of an affordable rental housing market and the development of non-profit housing stock for citizens with a low level of income,

- liquidation of the dilapidated housing stock, recognized as such on 01.01.2012, through interaction

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with the Fund for Assistance to the Reform of Housing and Communal Services;

□ implementation of investment projects for the preparation of communal and transport infrastructure of land plots provided for housing construction, including for families with three or more children;

□ interaction with federal authorities on the issue of simplification of the transfer of land plots of federal property not used for the purpose for the purposes of housing construction;

□ stimulating investors to create a rental housing market;

□ promoting the formation of pricing mechanisms in housing construction, ensuring the availability of its purchase by the population, by stimulating the development of competition and removing administrative barriers in the housing construction market;

□ development and approval of regional standards for urban planning as the basis for legal regulation of the development of settlements;

□ development and approval of documents for territorial planning, urban zoning, projects for planning and land surveying of the settlements of the region, including the introduction of amendments to these documents;

□ development of a regional information system for ensuring urban planning activities to provide data within the framework of interdepartmental interaction to all interested state authorities and local governments in order to perform state and municipal functions;

□ formation on the basis of the developed documents of territorial planning of investment complex projects for the urban development of new districts and their implementation using the mechanisms of public-private partnership.

□ prevention and suppression of monopolistic activity and unfair competition of economic entities in the areas of housing construction.

By 2025 the development of housing construction should ensure an increase in the availability and quality of housing for the population.

The volume of annual commissioning of housing should grow in the region by 1.6-2.4 times to 1700-2890 thousand m². In general, by 2025, 11.3-14.9 million housing will be commissioned. By 2024, from 0.6 to 0.9 m² of new housing will be commissioned annually for each inhabitant of the region, affordable and meeting the requirements of energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, and providing comfortable living conditions. More than a third of the commissioned housing will be low-rise construction. The provision of the region's population with a total area of housing will increase by 2020 to 26-27 m², more than 100 thousand families will improve their living conditions. At the same time, the number of families registered as needing housing by 2018 will be

reduced by more than 20% (up to 30,000 families). The number of issued mortgage housing loans will increase by 20% by 2022 to 23,215 units. More than 35% of families will be able to purchase housing,

By 2024, the share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing in the region will be reduced by more than 2 times (from 4.8% to 2%). introduced (acquired) for the purpose of resettling citizens from emergency housing stock (at the expense of budgetary funds and the Fund) will amount to more than 300 thousand square meters. meters.

Powerful centralized life support systems have been created in the region, including 875 heat sources with a total capacity of 3.9 thousand Gcal/hour in the housing and communal services sector; 808 water pipelines with an installed capacity of 1.75 million cubic meters. m. per day, 122 water disposal complexes with an installed capacity of 0.85 million cubic meters. meters per day and 52 sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 0.3 to 400 thousand cubic meters. meters per day, the length of engineering networks for heat supply, water supply and sanitation of the housing and communal services of the region is about 13.4 thousand km.

Services in the field of housing and communal services are provided by more than 620 enterprises that provide electricity, gas, heat and water supply, water disposal and wastewater treatment, as well as the operation of facilities for the disposal (burial) of municipal solid waste.

The share of private organizations among organizations of the communal complex is 75.6%, and among organizations that manage apartment buildings and provide services for the maintenance and repair of common property in apartment buildings - 90.9%.

The housing and communal services of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are characterized by typical problems for the regions of the Siberian Federal District and Russia as a whole:

- The key problem of the housing and communal complex is the depreciation of fixed assets. Depreciation of fixed assets of engineering support systems of the municipal complex of the region is more than 60%, including for systems: heat supply - 52.0%, water supply - 63.5%, sewerage - 75.0%. The degree of deterioration of transport systems of heat supply, water supply and sanitation is on average 42%, and for some objects it reaches 100%. This entails losses in networks of more than 23%, overspending of energy resources, reagents. The existing technological schemes function irrationally and have a low capacity utilization factor of the installed equipment.

- 85.8% of the inhabitants of the region are provided with drinking water (including urban population - 92.9%, rural - 55.1%), the remaining 14.2% of the population (more than 400 thousand people) use water of inadequate quality.

- Despite the fact that the growth of tariffs for

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housing and communal services remains the highest among paid services to the population and payment for housing and communal services ranks first in the structure of paid services of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory (the share in 2021 was 40.5%), the increase in tariffs is mainly associated with inflationary processes, the investment component and the cost of overhaul constitute an insignificant amount in the tariffs of organizations of the communal complex.

- In the context of curbing the growth of tariffs and a shortage of investments in the housing and communal services of the region, there is no renewal of fixed assets. The depreciation of fixed assets leads to a low quality of public services provided to consumers.

- Another problem is the low payback of projects on engineering networks with low population density.

- The conditions for attracting private investment in the public utilities sector have not been created; an “operator” model of functioning has been formed in the sector, when private operators do not bear any responsibility and do not make their own investments.

- A large accumulated volume of “not to repair” housing stock (out of 18.3 thousand apartment buildings located on the territory of the region, more than 13 thousand or 72% are in need of major repairs), the elimination of which requires the introduction of special mechanisms for financing the capital repairs of multi-apartment buildings houses, allowing to carry out major repairs in a planned mode within the established period between repairs.

The goal is to create a modern and reliable life support system that provides safe and comfortable living conditions for the population.

The main instruments for achieving this goal should be the housing and communal services reform fund, targeted programs for modernization, reconstruction, overhaul and the creation of public infrastructure, energy efficiency and cost reduction programs.

Priority directions and actions of the regional authorities to improve the life support system:

1. Development and modernization of communal infrastructure (heat supply, water supply, sanitation systems): construction of communal infrastructure facilities and engineering networks; implementation of investment programs for the development of communal infrastructure systems and measures to improve the operational reliability of life support facilities of municipalities of the region. The implementation of the direction will be carried out with the involvement of budget financing mechanisms: the provision of subsidies to the budgets of municipalities of the region for the implementation of urgent measures to improve the operational reliability of communal infrastructure facilities;

maintaining the practice of building communal infrastructure facilities at the expense of the regional budget.

2. Development of public-private partnership as a mechanism for co-financing projects for the modernization of housing and communal services. Using PPP mechanisms, first of all, projects will be implemented to decommission heat sources with low efficiency and replace them with new types of heat sources (mini-CHP, combined modular heat sources), primarily in the northern territories of the region.

The key factor in attracting private investors to the industry is a positive solution to the issue of maintaining high current (investment) tariffs for the payback period of funds invested by investors, which can be achieved by introducing “regulatory contract”¹³ or other mechanisms.

3. Improving the management of the housing stock through: promoting the growth of awareness and legal literacy of apartment owners regarding the management of their multi-apartment buildings; creation of a real market for services and works for the management, maintenance and repair of apartment buildings; development of voluntary self-regulation in the field of management of apartment buildings; solution of the problem of fair distribution of risks between the participants in the process of providing housing and communal services as a result of incomplete collection of housing and communal payments; implementation of state control over the condition of apartment buildings in accordance with the regulatory requirements for safety and energy efficiency, but without interference in the economic activities of business entities.

4. Formation of an effective system of timely overhaul of apartment buildings.

In 2024, a regional operator will be created in the territory of the region, designed to ensure the overhaul of common property in apartment buildings.

In order to plan and organize the overhaul in apartment buildings, planning the provision of state and municipal support for its implementation, it is envisaged to adopt a regional program for the overhaul of all apartment buildings located on the territory of the region.

The mechanism for financing the overhaul of apartment buildings provides for the attraction of funds from the owners of the premises, accumulated from monthly contributions received by banks to accounts with a special regime. At the same time, in view of the fact that the unit costs of owners for capital repairs in low-rise buildings and houses equipped with elevators are many times higher than the costs of owners of premises in medium-rise apartment buildings, capital repairs of houses of these two categories are planned to be carried out with the provision of state support from the regional budget.

Up to 2025 the annual renewal of utility networks will be 3-4%, the modernization,

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reconstruction and overhaul of utility infrastructure facilities will reduce the depreciation of engineering infrastructure facilities from 45.9% to 30%. The service life of engineering communications, sources of heat and water supply and sewerage systems will increase, the accident rate of engineering networks will decrease by 26-40% and will be: for heat supply networks 3 accidents per 100 km of networks, for water supply networks - 5, for sewerage networks - 1.8. Modernization of networks will reduce the consumption of thermal energy in the housing and communal services system by 42%. As a result of the creation of a system for the overhaul of multi-apartment buildings, the share of houses requiring overhaul will be reduced by 20%.

Due to the use of modern wear-resistant and heat-insulating materials, the loss of resources in networks will decrease (from 22.6% in 2011 to 16.2% in 2021).

The strategy of socio-economic development of the region determines the main directions of the multi-purpose social policy of the Krasnoyarsk region. On this basis, the image of the future Krasnoyarsk Territory in 2025 is being formed.

As a result of the implementation of activities and projects, the achievement of goals and the solution of tasks outlined in the strategic directions of social development, the level and quality of life of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory by 2025 will increase significantly.

The basis of the strategy for the demographic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to reduce the rate of natural population loss, stabilize the population, primarily by reducing mortality; creation of conditions for population growth on the basis of an increase in the birth rate, consolidation of a positive balance of migration.

The population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory by 2025, taking into account the measures of demographic and migration policy, will increase to almost 2.9 million people, remaining the highest in Siberia and the Far East. Life expectancy will increase to 70 years.

The implementation of educational and employment policies in the context of social partnership with business will ensure an increase in the competitiveness of the labor force, its compliance with the needs of the labor market (including in areas of new industrial development), a decrease in the overall level of unemployment throughout the region, and an increase in the occupational mobility of the population.

When creating new highly productive jobs and improving the quality of life, the outflow of qualified specialists will decrease, and a stable migration increase will be achieved by attracting working-age migrants and their families for permanent residence.

On this basis, and taking into account the measures of social support for certain segments of the

population, there will be a constant and sustainable reduction in the proportion of the poor - up to 9.5% in 2020, and the representation of the middle class will increase.

The position of the region on the development of the human potential of the population living on its territory will be strengthened. Within the framework of the branches of the social complex of the region, the modern social infrastructure will continue to develop, providing the population with affordable and high-quality social services.

The effective development of the social sphere of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will take place taking into account the spatial features of its territory, the targeted reduction of disproportions in socio-economic development, including through the formation of a multi-level system for the provision of social services.

During the forecast period, the network will be optimized and the fixed assets of social institutions in the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be updated, and the salaries of specialists will increase. The new legal conditions for the operation of budgetary institutions, the change in their status, will contribute to the growth of work efficiency, improving the quality and variety of services provided to the population.

As a result, high-quality education and healthcare services will become available to the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, opportunities for the development of mass physical culture and sports will expand everywhere, the formation of a favorable cultural environment for the comprehensive development of the individual, and the comfort of living conditions will increase. The branches of the social sphere of the Krasnoyarsk Territory need, strive for and are open to the modernization of all aspects of their life. Their infrastructural capabilities and personnel make it possible to solve pressing problems and effectively use the opportunities that are opening up.

In the conditions of the current high level of anthropogenic impact on the natural environment and significant environmental consequences of past economic activity, for the sustainable development of the region, the high quality of life and health of the population, it is necessary to ensure environmental safety and maintain a favorable state of the environment.

The environmental policy of the region, including the goals and objectives of the state authorities of the region to ensure a favorable environment, rational nature management, health protection and environmental safety of the population, as well as long-term targets, are defined by the draft Concept of the Environmental Policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2035.

Today, the Krasnoyarsk Territory occupies one of the leading places in the country in terms of the level of impact on the components of the natural

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environment. Problems in the sphere of environment and ecological safety are:

- high level of air pollution, especially in the largest industrial centers of the region - Krasnoyarsk, Norilsk, Achinsk, Lesosibirsk and Minusinsk, which are included in the priority list of cities in the Russian Federation with the highest level of air pollution;

- high level of water pollution as a result of discharge without treatment and insufficiently treated wastewater, a significant number of the population not provided with drinking water of standard quality (about 400 thousand people);

- a large amount of waste generated, including solid household waste (the region is among the top ten constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of the amount of waste produced) with an insufficient number of waste disposal facilities, especially solid waste landfills, and a low level of processing and use of waste as secondary raw materials and energy carriers;

- the presence of local zones of radiation problems associated with the pollution of the floodplain of the Yenisei River as a result of the past activities of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Mining and Chemical Combine", the consequences of nuclear weapons testing and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including those carried out outside the region, the presence of natural radioactive anomalies and radon hazardous areas. The expansion of the use of sources of ionizing radiation in a number of activities (medicine, television and radio communications, etc.) also increases the need to control radiation safety in the territory of the region;

- non-standard level of safety of the majority of hydraulic structures (81% of hydraulic structures do not have a normal level of safety, 5% have an emergency level of safety);

- insufficient engineering protection of the population and economic facilities from the negative impact of flood waters;

- deterioration of the quality of agricultural land, contamination of land with chemicals, withdrawal of land from circulation as a result of economic activity, lack of an effective system of land rehabilitation and reclamation;

- damage caused to forest resources by forestry operations and forest fires;

- low availability of green spaces for residents of the cities of the region;

- decrease in biodiversity, increase in the number of rare and endangered species of fauna and flora.

