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Article



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ON THE BASIC DIRECTIONS AND TASKS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA

Abstract: in the article, the authors analyzed the effectiveness of the developed Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the Russian Arctic in order to pursue a unified state policy, namely: determination of individual areas, priorities, goals and objectives for solving key problems of socio-economic development of the Arctic territories; promoting the creation of social infrastructure, including transport; development of the economy of renewable natural resources; introduction of advanced technologies, development of international cooperation in the Arctic; ensuring environmental safety.

The strategy is the basis for the development of the Action Plan for its implementation, the adjustment of the Arctic sections of the state programs of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the state program of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the development of the Arctic territories, the territorial planning scheme of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The Strategy uses materials from the analytical report of the Center for Strategic Research of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2035". The Strategy takes into account the recommendations of the research work "Assessment, the main trends in the change in the natural and socio-economic condition, human potential of the Arctic economic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", developed by the North-Eastern Federal University. M.K. Ammosov, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) as part of the Program of Comprehensive Scientific Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), aimed at developing its productive forces and the social sphere for the period up to 2035.

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 Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are:

a) dredging of the Anabar, Lena, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma rivers;

b) the integrated development of the regions of the Anabar and Lena basins, taking into account the development of mineral resource centers, including the world's largest deposit of rare earth metals, Tomtor, alluvial diamond deposits in the territories of the Anabar, Bulun, Olenek regions, the Verkhne-Munskoye diamond deposit, the Taymylyr coal deposit, West Anabar Oil Mineral Resource Center;

c) integrated development of the village. Tiksi, including the development of dual-use infrastructure, including the reconstruction of the seaport of Tiksi and its terminals;

d) comprehensive development of the territories located in the Yana River basin, providing for the construction of energy and transport infrastructure facilities, the development of the mineral and raw material base of solid minerals in the Yana basin,

including the Kyuchus gold deposit, the Prognoz silver deposit, the Deputatsky tin ore deposit and the Tirekhtyakh tin deposit;

e) comprehensive development of the territories located in the Indigirka River basin, ensuring their energy security and diversifying the economy by developing the Krasnorechenskoye coal deposit, organizing the production of building materials based on basalt and building stone deposits;

f) integrated development of the territories located in the Kolyma River basin, providing for the modernization of the river port Zeleny Mys and the development of the Zyryansk coal mineral resource center;

g) creation of modern infrastructure facilities for the storage and study of paleontological finds for the implementation of the World Mammoth Center project, as well as the development of a scientific, cultural, ethnographic and expedition tourism cluster;

h) creation of a network of trade and logistics centers to ensure the delivery of fuel, food and other vital goods to settlements located in remote areas;

i) creation of an emergency rescue unit and an Arctic crisis management center in the village. Tiksi (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

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Main part

The Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Arctic Zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2035 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) was developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated October 26, 2016 1742-Z No. 1041-V "On strategic planning in Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07.05.2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024", Decree of the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated 27.10.2018 No. 145 "On the strategic directions of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)". The strategy takes into account the main provisions of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2035, the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025,

The strategy is a strategic planning document of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), developed as part of goal-setting for the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the socio-economic conditions within which require the allocation of certain areas, priorities, goals and objectives of socio-economic development.

The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (hereinafter - AZ RS (Y)) includes the territories of 13 districts: the Abyisky ulus (district), the Allaikovsky ulus (district), the Anabarsky national (Dolgan-Evenki) ulus (district), Bulunsky ulus (district), Verkhnekolymsky ulus (district), Verkhoyansk district, Zhigansky national Evenki district, Momsky district, Nizhnekolymsky district, Oleneksky Evenki national district, Srednekolymsky ulus (district), Ust-Yansky ulus (district), Eveno-Bytantaisky national ulus (district) Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Figure 2).

The strategy was developed in order to pursue a unified state policy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): identifying individual areas, priorities, goals and objectives for solving key problems of the socio-economic development of the Arctic territories; promoting the creation of social infrastructure, including transport; development of the economy of renewable natural resources; introduction of advanced technologies, development of international cooperation in the Arctic; ensuring environmental safety.

The Strategy is the basis for developing an Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, adjusting the Arctic sections of the state programs of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the state program of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the development of the Arctic territories, the territorial planning scheme of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia),

updating the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2032 with a target vision up to 2050.

The Strategy is aligned with the strategic planning documents developed and approved (approved) by the state authorities of the Russian Federation in terms of the powers of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on subjects of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The strategy used materials from the analytical report of the Center for Strategic Studies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2035 (draft)".

The Strategy takes into account the recommendations of the research work "Assessment, the main trends in the change in the natural and socio-economic condition, human potential of the Arctic economic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", developed by the North-Eastern Federal University. M.K. Ammosov, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) as part of the Program of Comprehensive Scientific Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), aimed at developing its productive forces and the social sphere for 2016-2020.

The Arctic zone The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is a priority geostrategic territory of the Russian Federation, located in the Eastern Arctic. The area of the Arctic Yakutia is 1,608.8 thousand square meters. km, or more than half of the entire territory of the republic (3,083.5 thousand sq. km). In the north, its natural boundaries form the Laptev and East Siberian seas. The total length of the sea coastline exceeds 4.5 thousand km. In the west it borders on the Krasnoyarsk Territory, in the east - on the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, in the south - on 6 municipal districts of the republic: Mirninsky, Nyurbinsky, Vilyuysky, Kobyaysky, Tomponsky and Oymyakonsky.

The Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) includes:

- 13 districts, including 4 national;
- 84 municipalities of the settlement level, including 29 national ones;
- 119 settlements: 2 cities, 10 urban-type settlements and 107 rural settlements, 22 of which have no permanent population.

The Arctic regions are divided into groups according to the basin principle of the main navigable rivers: Anabar, Prilenskaya, Yanskaya, Indigirskaya, Kolyma group of uluses are shown in Table 1.

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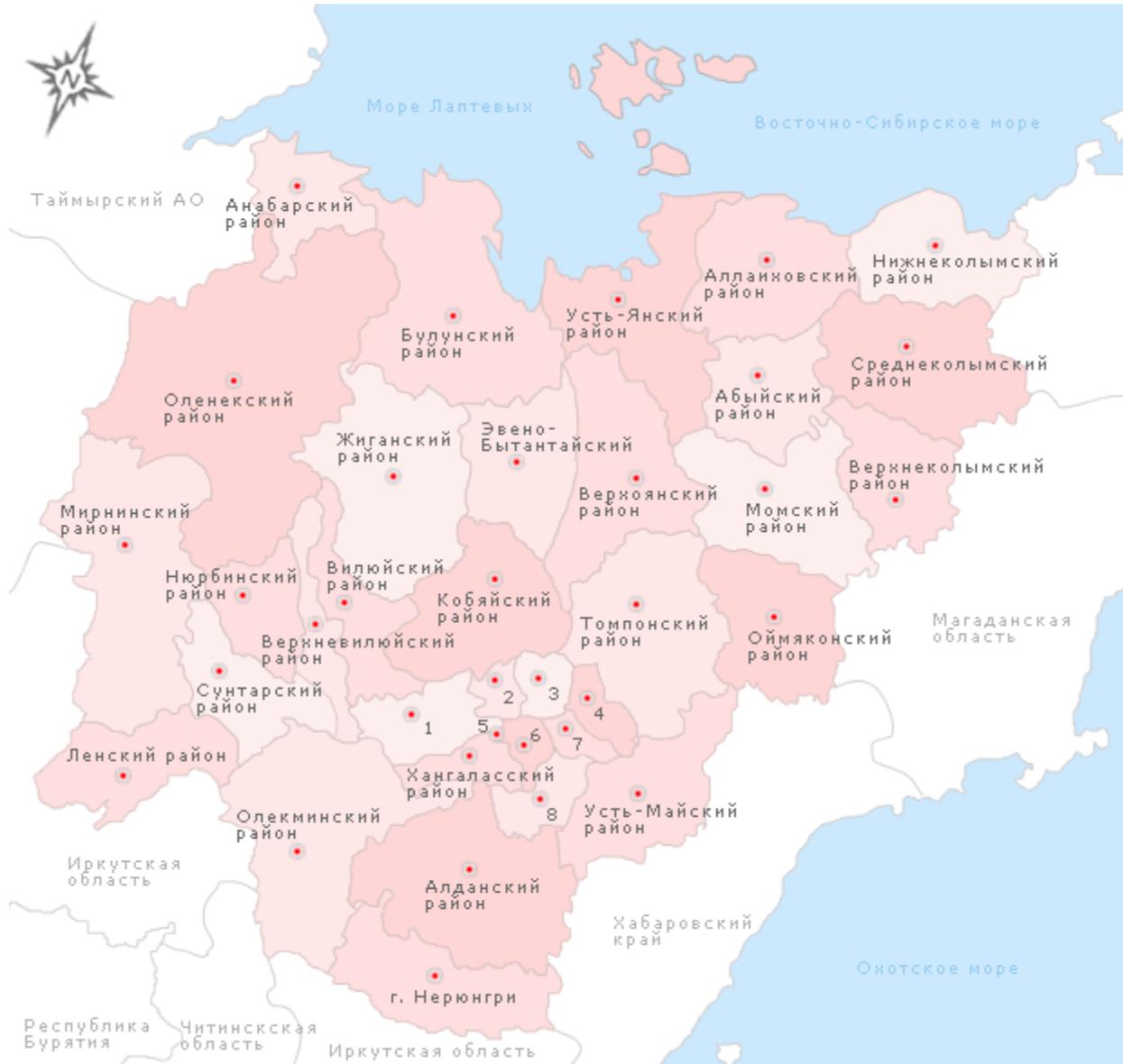


Figure 2. Administrative zoning of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Table 1. Distribution of the Arctic regions by basin groups

Anabar group(7,745 people (11.5%), 7 settlements, of which 1 living)	Prilenskaya group(12,518 people (18.5%), 15 settlements, of which 2 are n.zh.)	yang group(20,988 people (31%), 43 settlements, of which 5 are living)	Indigirskaya group(10,660 people (15.7%), 20 settlements, of which 1 living)	Kolyma group(15,763 people (23.3%), 34 settlements, of which 13 are n.zh.)
Anabar national Dolgano-Evenki, regional center-With. Saskylakh; 3 us. point, of which 1 n.zh.; population - 3597 people. (5.3%)	Bulunsky, district center - town. Tiksi; tenus. items, of which 1 n.zh.; number population - 8340 people. (12.3%)	Ust-Yansky, District center p. Deputy; 10 settlements, population - 7028 people. (10.4%)	Allaikhovskiy, district center - urban-type settlement Chokurdakh; 6 us. points, of which 1 n.zh; number of population - 2708 people. (4.0%)	Nizhnekolymsky, regional center -town Chersky; 13 us. points, of which 9 n.zh; number of population - 4290 people. (6.3%)

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Olenyok national Evenki, regional center-With. Olenyok; 4 us. item; population - 4148 people. (6.1%)	Zhigansky national Evenki, regional center-v. Zhigansky; 5 us. points, of which 1 n.zh.; Population - 4178 people. (6.2%)	Verkhoyansky, district center - town. Verkhoyansk; 29 us. points, of which 4 n.zh.; population - 11133 people. (16.5%)	Abyisky, regional center-town Belaya Gora, 7 us. points; population - 3979 people. (5.9%)	Srednekolymsky regional center-city of Srednekolymsk; 15 us. points, of which 4 n.zh.; population - 7424 people. (eleven%)
		Eveno-Bytantai national, regional center - with. Batagay-Alyta; 4 us. point, of which 1 n.zh.; population - 2827 people. (4.2%)	Momsky, regional center-With. Khon; 7 us. points; population - 3973 people. (5.9%)	Verkhnekolymsky, regional center-town Zyryanka; 6 us. points; population - 4049 people. (6%)

According to a preliminary estimate of the population of 13 Arctic regions of the republic, as of January 1, 2022, it was 67,674 people. The share in the total population of the republic is 7.0%, while in terms of the occupied area - 52.2%. The population density is 0.04 people per 1 sq. km. km. The largest population lives in the Verkhoyansk region - 11.1 thousand people. (16.5% of the population of AZ), the smallest number - in the Allaikhov district - 2.7 thousand people. (4.0%).