The situation is exacerbated by the lack of a unified information system for environmental monitoring on the territory of the region, the lack of observations and scientific research in the field of environmental protection and environmental safety, the low efficiency of measures aimed at reducing the

negative impact on the environment, the rational use of natural resources and the use of resource- and energy-saving technologies.

The objectives of the environmental policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are to ensure a favorable state of the environment as a necessary condition for improving the quality of life and health of the population; protection of natural resources and ensuring their rational use; preservation of natural systems for the sustainable development of society, ensuring the environmental safety of the population of the region.

Achieving the goals of environmental policy is ensured by a comprehensive, systematic and purposeful solution of the following main tasks:

- improving the management system in the field of environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety, including the delimitation of powers and coordination of actions of state authorities of the region and local governments, increasing the efficiency of regional state environmental supervision, introducing state and public expertise for projects of environmentally hazardous facilities, taking into account environmental issues in territorial and strategic planning documents;

- prevention and reduction of the existing negative impact on the environment and public health, including reduction of emissions of harmful (pollutant) substances into the air and discharges of pollutants into water bodies, reduction of industrial waste generation, ensuring their maximum involvement in the repeated economic circulation, improvement systems for the collection, environmentally safe disposal, sorting and processing of solid waste, reducing the share of degraded and / or polluted lands, ensuring radiation and chemical safety, safety of hydraulic structures by carrying out major repairs, reconstruction and construction of hydraulic structures within the framework of the regional target program "Development of the water management complex on territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory for 2024-2035";

- restoration of disturbed natural ecological systems by identifying territories with an unfavorable ecological situation, restoration and rehabilitation of disturbed, degraded and / or polluted lands, formation of a system of measures to compensate for damage to the natural environment and its components, damage to the original habitat of the indigenous peoples of the north;

- preservation of the natural environment, including natural ecological systems, fauna and flora objects by optimizing the network and ensuring the functioning of specially protected natural territories and territories of traditional nature management, increasing the efficiency of protection and use of forest, hunting, aquatic biological resources, improving the protection and reproduction of rare

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plant species and animals listed in the Red Books of the Russian Federation and the Krasnoyarsk Territory;

- improving the system of state environmental monitoring with the obligatory use of its results when making decisions on the implementation of economic and other activities in the territory of the region;

- scientific and information-analytical support for environmental protection and environmental safety, including stimulation and support for research and experimental industrial work, bringing the results of research in the field of energy and resource-saving technologies, minimizing environmental impact, preserving ecosystems, etc. to use in production and practice;

- formation of ecological culture, development of ecological education and upbringing;

- ensuring the effective participation of citizens, public associations, non-profit organizations and the business community in solving issues related to environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety by increasing the openness and accessibility of information, involving the public in developing and making decisions on environmental issues, developing public environmental control;

- ensuring sustainable nature management by introducing environmentally sound methods of using land, water, forest, mineral and other resources, ensuring the sustainable use of renewable and rational use of non-renewable natural resources and their replacement, introducing innovative resource-saving, environmentally safe and efficient technologies, locating productive forces taking into account the environmental - economic zoning of the territories of the region, preservation of the original habitat and maintenance of the traditional nature management of the indigenous peoples of the north;

- development of economic regulation and market instruments for environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety by stimulating the introduction of modern production technologies by enterprises, waste recycling and the use of secondary raw materials, the implementation of measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment and eliminate the environmental damage caused, stimulating the environmental and social responsibility of business;

- improvement of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and environmental safety, creation of an integral system of regional legislation in the field of environmental protection, environmental safety and sustainable nature management, including the creation of a regulatory framework for the introduction of environmental assessment when adopting projects and programs, the implementation of which may affect environment, increased responsibility for violation of

environmental legislation;

- development of international and interregional cooperation in the field of environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety, including the introduction of international and interregional experience, information exchange and cooperation.

As a result of the solution of the main tasks, by 2025 (compared to 2019) the following targets will be achieved in the field of environmental protection, ensuring environmental safety and rational use of natural resources:

- reduction of total emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air (including the Norilsk industrial area) from 2945 thousand tons to 1600 thousand tons;

- reduction of childhood (0–14 years) morbidity in the class of respiratory diseases caused by atmospheric air pollution from 1122 cases to 1055 cases per 1000 children;

- reduction in the share of contaminated wastewater from 22% to 19% in the total volume of wastewater;

- increase in the population receiving drinking water of standard quality from 86% to 89% of the region's population;

- increase in the population provided with centralized water supply from 84.5% to 89.0% of the total population;

- increase in the share of used and neutralized waste from 3% to 10% of the volume of generated waste;

- reducing the risk of negative impact of flood situations on the population and economic facilities;

- reduction in the area of degraded and/or polluted lands from 377 thousand hectares to 250 thousand hectares;

- increase of compensated material damage from actually caused damage up to 100%;

- increase in the area of specially protected natural territories of federal, regional and local values from 7.1% to 10% of the area of the region;

- increase in the area of territories of traditional nature management from 1.0% to 3% of the area of the region;

- the number of restored subpopulations of ungulates to a commercial abundance that allows them to be excluded from the Red Book of the region - 2 subpopulations;

- reduction in the number of animal species listed in the Red Book of the Territory with category 4 (undefined status), from 54 species in 2021 to 36 in 2025;

- ensuring the preservation of the number of hunting resources and aquatic biological resources at the commercial level.

The implementation of the environmental policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be ensured by taking into account the provisions of the "Concept of the

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Environmental Policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2035" in the development and adoption of regulatory legal acts, program documents of the region, with participation in the development of federal programs in the field of environmental protection, in planning and making decisions on implementation of economic and other activities on the territory of the region associated with a possible negative impact on the environment.

The development of a forecast for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory for the period up to 2020 was carried out on the basis of scenario conditions for the development of the regional economy, taking into account the influence of the predicted external conditions for the development of the global and Russian economies, the situation in the world markets for raw materials and capital. Based on the variability of these factors, the forecast for the development of the region in the long term is considered in two options - moderate and optimistic, of which the most likely in terms of implementation is the moderate option, in terms of strengthening the potential and economic growth of the region - the optimistic option.

The forecast for the development of the region was made based on the premise that in the period up to 2020 the development of the region will continue to be associated with the development of traditional industries, taking into account the expansion of the involvement of natural resources in the economic turnover and an increase in the share of innovation in the long-term development of the economy.

Calculations have shown that in the future until 2025 the level of socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will be dominated by the activities of the extractive industries, the production of metals and related industries. In the period up to 2020, the outstripping growth rates of the gross regional product will be ensured through the implementation of major projects in the metallurgy, oil and gas and energy sectors. This fact will not have a significant impact on the labor market (in these types of activities, small-scale, labor-intensive production technologies are used).

An analysis of calculations for a moderate option showed that over 10 years GRP in comparable prices will increase by more than 1.6 times, in current prices by 2.4 times, reaching more than 2.8 trillion. rubles. The average annual growth rate of GRP is expected at the level of 5.6%.

According to the optimistic scenario, GRP growth in comparable prices will be 1.86 times (3 times in current prices) with an average annual growth rate of 107.2%. In this scenario, by 2024 the volume of GRP will amount to 3.5 trillion. rubles. In both scenarios, the regional GRP growth rates exceed the values of Russia's GDP growth rates under similar scenarios of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (3.6-4.6% - until 2015 and

3.6-6.8% - in the period from 2018 to 2025).

Gross industrial output in 2020 by 2019 will be 235-317% at current prices or 165-198% at comparable prices, depending on the forecast option, which is comparable to the growth of GRP in the economy as a whole for all years of the period under review. At the same time, the average annual increase in the industrial production index will be 5.7-7.9% and will exceed the predicted dynamics of this indicator in Russia (3.4-4.0% in the period up to 2015 and 2.7-5.2% from 2018 to 2025).

Of the industries, the highest dynamics is inherent in the production of products under the foreign economic activity "Mining of minerals" due to the development of the oil and gas complex and the production of products under the foreign economic activity "Production and distribution of electricity, steam and water" due to the commissioning of new energy capacities: by 2025, an increase in production indicators for these types of activities in monetary terms will be 3.3 and 3.1 times respectively in the moderate version of the forecast, and 5.5 and 3.8 times in the optimistic version.

Despite this fact, there will not be a significant change in the sectoral structure of production in the long term. The main contribution to the development of the region's economy will continue to be made by manufacturing, whose share, although it will decrease by 14-21 percentage points, will retain almost half of the volume of regional industrial output (42-49%). The share of mining operations will increase by 10.8-19.6 percentage points. to 37.8-46.5%, electricity - from the current 9.6% to 12.8-11.4%.

Economic growth is ensured by a high level of investment in the economy. Investments in the economy of the region as a whole will increase in 2025 compared to 2019 by 1.4-1.7 times in comparable prices, 2.4-3 times in current prices. At the same time, the rate of accumulation as a percentage of GRP will practically not change at the extreme (boundary) points (26.3-26.5%), but in the period from 2025 to 2035 it will have much higher values in the range of 29.2-32.4 %, which confirms the increase in the level of economic development of the region.

In a moderate development scenario, labor productivity growth will average 4.3% per year. Model calculations have revealed that in the case of the implementation of the optimistic scenario, the lack of labor resources may be a limiter to the economic growth of the region after 2025, and therefore, by this period, it is necessary to implement measures to increase labor productivity in the sectors of the economy by 6-8% annually, primarily turn through the introduction of new production technologies, or provide for migration policy measures that contribute to an increase in external migration in order to reduce the shortage of labor resources.

By 2025, in accordance with the moderate option, the income of the consolidated budget of the

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region is projected at the level of 355 billion rubles. (growth against the level of 2019 - 188% in current prices), of which 317 billion rubles will be tax revenues (growth - 219%). If the optimistic option is implemented, by 2025 the consolidated revenues of the regional budget will amount to 430 billion rubles (growth - 228%), of which 386 billion rubles are tax revenues (growth - 266.7%).

The efficiency of development of the region's economy is also demonstrated by the forecast of the dynamics of macro-indicators per capita. Significant growth is observed in the calculation of the gross regional product per capita - by 2025 it will be 1.6-1.8 times in comparable prices and 2.4-2.9 times in current prices, consolidated budget revenues - 1.8 - 2.2 times and investments - 2.4-2.95 times in current prices.

In the forecast period, an increase in the standard of living of the population is expected (real wages - by 65.7-85.9%, real disposable cash income - 68.6-69.7% and a decrease in the stratification of society by income level. At the same time, the growth rate of wages in the region will be ahead of the Russian indicators provided for by the main scenarios for the development of the Russian Federation (the region - 5.8-8.0% per year, Russia - 4.6-5.2% until 2015 and 4.7-5.4% in 2030 -2035).

In general, the analysis of the results of the macroeconomic forecast for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory showed that both development options will ensure efficiency and high rates of socio-economic growth of the region, ahead of the average Russian ones. At the same time, it is advisable to consider the moderate development option as the basic one, which has the maximum probability of implementation and high efficiency in conditions of limited resources, and the optimistic option as the target one, the implementation of which is possible under favorable external and internal conditions and the availability of additional resources.

Pursuing a balanced spatial policy in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is a necessary condition for the timely achievement of the set goals development: social, industrial, innovative. The Krasnoyarsk Territory is one of the largest and most unique subjects of the Russian Federation.

Taking into account the scale of the territory, the peculiarity of natural and climatic conditions, the peculiarities of the mineral resource potential, the historically established specialization of individual territories, the presence of intra-regional stable and intensive economic and social ties in the territory of the region, it is advisable to distinguish six large macro-districts: Central, Western, Eastern, Angara, Southern and Northern.

The implementation of a spatial policy that takes into account the specifics of a particular macro-district will make it possible to smooth out the asymmetry in the level and quality of life of the population of the

territories; overcome the "autonomization" of territories with competitive types of resources; remove contradictions in the strategic interests of territories and business; overcome the fading of economic development in a number of territories and, through the development of the potential of inter-municipal cooperation, ensure the spread of economic activity from leading territories to outsiders.

The northern macro-region is one of the most complex and unique macro-regions of the region: it covers the territory of the Far North regions with very difficult and harsh natural and climatic conditions. It includes the Taimyrsky Dolgano-Nenetsky, Evenksky, Turukhansky municipal districts and the city of Norilsk.

The economy of the macrodistrict was formed in the 1930s on the basis of the largest copper-nickel deposits in the country and until recently was characterized by mono-specialization in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy. The development of oil fields explored in the territory of the macro-region in the second half of the 20th century, due to difficult geological and climatic conditions, the lack of human potential and the high cost of industrial development, were put into operation in the 2000s as an addition to the already developed fields in Western Siberia and the Volga region. Since 2009, with the beginning of the development of the Vankor oil and gas field, the oil industry began to play a significant and growing role in the economy of the macrodistrict. The backbone enterprises of the macro-district: MMC Norilsk Nickel and CJSC Vankorneft.

Over the past two decades, as part of a policy aimed at reducing the economically excess population in the north, including as a result of the systematic implementation of resettlement programs, the resident population of the macrodistrict has decreased by 34%. At the same time, the development of the extractive sector, carried out mainly on a rotational basis, has led to an increase in the number of temporary population.

The situation on the labor market of the macrodistrict is adequate to the location of the poles of economic activity: the lowest unemployment rate, below the regional average (at the end of 2019 - 1.7% in relation to the able-bodied population of working age), in the urban district of Norilsk (1.2%). In the Turukhansk region, where oil and gas production is being actively developed, the unemployment rate of the resident population is relatively low for the northern territories - 2.4%. Whereas in the Taimyr and Evenki regions, whose economy is currently represented mainly by enterprises of local importance, unemployment is 2.6% and 3.6%, respectively.

Due to the fact that the macrodistrict belongs to the territories of the Far North and the presence of large economic entities here, primarily the Polar Branch of the Norilsk Nickel Mining and Metallurgical Company, ZAO Vankorneft, the level of per capita income of the population of the

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macrodistrict exceeds the average regional indicators: in the main economically active territories - Norilsk and Turukhansk district - in 1.8-2 times, in the Taimyr and Evenk regions - by 35-40%.

Competitive advantages macrodistricts are determined by the presence of strategic resources - non-ferrous metal ores, oil, gas, their special significance for the stable development of the economy of the country and the region (provide more than 50.0% of revenues to the regional budget) and demand in the world market.

On the other hand, the export orientation of the economy of the macro-district and the high dependence on the situation on the world markets for raw materials create risks in the development of the macro-district. A factor that creates risks in the development of the oil and gas sector may be the increased capital intensity of the development of hydrocarbon deposits in difficult geological and climatic conditions, in remote and infrastructurally undeveloped territories. The low level of development of the transport and road infrastructure of the macro-district is at the same time a consequence of the severity of the climate, the vastness and poor development of the territory and the reason that hinders the active economic development of the region.

Key areas The development of the macro-district is determined, first of all, by the federal policy for the development of the territories of the Far North and the Arctic. The projects of the federal level, which set spatial priorities for industrial development within the Northern macro-district, include all the main investment projects of large oil and gas, metallurgical and energy companies of the macro-district.

A large number and uniqueness of deposits of mineral resources (oil deposits: Vankorskoye, Tagulskoye, Suzunskoye, Lodochnoye, Yurubcheno-Tokhonskoye, Kuyumbinskoye, Sobinsko-Payginskoye, Tersko-Kamovskoye, gas deposits: Pelyatinskoye, Deryabinskoye, Solenenskoye, Messoyakhskoye) determine sustainable economic interest in the macrodistrict from both Russian and foreign investors. The prospects for the economic development of the macrodistrict are associated with the gradual formation of a new oil and gas complex - an increase in the production and transportation of hydrocarbon resources, the organization of local oil and gas processing centers to meet local needs, and with the preservation of the existing industrial potential of non-ferrous metallurgy. The backbone company OJSC MMC Norilsk Nickel will continue the strategy of development of the metallurgical component of the region. An increase in the annual production level is expected by 2035 to 7.5 million tons. ores due to the commissioning of new ore deposits (Skalistsy, Zapolyarny, Maslovskoye deposits), modernization of the Talnakh concentrator, Nadezhda metallurgical plant.

The optimistic option provides for a contribution to the development of coal mining in the region, associated with the development of coking coal deposits in the West Taimyr coal-bearing region.

Further development in order to ensure the employment of the indigenous peoples of the North and the development of the economy of the territories should receive traditional ways of managing: reindeer herding, hunting, and fishing.

A promising direction for the development of the economy of the macro-district in the small business sector is extreme tourism, within which tourist routes can be organized with a visit to the site of the fall of the Tunguska meteorite, the geographical center of Russia and nature reserves.

In the direction of developing the infrastructure of the macro-district to remove transport restrictions that hinder the economic development of the territories and restrict the freedom of movement of the population, it is envisaged:

implementation of the federal project for the revival of the Northern Sea Route (NSR), strengthening and restoration of the Yenisei-NSR transport system, which provides for the development of the ports of Dikson and Khatanga;

the revival of small aviation through modernization and reconstruction with the support of the federal center of northern airports and the renewal of the aircraft fleet, the reconstruction of landing sites suitable for receiving light aircraft.

In order to develop the energy infrastructure that meets the needs of the macrodistrict in energy and heat, it is planned:

construction of new efficient energy sources on local energy carriers, including mini-CHP on local coals and cogeneration units on hydrocarbon fuel;

creation of generating capacities in the places of extraction of hydrocarbon raw materials and construction of power lines to settlements.

In the optimistic version of development, the prospect of building the Turukhanskaya HPP is also being considered.

The predicted development of the economy of the macro-district will be based on two points of growth: the Norilsk industrial region (the development of the industrial region and the expansion of the function of Norilsk as an outpost of the Arctic zone) and the Turukhansk municipal region (the regional reference center of the settlement system in the focal development of hydrocarbon resources, industrial and transport pole).

In the social sectors, in the future, the range of services provided will be expanded, and the tasks of improving their quality and accessibility will be addressed.

Increased attention will be paid to the most acute sector for the North - health care. In the context of a shortage of doctors of narrow specialties and the problem of territorial inaccessibility, the practice of

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scheduled flights to provide medical care to the population living in remote settlements will continue, as well as the list of consultations with regional specialists using special computer programs (telemedicine), incl. consulting in the "On-line" mode.

In order to increase the comfort of living for the population, the policy of all levels of government will continue to resettle the inhabitants of the Far North and equivalent areas to more favorable climatic conditions, incl. southern territories of the region.

The specificity of the Northern macroregion is that representatives of the indigenous peoples of the North live on its territory.

In relation to this category of residents of the region, it is necessary to implement special state policy measures aimed at improving the demographic situation, improving healthcare, raising the level of education and training, preserving and studying the original cultural heritage: languages, traditional cultures, arts and crafts, national sports .

One of the key directions of state policy should be the support and development of the traditional way of life and traditional types of economic activity. In the conditions of active development of the natural resources of the north of the region, it is precisely the preservation of the types of traditional way of life and economic activity that is the basis for the existence of small peoples as independent ethnic communities.

Taking into account the peculiarities of residence and traditional economic activity, the provision of public services to representatives of small peoples, especially those leading a nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle, requires the use of special approaches and standards. To improve the quality of life of indigenous peoples, increase the level of their social and cultural services, ensure positive demographic processes and the necessary conditions for economic activity, it is necessary:

- ensuring accessibility and improving the quality of medical care in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activities of the indigenous population; development of remote and mobile forms of counseling and medical examination; carrying out measures for medical examination and medical rehabilitation of persons from among the indigenous peoples of the North; the use of cross-country vehicles and aircraft for the implementation of air ambulance evacuation of patients;

- improving the forms and methods of organizing the education of children, including the development of distance forms, equipping educational institutions and remote settlements with distance learning tools; the development of mobile forms of education in order to solve the problems of isolation of the child from the family, the loss of a nomadic way of life, knowledge of traditional crafts and native language that exist when studying in boarding schools; improvement of educational programs for the indigenous population, especially in terms of

preparing children for life in a modern society with the full development of living skills in extreme natural conditions;

- spiritual and national-cultural development of indigenous peoples through the implementation of measures aimed at the development of national literature, fine arts, arts and crafts and folk crafts;

- ensuring access of the indigenous population to modern information and telecommunication services;

- improvement of the legal framework that promotes the promotion of business and cultural and creative activity of indigenous peoples through the development of a system of grants, sponsorship institutions, patronage, specific tax and other sources of funding for socio-cultural projects;

- development of a set of measures for the development of traditional industries that provide employment and self-employment of indigenous peoples based on the mobilization of internal resources of households and communities, the implementation of measures to support traditional industries by the state, commercial and non-profit organizations, including the use of a system of public procurement of products from traditional industries of indigenous peoples small peoples.

In the context of the intensification of the processes of development of the northern and Arctic territories, it is necessary to ensure a harmonious combination of the industrial development of the north and the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples, to minimize environmental damage from the industrial development of hydrocarbon deposits and other minerals, to compensate national communities and enterprises for the damage from the removal of traditional places from economic circulation. activities.

A tool for ensuring the socio-economic development of territories and protecting the original habitat and traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North can be the conclusion of tripartite agreements with the participation of government officials, subsoil users and public associations or business entities of the indigenous peoples of the North.

The Angara macroregion is rich in a wide variety of mineral and raw material resources. Most of the municipalities included in it are characterized by economic mono-specialization: logging - in the Kezhemsky, Boguchansky, Kazachinsky, Pirovsky and Yenisei districts, woodworking - in the city of Lesosibirsk, mining - in the Motygininsky and Severo-Yenisei regions. The macrodistrict also includes the city of Yeniseisk, which does not have a developed sector of the economy, but is unique in cultural and historical terms.

The main limiter for the development of the natural resources of the macrodistrict is their inaccessibility to transport. The existing transport

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network, which is not developed in the latitudinal direction and has separate transport outlets to the Trans-Siberian Railway in the eastern and western parts of the macroregion, predetermines the formation of two fairly autonomous parts in the macroregion: the western (Lesosibirskaya) and the eastern (Boguchanskaya).

The macrodistrict is in the stage of active industrial and infrastructural development, primarily associated with the implementation of a large-scale investment project for the Integrated Development of the Lower Angara Region.

Over the past 20 years, the population of the macrodistrict has decreased by almost 28%, however, in recent years, in the territories of active economic development, there has been a slowdown in the decline and stabilization of the population.

The situation on the labor market is fully consistent with the economic situation in the macrodistrict - low unemployment in Kezhemsky, Boguchansky, Motygininsky, Severo-Yeniseisky districts and the city of Lesosibirsk (from 0.9% to 1.6%), while in the depressed Yeniseisky, Pirovsky, Kazachinsky districts and the city of Yeniseysk, the unemployment rate reaches 4.7-9%.

Despite the fact that most of the territories of the macro-district are equated with the regions of the Far North, the level of income of the population here is lower than the average for the region. The only exception is the Severo-Yenisei region, due to the developed sector of gold mining, the income of the population of which is 3 times higher than the average regional level. In the economically stable and developing Lesosibirsk and Kezhemsky district, the incomes of the population approximately correspond to the regional average (deviation is less than 10%). In other municipalities of the Priangarsky macrodistrict, the average per capita income of the population ranges from 40 to 77% of the average regional income.

Competitive advantages macroregion are: the presence of a resource - raw material potential of federal significance, including ores of ferrous, non-ferrous and precious metals, oil, natural gas, unique in composition, timber resources. The prospects for the development of the macroregion and the formation on its basis of a new Northern latitudinal belt of economic development of the country are determined by the implementation of the large-scale investment project "Integrated Development of the Lower Angara Region", carried out with federal support.

As a result of the implementation of this project, the road and energy infrastructure of the macrodistrict has been developed. The Kansk-Aban-Boguchany-Kodinsk highway has been reconstructed, a bridge over the Angara River has been put into operation, the construction of the Karabula-Yarki railway line and the power distribution scheme of the Boguchanskaya HPP are nearing completion.

And this is a significant, competitive advantage

for the further development of the macrodistrict.

Risks are connected, first of all, with the remaining infrastructural restrictions that affect the implementation of investment projects here and threaten to slow down the pace of industrial development of the territory.

Perspective economic development The Priangarsky macrodistrict provides for the formation of a large industrial center here based on the development of enterprises in various sectors of the economy: non-ferrous metallurgy, fuel and energy complex, hydrocarbon production, gas processing and gas chemistry, wood processing, including deep mechanical and chemical processing of wood. Gold mining will still dominate in the macro-region. The strategy of the main gold mining companies is aimed at expanding the reserves of the Olimpiada and Blagodatnoye deposits, developing new deposits with a high metal content (Poputninskoye, Panimbinskoye, Bogolyubovskoye, Noibinskaya area).

At the same time, the most effective for the development of the macrodistrict, taking into account the peculiarities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, is an integrated approach to the implementation of projects, tested in the course of the implementation of the investment project "Integrated Development of the Lower Angara Region".

The next stage of development and an instrument of economic growth should be the implementation of the large-scale investment project "Angaro-Yenisei Cluster" with the support of the federal budget. The project provides for the joint development of road and energy infrastructure and industrial facilities, including mining, forestry, and energy facilities, within the framework of a public-private partnership.