The distribution structure of settlements in the AZ of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is highly dispersed (except for the Zhigansky district, where all settlements are located in a linear fashion along the Lena River) and a large number of small rural settlements (29), hard-to-reach settlements (86), their

number is especially large. number in Verkhoyansk and Srednekolymsk districts. In 13 regional centers and 4 settlements with a population of over 1,000 people (Verkhoyansk, Yuryung-Khaya village, Kazache village, Kyusyur village), 60% of the population of the AZ of the RS (Y) (40,691 people) is concentrated. A quarter of the population (16,746 people) live in 65 settlements with fewer than 500 people, 15% of the population (10,237 people) live in 15 settlements with a population of 500 to 1,000 people. In the remaining 22 settlements, there is no permanent population. The national composition is dominated by Yakuts (47.9%). Russians make up - 19.4%,

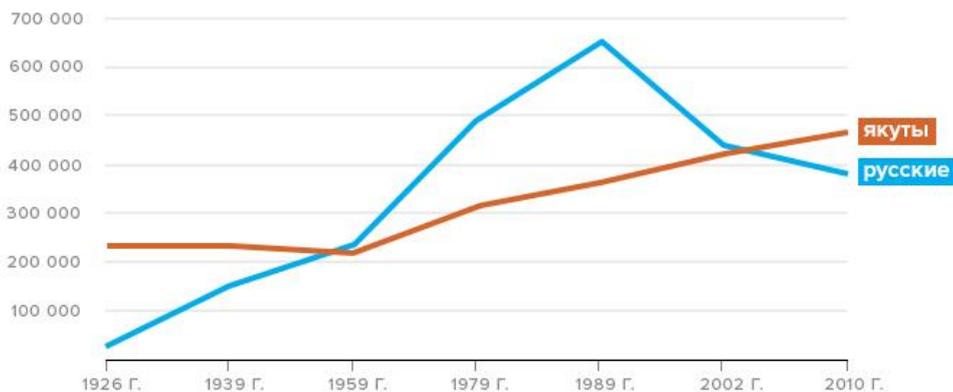


Figure 3. Population

The Arctic regions belong to the zone of decentralized power supply (except for the village of Chersky) based on low-capacity electricity sources, mainly diesel power plants, which significantly increases the cost of kWh of electricity, does not allow rational use of the energy economy structure and increase the reliability of energy supply. More than 60% of the cost of electricity generated in the Arctic regions is accounted for by the fuel component. There are 85 diesel and 8 solar power plants. The total

volume of electricity supply is 192 million kWh per year. The current state of the energy economy is characterized by the presence of a large proportion of physically and morally obsolete equipment.

The basis of the transport frame of the Arctic zone are: the rivers Anabar, Lena, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma; section of the Northern Sea Route from the mouth of the Lena River to the mouths of Arctic rivers; the seaport of Tiksi, 3 river ports (OOO Zelenomyssk River Port, Belogorsk shipping section,

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a river port in the settlement of Nizhneyansk) and berths on Arctic rivers in the settlements of Ust-Kuyga, Batagay, Zyryanka, Yuryung-Khaya; regional and local winter roads; 14 airports that are part of the Federal State Enterprise "Airports of the North" (Saskylakh, Olenek, Zhigansk, Tiksi, Ust-Kuyga, Sakkyryr, Batagay, Deputatsky, Moma, Belaya Gora, Chokurdakh, Chersky, Srednekolymysk, Zyryanka); 53 airfields.

There is no year-round land transport system connecting the Arctic zone with neighboring territories and settlements within the zone. All passenger transportation, both in long-distance and intra-regional traffic, is carried out only by air, while for freight traffic, seasonal modes of transport are also used - winter roads and inland waterways. At the same time, waterways are uncontested for the delivery of life-supporting goods.

The share of transport costs in the cost of the final product is several times higher than the average Russian level, reaching up to 40-70%, and in the cost of imported products it can exceed 80%. The short terms of operation of a winter road (up to 46 days), navigation on the Northern Sea Route (about 2 months) and Arctic rivers (from 20 days to 4 months) affect the increase in inventories, which entails additional costs for organizing the delivery of goods to emergency order.

Due to the low population density, high-quality Internet communication is not available for the majority, the GSM coverage area is concentrated near settlements, while consumers are offered only voice communication, SMS and Internet using 2G technology. As a result, the state of "digital inequality" of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) AZ remains, electronic services via mobile communications remain inaccessible.

In the regions of the Arctic zone, the most critical occupancy of students (2-3 students) is preserved, as well as the largest number of small schools (over 50%). The resource provision of general education schools of the AZ of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) as a whole is the lowest throughout the republic: the provision of amenities for schools in the Arctic zone averages only 32%, most schools in the macrodistrict need major repairs, and 12% of schools are in emergency condition. The lack of competition among students, the unsettledness of educational institutions directly correlates with low academic performance.

The Republic bears an additional burden on maintaining a network of medical organizations and their structural subdivisions (round-the-clock beds, staff of doctors and paramedical personnel) in small and hard-to-reach settlements in excess of the normative network. At the same time, it is impossible to carry out the full scope of preliminary and periodic examinations, medical examinations due to the lack of "narrow" specialists in low-capacity central district and district hospitals that are not provided for by the

methods of calculating the staff of regulatory documents. The unsatisfactory state of the material and technical base of the central district hospitals is due to the large physical deterioration of buildings and structures built in the period 1960-1990, according to the type of execution, 83% of the buildings are wooden.

At the beginning of 2019, the share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing in the AZ of the RS (Y) is 23.4% (or 374.8 thousand sq. m.). The share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock is especially high in Allaikhovskoye (71.2%), Abyisky (43.6%), Verkhnekolymsky (40.2%), Oleneksky (38.9%) districts.

In all districts there are problems in the communal complex: the problem of leakage of fecal water needs to be solved; high depreciation of utility facilities, undeveloped engineering infrastructure, high proportion of heat energy losses, shortage of workers in housing and communal services, etc. The technical condition of the communal infrastructure is characterized by low efficiency of energy capacities and large losses of energy carriers. The average efficiency of boiler houses is at a rather low level of less than 60%, which leads to a significant waste of fuel.

More than 60% of the population of the AZ of the RS (Y) are rural residents. The share of agriculture in the gross municipal product of the AZ of the RS (Y) is about 3.9% (RS (Y) - 1.8%). Among the districts, the Verkhoyansk district (26.8% of the total gross agricultural output), Anabarsky (17.6%), Srednekolymsky (12.3%) and Eveno-Bytantaysky (9.3%) regions make the largest contribution to the industry, which predominantly engaged in the breeding of cattle and meat herd horses.

As of January 1, 2019, the AZ of the RS (Y) contains 106.3 thousand heads of deer or 72.5% of the total livestock in the RS (Y). The main share of the deer population is kept in the farms of Ust-Yansky (22.8% of the deer population of the AZ of the RS (Y)), Anabarsky (16.6%), Bulunsky (13.3%), Eveno-Bytantaysky (12.4%), Nizhnekolymsky (12.3%), Momsky (10.3%) districts. Despite state support, there is a decrease in the number of deer every year. In Abyisky and Allaikhovskoye (Indigirskaya group), the branch of northern domestic reindeer breeding has completely disappeared.

In order to consolidate financial resources and develop hunting, fur and leather and footwear industries in Yakutsk, the Sakhabult Financial and Agro-Industrial Concern operates - a full-cycle enterprise that includes fishing, harvesting, processing, production and sales in its own retail chains. The company is in a difficult situation and needs financial recovery.

In addition to fur-bearing animals, the population of the AZ of the RS (Y) in order to ensure In order to meet their own needs for meat, the

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wild reindeer of the Leno-Olenek and Sundrun populations are shot. A growing wolf population has a significant impact on the resources of wild ungulates and damage to agriculture.

Fishing is one of the basic industries in the Arctic regions, where, according to the results of 2018, more than 83.4% of the industrial catch of the republic is concentrated (according to the results of 2010 - 77.9%). The bulk of the fish (68.5% of the catch in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)) is caught in 4 coastal areas of the Lena river basins, the river. Yana, b. Indigirka, r. Kolyma: Bulunsky (23% of the catch in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)), Ust-Yansky (19.2%), Allaikho and Nizhnekolymsky (13% each) uluses. Since 2015, the AZ of the RS(Y) has been modernizing the fishery complex, as a result of which the technology for storing and processing products has improved, the fish catch has increased by 15% (by 600 tons).

In the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the workforce amounted to 35.2 thousand people in 2018, since 2010 the workforce has decreased by 9.2% (-3,568 people). The structure of employment is dominated by the public sector. The education sector employs more than 25%, the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water - 14.4%, public administration - 14%, health care and the provision of social services - 10%.

The Arctic zone is characterized by a difficult social situation: at the end of 2018, the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level was 19.6%, the registered unemployment rate was 4.9%, which is 2.9 times higher than the national average (1.7%), recorded the mortality rate is higher than the average national level (9.9‰ versus 7.8‰), the migration loss rate for 2018 was (-) 11.5 per 1 thousand people, which is more than 3.5 times higher than the national average (- 3.0‰).

Large and unique deposits of diamonds, gold, non-ferrous and rare earth metals, coal, fossil mammoth ivory are located in the Arctic zone, the territory has a high hydrocarbon potential. The extractive industry and the corresponding industrial funds are localized in the raw materials centers of the Anabar, Olenek, Bulun, Verkhoyansk, Ust-Yansky, Verkhnekolymsky regions. For the further development of the natural resource potential of the Arctic zone of Yakutia, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive geological exploration work. The region is distinguished by insufficient geological knowledge due to the underdevelopment and inaccessibility of the territory.

The development of the Arctic territories directly depends on the social responsibility of business. The Anabarsky and Oleneksky districts, which are part of the "diamond province", are directed to the development of social infrastructure, which positively affects the quality of life of the population. Unlike other regions of the AZ of the RS(Y), in all 6

settlements of the Anabar group, population growth is recorded. The districts of the Anabar group are leaders among the Arctic regions in terms of investment in fixed capital, natural population growth (according to the results of 2019 per 1000 population: Anabar - 14.7%, Olenek - 12.7%, AZ RS (Y) - 5, 4%, RS(Y) - 6.4%), the size of the average monthly nominal accrued wages, the commissioning of residential buildings.

Formed in the middle of the 20th century, the territorial production complex for the extraction of ore minerals (primarily tin and gold), as well as long-term plans for the development of new deposits (Kyuchus, Tirekhtyakh, Prognoz), the creation of energy and transport infrastructure, make it possible to assess the areas of the Yanskaya group as a single promising area for the growth of the Arctic economy of the republic.

In the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), a large layer of cultural traditions of the indigenous peoples of the North has been preserved. In places of compact residence, Evenks, Evens, Yukaghirs, Dolgans, Chukchis, Northern Yakuts, the Russian old-timers (Russian Ustyintsy and Pokhodchans) conduct traditional economic activities - the descendants of the first Russian explorers, Cossacks and polar explorers. The implementation of major investment projects will have a significant impact on the development of territories where the indigenous peoples of the North lead a traditional way of life. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is a leader among Russian regions in protecting the rights and interests of the indigenous population; the region has a law on ethnological expertise.

Particular attention in the region is paid to ensuring environmental safety. In industrial areas, there are concentrated places of environmental damage inflicted in past years, including hydraulic structures of tailing dumps of liquidated mining enterprises (Deputatsky and Batagay GOK, Kularskaya ZIF), accumulation of non-ferrous and black metal scrap. Today, the national project of the Russian Federation "Clean Country" includes the liquidation of the tailings of the Kularskaya gold processing plant in the Ust-Yansky region.

Work is underway to include the event "Cleaning the territory of the village of Tiksi, Bulunsky district of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) from accumulated scrap metal."

In the Arctic Zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), environmental projects are actively implemented, including international ones: since 1996, the project "Resettlement of musk oxen in the Arctic zone of Yakutia" has been implemented, Yakutia participates in international projects of the Arctic Council, the Northern Forum, UNEP / GEF, WWF, including in the Bear Patrol project to monitor and protect the polar bear.

The unified Arctic network includes 69 protected areas with the status of federal, republican and local

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significance with a total area of 739 thousand square meters. km. (46% of the territory of the AZ of the RS (Y)). In 2018, the Novosibirsk Islands federal state nature reserve was created, in 2019 - the Kytalyk National Park (Allaikhovsky District). Work is underway to establish the Medvezhiy Islands State Nature Reserve (Nizhnekolimsky District).

High ecological potential and variety of landscapes attract tourists from all over the world. The highest point of the northeast is located in the Momsky district Siberia - Mount Pobeda (3003 m). Tourist projects "Verkhoyansk - the Pole of Cold of the Northern Hemisphere", "Conquerors of the Cold" are being implemented in the Verkhoyansk region. The hallmark of the region is the Arctic cruise along the Lena River to the Arctic Ocean "Yakutsk-Tiksi-Yakutsk", which is in demand mainly among foreign tourists. For the development of the cruise, it is necessary to carry out measures to improve the parking lots of ships in the Arctic villages: Zhigansk, Siktyakh, Kyusyur, Neelova pier in Tiksi, upgrade the cruise fleet, introduce high-speed amphibious equipment, and organize transport systems.