Unlike large projects, the small business sector in the conditions of sparsely populated and remote northern territories has limited development potential. Due to the availability of forest resources, the priority direction for the development of small businesses in the macrodistrict is logging and wood processing activities. In addition to the creation of logging and wood processing small enterprises, the development of the consumer market and related industries for the industrial complex of the macrodistrict is promising.

Further infrastructural development of the macrodistrict, aimed at removing existing restrictions, provides for:

development of road infrastructure facilities within the framework of the investment project "Angaro-Yenisei Cluster" (including the construction of a bridge across the Yenisei River near the village of Vysokogorsky, reconstruction and construction of a road from Vysokogorsky bridge through the village of Epishino to Severo-Yeniseysk, reconstruction and construction of a road from the alignment of the bridge in the direction of Partizansk - Razdolinsk, the construction of the Boguchany - Yurubchen - Baikht highway), as well as in the future the construction of

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a road along the right bank of the Angara River (Motygino - Ordzhonikidze - Angarsky - Shiversky - Khrebtovy - Tagara), which is a continuation of the road, coming from the Vysokogorsky bridge. The message Yeniseisk - Severo-Yeniseisk will allow to connect the gold-bearing regions with the country's highways and reduce prices for consumer goods imported to the Severo-Yenisei region,

development of railway infrastructure subject to the implementation of transport projects for the construction of railways on the sections of the North Siberian Mainline provided for by the Strategy for the Development of Railway Transport in the Russian Federation until 2030;

modernization and reconstruction of airports and helipads.

Transformation of economically active space macrodistrict will be associated with the formation of four major industrial hubs:

Boguchano-Taiga - on the basis of the development of energy-metallurgical and timber industry complexes,

Motygin-sky-Razdolinsky - on the basis of the development of the mining complex, non-ferrous metallurgy and energy;

Lesosibirsky - on the basis of the development of the timber industry complex and the formation of a transport and logistics hub that provides water and rail links between the Angara region and other territories of the region and regions of the country;

Severo-Yeniseisky - on the basis of the development of the gold mining industry.

For depressed municipalities of the macro-district, economic integration with these territories can become an impetus for economic development.

As part of the social development of the macrodistrict, all general directions for the development of social sectors provided for by the Strategy will be implemented.

In the field of healthcare, as part of the implementation of the healthcare modernization program, along with general measures to upgrade the medical equipment of medical institutions, it is planned to create a large facility - a primary vascular center in Lesosibirsk and continue the practice of providing remote advisory medical care for residents of hard-to-reach areas (Motygin-sky, Kezhemsky, Boguchansky, North Yenisei).

Restoration of cultural heritage sites and architecture of the ancient (first) capital of the region, the city of Yeniseisk, will be the basis for the development of cultural and educational tourism.

The Western, Central, Eastern and Southern macrodistricts are the most developed and populated parts of the region.

The macro-districts are located in favorable natural and climatic conditions, have a developed diversified economy to one degree or another, a fairly high population density and good infrastructural

security by Siberian standards.

Provided that the problem of providing qualified personnel is solved, the macro-districts have the prerequisites for the comprehensive reindustrialization of their economic complex.

Risks are due to the lack of well-developed recovery prospects and programs for the revival of "key" industrial centers, oriented towards taking into account both the long-term strategic interests of the country (innovation, food security, a place in world markets), and the largest Russian transnational companies in the global regional markets of the Asia-Pacific region.

The southern macrodistrict has a predominantly agrarian type of management: agriculture accounts for 2/3 of production and 1/3 of industrial production, while in the industrial sector 60% is food production, mainly at the enterprises of Minusinsk and the Minusinsk region. The main volume of agricultural production in the macrodistrict (more than 72.0%) is formed by Kuraginskiy, Shushenskiy, Minusinskiy and Krasnoturanskiy districts. In the Ermakovskiy district, there is a specially protected natural area of regional significance - the natural park "Ergaki", within the boundaries of which tourism and recreational activities are actively developing and the necessary infrastructure is being built. The macrodistrict also includes the Idrinsky and Karatuzsky districts.

Due to favorable natural and climatic conditions and economic specialization, the loss of permanent population in the macro-district is one of the smallest in the region: in comparison with 1990 - less than 11%.

The situation on the labor market of the macro-district is very heterogeneous, if in the city of Minusinsk and the Shushensky district the unemployment rate is 2.2% and 1.8% and slightly exceeds the average regional indicator, then in Yermakovskiy, Idrinsky and Krasnoturanskiy districts, unemployment ranges from 4.2 to 5.5%.

At the same time, the macro-district is much inferior in terms of average per capita income to the indicators of the region: in almost all municipalities, they range from 35 to 50% of the average regional indicator. The residents of Shushensky district and the city of Minusinsk have the maximum incomes, but they also make up about 70% of the average regional level.

competitive advantage macrodistrict is the unique agro-climatic potential of the Minusinsk depression, in which it is located. Natural and climatic conditions are favorable for comfortable living, the macrodistrict has a high concentration of population and a sufficient amount of human resources. In addition to the prerequisites for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the region has a mineral resource base of iron, manganese, titanium ores, phosphorites, aluminum raw materials, gold, silver,

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oher, limestone.

An extensive network of roads with hard and unpaved surfaces, the Minusinsk-Sayanskaya railway, proximity to the Abakan intercity airport contribute to the development of the macrodistrict.

At the same time, the industrial development of the macrodistrict is subject to certain risks. The resuscitation of a number of previously functioning industrial enterprises, including the machine-building profile, is difficult due to the moral obsolescence of technological schemes. And due to the peculiarities of the geomorphological structure of the territory of the Southern Macrodistrict, the presence of poorly ventilated basins and the high concentration of the population in them, the implementation of new industrial development projects and the placement of large industrial facilities require serious environmental expertise. The inaccessibility of the mineral resource base in the event of a delay in the completion of work on the construction of the Kuragino-Kyzyl railway line may also be a constraining factor in the development of the industry of the macrodistrict.

Resettlement to the southern regions of the region in order to improve the living conditions of the population from the regions of the Far North and the outflow of the able-bodied population of the rural areas of the macro-district can lead to an imbalance in the demographic composition of the population of the macro-district, reducing the share of the able-bodied population.

The key direction of economic development macrodistrict in the long run will continue to be an agro-industrial complex. The agricultural specialization of the regions will be preserved: grain cultivation and livestock breeding in the Krasnoturansky, Kuraginsky, Minusinsk regions, animal husbandry in the Shushensky region.

The priority direction should be the revival and development of vegetable growing, including the processing of vegetable products, in the territory of the Minusinsk Basin.

It is also envisaged to strengthen the role of the agricultural sector as a key branch of specialization of the economy of the macrodistrict through the development of farming, small business, and the construction of new food industry enterprises using local raw materials. The resources of the macrodistrict should serve as a food base for the population of the northern regions of the region.

The industrial complex of the macro-district provides for the development of machine-building enterprises in the Minusinsk region, gold mining, iron ore mining and enrichment in the Kuragin region, logging and woodworking in the Ermakovskaya and Minusinsk regions. Further build-up of industrial potential is expected after 2025 in the case of the implementation of the project to create an electrometallurgical complex for the production of

ferrous and alloyed metals on its own resource base.

Small business has a great development potential, which already today makes a significant contribution to the economy of the macrodistrict. Unlike other territories of the region, where the leadership in the spheres of small business activity belongs to trade, in the Southern macro-district, agriculture is in the first place, and processing industries occupy a high share. Promising areas for the development of small businesses in the territory are agriculture and processing, including the collection and processing of wild plants, as well as servicing rural and ethnic tourism.

infrastructure development territories of the south of the region will be provided by the implementation of projects:

the construction of the Kuragino-Kyzyl railway and the development of the capacity of the southern route of the Krasnoyarsk railway by modernizing the Mezhdurechensk-Abakan-Kuragino-Taishet railway line and turning it into a double-track line;

reconstruction of the section of the Sayany highway Minusinsk-Kuragino-Bolshaya Irba.

Transformation of economically active space associated with the formation of a new industrial hub in the Kuraginsky district on the basis of the development of iron ore deposits of the Kazyr group, including ore mining, enrichment and production of iron ore concentrates of export standards, with the subsequent development of the metallurgical process. The impetus to involve the resources of iron ore deposits will be given by the implementation of the project for the construction of the Kuragino-Kyzyl railway, the commissioning of which will also provide a new metallurgical base with high-quality coking coal from deposits in the Tyva Republic.

The formation of an industrial core on the territory of the macro-district will contribute to the expansion of sales markets and the development of adjacent agricultural areas.

Within the framework of social development on the territory of the macro-district, all general directions for the development of social sectors provided for by the Strategy will be implemented.

At the same time, the location of significant objects of culture and art on the territory of the macrodistrict (the historical and ethnographic museum-reserve "Shushenskoye", the Minusinsk Drama Theater, etc.), the tradition of holding cultural events of an ethnic orientation (such as the International Festival of Ethnic Music and Crafts "MIR Siberia") turn the culture industry into a particularly significant area of social development of the macrodistrict. Together with the development of the tourist and recreational infrastructure of the Ergaki Nature Reserve, this creates the basis for the formation and development of recreational, sports, cultural and educational tourism in the macrodistrict.

As part of the resettlement of residents from the

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regions of the Far North and the elimination of dilapidated and dilapidated housing on the territory of the Southern Macrodistrict, it is planned to create cottage-type settlements (Minusinsk district, Znamenka village, Selivanikha village) and multi-apartment new buildings.

The Western macrodistrict includes 11 municipal districts (Achinsky, Balakhtinsky, Bogotolsky, Bolsheuluytsky, Kozulsky, Novoselovsky, Nazarovsky, Birilyussky, Tyukhtetsky, Sharypovsky, Uzhursky) and 4 cities (Achinsk, Bogotol, Nazarovo and Sharypovo). The macrodistrict is favorably distinguished by the presence of prerequisites for the harmonious development of both industry and agriculture. At present, the industrial complex produces $\frac{3}{4}$ of the products of the macro-district, $\frac{1}{4}$ is accounted for by agricultural products.

In the industrial complex, the sectors of specialization are coal mining, metallurgical production, the production of petroleum products and energy. At the same time, almost the entire industry, which provides more than 98% of industrial production, is concentrated in the center and in the south of the macrodistrict - in the cities of Achinsk and Nazarov, Bolsheuluytsky and Sharypovsky districts.

The southern territories of the macrodistrict are also the main agricultural regions not only of the macrodistrict, but of the entire region. The main producers of agricultural products are Nazarovsky and Uzhursky districts, which produce up to half of the agricultural products of the macro-district and occupy 2nd and 3rd place among the territories of the region in terms of agricultural production. In addition to the leaders, the territories with developed agricultural production are Balakhtinsky, Novoselovsky and Sharypovsky districts.

The macroregion is characterized by asymmetry in the development of the economy and the standard of living of the population between the southern, industrially and agriculturally developed, and the northern, old forestry and depressed zones.

Over the past two decades, the permanent population of the macrodistrict has decreased by 14%. The situation on the labor market of the territories that make up the Western macro-district varies significantly: the unemployment rate ranges from 1.1-1.4% in Achinsk and Nazarovsky district to 9.8% in the Birilyussky district, which is the highest rate in the region.

The level of income of the population of the macrodistrict is lower than the average for the region. At the same time, according to this indicator, there is also a significant differentiation between the territories: the level of income of the population in relation to the average regional indicator ranges from 35% to 90%.

Competitive advantages macroregion are associated with the presence of unique reserves of

brown coal, which allow open-pit mining at minimal cost and in volumes limited only by potential demand. In the agricultural sector, the competitive advantage of the macrodistrict is favorable natural, climatic and soil conditions, which result in a high level of natural fertility for grain crops, exceeding the level of the Southern macrodistrict by 40% and that of the Central and Eastern macrodistrict by 20%. In practice, the use of efficient agricultural technologies leads to even higher results of agricultural production in the Western macroregion: the actual yield of grain crops here is 50–60% higher than in the Central and Eastern macroregions and 80% higher than in the Southern macroregion.

Risks for the macro-district is a growing asymmetry in economic and social development between the southern and northern zones. The absence of a natural mineral base and land and natural resources in the northern zone of the macrodistrict still does not imply the prospect of its intensive development.

Economic development of the macrodistrict should be focused on both the industrial and agricultural sectors. The industrial core will be strengthened as a result of the development, modernization and creation of new capacities in the main sectors: the fuel and energy complex, non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the timber industry, the oil refining industry (with the possible prospect of building the Achinsk-Kemerovo-Sokur main oil product pipeline to connect to system of oil products transportation and access to foreign markets of the country). In the period up to 2020, the build-up of industrial potential in the macroregion will be mainly associated with the development of the fuel and energy complex - the commissioning of additional power units at Berezovskaya GRES and the development of coal mining, including at small and medium-sized open pits. Significant acceleration of development should be expected after 2020. – the completion of the liberalization of the gas market and the stabilization of production volumes in the Kuznetsk coal basin, which will return the lost niche to KATEK coal in supplying the country's thermal power plants. In these years, it is expected to commission new generating capacities using KATEK coal and create a federal energy infrastructure focused on the supply of electricity in the western direction to eliminate the existing deficit in Siberia and the Urals.