AZ RS (Yakutia) is a unique place for observing climate change and sustainable development of the Arctic. Scientific research in the region is carried out by the Institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Moscow and St. Petersburg Institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions, Roshydromet and a number of other scientific and research and production organizations. There are 10 polar hydrometeorological stations operating in the coastal zone of the region. Up to 15 Russian and international expeditions are carried out annually in the Tiksi region alone. Near the village of Tiksi is the Ust-Lensky State Nature Reserve of federal significance, on the territory of which the Russian-German complex expedition Lena has been operating since 1998 on Samoilovsky Island, carrying out research in the Lena Delta and within the entire coast of the seas of Eastern Siberia, including coastal -shelf zone.

Накопленный

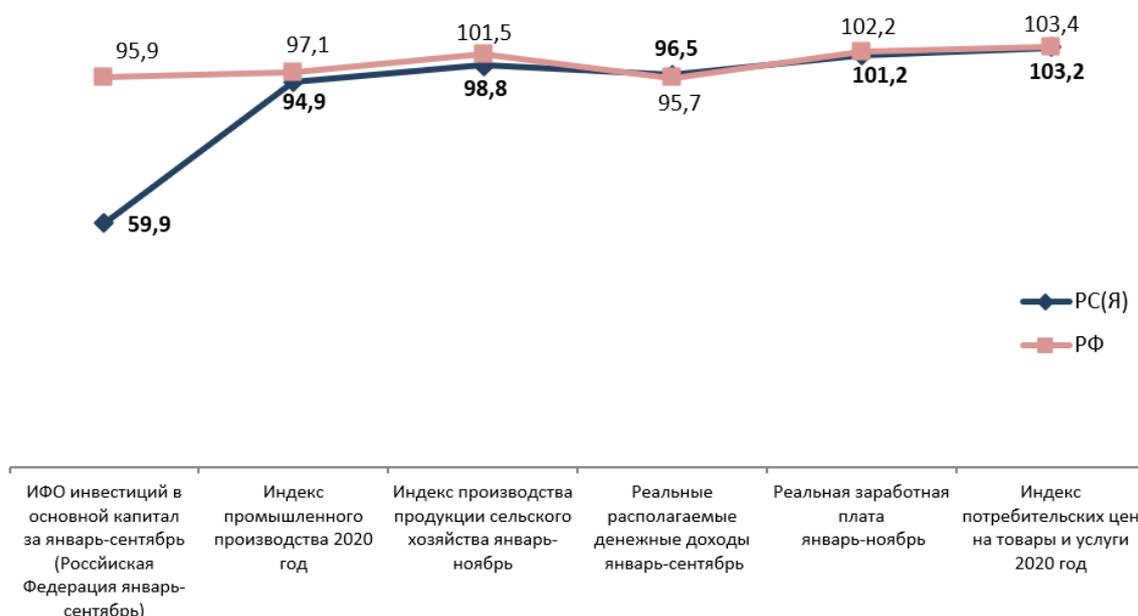


Figure 4. Dynamics of the main indicators of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in comparison with the Russian Federation

Climate warming, which began in the second half of the 20th century, led to an increase in the average annual temperature in the Arctic. According to the AZ of the RS (Yakutia), sources of natural emergencies with a very high level of risk are hydrological phenomena, which are classified as "Extreme Risks". Catastrophic floods are caused by heavy rainfall, spring floods with the formation of

congestion. Under the conditions of climate change, the increase in the number of catastrophic floods during spring floods and summer-autumn floods will only increase. These possible emergencies jeopardize the life of the population on the territory of the Kolyma group of districts.

Based on the results of a comprehensive analysis of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia),

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the main trends, problems, disproportions and limitations in the socio-economic development of 13 Arctic regions of the republic were identified (Figure 4).

The main limitations and constraints are related to:

- extreme climatic conditions of the territory (the lowest average annual temperatures in the country, a long heating season, ultraviolet insufficiency), which are absolutely and extremely uncomfortable zones for human habitation;

- significant infrastructural restrictions, primarily inaccessibility, the lack of a year-round ground transport system connecting the Arctic zone with neighboring territories and settlements within the zone;

- increased resource intensity and northern appreciation in its extreme Arctic form (Arctic appreciation), due to the characteristics of the territory;

- extremely high costs and low competitiveness of local industries;

- high vulnerability of natural complexes to anthropogenic impact and the duration of their restoration;

- lack of comprehensive provision of comfortable conditions for living, working and recreation of the population, poor accessibility and lack of quality of basic social services (education, healthcare, cultural and leisure institutions, etc.);

- low level of improvement, dilapidation and accident rate of most of the housing stock, depreciation of energy and housing and communal services;

- an increase in the risks of emergencies associated with the deterioration of life-supporting infrastructure and the climatic factor;

- the absolute dependence of life support facilities and living conditions and the population on the northern delivery;

- non-compliance of the inland waterways of the Lena Basin with the definition of "Main inland waterways" both in terms of transport infrastructure and the dimensions of waterways;

- continuing migration outflow of the population (mainly, the outflow of the young, able-bodied population aged 16 to 35), the reduction in the number of able-bodied population. The key defining competitive advantages of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are:

- ethnocultural potential of the territory; a population with unique Arctic competencies and traditional farming skills;

- significant natural resource potential of the territory:

- ✓ industrial mineral reserves;

- ✓ flora and fauna, which have a high biological activity of biological media, organs and tissues, which are valuable hunting and fishing resources, raw materials for the medical and food industries;

- ✓ unique fossil mammoth fauna;

- ✓ significant potential of surface water resources;

- ✓ potential for the development of ecological, hunting, fishing tourism;

- the presence of explored deposits of minerals in demand on the world market (diamonds, gold, non-ferrous and rare earth metals), high potential for hydrocarbon raw materials;

- the presence of navigable waterways, an extended route of the Northern Sea Route along 5 coastal regions of the republic with operating ports in the lower reaches of the northern rivers Anabar, Lena, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma, which flow into the Arctic sea areas and are the arteries of the Northern Sea Route;

- the unique transit potential of the territory, providing the shortest route to the countries of the Asia-Pacific region to the Northern Sea Route (taking into account the prospects for the implementation of the anchor infrastructure of investment projects in the Anabar, Olenek regions and access to the BAM);

- state policy of support, preservation and development of traditional types of economic activities of the indigenous peoples of the North, northern Yakuts and the Russian-speaking old-timers (reindeer herding, fishing, hunting);

- stable ecological situation, relatively low environmental impact on the territory, preservation of natural landscapes in vast areas in the natural "untouched" form, giving the status of specially protected natural areas (SPNA) to half of the territory of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);

- regional enterprises providing life support in the Arctic and developing local production on a systematic basis (PJSC LORP, JSC AK Polar Airlines, KP Roads of the Arctic, State Unitary Enterprise Housing and Utilities of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), JSC Sakhaenergo, JSC Tuymaada-Agrosnab, JSC Yakutoptorg, JSC FAPK Sakhabult, etc.)

- geopolitical significance of the Arctic; high research potential, availability of basic research infrastructure and potential for interregional and international cooperation;

- implementation of a unified state policy for the development of the Arctic territories. carrying out geological exploration, development of minerals in demand on the world market (diamonds, gold, hydrocarbons, rare earth metals, tin), implementation of related infrastructure projects, development of

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industrial production on the principles of social responsibility and respect for nature, will provide additional income to budgets of all levels, socio-economic development of territories, improvement of living standards of the population;

□ the introduction of a new transport subsystem based on technology adapted to the Arctic conditions, the development of small aircraft, the modernization of airports, the restoration of regular navigation along the basins of the main rivers, the Northern Sea Route will increase life safety in the Arctic, increase the mobility of the population, and will help reduce transport costs;

□ the development of the Northern Sea Route, the change in the logistics of the Northern Delivery will create new niches for the development of strategic water transport enterprises, the cargo turnover of ports in the lower reaches of the Arctic rivers will increase, and an increase in employment will be ensured;

□ smoothing spatial disparities through the priority development of Internet technologies, providing affordable high-speed Internet communications will have an impact on the introduction of digital transformation and the development of telemedicine, distance education, online commerce, the provision of banking and government services, the development of creative industries;

□ the construction of new sources of electric and heat energy: mini-nuclear power plants, mini-CHPs running on local fuel, power plants using liquefied natural gas will significantly reduce the cost of supporting the life of the Arctic settlements, ensure a gradual transition to electric heating, free up backup diesel power plants, and increase the reliability of the energy sector;

□ carrying out a comprehensive renovation in regional centers of economic growth: the construction of modern social facilities adapted for the polar conditions, energy-efficient and environmentally friendly housing, the organization of public spaces at the expense of existing programs for the resettlement of citizens from emergency housing, the integrated development of rural areas will significantly reduce the cost of the maintenance of settlements, will increase the attractiveness of centers of economic growth for the labor force, will strengthen centrifugal processes to attract the population;

□ support for the development of Arctic tourism in areas with high tourism potential:

Bulunsky, Zhigansky, Momsky, Verkhoynsky, Neizhnekolymsky districts will diversify the economy of municipalities and will contribute to the creation of new jobs;

□ state policy for the development of traditional industries of the North, modernization of agricultural sectors, inter-municipal cooperation and well-coordinated interaction of existing enterprises will give impetus to the development of enterprises in related and related industries: deep processing, biotechnology, food and light industry, logistics, transport, trade;

□ demand in the consumer market for organic food products will accelerate international certification, branding and export of local products;

□ climate change in the Arctic, the geostrategic position of the region will determine the demand for the scientific potential of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in polar research, the study of permafrost in the Eastern Arctic;

□ inter-municipal and inter-regional cooperation, synchronization of strategies for the socio-economic development of the Arctic regions according to the basin principle will activate social development, strengthen the economic ties of the regions, and create a cluster effect for local enterprises.

The main goal of the Strategy is to improve the level and quality of human life in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on the basis of innovative and environmentally friendly disclosure of the economic potential of the Arctic regions.

Achievement of the main goal of the Strategy is ensured by the implementation of the following strategic priorities:

1. Development of human capital
2. Balanced spatial development
3. Development of the economy of renewable natural resources
4. Implementation of large investment and infrastructure projects
5. Rational nature management and environmental projects
6. Scientific and educational center "Sever"
7. Interregional and international cooperation.

The prospective socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is based on four development vectors - industrial, transit, environmental and innovative, which will be implemented simultaneously in various configurations in the base and innovative scenarios.

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Индекс промышленного производства



▼94,9%
▼97,1%
к 2019 году



добыча алмазов (кроме технических)
68,4% 69,1%



добыча сырой нефти, включая газовый конденсат
113,8% 91,3%



добыча природного газа
2,3 раза 93,0%



добыча угля каменного и бурого
103,2% 90,6%



добыча золота
108,2% 101,6%

Figure 5. Industry and mining in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Base Scenario characterized by the implementation of major projects for the development of mineral deposits in new areas of production, the development of transport. In the period up to 2035, priority measures will be implemented to develop and develop the mineral resource base and meet the existing and future demand for transport and energy services (Figure 5).

Industrial development is expected in areas located in the basins of the Anabar and Yana rivers. In the Oleneksky district, access to the design capacity of the Verkhnemunsky diamond mining enterprise with a volume of 3 million tons of ore per year and a supply of reserves until 2041 will be ensured. In 2022, the development of the world's largest deposit of rare earth elements Tomtor will begin, the predicted resources of which are 154 million tons of ore with a high content of niobium, terbium, yttrium and scandium. Alluvial gold mining will resume in the Yano-Indigirsky and Kolyma regions. The main centers for the extraction of fossil mammoth tusk will be the Ust-Yansky, Allaikhovskiy, Bulunskiy, Abytsky, Nizhnekolymskiy regions.

The basing of units of the Northern Fleet in the settlement of Tiksi will make it possible to modernize the seaport and airport in the settlement of Tiksi. The development of large deposits of the Baimskaya ore zone in the Bilibinsky district of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug will contribute to the development of the Zeleny Mys port and the construction of the Zeleny Mys highway - the border of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

The airport network will be reconstructed, including air sites in hard-to-reach and remote settlements. The development of small aircraft, all-terrain and river transport will expand the geography of routes, increase the transport accessibility of the population.

The construction of ships at the Zhatai shipyard will contribute to the renewal of the river fleet of

various modifications, increase in cargo and passenger traffic in water transport.

The construction of FOCL along the routes Udachny-Olenyok-Kharyyalakh, Zhilinda-Saskylakh, Khandyga-Ust-Nera-Khonuu-Zyryanka-Srednekolymsk-Bilibino will provide the population of the regions of the Anabar, Indigirsky and Kolyma basins with high-quality and affordable Internet connection. With the introduction of electronic services in hard-to-reach and remote settlements, the quality of banking and government services, telemedicine will improve, and educational opportunities will expand.

In power supply, the basic version of the Strategy provides for the construction of new energy facilities in 8 Arctic regions (Abytsky, Allaikhovskiy, Bulunskiy, Verkhoyansk, Momskiy, Olenekskiy, Srednekolymskiy, Ust-Yansk). It is planned to upgrade generation facilities in 14 settlements, 17 DPPs, 2 SPPs with a total capacity of 17 MW will be put into operation. Capital investments in the amount of 1.8 billion rubles will be required.

In connection with the decommissioning of the first power unit of the Bilibino NPP, an updated energy system of the Chaun-Bilibinsky energy district will be formed, that is, the main direction of development will be the formation of a new configuration of the energy system of the Chaun-Bilibinsky energy center. At the same time, the village of Chersky, Nizhnekolymskiy district, will not be included in the Chukotka energy system, the electricity supply to the consumers of the village will be carried out from a new diesel power plant with a capacity of 4800 kW, installed instead of an outdated diesel power plant (5720 kW).

As part of the implementation of the agreement with State Corporation Rosatom, a low-capacity nuclear power plant will be built in the Ust-Yansk region, which will provide energy to settlements, remote industrial enterprises for the development of the Kyuchus deposit and alluvial gold deposits.

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The main focus in the housing sector will be directed to the modernization of the communal infrastructure, maintenance, overhaul and reconstruction of the housing stock. The basic version of the modernization of the communal infrastructure of 13 districts was formed in accordance with the investment programs of the State Unitary Enterprise Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and JSC Teploenergосervis (Ust-Yansky District) for the period up to 2025. The investment programs provide for the construction and reconstruction of heat networks with a length of 37.6 km, re-equipment, reconstruction and construction of boiler houses with waste heat networks with a total capacity of over 173 MW, transfer to a 2-loop system to increase the service life of equipment in order to reduce operating costs 20 boiler houses, installation of frequency converters in order to reduce electricity consumption, equipping with specialized equipment and other activities. The volume of investments

provided by the programs for 2018-2025 amounts to 2.4 billion rubles - the funds of the State Unitary Enterprise "Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and JSC "Teploenergосervis".

Within the framework of the republican targeted program "Resettlement of Citizens from Emergency Housing Stock for 2019-2025", 8,438 people are to be resettled from the housing stock with a total area of 155.68 thousand square meters. m. covering all 13 Arctic regions.

The plan for the overhaul of apartment buildings is being implemented in accordance with the regional program for the overhaul of common property in apartment buildings (MKD) located on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which was developed for a long-term period (until 2043). The volume of capital investments for the period under review will amount to 1.1 billion rubles.

Индекс продукции сельского хозяйства



▼ 98,8%
▲ 101,5%
к январю-ноябрю 2019



производство скота и птицы на убой
100,4% 103,1% к 2019 году



надой молока
100,6% 102,7% к 2019 году



производство яиц
105,0% 100,0% к 2019 году

Figure 6. Agriculture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Improvement of individual residential buildings according to the baseline scenario includes projects envisaged by the subprogram "Improvement of individual residential buildings" of the state program of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "Providing high-quality housing and improving the quality of housing and communal services for 2020-2025". The amount of funds needed for the improvement will amount to 260 million rubles.

Based on the approved programs, the pilot villages will be renovated: a model scheme for the development of a "smart" polar village with compact development and improvement of public spaces, the construction of well-maintained, energy-efficient and environmentally friendly social facilities and residential buildings (Figure 6) will be implemented.

Solid waste disposal will be carried out in places of accumulation through incineration. In order to preserve the environment, the import of products, containers and packaging, the disposal of which is not economically and technologically ensured, will be limited, requirements will be established for the construction of facilities in the Arctic from materials that are environmentally friendly during disposal (do not emit toxic substances during combustion, do not form the accumulation of scrap metal). Measures will be taken to eliminate the accumulated environmental damage of past years (tailing dumps of the Kularskaya gold processing plant, Deputatsky and Batagay mining and processing plants, scrap metal).

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Figure 7. Housing construction in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

In the agro-industrial complex, it is planned to stimulate employment and self-employment of the population, organize the purchase of trade products in regional centers, create infrastructure (trade and logistics centers, purchase vehicles for transportation), modernize production by creating complexes for deep processing of reindeer breeding and fishing products.

During the implementation of the strategy, small businesses will implement projects in the production of building materials, transport services, landscaping, small-scale mining, food industry, and event tourism (Figure 7).

Creation of the scientific and educational center of the Arctic and Subarctic "North", authoritative scientific platforms of the Arctic subjects on the basis of NEFU. M.K. Ammosov and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) will promote the development of international scientific and congress and exhibition tourism.

The conditions for the implementation of the innovative scenario are the offensive state policy of the Russian Federation for the development of the Far East and the Arctic, amendments to legislation that take into account the specifics of life in the Arctic, state support for the implementation of anchor infrastructure projects, the creation of a preferential regime for investment projects, constructive Russian-Chinese and Russian-Japanese cooperation, favorable situation in the world markets for raw materials, timely training and attraction of competitive human resources.

On the territory of the Ust-Yansky ulus, until 2032, a project of open-pit separate mining is being implemented at the placer tin deposit "Tirekhtyakh Creek". The commercial development of the Zapadno-Anabarskoye oil and gas field, located in the Anabar region, will begin.

According to the Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, the formation of oil and gas complexes on the continental shelf of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with the development of the relevant industrial, transport and social infrastructure will not only provide the region with its own energy resources, but also diversify the export

supplies of Russian hydrocarbons, directing them to countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

The implementation of offshore projects, the intensive development of the Northern Sea Route with the creation of appropriate infrastructure on the coast of the Eastern Arctic with the participation of large Russian and international companies with state support will determine the construction of the Anabar seaport. The construction of the energy and supply transport infrastructure of investment projects in the Anabarsky and Oleneksky districts will make it possible to qualitatively change the structure of the economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and significantly increase the share of the oil and gas industry. The key task of the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 will be implemented to integrate into the global transport space, to realize the country's transit potential. The project will entail the industrial development of the areas of the "diamond" province, the Kemptdyai ASEZ, the Tarynnakh mining and processing plant,

With the maximum development option provided for by the Strategy for the Development of Railway Transport of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, the construction of the Nizhny Bestyakh-MomaMagadan railway line will create additional conditions for considering the possibility of building the Moma-Zyryanka-Ugolnoye railway line, which will ensure that the export products of the Kolyma Basin reach the domestic Russian and international (through the port of Magadan) sales markets.

Construction of a reference highway with the organization of year-round road communication between Central Yakutia and the Arctic region Yakutsk-Khandyga-Ust-Nera-Khonu-Belaya Gora Syagannakh-Uyandino-Deputatsky-Ust-Kuyga, in the east direction Belaya Gora-Srednekolymsk will remove transport restrictions in the basins of the three largest water transport arteries of the north-east of Russia - the Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma rivers. In the future, until 2050, the Kolyma federal highway will reach the Pacific Ocean (Sea of Okhotsk) through - with. Ayan of the Khabarovsk Territory.

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The large-scale growth of the economic potential of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) will provide a solution to the priority problems of the Arctic regions, a high level of the quality of life of the population, create conditions for comfortable living and creation of a person in the Arctic at a level higher than the Russian average.

Legislation on responsible subsoil use, ethnological expertise will contribute to the constructive interaction of subsoil users, authorities and the population, and the sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North.

In the implementation of the innovative scenario, the preservation of environmental safety will be a priority. The regulatory and legal implementation of the mechanisms of the "green" economy in the AZ of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) will create strict requirements for the reclamation of disturbed lands, the use of energy-saving technologies in all areas, the construction of energy-efficient buildings and structures, and the processing of solid waste.

Solid waste disposal will be carried out by briquetting and incineration in cogeneration plants. The maximum transfer of boiler houses to local fuel, the construction of cogeneration power supply systems (mini-CHP) will ensure the replacement of the centralized heat supply system with electric heating with the gradual withdrawal of diesel power plants to reserve capacities, which will increase the reliability of housing and communal services and energy.

Renovation of all regional centers and supporting settlements of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) will be carried out, which will become centers of attraction for the population. Renovation of key villages with high tourism potential, implementation of measures to simplify entry into the territory of the border regime for foreign citizens will be the key to the breakthrough development of Arctic tourism, increasing passenger traffic, and creating popular cross-polar air routes (Figure 8).

Грузооборот транспорта



Пассажиروоборот транспорта



Figure 8. Transport in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

The laying of a submarine fiber-optic communication line along the Northern Sea Route and the channels of the Arctic rivers will make it possible to remove the problem of the "digital divide", to provide the settlements of the Arctic regions with affordable and high-quality Internet communications.

The deployment of a network of regional IT parks with a center in Yakutsk will create the prerequisites for the development of creative areas (production of Internet applications, cinema, advertising, blogging, crowdsourcing, etc.).

Оборот розничной торговли



Объем платных услуг



Figure 9. Situation on the market of goods and services in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Modernization of the agro-industrial complex, an increase in demand for environmentally friendly

products will allow reaching a deep waste-free processing of reindeer breeding and fishing products,

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ensuring the development of fish farming and the food industry, meeting domestic demand for agricultural products and providing access to new markets,

including exports, creating new jobs for the population Arctic regions (Figures 9 -10).

Среднемесячная начисленная заработная плата



▲101,2%
▲102,2%
реальный рост
к январю-ноябрю 2019

Уровень безработицы



7,3%
5,8%
в январе-ноябре 2020

Figure 10. Average income and unemployment rate in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

The creation of the REC "North" will contribute to the formation in the village. Tiksi (Bulunsky district) of the International Center for Scientific Research of the Arctic on the basis of the resources of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Yakut Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive study of the natural environment in the Eastern sector of the Russian Arctic.

The implementation of the strategy is expected in three stages, corresponding to the stages of the implementation of the strategy of the republic:

1 stage (2020-2025): creation of institutional and infrastructural conditions. Implementation of national projects defined by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives for the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025". Achieving the values of key indicators of social development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to a level not lower than the Russian average. The beginning of the implementation of key investment projects, laying the foundations for the formation of an energy efficient economy.

2 stage (2025-2030): implementation of key investment projects, reaching the design capacity of the main companies. Renovation of regional centers and supporting settlements.

3 stage (2030-2035): implementation of socio-economic development measures aimed at outstripping the all-Russian growth rates of indicators characterizing the quality of life and incomes of the population of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), including indigenous peoples.

The directions of the strategic priority for the development of human capital are focused on improving the demographic situation by implementing goals aimed at securing and attracting the population to the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), a radical improvement in the reproductive health of the population, reducing

mortality, spiritual development and promotion of family values, training competitive personnel from among the local population.

In the state of preschool and general education, the following trends are noted:

- there is a deterioration in the condition of the preschool educational institution due to a gradual increase in the number of buildings requiring major repairs;

- the resource provision of general education schools in the Arctic zone is generally the lowest throughout the country: the provision of amenities for schools in the Arctic zone averages only 32%, most schools in the district need major repairs, 12% of schools are in disrepair;

- almost all schools in the Arctic zone are provided with security systems (94%). 100% of schools are connected to the Internet, although the speed of the Internet connection does not meet modern requirements;

- in the regions of the Arctic zone, the most critical occupancy of students (2-3 students) is preserved, as well as the largest number of small schools (over 50%).

The main reasons for the low rates of passing the USE in the Arctic regions are: the low level of improvement of educational institutions, the lack of competition among students of small schools, the teaching of several subjects by rural teachers due to a lack of specialists.

The main tasks of the development of education until 2024 will be implemented as part of the implementation of the Strategic Decree of the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated November 22, 2018 No. 190 "On strategic directions for the development of education in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)". An important role will be given to the development of the system of continuous education in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the equalization of educational opportunities: from the

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organization of summer educational holidays for children to the construction of modern schools.