Due to the historically established economic specialization of the macro-district, the production sites located on its territory and not fully used in the future can be used to accommodate industrial production.

The priority development of the agro-food "core" is determined by the urgent task of ensuring the country's food security and the existing high potential of the macro-district in its solution. The leaders in the production of agricultural products (livestock, crop

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production) will continue to be Nazarovsky and Uzhursky regions, the positions of Sharypovsky, Balakhtinsky and Novoselovsky regions in the regional agricultural market will be strengthened.

small business development Favorable conditions for agriculture, recreational resources, as well as the passage of the federal highway R-255 Siberia through its territory, which stimulates the development of hotel, restaurant and other types of service businesses, contribute to the macrodistrict. At the same time, the proximity of industrially and agriculturally developed territories (Kemerovo and Novosibirsk regions, Altai Territory), which also have territories attractive for tourism, creates competition for the creation of small enterprises in this macrodistrict.

infrastructure development The macro-district provides for the development of a road network of interregional significance Uzhur-Sharypovo-Tisul-Mariinsk. Transport projects of the regional and local levels will be focused on creating conditions for meeting the needs of the economy and the population of the territories of the macrodistrict.

In the future, until 2024, there will be practically no transformation of the economically active space in the Western macrodistrict. Some change in the specialization of the city of Sharypovo is expected in the direction of developing the functions of a regional sub-center within the regional shift and specialized training for industrial facilities being created in the territories of new economic development in the north of the region and in the regions of the Lower Angara region.

In the future, the development of the social sphere of the macrodistrict will continue with an emphasis on the integrated social development of the large cities of Achinsk and Sharypovo, which are centers for the provision of social services for residents of the macrodistrict.

Among the major projects envisaged for creation on the territory of the macrodistrict is the primary vascular center in Achinsk, created to improve the system of providing specialized care to patients with cardiovascular diseases.

Additional conditions will be created to provide the population with access to high-quality sports, educational, cultural services and create a favorable cultural environment for the comprehensive development of the individual.

Taking into account the existing natural potential in the Sharypovsky district, it is planned to create summer recreation centers and recreation centers.

The central macrodistrict includes 5 municipal districts: Emelyanovsky, Berezovsky, Sukhobuzimsky, Bolshemurtinsky, Mansky, 5 cities - Krasnoyarsk, Divnogorsk, Sosnovoborsk, ZATO Zheleznogorsk and the village of Kedrovyy. The central macrodistrict is a territory of the industrial type of management: the share of industry is about 94%,

agriculture - 6%. The industrial structure of the macrodistrict is diversified, it includes non-ferrous metallurgy (45%), energy (15%), engineering enterprises, food industry, building materials production, chemical production, woodworking, pulp and paper production and other industries. In the Central macrodistrict there are large enterprises of the science-intensive and high-tech sector, as well as most of the new innovative enterprises,

Despite the relatively low share of agriculture in the economy of the macrodistrict, rural areas produce about a quarter of all agricultural products of the region and perform an important function of providing food for the inhabitants of the regional center and adjacent territories. The leaders of agricultural production in the macro-district are Berezovsky and Emelyanovsky districts, providing a total of about 72% of the agricultural production of the macrodistrict, and occupying the 1st and 4th places in the region in terms of agricultural production.

More than 45% of the region's population lives in the macro-district - this is the only macro-district in the region in which the number of permanent residents has increased over the past 20 years (by 5.7%). The unemployment rate in the macro-district is the lowest in the region: from 0.5-0.9% in the cities of Krasnoyarsk, Divnogorsk, Zheleznogorsk and the Berezovsky district directly adjacent to the regional center to 2.8% in the Bolshemurtinsky district, which has a forest specialization.

The level of average per capita income of the population in the macrodistrict is relatively high. In the two largest municipalities - Krasnoyarsk and ZATO Zheleznogorsk, it is higher than the regional average (by 13% and 6%, respectively). In other municipalities, it is in the range of 42-64% of the average for the region.

Competitive advantages macrodistrict are favorable natural and climatic conditions, the population of the territory, the availability of labor resources and the high availability of infrastructure: transport, represented by all types of transport, energy and social. High population density, extensive transport and road infrastructure, proximity to eastern markets (China, Mongolia, the Far East) make the Central Macrodistrict attractive for investors.

Risksmacrodistrict can be associated with the imbalance of development, both in terms of the structure of the economy, and from the urban planning point of view. These risks can be:

a decrease in the share of industrial and agricultural enterprises of the macrodistrict in relation to organizations of trade and the service sector;

restrictions on the development of the agglomeration associated with the insufficient development of transport, energy, social and other infrastructure;

increased pendulum migration within the agglomeration and within the city of Krasnoyarsk as a

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result of non-complex, unbalanced development, which will lead to an aggravation of the transport problem and excessive costs for its solution;

a sharp deterioration in the ecology of the agglomeration, affecting both the quality of the urban environment and the possibility of developing agriculture.

Promising directions of economic development individual municipalities of the macrodistrict differ significantly. Nevertheless, one can definitely speak about the prospective development of the Central Macrodistrict as one of the key industrial centers of the region with a focus on the development of deep processing industries and the creation of an innovative sector.

The main industrial enterprises are concentrated within four cities, the prospective development of which will be carried out in the following areas:

Krasnoyarsk is the most important support center for the development of not only the regional, but also the federal level. Due to the peculiarities of the economic and geographical position and the status of the regional center, it has the widest range of proposals, both for the functioning of existing enterprises and for changing their profile. The priority is the development of the converter industries sector: KraMZ LLC plans to implement a major investment project to create a rolling complex, leading enterprises of the industry plan to expand the range of products - aluminum building profiles and structures, as part of the conversion program, Kras mash OJSC mastered the production of heat exchange equipment, separators, boiler and capacitive equipment. While maintaining the industrial component (metallurgy, energy, engineering,

Divnogorsk - the industrial complex is represented by energy and power engineering, production of transport equipment. Successfully developing today and promising in the future is the sector of production (wheel rims) from aluminum alloys.

ZATO Zheleznogorsk - on the territory of the city there are enterprises of the nuclear, space and chemical industries, the production of polycrystalline silicon. On the basis of OJSC "Information Satellite Systems" named after M.F. Reshetnev created a federal technological platform - "National Information Satellite System". The innovative technologies cluster of ZATO Zheleznogorsk, focused on the development of nuclear and space technologies, is included in the Russian list of innovative territorial clusters. The industrial park being created on the territory of ZATO will serve as an instrument for the accelerated development of the cluster.

Sosnovoborsk - the development of the city's industrial complex will be provided by energy and woodworking industries. An attractive factor for investors is the proximity of the city of Krasnoyarsk and the availability of free production areas, which are

currently used by no more than a third.

The development of agriculture in the macrodistrict will be focused on providing food products (livestock breeding, greenhouse gardening) to the vast consumer market of the regional center and the adjacent most populated areas that form the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration.

The most attractive for the development of small business in the macrodistrict is the service sector - the service sector, agriculture, construction, and transport. Of great importance for the implementation of the Krai's Strategy is the development in the macrodistrict of small innovative enterprises, service and service engineering enterprises and enterprises that outsource business processes and production functions for large enterprises.

infrastructure development The macro-district provides for the development of the Krasnoyarsk transport hub, located at the intersection of all major modes of transport - the main rail and road transport corridors, the Yenisei-SMP water system, and air routes. In order to increase the role of Krasnoyarsk as one of the key centers of transport logistics in Siberia on the basis of the Yemelyanovo airport, it is planned to create an international transport hub focused mainly on freight traffic.

The development of the road infrastructure of the Central Macrodistrict provides for the reconstruction of the R-255 Siberia highway, the construction of the second stage of the deep bypass of the city of Krasnoyarsk, the modernization of sections of the Krasnoyarsk-Zheleznogorsk and R-257 Yenisei highways, primarily in the Krasnoyarsk-Divnogorsk section. The integration of the transport framework of Krasnoyarsk and adjacent territories within the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration will continue, and projects will be implemented to develop road infrastructure in the residential area of Krasnoyarsk, including major projects for the construction of the fourth road bridge across the Yenisei and transport interchanges at Aviatorov and Bryanskaya streets.

As part of the development of the energy infrastructure of the macrodistrict in the context of the current trend of increased energy consumption by the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, in recent years the construction of the power unit of the Krasnoyarsk CHPP-3 has been completed, and the Zheleznogorsk CHPP has been put into operation. The construction of energy infrastructure facilities and network facilities is underway to eliminate the shortage of electricity in the city of Krasnoyarsk and ZATO Zheleznogorsk, it is planned to create a new heat supply scheme for the regional center.

A significant transformation of the economically active space of the Central Macrodistrict is not expected: in the future, the development of the four main industrial hubs of the macrodistrict and the strengthening of agglomeration processes in the context of the formation of the Krasnoyarsk

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agglomeration based on Krasnoyarsk and nearby municipalities, which are closely interconnected economically and socially, will continue.

Due to the high concentration of human resources and the provision of the macrodistrict with an infrastructural component, the trend towards intensive (priority) social development in all areas will continue in the future.

Among the planned large healthcare facilities, in addition to the Federal Center for Cardiovascular Surgery in Krasnoyarsk, a primary vascular center will be created, the Regional Oncological Dispensary will be reconstructed and expanded. On the basis of JSC Krastsvetmet, it is planned to create a new biomedical cluster for the production of new types of products, medicinal substances and medical preparations.

The system of training production personnel will continue to focus on the modern economic needs of the region, including the largest institution of higher education in the region - the Siberian Federal University updates the list of specialties in demand in the economy of the region.

The possible holding in Krasnoyarsk of a major sporting event of a national scale, the Universiade-2019, provides for the strengthening and development of all-Russian centers of excellence on the territory of the macrodistrict: the Academies of wrestling, martial arts, biathlon, winter, summer sports, as well as the construction of new facilities - the Ice Palace, a palace for hockey with ball, water stadium, indoor football and athletics arenas.

In order to improve the cultural environment necessary for the comprehensive development of the individual, in Krasnoyarsk, which is the capital of the region and the core of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration, it is necessary to build new and reconstruct existing cultural facilities - theaters, concert halls, museums, libraries, educational institutions of culture and art.

The microdistrict includes 11 municipal districts: Abansky, Dzerzhinsky, Ilansky, Irbeysky, Kansky, Nizhneingashsky, Partizansky, Rybinsky, Sayansky, Taseevsky, Uyarsky and the cities of Borodino, Kansk, Zelenogorsk.

The eastern macroregion is a territory with an industrial-agrarian type of management, which are represented in its economy approximately equally. In the sectoral structure of the industry of the macrodistrict, the leading place is occupied by the production of nuclear materials on the territory of ZATO Zelenogorsk (more than 36.0%) and coal mining (about 23.0%), food industry and woodworking account for 5% each. The economy of the macroregion also includes the forest industry, the main forest areas are the Aban and Nizhneingashsky districts.

The problems of the transition period and the lack of significant development prospects for the macro-district have led to the fact that the number of

resident population in the macro-district has decreased over the past twenty years by more than 17%. Over the years, the population has increased only in ZATO Zelenogorsk.

On the labor market of the macrodistrict, the most favorable situation is noted in Zelenogorsk and the Rybinsk district (the unemployment rate is 1%), in all other municipalities unemployment is higher than the average for the region and amounts to 2.1-4.5%.

The level of income of the population is higher in the cities of the macro-district - Borodino, Zelenogorsk, Kansk and the Rybinsk region (70-87% of the average regional value). In other districts of the region, the average per capita income of the population is 36-57% of the average for the region.

The competitive advantages of the macrodistrict include its location in the KATEK zone, favorable transport position and proximity to the actively developing areas of the Lower Angara region, which form an increased demand for construction and agricultural products, certain types of industrial products and stimulate the strengthening of the transport and logistics functions of the Eastern macrodistrict, primarily city of Kansk. The construction of gas transmission infrastructure from the fields of the Lower Angara and Evenkia will contribute to the integrated development of the eastern territories with the prospect of gasification of settlements. In the long term, Kansk may become a center for the development of gas chemical production.

At the same time, competition from the territories of the region with similar resources - brown coal of the western wing of KATEK, magnesites, polymetals, forest resources of the Angara region, creates risks in the development of the macroregion.

Directions of economic development macrodistrict are connected with the modernization and expansion of output at existing industrial enterprises and the implementation of a project to create a large federal center for the extraction and processing of copper-nickel ores on the basis of the Kingashskoye deposit in the Sayansky district, followed by the creation of a metallurgical production in Zelenogorsk. In general, Zelenogorsk will strengthen its positions both as a high-tech center in the nuclear industry and as a location for innovative industries and technologies.