Improving the quality and accessibility of education based on the spiritual and moral values of the peoples of Russia and the national cultural traditions of the peoples of the North;

Modernization of educational institutions, including the construction of educational institutions adapted to the Arctic conditions;

Attracting contract specialists to Arctic educational institutions and creating conditions on the part of municipal education authorities to retain specialists in the field; Organization of summer holidays for children. "Children of the Arctic" is aimed at creating conditions for the normal physical, mental and cultural development of children in the Arctic, bringing the level and quality of their life to the national average. With the support of FADN, in 2019, the Children of the Arctic project initiated by the republic acquired the status of an international project in the Arctic Council. Work is underway to promote the project "Children of the Arctic" at the federal level, for inclusion in the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation".

"International Arctic School". Connecting all schools to high-speed Internet, which allows simultaneous and active use of modern resources to create a single network of distance education under the leadership of the International Arctic School in accordance with the requirements of the educational standard, including equipping institutions in hard-to-reach settlements with distance learning tools.

Coverage by distance learning of remote and small-class schools in the absence of subject teachers to obtain a full level of education according to the educational standard.

"Teacher of the Arctic" the project is aimed at improving the quality of education in the Arctic and creating conditions for attracting qualified specialists, as well as assisting in the professional development of teachers.

"Provision of housing for teachers of rural schools in the Arctic uluses" aimed at state support for teaching staff who have worked for 5 years according to an employment contract in schools.

"Nomadic School" based on the principle of "bring the school closer to the child", is recognized as a special form of organizing educational activities in the context of the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples.

"Municipal Children's Technopark". Creation of children's technology parks in each Arctic municipal region by 2024.

"A support center for additional education of children and youth." By 2021, the introduction of a target model of additional education for children and youth, the creation in each Arctic municipal region of support centers that coordinate the activities of

organizations of additional education in the field of education, culture and sports.

□ Provision of the population with day-time educational institutions, 100%;

□ Availability of preschool education for children under the age of 3, 100% by 2021;

□ Coverage of children by organizations implementing educational programs of pre-school education, supervision and care of children up to 100% of the number of children aged 1-6 years;

□ The share of children aged 5 to 18 covered by additional education in the total number of children of the corresponding age - up to 80% by 2030;

□ The proportion of graduates of the 11th grade of municipal educational organizations who entered vocational education institutions is 100% by 2035.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204, the national project "Healthcare" should ensure the availability of medical care for the population (including residents of settlements located in remote areas) by completing the formation of a network of medical organizations of primary health care using a geographic information system in the healthcare sector, taking into account the need to build medical outpatient clinics, feldsher and feldsher-obstetric stations in settlements with a population of 100 to 2 thousand people, and also taking into account the use of mobile medical complexes in settlements with a population of less than 100 people.

The development of Arctic medicine for the period up to 2035 will be focused on improving the quality and availability of healthcare services provided using innovative digital technologies, providing qualified medical personnel, and providing the population with timely preventive measures. Increasing the motivation of the population to maintain a healthy lifestyle is an important factor in the life expectancy of the population.

Increasing the availability, quality and comfort of medical services:

- carrying out current and major repairs of feldsher-obstetric stations and medical outpatient clinics with a wear rate of more than 75%, updating the material and technical base;

- creation of inter-district centers for the provision of specialized medical care on a zonal basis in order to increase coverage, improve patient routing;

- provision of mobile medical complexes for settlements with a population of less than 100 people;

- Medical examination of the population with the allocation of risk groups for the development of socially significant diseases and the development of individual programs for medical prevention;

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- improving the means of primary laboratory diagnostics of cardiovascular and oncological diseases at an early stage.

- introduction and development of technologies aimed at improving medical information systems;

- optimization of monitoring of high-risk pregnant women;

- implementation of a system of emergency telemedicine consultative diagnostic assistance to patients and victims in emergency situations.

Elimination of shortage of personnel in the healthcare system, advanced training of medical personnel:

- staffing medical organizations with medical personnel through targeted training;

- further support for the Zemsky Doctor and Zemsky Paramedic programs;

- development and implementation of measures aimed at attracting medical personnel to the Arctic regions.

"Arctic FAP" development and approval of the standard design of the Arctic FAP by 2024.

"Inter-district medical centers" Organization of an inter-ulus multidisciplinary medical center in the village of Batagay, Verkhoyansk district, on the basis of the branch of the air ambulance of the State Institution of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "Republican Center for Disaster Medicine of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" in order to increase the provision of the population of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with specialized medical care.

Organization on the basis of the Sredne-Kolyma Central District Hospital of an inter-district cardiovascular center in order to provide the population of the Kolyma-Indigirka basin with specialized medical care.

"Arctic Telemedicine" Ensuring the availability of highly qualified diagnostics of cardiovascular diseases to the population, through telemedicine technology for remote telecardiodiagnostics of Holter monitoring of patients in the Arctic regions. As part of the implementation of program activities for the development of telemedicine in 2020-2024, a large-scale system of emergency telemedicine consultative and diagnostic assistance to patients and victims in emergency situations will be created, covering all medical outpatient clinics, medical and obstetric stations in the Arctic. To equip outpatient clinics and FAPs with modern diagnostic equipment with remote data transmission.

"Mobile medical teams" A system for organizing visits of medical teams from the city of Yakutsk to the settlements of the Arctic regions to provide specialized medical and dental care to the population.

Expected results:

□ Increasing life expectancy to 77 years.

□ Reducing the level of general morbidity of the population to the national average (7,668 cases per 10,000 population).

□ Reducing mortality from diseases of the circulatory system (up to 450 cases per 100 thousand people), infant mortality (up to 4.5 cases per 1 thousand births).

□ The staffing level of doctors and paramedical personnel is at least 90%.

□ Ensuring coverage of all citizens with preventive medical examinations at least once a year.

□ Satisfaction of the population with medical care is at least 70%.

Construction of cultural and sports complexes (8 units);

Creation of multifunctional creative spaces on the basis of cultural institutions;

Increase by 2025 recreational areas (parks, squares, etc.) in settlements by 30%;

Overhaul of cultural and sports institutions during the implementation of energy service contracts;

Increasing the mass character of the population involved in physical education and sports;

Creation of municipal testing centers for the All-Russian physical culture and sports complex "Ready for Labor and Defense" (TRP).

Increasing the motivation of the population to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Involvement of the public in the dissemination of a network of support centers for a healthy lifestyle.

"Creative space" Multifunctional cultural and leisure centers, combined with the functions of trading activities, catering, small business, will become a space for recreation and leisure for creative work, sports, mass events, watching movies and reading books. It will be, on the one hand, a place where you can just spend time, on the other hand, a place for creative people to work. The centers will become a point of dissemination of the culture of the peoples of the North, an environment of a new quality for creative people, the organization of schools of the third age, the education of harmoniously developed and spiritual and moral youth.

"Construction of ethnocultural centers of the indigenous peoples of the North" Construction of the ethnocultural center "Eige" in the village of Zhigansk in 2021, a multifunctional center in the village of Nelemnoye in the Verkhnekolymsky ulus in 2022.

"Sewing workshops" Stimulating the creation of sewing workshops in creative spaces, consumer service centers in the Arctic regions.

"Healthy lifestyle in the Arctic" Development of a network of support centers for a healthy lifestyle with a wide involvement of the public and opinion leaders. Conducting active outreach activities, conducting educational programs among schoolchildren and the adult population, organizing

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regular medical examinations in order to identify signs of diseases in the early stages, promote a healthy lifestyle, prevent alcoholism and drug addiction, counteract tobacco consumption, spread a culture of healthy balanced nutrition.

"Arctic family". A competition among young families with many children in the Arctic regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) aimed at promoting family values.

Expected results:

□ creation of creative spaces in all cultural institutions of the Arctic municipalities by 2025;

□ increase in the proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of municipal services in the field of culture - up to 95%;

□ an increase in the share of the population of the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) systematically engaged in physical culture and sports - from 38.7% in 2018 to 50% by 2035;

□ improving the health of the population of the Arctic regions.

An analysis of the age structure of unemployed citizens revealed the predominance of the young able-bodied population aged 20-29 years. In the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education, 34.1% are citizens with secondary general education, 35.1% with secondary vocational education, and 19.4% with higher education.

The high level of unemployment is due to a decrease in the employment of the rural population, a discrepancy between the level of qualifications of applicants and vacant positions.

Of the 57 professions (specialties) in demand in the housing and communal services and energy, transport, industry and agriculture sectors, training in vocational education organizations of the Arctic zone of the RS (Yakutia) is carried out only in 31 professions (54%).

In order to consolidate resources and timely meet the needs of organizations, as well as reduce the number of unemployed, work should be carried out to organize and implement professional retraining courses based on the SPE of the Arctic zone of the Republic of specialists in popular specialties to the Arctic.

For the industrial development of the AZ of the RS (Yakutia), the human resources living in it are not enough, it will be necessary to attract specialists, including from outside the republic.

Creation by 2025 of territorial educational clusters in the Arctic zone, aimed at training and retraining workers in accordance with the needs of employers;

Ensuring close interaction of educational clusters with employment services and employers, creating a bank of in-demand professions, concluding contracts with enterprises and organizations for guaranteed employment of graduates;

Creation and development of training and production bases for POO SPO located in the Arctic uluses, including the training of drivers of all categories, the processing of venison, fish and in the field of folk arts and crafts (sewing workshops);

The introduction of applied professions that are in demand in the Arctic zone, the development by students of additional related qualifications; organization of summer labor internships for children and students in reindeer herds during the holidays;

Creation of a system of continuous education, training and retraining of professional personnel, organization of network interaction between institutions of general education, additional education, vocational education, industrial enterprises, business structures.

"Educational Clusters". Creation of unified educational clusters, creation of continuous forms of education, training and retraining for the required qualifications (specialties) of workers and specialists in the labor market of the Arctic zone in various fields.

Agro-industrial cluster on the basis of GBPOU RS (Yakutia) "Arctic College of the Peoples of the North" for training personnel in the field of fisheries and agriculture;

Unified educational cluster on the basis of GBPOU RS (Yakutia) "Tiksiinsky multidisciplinary lyceum" Tiksiinsky multidisciplinary lyceum for training specialists in industries, transport and hydrometeorology;

Consolidation of GBPOU RS(Y) "Zhigansky multidisciplinary lyceum" and GBPOU RS(Y) "Verkhoyansk multidisciplinary lyceum" into a single educational cluster for training workers and specialists in the field of agriculture, housing and communal services and energy.

"Workforce for the Arctic". Expansion of the list of vocational training programs, including vocational training (for people who do not have a working qualification), retraining and advanced training for the adult population, not only on the basis of professional educational organizations in the Arctic uluses, but also with the involvement of organizations located in other areas republics; the opening of new professions and specialties, such as "Reindeer breeder-mechanic", "Huntsman", "Taxidermist", "Hunter", "Mistress of the plague", "Bone and horn carver", "Souvenir making master", "Docker", "Ship mechanic".

Arctic Skills. Implementation by 2025 of a system for evaluating the performance of Arctic SVE institutions, including the results of participation in ArcticSkills and WorldSkills events.

"Start your career in the Arctic" The project provides for the provision of state support to young people who decide to get a job in the Arctic after graduating from educational institutions in the amount of 1 million rubles, subject to the conclusion of a contract for 5 years in popular specialties.

Expected results:

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□ Employment of graduates of institutions of secondary vocational education in the received area of training (specialty) up to 100% by 2030.

Indigenous peoples of the North, Russian Arctic old-timers, northern Yakuts, who have unique Arctic competencies and traditional farming skills, are most adapted to the harsh Arctic conditions and are tied to their places of residence.

In the Arctic zone of Yakutia, almost half of the settlements (49 out of 119) are national - this is 70% of the settlements of the republic classified as places of compact residence of the indigenous peoples of the North: Evenks, Evens, Dolgans, Yukagirs, Chukchi. Four Arctic municipal districts are national: Anabarsky Dolgano-Evenksy national, Zhigansky national Evenk, Oleneksky Evenk national, Eveno-Bytantaysky national regions. In the Allaikhov and Nizhnekolymsky districts, Russian Arctic old-timers of Yakutia (Russian Ustyinty and Pokhodchans) live, on which, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of April 15, 2004 No. 1333 N 269-III, the provisions of the Federal Law of April 30, 1999 are extended. No. 82-FZ "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation".

The ethnocultural potential of a territory determines its demographic potential. In 1990, 148 thousand people lived in the territory of the Arctic zone of the republic, in 2018 the population decreased by 2.2 times. The smallest indicator of population decline (2018 to 1990) was noted in agricultural and national districts - Zhigansky (by 22%), Anabarsky (by 14%), Oleneksky (by 7%), and population growth is observed in Eveno-Bytantaysky by 8%.

The birth rate in the Arctic uluses is higher than the national average - 14.3% against 14.0% in 2018. In four national regions, according to the results of 2018, the birth rate is higher than the average Arctic indicator (AZ RS (Y) - 14.3%, RS (Y) - 14.0): Oleneksky - 23.6%, Eveno-Bytantaysky - 22, 0%, Zhigansky - 16.9%, Anabarsky - 16.2%.

Despite the constantly recorded outflow of population from the Arctic, as of January 1, 2019, population growth is observed in national settlements:

Anabarsky - the village of Saskylakh, the village of Yuryung-Khaya (indigenous peoples live compactly:

Dolgans, Evenks);

Oleneksky - the village of Olenek, the village of Zhilinda, the village of Eyik (Evenki);

Bulunsky - the village of Bykovsky, the village of Taymylyr (Evenki);

Ust-Yansky - the village of Deputatsky, the village of Khaiyr, the village of Yukagir (Evens, Yukaghirs);

Eveno-Bytantaysky - the village of Batagay-Alyta, the village of Kustur (Evens);

Allaikhovsky - p. Olenegorsk, Nychalakh village, Chkalov village (Evens, Yukaghirs); Minsky - the village of Sobolokh (Evens);

Nizhnekolymsky - the village of Pokhodsk (Russian old-timers - Pokhodchane); Srednekolymsky - with. Berezovka (Evens); Verkhnekolymsky - the village of Utaya (Evens).

Positive dynamics of the population is also noted in the agricultural settlements of the Verkhoyansk region:

s.Alysyrdakh, s.Tomtor, s.Tokuma, s.Yunkur, s.Stolby, s.Osokhtokh, s.Yuttyakh, in which northern Yakuts live.

No population growth was recorded in any of the settlements of the Abyisky and Zhigansky districts as of 01/01/2022.

Difficult natural and climatic conditions, the vulnerability of the traditional way of life and the small number of each of the peoples of the North, the feasibility of the full implementation of the ethnocultural and demographic potential for the development of the Arctic zone necessitate the formation of systemic measures to preserve the original culture, traditional way of life and the original habitat of the peoples of the North.

Preservation and development of the traditional culture of the indigenous peoples of the North (within the projects "Nomadic School", "Arctic Agricultural School" of the subsection "Ethnocultural centers of the indigenous peoples" of the subsection);

Development of traditional industries of the North (within the framework of the projects of the section);

Development of places of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the North (will be carried out as part of the implementation of the state program "Integrated development of rural areas of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2025", the republican targeted program "Resettlement of citizens from emergency housing stock for 2019-2025").

"Digitalization of the linguistic and cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic" is aimed at preserving on digital media a few native speakers and original culture of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. The project is of particular relevance in connection with the proclamation by the UN General Assembly in November 2019 of the period 2025-2035 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

"Yurt of Peace" creation of ethnographic tourist complexes aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. The project is planned to be implemented both through the creation and on the basis of existing ethnographic museums. The complex tourist project "Yurt of the World" is planned to be implemented in the village. BatagayAlyta, Eveno-Bytantaysky district.

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In the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), according to local authorities, in the register of households in particular need of social support, as of July 1, 2019, there are 5,910 families (17,107 people) or 24.3% of the total population of the Arctic.

The main factors of poverty in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) are:

- a high level of prices in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia), outstripping the growth rate of average per capita monetary incomes of the population;
- high unemployment in rural areas;
- the current level of wages in the agricultural sector;
- high dependency burden associated with large families.

If the current trends in the development of the Arctic zone, characterized by a low quality and standard of living, persist, the outflow of the population, including the most promising population of working age, will continue, which is confirmed by sociological studies.

To achieve the goal, the following measures will be implemented:

- providing targeted material assistance to children from low-income families studying in educational institutions;

- development of a system of professional retraining of the unemployed in order to bring supply in the labor market in line with demand within the framework of the state program "Promotion of employment of the population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period 2025-2035";

- comprehensive diversification of the economy of the Arctic regions, support for the traditional industries of the North and alternative forms of employment and employment, including the development of crafts and tourism, marketing of products, facilitating access to natural resources, support for the activities of counseling centers and the development of infrastructure that allows the population to receive a decent income.

Solving the tasks of a strategic priority for organizing a balanced spatial development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) will contribute to the organization of an optimal civilian infrastructure, increasing resource efficiency and environmental friendliness, improving the quality of life, and unlocking the economic potential of the region.

The problems of spatial development of the AZ of the RS(Y) are characterized by: focal nature of settlement, dispersion, significant remoteness and low transport connectivity of a number of settlements with a small number of inhabitants with a regional center, the presence of settlements with an unexpressed specialization and the lack of development prospects; the existing irrational planning of settlements, low

efficiency and unreasonably large length of communal, transport and energy infrastructure within settlements.

The primary tasks of the spatial development of the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) are:

elimination of existing disproportions in the location of settlements: optimization of architectural and urban planning within settlements; liquidation of non-residential settlements, resettlement of settlements located in areas subject to the negative impact of water; increasing transport accessibility - arrangement of transport infrastructure: airports, air sites, moorings, roads and winter roads; development of small aviation, introduction of new types of transport; modernization of utilities and energy systems to ensure the provision of standard services to the population and reduce costs and unproductive losses; development of local deposits of OPI and coal, in order to reduce the cost of importing building materials and fuel resources; diversification of fuel resources; construction of trade and logistics centers, contributing to the optimal organization of the Northern delivery, the development of traditional industries of the North; improvement of the territorial organization of the provision of services to social sectors; restoration of the ecological balance within the boundaries of settlements through the construction of modern efficient water intake, sewerage and treatment facilities, the elimination of solid waste dumps.

The specifics of life support in the Arctic requires coordination and cooperation. As part of the implementation of the Strategy, close business ties will be established between enterprises, scientific and educational institutions, inter-municipal and inter-regional ties.

The strategy for the spatial development of the Arctic regions will be coordinated with the strategies of regional enterprises that provide life support in the Arctic and develop local production on a systematic basis (PJSC LORP, JSC AK Polar Airlines, KP Roads of the Arctic, State Unitary Enterprise Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) ", JSC Sakhaenergo, JSC Tuymaada-Agrosnab, JSC Yakutoptorg, JSC FAPK Sakhabult, NAOC Taba, JSC Almazny Anabara, OOO Arctic Capital, etc.).

The activities of scientific and educational institutions will be directed to fundamental study, sectoral development and training of personnel for the Arctic territories: REC of the Arctic and Subarctic "North", Academy of Sciences of the RS (Y), Institutes of the Siberian Branch and Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, NEFU named after. M.K. Ammosov, YAGSKhA, AGIKI, YaIVT, secondary vocational education.

The construction of the road Zeleny Mys - the border of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, the winter road Tomtor - Khatanga seaport will promote

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the interaction and development of neighboring settlements of Yakutia, Chukotka and the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The main directions of the spatial development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) at the federal level are:

dredging of the Anabar, Lena, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma rivers; comprehensive development of the regions of the Anabar and Lena basins, taking into account the development of mineral resource centers, including the world's largest deposit of rare earth metals "Tomtor", alluvial diamond deposits in the Anabar, Bulunsky, Oleneksky districts, the "Verkhne-Munskoye" diamond deposit, Zapadno- Anabar oil mineral resource center; comprehensive development of the Tiksi settlement, including the development of dual-use infrastructure, including the reconstruction of the seaport of Tiksi and its terminals; integrated development of the areas of the Yana basin, taking into account the construction of energy and transport infrastructure, the development of the mineral and raw material base of solid minerals of the Yana basin, including the Kyuchus gold deposit, comprehensive development of the regions of the Indigirka basin, ensuring energy security and diversifying the economy of the regions on the basis of the development of the Krasnorechensk coal deposit, the production of building materials based on deposits of basalt and building stone; comprehensive development of the areas of the Kolyma basin, taking into account the modernization of the Zeleny Mys river port, the construction of the interregional highway "Green Cape-Border of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug", the development of the Zyryansk coal mineral resource center, the construction of energy infrastructure based on a mini-CHP; development of the Zhatai shipbuilding and ship repair cluster for the purpose of providing technical support for river transportation in the Arctic territories of the republic; development of the interregional Scientific and Educational Center for the Development of the Arctic and Subarctic "North";

creation of a modern infrastructure for the storage and study of paleontological finds "World Mammoth Center", as well as the development of a scientific, cultural, ethnographic and expeditionary tourism cluster;

creation of a network of trade and logistics centers in the Arctic regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to ensure the Northern delivery.

The reference points of growth will be represented by the regional centers of the Arctic zone - they form the framework of an active social and cultural life, centers for organizing road repair and transport services, and logistics centers. In addition to regional centers, settlements with a pronounced economic specialization and historically established centers of gravity will become the main settlements: Verkhoysansk, Ust-Kuyga, with. Yuryung-Khaya, s.

Kazache, s. Kyusyur, Sasyr village. The preservation of the national settlements of the indigenous peoples of the North, the creation of conditions for the integrated development of rural areas with a high demographic potential will become the basis for the natural increase of the resident population adapted to the Arctic conditions.

In order to optimize resources for the maintenance of social infrastructure in small communities in the Arctic, it is proposed to design multifunctional centers. Changes to federal building and sanitation regulations need to be initiated.

The basis of the economy of small settlements in the Arctic regions will be agriculture. The development of animal husbandry, traditional industries of the North, crop production will be carried out in accordance with the specializations of small settlements, defined in the strategies of municipalities.

Anabar group (7 settlements, of which 1 is non-residential, population - 7,745 people), including the Anabarsky and Oleneksky districts, is the leader among the Arctic regions in terms of socio-economic development, and in terms of such indicators as the volume of investment in fixed assets per capita, average monthly nominal accrued wages, natural population growth - ahead of the average republican and average Russian indicators. The districts are part of 8 districts of the "diamond province" receiving dividends on the shares of AK ALROSA, which go to the revenue side of local budgets.

The regions are national, the settlement of the population is the most compact among the Arctic regions - there are only 6 settlements in the Anabar basin. Over the years, there has been a positive population trend in the districts. The implementation of the project for the construction of the fiber-optic communication line Udachny-Olenek-Kharyyalakh-Zhilinda-Saskylakh will significantly increase the standard of living of the population, and will make it possible to differentiate the structure of the economy of the regions. In with. Olenyok, in the period up to 2024, a pilot project "Smart Village" will be implemented, aimed at digitalizing the economy of the settlement. Implementation of the project "Modern appearance of the Arctic village" in the village. Kharyyaly, Oleneksky district, will transform the village into a compact, energy-efficient model polar village with a layout of public spaces.

In the period up to 2035, another round of large-scale industrial development is planned in the Anabar basin. In the Oleneksky district, access to the design capacity of the Verkhnemunsky diamond mining enterprise with a volume of 3 million tons of ore per year and a supply of reserves until 2041 will be ensured. In 2023, the development of the world's largest deposit of rare earth elements Tomtor will begin. In the coming years, it is planned to carry out exploration work in the Leno-Anabar oil and gas field, the West-Anabar licensed area.

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The Anabar group can be considered as a model area for the future AZ of the RS(Y), which makes it possible to predict opportunities and threats for other 4 basin groups. Despite the industrial development, the Olenek region has a high level of unemployment. The project "Employment in the countryside" is being implemented, aimed at increasing employment among the local population, providing for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, traditional industries of the North, vocational training and employment of the local population.

In the Prilenskaya group (15 settlements, 2 of which are non-residential, the population is 12,518 people), which includes the Bulunsky and Zhigansky districts, the settlement of Tiksi will be formed as a base for fundamental scientific study of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, a stronghold for the creation of military infrastructure and a system of sustainable development of the Northern Sea Route on the basis of the seaport of Tiksi. The mining of diamonds and alluvial gold will continue in the Bulunsky District, and exploration work will be carried out in the Zhigansky District to identify hydrocarbon deposits.

Small settlements of the Prilenskaya group will specialize in reindeer herding, fishing, fish processing, and hunting. In settlements located along the river. Lena (Zhigansk, Siktyakh, Kyusyur, Bykov Cape) will develop tourist infrastructure for the Arctic cruise Yakutsk-Tiksi-Yakutsk. The resumption of the Moscow-Tiksi air route will also contribute to the development of Arctic tourism.

The development of the Yanskaya group (43 settlements, of which 5 are non-residential, the population is 20,988 people) - Ust-Yansky, Verkhoyansky, Eveno-Bytantaisky districts is associated with a historically formed territorial production complex for the extraction of ore minerals (primarily tin and gold), as well as long-term plans for the development of new deposits (Kyuchus, Prognoz, Tirekhtyakh). The creation of energy (FNPP) and transport infrastructure (the Yana road, the ports of Nizhneyansk and Ust-Kuyga) make it possible to assess the areas of the Yana group as a single promising growth zone for the Arctic economy of the republic.