The natural and climatic conditions of the macrodistrict are favorable for the intensive development of agricultural production (potatoes, grain, vegetables, meat and dairy farming and poultry farming) both for the needs of their own population and for supplying the population of the Angara region.

A promising direction for the development of the economy of the macrodistrict is small business. The positive trends in its development are determined by the proximity of the industrially developing Lower Angara region, which stimulates the development of

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small business in the macro-district in the field of agricultural production.

In general, territorial proximity determines the expediency of orienting the territories of the Eastern macroregion to build economic ties with the regions of the Lower Angara region.

The main infrastructure projects of the macrodistrict in the next 10 years will be the development of a network of roads connecting the existing road network with the Kingashskoye field.

The comprehensive development of the eastern territories with the prospect of gasification of settlements will be facilitated by the construction of a gas transportation infrastructure from the fields of the Lower Angara and Evenkia.

Transformation of economically active space predetermined by the implementation of the project for the development of the Kingashskoye deposit in the Sayansky district. On the territory of the Sayansky district south of the village of Aginskoye to the valley of the Kan river, on the basis of the development of meat and dairy farming, vegetable growing and meat processing, it is expected to create a new agricultural center to serve the needs of the population of the new industrial region.

The macro-district will increase the quality of services provided and the level of life support for the population with an emphasis on the development of the eastern capital of Kansk, which provides for the construction of social facilities, in particular the primary vascular center.

To solve the acute problem in the macro-district of liquidating dilapidated and dilapidated housing, it is planned to build new housing.

Thus, in the period up to 2024, the promising areas for the transformation of the economically active space of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are the following:

- in the zone of the Southern latitudinal belt of continuous economic development - the restoration of key industrial centers on an innovative basis and the formation of two new industrial hubs on the basis of development: in the Kuraginsky district of the iron ore deposits of the Kazyr group and the Sayansky district of the Kingashskoye copper-nickel deposit;

- in the Angara macroregion – the formation of the Northern Latitudinal Belt of Economic Development through the arrangement of integrated production and transport zones as springboards for entering the areas of new development of resources that are in demand both in Russia and on global markets and strengthening ties with neighboring regions. After 2024 Intensive development in the zone of influence of the constructed North Siberian Railway;

- in zones of intensive industrial development and outpost regions of the region, such as Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk, Kansk, Lesosibirsk, Dudinka, Igarka, Minusinsk - the formation of transport and logistics hubs (or centers) that increase the

connectivity of the territory;

- in the zones of focal industrial development of the resources of the Far North, the formation of transport and logistics centers for infrastructural support and ensuring the reliability of the operation of the Northern Sea Route (creation of a modern nuclear icebreaker fleet, modernization and expansion of seaports). Expansion of the use of new generation vehicles that provide transportation of oversized cargo;

- in the southern and western regions of the Krasnoyarsk Territory - the revival of agrarian and production areas of development with the strengthening of centers for agricultural processing of raw materials and the formation of regional food brands.

The implementation of the strategy and state spatial policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will reduce the existing asymmetry in the development of the Territory's territories and preserve the integrity of its economic space.

The implementation of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2021 should be ensured by the creation of institutional conditions and the implementation of investment and innovation policies that enhance the long-term competitiveness of the region and increase its innovative potential.

The implementation of the Strategy requires the interaction of all parties interested in the development of the region: the population, business, local self-government and state authorities of the region and the federal center.

Institutional changes are aimed at increasing the long-term competitiveness of the region and include:

- creating a favorable investment climate, improving the quality of the business environment, reducing investment risks;

- development of business activity, entrepreneurial and innovative initiatives from both large and small businesses and public organizations;

- support for innovation, development of education and science;

- creation of a comfortable living environment as the main condition for the sustainable development of human capital in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The implementation of institutional reforms at the regional level provides for:

- improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework that contributes to the innovative development of the region and the realization of its competitive advantages;

- development of innovative and market infrastructure (financial, informational, consulting, etc.);

- support for the development of entrepreneurship, including innovative;

- expanding the participation of civil society in

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institutional reforms;

- improving management efficiency at the regional and local levels.

In terms of investment activity, the Krasnoyarsk Territory is among the leading regions. The volume of investments in fixed capital in the territory of the region forms about 30% of all investments in the Siberian Federal District. In 2021, in terms of investment in fixed capital (376.1 billion rubles, 115.5% compared to 2020), the region ranked seventh among the regions of Russia. In terms of investment per capita, the region ranks 14th among the regions of Russia and 1st in the Siberian Federal District.

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From 2018 to 2021, the volume of investments in the territory of the region increased by 5.4 times (in comparable prices), which significantly exceeds the same indicator in Russia as a whole (growth in investments by 2.3 times) and the Siberian Federal District (growth by 4.4 times).

According to the Russian rating agency "Expert" in terms of investment potential in 2012, the Krasnoyarsk Territory ranked 7th out of 83 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Since 2007, the region has received credit ratings from the world's leading agencies Fitch, Moody's, Standard&Poor's. The Krasnoyarsk Territory has a high credit rating for Russian regions (BB+ and Ba2).

The main problems of the investment development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are related to: insufficient diversification of investment activities across the territory of the Territory and investment objects; insufficient level of infrastructure development; high investment costs; high level of potential environmental risks.

In the future, the region can significantly increase its investment attractiveness by creating favorable conditions for a wide range of investors and supporting the development of entrepreneurship, infrastructure development and reducing investment risks.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory has a unified system of state support for the investment activities of enterprises. The Krasnoyarsk Territory actively uses the mechanisms of federal state support for investment activities and public-private partnerships.

The following regional measures to support and stimulate investment activity have been developed and are being implemented in the region:

1. Subsidizing part of the cost of paying interest rates on loans received for the implementation of investment projects, as well as lease payments for property used for the implementation of investment projects. Since 2005, support has been provided in the amount of 12.6 billion rubles. As a result, more than 6,000 jobs were created and saved. Starting from 2009, the annual amount of additional tax payments to

the consolidated budget of the region is more than 200 million rubles.

2. Budget investments in the authorized capital of legal entities for the purpose of implementing investment projects or for the construction of infrastructure facilities that ensure the implementation of investment projects. Since 2004, the "Investment Fund" of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has been formed annually in the amount of about 3.0 billion rubles. The volume of projects implemented with the participation of budget investments amounted to about 380 billion rubles.

3. Provision of state guarantees of the Krasnoyarsk Territory for the fulfillment of obligations under loans from commercial banks. Since 2009, the region's guarantees for 4.8 billion rubles have been provided. As a result, enterprises were able to attract additional loans in the amount of about 5 billion rubles, which made it possible to solve the problem of a shortage of working capital during the crisis, to maintain production and jobs.

4. Provision of tax incentives for corporate property tax. Benefits were provided to projects: oil production; on the use of wood waste; for the production of polycrystalline silicon; for the production of electricity by thermal power plants of organizations whose share of income from the sale of electricity and heat is at least 75% of the total income from sales.

Work is underway to increase the investment attractiveness of the region: the Krasnoyarsk Economic Forum is held annually; the Investment Passport of the Region is issued; the website of the Government of the Territory contains up-to-date information on priority investment projects, on investment policy implemented in the territory of the Territory; the regional program "Formation of a favorable investment climate in the Krasnoyarsk Territory for 2025-2035" has been developed and is being implemented; an interactive investment map of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has been developed.

The policy of stimulating investment activity pursued in the region contributes to the formation of a favorable investment climate, attraction of additional investments in the region's economy, which is confirmed by the dynamics of investment activity indicators.

The purpose of the investment policy of the state authorities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to create a set of conditions that form a favorable investment climate, which includes a combination of economic, political, legal, financial and social factors, and to provide investment support for sustainable and balanced socio-economic development, as well as high growth rates and quality of life of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The investment policy implemented in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is based on the following principles:

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- Equality is a non-discriminatory approach to all business and investment entities.

- Stakeholder participation is the participation of entrepreneurs, investors and the public in the process of making government decisions and evaluating their implementation.

- Transparency - openness and availability of documented information of authorities and management.

- Most favored is the orientation of administrative procedures and regulation primarily to the interests of entrepreneurs and investors.

- Competitiveness in the allocation of budgetary resources, evaluation of projects taking into account long-term social benefits and costs.

- Balanced support for investment in the development of the economic and human potentials of the Krasnoyarsk Territory

Achieving the goals of the investment policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory will depend on the conditions and mechanisms for implementation, formed both at the federal and interregional levels, and at the regional level. The state of the world economy and global trends are also important.

The mechanisms for implementing the investment policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory are based on the integration of goals and the organization of interactions of all parties interested in the development of the region: the population, business, public authorities and administration.

Among the mechanisms at the federal level, the use of already tested public-private partnership tools will be expanded on the basis of existing federal-level development institutions (Investment Fund of the Russian Federation, State Corporation Vnesheconombank, State Corporation Rosnanotech, Russian Venture Company; OJSC RUSNANO, Fund for Assistance to the Development of Small enterprises in the scientific and technical sphere, the MICEX Innovation and Investment Market, etc.), as well as new mechanisms, in particular concessions. At the regional level, the mechanisms for implementing investment policy will include:

1. Improving the legislative and regulatory framework, including: updating the law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory "On state support for investment activities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory", updating the law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory "On the participation of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in public-private partnerships" and the development of by-laws regulating the use of data laws, the introduction of a standard for the activities of executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to ensure a favorable investment climate in the region, the creation of an Investment Memorandum of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, which determines the priorities and principles of interaction between

authorities and business and investment entities.

2. Infrastructural support for investment activities, including: development and publication of an annual consolidated Plan for the creation of infrastructure facilities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory; development of infrastructure (transport, road, energy, etc.) necessary for the implementation of investment activities; creation of infrastructure for industrial sites, industrial and technological parks to accommodate industrial and other objects of investors; simplification of access for entrepreneurs and investors to infrastructure facilities.

3. Stimulation and support of investment activities of enterprises and organizations, including:

- continued use of proven state support mechanisms, such as: budget investments in the authorized capital of legal entities; provision of tax incentives for corporate property tax; subsidizing part of the cost of paying interest rates on loans; provision of state guarantees for the fulfillment of obligations under bank loans.

- introduction of state support mechanisms that are new for the region, such as: pledge of state-owned property of the region to ensure the investor's obligations to return borrowed funds; transfer to trust management of property of the region; subsidizing part of the cost of paying coupon payments on bonded loans issued by enterprises of the region.

4. Expanding the access of investors and entrepreneurs of the Krasnoyarsk Territory to financial resources by: attracting private and state financial and investment institutions to the territory of the Territory; supporting the entry of enterprises of the region to the stock markets; stimulating enterprises to issue investment instruments suitable for attracting long-term funds from insurance companies; stimulating the use of project forms of financing.

5. Development of human resources through: formation of a system of vocational education based on forecasts of the needs of the regional labor market; support for the migration of skilled labor resources from outside the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

6. Improving the quality of public administration in the field of investment activities, which includes: the formation of a management system for the investment policy of the region; creation of a public advisory coordinating body to improve the investment climate in the Krasnoyarsk Territory; expansion of channels of direct communication between investors and the leadership of the region; creation of a system for training and assessing the competence of employees of relevant authorities and management.

The envisaged directions of the investment policy and the mechanisms for its implementation are aimed at creating a favorable climate for a wide range of entrepreneurs and investors, which will allow the

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implementation of both large-scale investment projects already provided for in the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the region until 2024, and initiate the influx of new projects of various sizes on a wide range of sectors of the economy and social sphere of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The portfolio of investment projects provided for by the Strategy for the Social and Economic Development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2025 is aimed at the integrated development of the economic and human potentials of the territory.

- the growth of investments in fixed capital by 2025 will be 125%, by 2035 - 1.4-1.7 times (in comparable prices);
- the average annual volume of investments in fixed capital for the period up to 2035 will be 29-30% of GRP.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory has a developed system of education and science, a large corporate research and development sector. The Krasnoyarsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, branch research institutes, 10 federal state higher educational institutions and a network of branches of branch research institutes and institutions of higher professional education operate.

The largest center of education and a strategic advantage of the Krasnoyarsk Territory has become the Siberian Federal University, which in the future may also become a center of science and innovation. In terms of the total number of university students - 111.9 thousand people in 2019 - the Krasnoyarsk Territory is among the top twenty among the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The Krai approved the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory for the period up to 2025 "Innovative Territory - 2020", adopted the Law of the Territory "On Scientific, Scientific, Technical, and Innovative Activities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory", created a regulatory and legal framework for ensuring the activities of entities involved in the Krasnoyarsk Territory's Innovation Development System, the Krasnoyarsk Territory Innovative Development Council under the Territory Governor is in operation, a long-term target program "Development of Innovative Activities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory" for 2025-2035 is being implemented, which provides for measures to develop the infrastructure to support innovative activities and inform the residents of the region about existing support measures innovative activity.