In the Verkhoyansk and Eveno-Bytantai regions, it is promising to promote the local brand "marble meat" on the market based on the breeding of unique breeds of Yakut cows and Yang horses. Commercial reindeer breeding in the Ust-Yansk region will lead to the introduction of deep processing of products of traditional industries throughout the Yanskaya group, which will give impetus to the development of biotechnology in Yakutsk. In Ust-Yansky district, in order to increase fishing quotas, it is planned to implement a fish farming project and related projects for the deep processing of fish, the production of feed for reindeer breeding based on fish bone meal.

In the Indigirskaya group (Allaikhovskiy, Abyiskiy, Momskiy districts - 20 settlements, 1 of which is non-residential, population - 10,660 people), which has extensive reindeer pastures, the priority task will be to develop specialization in deer breeding both on the basis of inter-district cooperation within the group, and in cooperation with the Ust-Yansky and Nizhnekolymsky regions. The development of fisheries in the Allaikhovskiy district will give further impetus to the emergence of related areas: fish farming, deep processing of fish, floating fish bases, and the creation of a local brand of fish products. Streamlining the extraction of mammoth fauna will create conditions for the processing of mammoth ivory.

In small settlements of the Indigirka group, herd horse breeding will also develop (Abyiskiy, Momskiy districts), cattle breeding, including Yakut cattle (Momskiy), vegetable growing (Momskiy). In the Momskiy district, which has a high tourism potential, a tourism infrastructure will be built for the development of extreme and ethnographic tourism in the area.

Complex navigation on the Indigirka River requires new solutions for the development of local deposits of building materials, the Krasnorechenskoye coal deposit in the Abyiskiy district, the use of cogeneration plants, the transfer of diesel power plants to reserve capacities and transfer to electric heating.

Restrictions on the delivery of goods by water transport will determine the development of the production of building materials from local raw materials (Abyiskiy, Momskiy), the transfer of maintenance of the section of the winter road in the village of Khonus.Sasyr to the republican jurisdiction.

Kolyma group(34 settlements, of which 13 are non-residential, the population is 15,763 people) includes three municipalities: Nizhnekolymsky districts, Srednekolymsky, Verkhnekolymsky, united by a single development axis - the river. Kolyma with access to the East Siberian Sea. The prospects for the Kolyma basin are associated with the revival of the Northern Sea Route. An increase in coal production in the Zyryansk coal basin and the development of the transport infrastructure necessary for its export will increase the volume of cargo traffic on the Northern Sea Route by 1-1.5 million tons. The active development of the Baimskaya ore zone will make it possible to transform the Zelenomyssk river port into the leading transport hub of the Eastern Arctic. A project will be implemented to complete the construction of a mini-CHP in the village of Zyryanka, Verkhnekolymsky district.

In the field of agriculture, in small settlements, herd horse breeding (Srednekolymsky), reindeer breeding (in the entire Kolyma group), fishing, fish farming and fish processing (Nizhnekolymsky, Srednekolymsky), cattle breeding and vegetable

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growing (Upper Kolymsky, Srednekolymsky) should be developed.

Prospects for the development of civil construction, including housing, will primarily be determined by budgetary financing within the framework of state obligations (resettlement from dilapidated housing, provision of housing for certain categories of citizens), as well as stimulation of the construction of multi-apartment buildings (MKD) and individual housing construction at the expense of budgetary funds.

The share of dilapidated housing stock in the AZ of the RS (Y) at the beginning of 2018 amounted to 11.5% (183.7 thousand sq.m.). Within the framework of the republican targeted program "Resettlement of Citizens from Emergency Housing Stock for 2019-2025", 8,438 people are to be resettled from the housing stock with a total area of 155.68 thousand square meters. m. covering all 13 Arctic regions. The largest share of the population is subject to resettlement in Verkhnekolymsky (17.12%), Oleneksky (14.81%), Allaikhovsky (12.03%), Verkhoyansky (10.75%), Srednekolymsky (9.72%), Anabarsky (9, 04%) areas. The settled area of residential premises by types of property is: 60.76 thousand sq.m. municipal housing, and 94.92 thousand sq.m. residential property owned by citizens.

The urban planning policy will be based on the construction of energy-efficient, environmentally friendly and comfortable housing, public and social facilities suitable for use in the conditions of the Far North and the Arctic. Low solstice, long polar night, a large number of blizzard days in the Arctic regions require the development of certain space-planning, energy-efficient and innovative solutions.

The decisive factor in choosing a design, materials and construction time are: arctic conditions, which determine increased requirements for energy saving and environmental safety, seasonal restrictions on the delivery of goods, a short construction cycle, lack of construction equipment, a limited number of construction companies, dispersion of settlement and underdevelopment of central life support systems or their complete absence.

In order to optimize the architectural and urban planning within the settlements, the renovation of the Arctic settlements will be carried out, providing for the rational organization of the territory;

placement of transport, engineering infrastructure and life support facilities; formation of a street and road network;

arrangement of public spaces to create comfortable living conditions.

The comprehensive renovation program will be carried out in settlements where the population of hard-to-reach and sparsely populated settlements will be consolidated - mainly in the regional centers of the Arctic zone, in settlements with a pronounced economic specialization: Verkhoyansk, Ust-Kuyga

village, with. Yuryung-Khaya, s. Kazache, s. Kyusyur, national settlements of indigenous peoples, rural settlements with high demographic potential - high birth rate and population growth. Taking into account the pace of construction of new and disposal of the housing stock in recent years, the dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock will be reduced by 2035 according to the innovative version by almost 5.3 times and will amount to 68.3 thousand square meters. meters. To do this, it is necessary to build over 150 thousand m2 of new housing (excluding individual housing construction).

The territories of the Arctic regions of the republic have significant reserves of mineral raw materials for the production of building materials: building stones suitable for the production of rubble and crushed stone; carbonate raw materials for the production of lime, cement, gypsum; building sand for the production of concrete, silicate products; sand and gravel mixtures, clays, brick loams and loams, raw materials for the production of lightweight aggregates.

In the Arctic regions, small enterprises will develop the production of building materials (production of non-autoclaved cellular concrete in the form of blocks or monolith, small-scale production of arbolite blocks, production of crushed stone). For the organization of mobile installations, it is supposed to use local potential (personnel, raw material and material and technical base). The production of building materials will contribute to the implementation of projects for road construction, improvement of settlements, bank protection, construction of housing and social infrastructure.

Optimization of architectural and urban planning within settlements, reducing the share of dilapidated housing stock through the construction of energy-efficient, safe and comfortable housing suitable for use in the Arctic.

Production of building materials from local raw materials.

"Program for relocation from emergency housing",

"Renovation of the Arctic Village",

"Smart Village"

"Model House for the Arctic".

Production of building materials in Bulunsky (Tiksi village), Ust-Yansky, Abysky, Momsky and Nizhnekolymsky districts

Expected results:

□ commissioning of new housing, taking into account measures to optimize the housing stock - at least 13 thousand m2 per year, starting from 2020;

□ by 2035, the share of emergency housing according to the innovative option will decrease to 4.4% (in 2018 - 11.5%);

□ the urban environment quality index in the settlements included in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 2025 compared to

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2018 will increase by 30%, by 2035 - by 60%. The climatic features of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) require increased reliability and efficiency of engineering systems for the life of settlements. The complexity of the life support of the population is due to the vastness of the territory, remoteness of settlements, low population density. On average, the duration of the heating period in the Arctic is more than 9 months a year, and in some settlements of the Arctic zone it is year-round.

The priority problems of housing and communal services and energy in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are the high depreciation of fixed assets and the low level of engineering arrangement, which determine the low quality of public services that do not meet the requirements of consumers. Significant unrealized potential of organizational and technological energy saving, mainly associated with depreciation of fixed assets, irrational planning decisions, high heat and energy losses, suboptimal transport scheme for fuel delivery, annually causes an increasing burden on the state budget.

The task of generating own electrical energy at housing and communal services facilities seems to be relevant, due to both high tariffs for electricity and the problem of the safety of communal thermal power facilities.

It is necessary to carry out energy-efficient measures as a matter of priority, gradually replace obsolete and obsolete operating boiler houses with modern energy-efficient technologies: cogeneration power supply systems (mini-CHP), which increase the efficiency of using primary fuel, increasing the efficiency of the power plant up to 80-90%.

The local energy sector of the Arctic zone is characterized by wear and tear of the electrical equipment of diesel stations up to 70%, most of them are located in unsuitable buildings, without taking into account fire safety requirements, sanitary working conditions of personnel. The overhead power lines that depart from diesel power plants are made on wooden poles and are also worn out by more than 70%. Specific costs for the production of electricity at diesel power plants average about 15 rubles/kWh, in especially hard-to-reach and remote settlements - up to 69 rubles/kWh.

The main directions in the field of ensuring the energy security of the Arctic regions will be the construction of new DPPs to replace worn-out ones, the implementation of energy-efficient measures, the diversification and improvement of the quality of fuel resources in order to optimize energy supply costs, incl. use of local fuel resources.

The current growth rate of the level of improvement, as well as the implementation of program measures to introduce new technologies, will make it possible to bring the level of improvement of the housing stock by 2035, equipped with water supply to 50.5%, sewerage to 55.7%, heating to 93.5%

and hot water supply to 52.7%. Almost 100% improvement level will be achieved in Allaikhoyskiy and Verkhnekolymskiy districts.

Diversification of fuel resources.

Raising the level of engineering arrangement of settlements by.

Optimization of heat supply schemes for settlements.

Stimulating the introduction and use of environmentally friendly and (or) energy-saving technologies, technologies focused on the reduction and recycling of waste.

Construction of local water intakes with water treatment facilities.

Reorganization (ordering) of property, financial and contractual relations in the housing and communal sector, with the involvement of private business and the influx of private investment in the modernization and expansion of the housing and communal complex through the formation of a transparent and predictable system of regulation and state support in the field of housing and communal services.

Creation of a qualitatively new system of production and consumption waste management, which will ensure the prevention and reduction of waste generation, minimize the amount of landfilled waste, create incentives for innovation in the field of waste management and ensure the responsible attitude of the population and business to the problem of waste management.

"Diversification of energy supply". The growing attention to the development of the Russian Arctic zone at the federal level, the development of transit potential along the NSR, the implementation of the Yamal LNG project, the conclusion of an agreement with the State Corporation Rosatom allow us to discuss the use of hydrocarbon, nuclear and other resources for power supply needs.

The strategy of the State Unitary Enterprise Housing and Public Utilities of the RS (Y) in the AZ of the RS (Y) provides for the transition to local coal deposits: Krasnorechensky (Abysky district) in the Indigirsky basin, Belogorsky (Kobyaysky district) in the Lena basin, Kularsky and Uyandinsky in the Yansky basin.

In the Arctic regions, the vast majority of apartment buildings require major repairs, heat losses in houses are estimated at 20 to 40% of the supplied heat energy, subsidizing the population's expenses for heat energy reaches 92%. When carrying out energy service in MKD, it is possible to reduce heat losses by up to 40%, water consumption by five times. It is necessary to develop a regulatory framework that regulates the mechanism for financing the project at the expense of savings in state budget expenditures obtained as a result of energy service measures.

"Connection of the private sector to sources of heat supply" will be implemented within the framework of program activities developed jointly

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with the administrations of the Moscow Region and the State Unitary Enterprise "Housing and Communal Services of the RS (Y)". It is planned to introduce new modern technologies for the improvement of multi-apartment and individual residential buildings with the aim of maximum, and in a number of areas, complete improvement of all settlements.

"Ecologically safe and comfortable environment in the Arctic settlements". The project is aimed at improving the ecological situation in settlements, at preserving the natural environment and involves:

Construction and reconstruction of sewerage and treatment facilities.

Construction and reconstruction of water intake and water treatment facilities to provide the population with good-quality drinking water.

Construction of points for temporary accumulation of municipal solid waste located directly in the waste treatment area in order to reduce transportation costs. Taking into account the small volumes of production and consumption waste generation in the Arctic regions, it is advisable to use the method of heat treatment of waste in the field.

Creation of new industrial complexes for the storage, processing, disposal and neutralization of especially hazardous waste generated in the Arctic. Waste plasma recycling method; technology of vetrification (or vitrification). Acquisition of a mobile unit (furnace) for the disposal of MSW and MSW.

Reclamation and restoration of land, at the places of disposal of production and consumption waste. Sanitation, degassing and reclamation of waste disposal sites (landfills), the further operation of which is impossible.