On the territory of the region, the financial infrastructure for supporting innovation is actively developing (the regional state autonomous institution "Krasnoyarsk Regional Fund for Support of Scientific and Scientific and Technical Activities" was created, subsidies are provided for reimbursement of expenses incurred for innovative companies within the framework of the long-term target program

"Development of innovative activity in the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory" for 2025-2035, a program for providing preferential loans for innovative companies has been launched on the basis of the Krasnoyarsk Regional Agency for Support of Small and Medium Business OJSC).

A number of physical innovation infrastructure facilities are being formed, united in a single logical chain: the Krasnoyarsk Regional Innovation and Technology Business Incubator has been created, the Krasnoyarsk Technopark is being designed, and an industrial park is being built in ZATO Zheleznogorsk.

The enterprises of the region participate in the implementation of the national technological platform "National Information Satellite System" (with the participation of OJSC "Information and Satellite Systems named after Academician M.F. Reshetnev", OJSC "Kras mash", SibGAU) as key entities.

Today, according to the main indicators characterizing the development of innovative activity, the Krasnoyarsk Territory occupies a leading position among the regions of the Siberian Federal District and is in the first half of the Russian rating. Thus, in terms of the share of innovative-active enterprises, the Krasnoyarsk Territory ranks 4th in the Siberian Federal District and 25th in Russia. In 2019, the number of organizations implementing technological (product, process) innovations in the region amounted to 90 units, the cost of technological innovations amounted to 19.6 billion rubles.

In terms of the number of organizations performing research and development, the Krasnoyarsk Territory ranks 2nd in the Siberian Federal District and 11th among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. In 2019, there were 54 organizations performing research and development in the region, internal costs for research and development amounted to 9.4 billion rubles.

The volume of shipped innovative goods, works, services at the end of 2021 amounted to 12 billion rubles. At the same time, the innovation sector currently does not play a significant role in the regional economy: the enterprises of the region produce mainly traditional products. The share of innovative goods, works and services is 0.7% in relation to the total output, which is more than 2 times lower than the average for Siberia and almost 7 times lower than the national level. The ratio of internal costs for research and development to the gross regional product in the region does not exceed 1.0%.

In general, the innovative development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is at the average level for Russia, which, however, is quite low compared to the level of developed countries.

At the same time, the accumulated social, scientific, educational and innovation potential, the resources of the regional government system, the prospects for the implementation of priority investment projects in the region, the development of

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interregional and international partnerships allow for transformations aimed at enhancing innovation processes in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The goal of the innovative development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory is to achieve long-term competitiveness of the region on a national and global scale based on the development of the knowledge economy through the formation of the necessary conditions for creating innovations and modernizing production.

By 2025, in terms of innovation, the Krasnoyarsk Territory should enter the top five Russian regions, while reaching the world level in 3-4 technological areas.

The innovation policy of the Krasnoyarsk Territory should be aimed at creating a developed regional innovation system. The main directions for the implementation of innovation policy include:

- building human potential in the field of science, education, technology and innovation;
- formation of demand for innovations;
- increasing the technological competitiveness of the existing business, a multiple increase in innovative activity and the emergence of new high-tech and innovative companies;

- formation of a favorable innovation climate for the purpose of commercialization of scientific and (or) scientific and technical results;

- formation of a balanced, sustainable research and development sector that ensures expanded reproduction of knowledge, their competitiveness in the national and world markets;

- increasing the openness of the regional innovation system and economy, the degree of integration of the Krasnoyarsk Territory into the national and global processes of creating and using innovations;

- expansion of bilateral and multilateral interregional and international cooperation;

- development and improvement of the efficiency of innovation infrastructure in the Krasnoyarsk Territory;

- formation of a system of information support for innovation activity.

Achievement of the goals in the field of innovation policy will be ensured by:

1. Formation and development of innovative infrastructure in the form of a number of objects combined into a single logical chain:

- development of KSAU "Krasnoyarsk Regional Innovation and Technology Business Incubator". As of the end of 2020, 91 companies were residents, of which 28 are located on the premises of the business incubator. It is planned to further develop KSAU "KRITBI", including an increase in the number of residents, the creation of a branch network in the municipalities and universities of the region, the

development of a prototyping center;

- construction of the Krasnoyarsk Technopark. The implementation of the project will make it possible to create 75 new high-tech businesses by 2035, the turnover of which will be at least 5 billion rubles, the number of jobs created will be 1.5 thousand;

- construction and launch of an industrial park on the territory of ZATO Zheleznogorsk. Creation of an industrial park with a total area of about 96 thousand square meters. m. will allow by 2035 to accommodate at least 20 small and medium-sized high-tech enterprises with an annual production volume of at least 5 billion rubles, as well as to create over a thousand new jobs;

- creation of a number of industrial parks in order to meet the needs of growing companies in the region for industrial sites.

2. Development of a cluster of innovative technologies in ZATO Zheleznogorsk, focused on the development of nuclear and space technologies. The core of the cluster will be formed by the city-forming enterprises of ZATO Zheleznogorsk - Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Mining and Chemical Combine" and JSC "ISS" named after. Academician Reshetnev.

3. Development of a system of financial support for subjects of innovation and scientific and technical activities, providing for:

- development of KSAU "Krasnoyarsk Regional Fund for Support of Scientific and Scientific and Technical Activities" by expanding support for innovative projects and scientific and technical developments that have the prospect of commercialization and a guaranteed customer;

- development of cooperation with federal development institutions, formation of a "one-stop shop" mechanism for obtaining funding on the basis of KSAU "KRITBI";

- formation of a venture fund in the Krasnoyarsk Territory to support innovative projects at early stages.

4. Formation of regional technological platforms in priority areas for the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The development of the innovation sector of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in accordance with the main directions of innovation policy will achieve the following indicators:

- Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education "Siberian Federal University (SFU)" will be among the 200 leading world universities according to international rankings;

- internal costs for research and development (in % of GRP) from 0.8% in 2019 will increase to 1.5% (including 45% budget funds, 55% extra-budgetary funds);

- the share of innovative goods, works, services in the total volume of shipped goods, work

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performed, services of industrial production organizations will increase from 0.7% (in 2019) to 10%;

- the number of jobs in innovatively active small and medium-sized businesses will reach 100 thousand people (in 2021 - 15.5 thousand people).

The mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy are based on the principles of integrating goals and organizing the interaction of all parties interested in the development of the region: the population, business, public authorities and administration. They include:

1. A system of mutually coordinated socio-economic planning documents (departmental target programs, and subsequently state programs, programs for the socio-economic development of municipalities) and territorial planning documents (territorial planning schemes and master plans), which, together with the Strategies, form a unified system of strategic planning the edges.

Departmental targeted programs, which are planned to be transformed into state programs in the future, specify the actions of the regional authorities to implement the goals and objectives of the Strategy in certain sectors of the economy and social sphere; programs of socio-economic development of municipalities - determine actions for the development of territories of municipalities, taking into account the priorities and directions of development determined by the Strategy; territorial planning documents are formed on the basis of socio-economic planning documents and reflect the spatial development of territories.

2. Public - private partnership, involving the cooperation of various participants and a clear division of the sphere of competence and functions of public administration and private business structures.

3. Preservation of the public sector of the economy and its gradual transformation in accordance with changing economic conditions. Maintaining the role of SOEs as "guarantee suppliers" in market segments with insufficient private capital presence.

4. Preservation of the role of the state and municipal order in the formation of the internal market of the region, increasing the effectiveness of incentive mechanisms for the effective implementation of contracts, further development of procedures for the competitive placement of state orders.

5. Development of a package of measures to adapt the region's economy to the new conditions associated with Russia's accession to the WTO and the protection of the domestic market.

6. Support for the development of integration and cooperation ties between economic participants, both at the regional level and at the level of interregional and international relations. Strengthening the integration function of the region in the framework of the implementation of the Strategy

for the socio-economic development of Siberia until 2035. Development of international relations, stimulation of the expansion of foreign economic activity.

7. Development of a system of territorial marketing, an integral part of which is the branding of the region at the international, federal level and in other subjects of the Federation.

8. Ensuring the involvement of the public and civil society institutions in the implementation of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, as a document of "public consent". At the same time, the implementation of the principles of the "Open Government" as a tool to increase the transparency of the actions of the state authorities of the region.

9. Establishment of a collegial body that brings together representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, executive authorities of the Territory, the public, the business community and all interested participants in the process of regional development, to carry out ongoing monitoring and adjustment of the Strategy.

10. Interaction with the federal center in order to maximize the development potential of the region, both within the framework of existing institutions and tools to support regional development, and in the direction of forming new sources of development of the region. To ensure regional development, it is necessary to build a stimulating federal tax and customs policy, change interbudgetary relations, in particular in the direction of increasing the regional share of resource rent.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory until 2035 should ensure a significant increase in the economic potential of the region (growth of GRP by 1.6-1.9 times). A base will be created for the formation of a new economic model of the region. Within the framework of this model, along with the preservation of the raw material sector and the intensification of its development, a system for processing extracted raw materials will be created, with an emphasis on the production of high value-added products. The sector of innovative productions will be actively developed. By 2035, the output of innovative products will account for up to 10% of industrial production.

In the period up to 2035, it will not be possible to fully complete the maneuver to change the structure of the industrial complex of the region. At the same time, investments in the modernization of the region's economy and the development of mechanical engineering, gas chemistry, metalworking will allow changing the structure of production in the direction

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of increasing manufacturing industries in subsequent periods.

In the period up to 2035, the region's economy will be in the stage of investment growth. Investments in the creation of new industries and the modernization of existing ones by 2035 will increase by 1.4-1.7 times. On average, until 2035, the volume of investments will be 29% -30% of the region's GRP. High investment rates will ensure not only the growth of production volumes, but will also improve the efficiency of the use of resources, primarily labor and energy. Based on the increase in capital-labor ratio, the introduction of modern technologies at commissioned enterprises, the modernization of existing industries, with an increase in labor productivity, energy intensity will decrease by 40-50%.

Significant qualitative changes will take place in the social life of the region. The negative trends in the demographic situation will be reversed and the population will begin to grow to 2.89 million people. by 2035. The main parameters of the quality of life of the population and the development of human potential will rise to the level of the leading regions. Life expectancy will increase by 2.25 years to almost 70 years. Real money incomes of the population will increase by 1.7 times, while the stratification of society in terms of income will decrease. The Gini coefficient will decrease to 0.410 and the population with incomes below the subsistence level will be

halved. Differences in the standard of living and the quality of the social environment between the various territorial entities of the region, between the city and the countryside, will decrease.

The achievement of these results will be based on a significant improvement in the factors and conditions of institutional development throughout the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

As a result of the implementation of the Strategy, the role of the Krasnoyarsk Territory as a powerful industrial center in the East of Russia, acting as an integrator of the economic space of Siberia and the Far East, will increase. The social, industrial and business attractiveness of the region will increase. All this will serve as the basis for further development of the region, changes in the structure of the economy, changes in its technological structure, and an increase in the quality of life of the population in subsequent periods of development of the region.

The system of 7 strategic directions is linked to 7 long-term strategic goals and is generally aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of human potential and the consolidation of the population in the republic through providing basic needs in education, healthcare, infrastructure, a favorable environment, jobs, including highly qualified, concomitant development of services and institutions (table 1).

Table 1. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy

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

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	development, interethnic harmony
Effective Governance: Implementation Tools	creation of a modern development management system, introduction of advanced practices of public participation, new instruments of tax, budget and investment policy

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

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

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Article



Nargiza Kamolovna Khamraqulova

Bukhara State University
 Basic Doctoral Student,
 Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Umida Toshtemirovna Norboyeva

Bukhara State University
 Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor,
 Bukhara, Uzbekistan
u.t.norboyeva@buxdu.uz

SOIL SALINITY AND SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES

Abstract: This article presents information on the effect of salinity on some physiological parameters of soybean varieties. Under the conditions of field experiments, the total, metabolic and bound water content in the leaves of soybean Slovia, Oyjamol, Vestochka, Viktoria, Nafis, water retention capacity of leaves, the density of cell sap, the viscosity of protoplasm of leaf cells, daytime and residual water deficit in leaves, the water potential of leaves and photosynthetic net the effect of medium-high salinity on productivity was studied. It was proved that the degree of salt tolerance of Slovia, Oyjamol and Nafis varieties is higher than other varieties.

Key words: soil salinity, soybean varieties, water content, viscosity, water potential, net photosynthetic productivity.

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Introduction

In recent years, the issue of food security has become one of the priority tasks in all countries of the world, and food shortages are observed on a global scale. The increase in natural disasters has a negative impact on the supply of food products for the population. The main goal of the work being carried out today is to provide the population with the necessary food products. Abiotic stressors have a strong negative effect on agricultural plants, reducing plant growth and productivity. Water scarcity, soil salinity, and high temperatures are among the main causes of declining crop yields and food supplies around the world. In order to obtain high, stable and high-quality grain yield from soybeans, it is necessary to create, and introduce into production new, fertile, fast-ripening, high-quality grain varieties that are suitable for each region, region, soil and climate

conditions, resistant to adverse factors of the external environment, diseases and pests. selection and planting of varieties adapted to local conditions, the establishment of their seed production system, and the improvement of agrotechnologies for growing high yields are one of urgent tasks [1].

One of the important issues is the study and scientific justification of the technological properties of soybean cultivation and their use in the food and processing industry. The value of soybeans is the presence of all amino acids in their composition - lysine, arginine, leucine, methionine and other non-exchangeable amino acids. It is known that the growth and development and productivity of plants depend on their genotype and environmental factors. Varieties of soybean plants require the use of agrotechnical measures adapted to the soil-climatic conditions of each region. Timely and high-quality implementation

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of agrotechnical activities, taking into account the biological characteristics of soybean varieties, ensures a high and stable yield of soybeans [2].

The production and reproduction of plant protein are one of the most urgent problems of agriculture. One of the main solutions to solve this problem is to rapidly increase the cultivation of leguminous crops. Among these crops, the soybean plant stands out due to its good quality and quantity of protein. Due to its high-quality protein and oil in the grain, and its wide use in food, fodder, and technical and medical fields, soybean is of great importance in the national food programs of many countries. In the USA, Brazil, Argentina, China, India and Russia, soybean is given a lot of attention. In the following years, the production of soybean grains in the world is 60 mln. 130 million per ton. per ton, cultivated areas increased 1.6 times, and productivity increased 1.35 times [3].

Soybean is one of the most important sources in solving the main problem of today - protein deficiency. Due to the fact that soybean protein is similar to animal protein in terms of its chemical composition, great attention is paid to soybean cultivation in all developed countries. A lot of scientific research and practical work on soybean has been carried out in our republic. In order to obtain a high yield from soybeans, it is necessary to select varieties suitable for certain soil-climatic conditions and to use methods of their cultivation, taking into account their biological characteristics, in addition to creating a sufficient agro background [4].

Soybean is one of the most widespread crops in the world. According to scientists, the homeland of soybean is the southeastern region of Asia. Soybean has been cultivated as a food crop in Eastern countries since ancient times. Soya was planted in China 6 thousand years ago. India is the second most widespread homeland of soybean after China. Soybean has been planted in the lands around the Ganges since ancient times. Investigations show that in countries such as Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Indonesia wild types of soybeans are not found, which means that cultivated soybeans have spread to these countries as a result of trade [3].

It has been 100-120 years since soybeans began to be planted in large areas in other countries of the globe. Over the next 30 years, soybean acreage will increase rapidly. In Japan, after rice and vegetable crops, the land occupied by soybean occupies the third place in terms of its size. Japan is also buying large amounts of soybeans from abroad. The grains are used for different purposes. Currently, soybean protein is used in keeping silkworms. The artificial food made by Japanese experts consists of 67% soybean protein, 2% soybean oil, citric acid, B group vitamins and various other additives. In Japan, silkworms are fed five times a year, and artificial feed made from soybeans plays a major role in this. High-quality food products are also made from soybeans. Soybean

varieties created in Japan differ from soybean varieties grown in other countries due to their high protein content [5].

Studying the effect of soil salinity on the physiological and biochemical parameters of soybean varieties will help to reveal the ability of these soybean species to adapt to salt stress and create new varieties. At the same time, it is of great importance to reveal the specific characteristics of the salt stress effect on the physiological and biochemical processes of grain crops, including soybean.

Research objects and methods

Oyjamol, Slovia (Russia), Victoria (Serbia), Vestochka (Russia) and Nafis varieties were used as objects of research. Currently, these varieties are planted in several regions of our republic. The experiments were carried out in the conditions of meadow-alluvial soils common in the region. Such soils form the main areas of the Bukhara region. Experiments were carried out in non-saline and medium-strong saline soils. During the experiments, the effect of medium-high salinity on the total, the metabolic and bound water content of leaves, the water storage capacity of leaves, density of cell sap, the viscosity of leaf cell protoplasm, daytime and residual water deficit in leaves, the water potential of leaves and net photosynthetic productivity were studied.

Research results and their discussion

The soybean is an annual herbaceous plant belonging to the legume family. The stem is upright, strong and branched, the length of the stem is up to 80-150 cm, and that of "hashaki" varieties is up to 2 meters. The root belongs to the axial root system, is well developed, and penetrates the soil up to 1.5-2 meters, but the root base develops in the arable layer of the soil. Soybean plant in natural conditions often faces various stresses such as drought, extremely high temperature, and salinity. At the same time, salinity has the greatest harmful effect. Soybeans belong to the group of low-moderate salt-tolerance crops. It can withstand up to 0.2 and 0.4 per cent of salt in the dry mass of the soil. Salinity inhibits plant growth and development, alters water exchange and ion balance, photosynthesis processes, and respiration, and as a result, yields of agricultural crops decrease [6,7].

In the course of the conducted experiments, the negative effect of salinity on the physiological characteristics of all studied varieties was observed in conditions of medium-highly saline meadow-alluvial soils. It was proved based on experiments that such a negative influence is less evident in Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis than in other studied varieties. Significant differences were also observed between the studied varieties in terms of the above indicators. The highest daytime water deficit was found in the saline variants. In the control variants, a decrease in the value of this

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indicator was observed in all varieties. In recent years, the comparative study of the physiology of water exchange of zoned soybean varieties in certain soil and climatic conditions is one of the urgent problems. Especially during the next 5-10 years, global environmental changes, including soil salinization, and a sharp increase in air temperature, require studying the level of resistance of soybean varieties to such unfavourable factors. Transpiration is one of the important physiological processes and is important in the study of water exchange of plants growing in saline areas. Most of the water absorbed by plants evaporates due to transpiration. Slowing down the rate of transpiration in saline conditions causes a violation of the water balance in the plant body and an increase in water deficit. As a result, the physiological and biochemical processes in the body of plants slow down, and their overall productivity decreases. The activity of providing water to plants is closely related to the rate of transpiration. 1.5-2% of the water received by plants is absorbed by them and the rest is evaporated through the leaves during transpiration. The value of the rate of transpiration in plants is related to many external factors. These include air temperature, relative humidity, soil and climate conditions, wind, solar radiation, soil moisture, plant development stages and cultivar characteristics, etc. Transpiration is not only water evaporation through the leaf but also water adsorption and movement of water and dissolved substances throughout the plant. In the course of the research, the transpiration rate of regionalized Oyjamol, Slovia, Victoria Vestochka and Nafis soybean varieties was studied. It was noted that the transpiration rate of soybean varieties grown under medium-high soil salinity conditions was lower than the varieties grown under the control option. A decrease in the rate of transpiration in conditions of soil salinity may also be related to the condition of the stomata. According to the obtained data, it was noted that the transpiration was rapid in the soybean varieties Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis. It was determined that it is related to the activity of metabolism and characteristics of the soybean variety. An increase in the value of this indicator was observed in the salted variants from the budding to the ripening stage of all varieties.

According to the data, it was found that there is an organic relationship between transpiration and soil salinity. This connection, in turn, ensures the entry of water into the root system. An increase in salinity in the soil led to a decrease in the rate of transpiration. Also, the increase in air temperature accelerates this process. The transpiration rate of soybean varied across varieties during its ontogeny. Also, it was determined on the basis of experiments that the transpiration rate depends on the amount of metabolic and bound water in the plant, as well as on the colloidal properties of the cell protoplasm. Salt-resistant varieties store a large amount of water in leaf

cells, and in the conditions of water shortage, it was expressed in all the experiments conducted. When plants are provided with enough water, the physiological and biochemical processes in their bodies are activated. The amount of water in the soil is higher or lower than the optimal level, which has a negative effect on the above processes. If there is also a water shortage in areas with saline soil, then the soybean plant will be severely damaged by the lack of water. By determining the amount of water in plants, it is possible to observe the changes that occur in the water balance of plants under the influence of favourable and unfavourable factors. The water contained in the plant is mainly divided into two groups. These are free and bound waters. The sum of the two makes up the total amount of water. Free water is often referred to as metabolic water. Because such waters are directly involved in the metabolic processes taking place in the plant body. Bound water does not take part in metabolic processes, it is mostly combined with high molecular substances. Therefore, depending on the amount of free water in the body of plants, it is possible to draw conclusions about metabolic processes. The amount of bound water often determines the resistance of plants to unfavourable factors. Studying the total water content of plants is of great importance in their water supply. If this indicator is studied in parallel with other processes that characterize water exchange, more extensive information can be obtained. The speed of physiological and biochemical processes in plants depends on the amount and state of water in cells and tissues. An increase in total water content was found in all varieties under the influence of soil salinity. The amount of bound water varies in plants grown in saline environments. In particular, it was noted that the amount of bound water is the highest in conditions of high soil salinity.

The level of water exchange and water supply is of great importance in increasing the productivity of plants in saline soils. Total water content decreased from the budding to ripening stage of the vegetation in the studied control variants of soybean cultivars and plant leaves grown under salinity conditions. Depending on the level of soil salinity, it was found that in all options, the amount of metabolic water decreases, while the amount of bound water increases. Even under salinity conditions, it was observed that the amount of bound water in leaves increased from the budding to the ripening stage.

Therefore, a moderate amount of total water in plants, especially metabolic water, activates all physiological and biochemical processes in the plant body. An increase in the amount of bound water is of great importance in increasing the tolerance of soybean varieties to salinity. During the experiments, the amount of water in the leaves of the studied cultivars varied depending on the salinity. High values of total and bound water content were found in

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Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis varieties. Based on the obtained data, it was observed that the water retention properties of soybean leaves vary depending on the salinity of the soil. In all cultivars and variants, leaf water loss decreased from the budding to ripening stage, while water retention properties increased. An increase in the level of water retention of leaves of all soybean cultivars was noted in the environment with saline soil. However, the degree of such reduction was different depending on the biological and individual characteristics of the varieties.

In conditions of soil salinity, water loss of leaves of all cultivars decreased, while their water retention properties increased. Based on the obtained data, it was noted that the water retention properties of the leaves increased with the adaptation of plants to salt. In such plants, the amount of bound water increased, and the amount of slightly soluble salts decreased. It was also found during the experiments that the water retention property of soybean leaves is directly proportional to the salinity of the soil. The data obtained on the water retention properties of the leaves indicate the diversity of the adaptation of the studied cultivars to salinity. Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis varieties were distinguished by high water retention properties compared to other varieties in moderately saline conditions at all stages of development.

Victoria and Vestochka varieties took the next place according to this indicator. In the experimental variants, Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis cultivars showed high levels of cell sap density and the amount of bound water in the leaves compared to other cultivars, and low values for daytime water deficit. Variations of the above indicators were noted in different degrees according to the studied other Victoria, and Vestochka varieties.

In general, soil salinity had a strong negative effect on the water retention properties of the leaves of all studied cultivars. Especially, as a result of the effect of salinity, drastic changes occurred in the process of water exchange in soybean varieties. In Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis varieties, which have a strong mechanism of adaptation to such adverse factors (high water retention properties), metabolic processes are activated and they have the property of

quickly changing their homeostasis. Such characteristics observed in plants were noted based on the experiments, in which the changes depend on the influence of stress factors and the biological and individual properties of the varieties. During the experiments, the coefficient of stability of the level of turgor of soybean leaves was also studied along with several indicators that determine the adaptation characteristics of soybeans to salinity.

The stability coefficient is one of the main criteria in determining the degree of adaptation of cotton to salinity. The coefficient of stability of soybean leaf turgor was determined at the budding, flowering and ripening stages of varieties. According to the data obtained during the experiments, it was found that the coefficient of stability of the level of turgor of soybean leaves is different depending on the growth and development stages of the varieties and their biological and individual characteristics. Soybean varieties with a high level of adaptation to salt have a higher value of this indicator.

Conclusion

In the course of the conducted experiments, the negative effect of salinity on the physiology of water exchange of all studied varieties was observed in the conditions of saline meadow-alluvial soils. It was proved based on experiments that this negative influence is less evident in Oyjamol, Slovia, and Nafis than in the other studied Victoria and Vestochka varieties. Significant differences were also observed between the studied varieties in terms of the above indicators.

In the course of the research, some physiological parameters related to salt tolerance of soybean varieties were determined - transpiration rate, total, the metabolic and bound water content in leaves, water storage capacity of leaves, density of cell sap, the viscosity of protoplasm of leaf cells, daytime and residual water deficit in leaves, the water potential of leaves and it was found that the state of the net productivity of photosynthesis changes to different degrees in the section of the studied varieties depending on the soil salinity and the characteristics of the variety.

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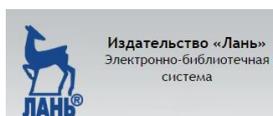
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