Restriction of import to the territory of the Arctic zone of products, containers and packaging, the utilization of which is not economically and technologically ensured. Establishment of requirements for the construction of facilities in the Arctic from materials that are environmentally friendly during disposal (do not emit toxic substances during combustion, do not form the accumulation of scrap metal).

"Improving the Quality of Coal". Arctic regions require high-quality fuel to increase the efficiency of boiler houses, increase the service life and safety of boilers and equipment. It is proposed to consider a mechanism for distributing subsidies not only to the end consumer (SUE "Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"), but also for suppliers - mining and transport enterprises, subject to the release of prepared high-quality fuel at set prices, transportation of coal in big bags.

Expected results:

□ the level of improvement of the housing stock by 2035 will increase:

□ for water supply up to 50.5% (in 2018 - 36.9%);

□ for water disposal (sewerage) up to 55.7% (in 2018 -42.%)

□ for heating up to 93.5% (in 2018 - 80.9%);

□ for hot water supply up to 52.7% (in 2018 - 35.4%);

□ coverage of the housing stock and social facilities with metering devices - 100% by 2025;

□ reduction in standard fuel consumption by 20% by 2025;

□ reduction of heat consumption - by 25% by 2025;

□ the share of the population living in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) provided with high-quality drinking water from the centralized water supply system by 2024 compared to 2017 will increase from 34.6% to 63.3%.

The introduction of modern information and communication technologies and tools in the Arctic regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is a key condition for the success of the development of the Arctic territories, a qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the population.

The basic option for the development of the telecommunications infrastructure of the Arctic regions provides for the implementation of projects for the construction of FOCL, which will reach 85% of the population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with high-speed Internet by 2024 and up to 97% of the population by 2035.

The scaling of the project to provide stable and free data transmission in the local area network within the regions will limit the cost of expensive satellite communications.

The construction of FOCL along the Udachny – Olenyok – Kharyalakh – Zhilinda – Saskylakh route, implemented by PJSC Rostelecom, will provide the residents of the Anabar basin with modern communication channels, help develop advanced digital technologies and implement the Smart Village project. The implementation of plans for the construction of FOCL along the route "Khandyga Batagay" will provide residents of the Verkhoyansk region with high-speed Internet in the Yansky basin.

Coverage of the Indigirka and Kolyma basins with high-speed Internet provides for the construction of a fiber-optic communication line along the route "Khandyga - Ust-Nera - Khonuu - Zyryanka - Srednekolymsk - Chersky" with the prospect of running to Bilibino, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. As a result of the implementation of this project, about 2,700 km of a communication line with a range of 20,000 people will be laid.

Providing high-speed access to the Internet along these routes is aimed at developing telemedicine, creating and modernizing video recording systems for traffic violations, video surveillance and emergency alerts, as well as information systems in the field of medicine and housing and communal services.

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The innovative development option involves the modernization of the existing telecommunications infrastructure, which makes it possible to provide access to the Internet with a bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps and the modernization of cellular base stations to the 4G standard.

The implementation of the federal project to lay a submarine fiber-optic communication line along the Northern Sea Route and further along the channels of the Arctic rivers will make it possible to remove the problem of the "digital divide", to provide the settlements of the Arctic regions with affordable and high-quality Internet communications.

High-speed access to the Internet will make it possible to combine various branches of science, economy, and management into a single information system, including those for solving environmental problems.

An increase in the bandwidth of communication channels will create conditions for the introduction of smart city technologies, reducing budget expenditures on energy (Smart Energy) and increase the level of security, and telemedicine will also develop in the long term.

In the field of education, it is planned to provide all educational organizations with access to the Internet by 2024: at a speed of at least 100 Mb / s in Verkhoyansk and Srednekolym'sk, at a speed of at least 50 Mb / s in rural areas and urban-type settlements.

Separate areas of development of communications in the Arctic regions will be implemented as part of the implementation of the Strategic Decree of the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated 06.11.2018 No. 149 "On the innovative and digital development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)".

Development of wireless telephony and the Internet:

- Development of satellite communication networks.

- Construction of FOCL and SFOCL.

- Development of mobile communication networks. Phased creation of cellular communication networks of the 4G+ generation and future generations.

- Formation of the information space:

- Carrying out educational activities aimed at improving the computer literacy of citizens.

- Organization of informing the population about the benefits of obtaining state and municipal services in electronic form through the use of the Unified portal of state and municipal services gosuslugi.ru and the regional portal of state and municipal services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) e-yakutia.ru.

- Implementation of information systems and platforms aimed at improving the comfort of citizens and improving the efficiency of business and management.

- Construction of the FOCL "Udachny-Olenyok-Kharyyalakh Zhilinda-Saskylakh".

- Construction of FOCL "Khandyga-Batagai", FOCL "KhonuZyryanka-Srednekolym'sk-Chersky" (innovative version).

- Construction of a federal FOCL (innovative version).

- Construction of points for collective access to the Internet with a bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps using Wi-Fi technology.

- "United Bulun" will provide stable and free data transmission in the local network within the ulus and thereby limit the cost of expensive satellite communications.

- The transition of the mobile communication network to the 4G standard. Remote medical care and telemedicine.

- Organization of a multi-level system of telemedicine consultations, including a service of delayed telemedicine consultations and a service of telemedicine requests in real time.

- The implementation of the project will improve the ability to serve patients through the Internet sites of polyclinics (especially representatives of the nomadic indigenous peoples of the Arctic).

- Expected results:

- providing access to the Internet (at a speed of at least 10 Mbps) to 100% of the population of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) by 2025;

- ensuring the provision of 100% priority state and municipal services in electronic form by 2035;

- introduction of 100% intradepartmental and interdepartmental interaction of state and municipal bodies and budgetary institutions, carried out in electronic form by 2035.

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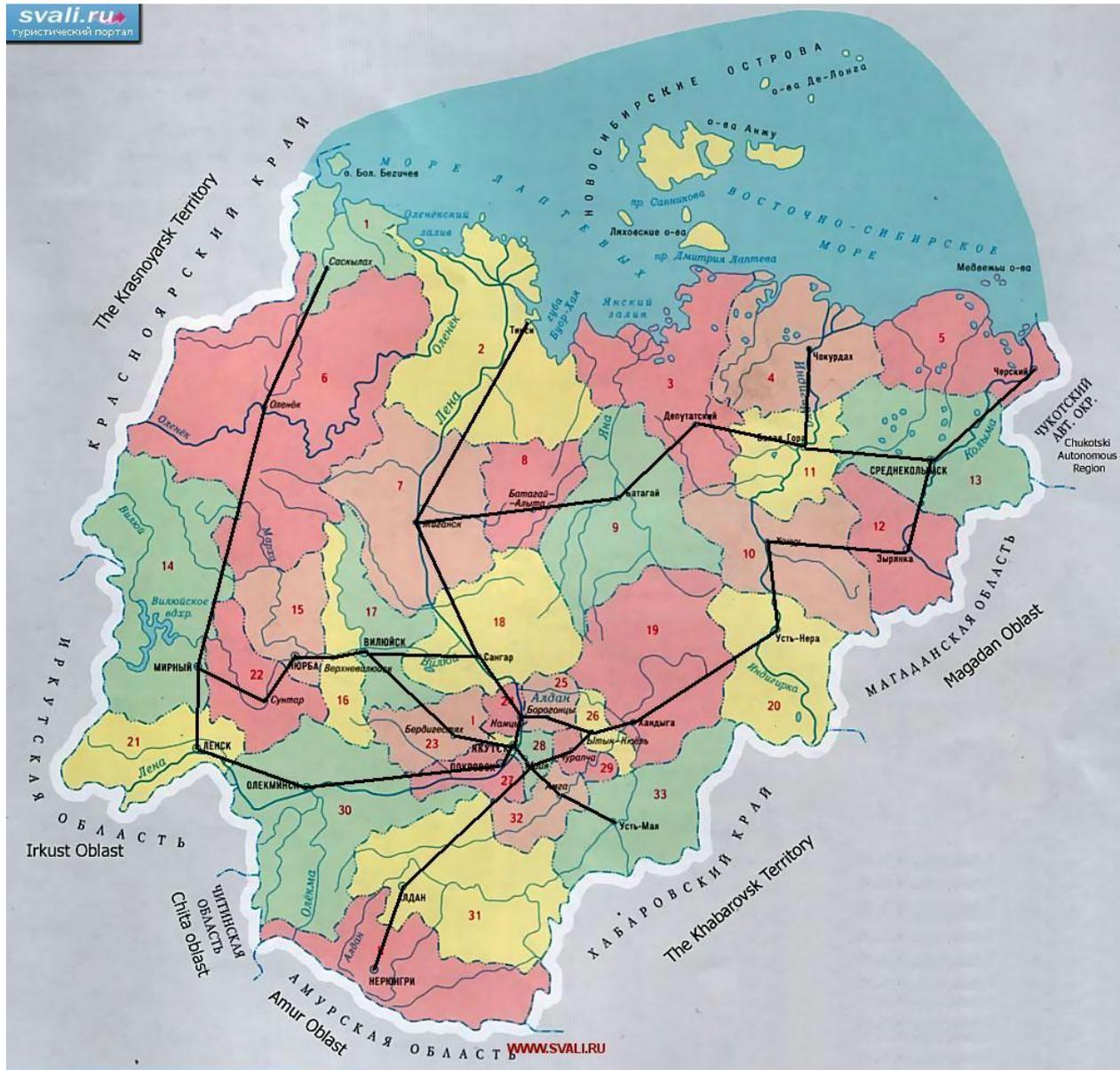


Figure 11. Map of roads in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

The development of the transport infrastructure of the Arctic regions will be aimed at ensuring the availability of transport services for the population, creating conditions for the dynamic growth of all sectors of the economy, eliminating territorial isolation and strengthening economic ties between municipalities, and involving new territories in the economic circulation. An efficient transport system will provide opportunities for economic entities to freely enter the regional market, contribute to the growth of entrepreneurial and business activity, which directly affect the quality of life and the level of social activity of the population (Figure 11). Priority directions:

- Development of navigation on the Arctic rivers, including the modernization of the fleet, the

- reconstruction of Arctic ports, the creation of infrastructure for the organization of passenger transportation, the implementation of dredging works on the main Arctic river routes;

- development of an effective system of aviation services for the Arctic regions, including small aircraft, reconstruction and modernization of the airport network, renewal of the aircraft fleet;

- increasing the level of safety of transportation by motor transport, including by extending the validity of winter roads of regional significance;

- creation of a new transport subsystem of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) using modern vehicles adapted for use in arctic conditions (all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles,

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ekranoplanes, hovercraft, floating amphibians with wheeled or tracked chassis, hovercraft platforms, seaplanes - amphibians, hovercraft).

□ development of organizational and financial mechanisms for the break-even operation of transport organizations in the Arctic zone: the creation of favorable legislative and financial conditions for the activities of Russian enterprises and foreign investment in them. Solving this problem will be one of the possible ways to increase the efficiency of projects and possibly reduce the cost of transportation.

Development of dry shipping on the rivers of the Republic of Sakha:

□ Dredging works on the main Arctic rivers (Anabar, Lena, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma). An important strategic goal is to bring the parameters and categories of inland waterways of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to values that provide sufficient capacity for river navigation. The fulfillment of these tasks implies an increase in funding from the federal budget.

□ Development of passenger traffic on socially significant lines, including high-speed ones. To carry out passenger transportation by water transport on socially significant routes, the formation of coastal infrastructure and the passenger fleet is required.

Reconstruction of the port infrastructure of Tiksi Seaport JSC, Zelenomyssk River Port LLC.

Construction and reconstruction of cargo berths, including in Anabarsky (Yuryung-Khaya, Saskyly), Ust-Yansky (Ust-Kuyga), Allaikhovsky (Chokurdakh), Srednekolymy (Srednekolymy) and Verkhnekolymy (Zyryanka) districts.

Construction (reconstruction) of river passenger stations, berths, development of infrastructure for passenger service. Construction of river passenger stations planned in Zhigansky (Zhigansk), Verkhoyansky (Batagay), Srednekolymy (Srednekolymy) and Bulunsky (Tiksi) districts.

The construction of passenger berths is required in Ust-Yansky (Ust-Kuyga, Cossack), Verkhoyansky (Saida), Allaikhov (Chokurdakh), Abysky (Belaya Gora, Kuberganya), Momsky (Khonuu), Nizhnekolymy (Chersky, Kolymskoye), Verkhnekolymy (Zyryanka), Bulunsky (Naiba, Bulls Cape, Taymylyr) areas.

Acquisition of vessels for the organization of passenger transportation, organization of service centers.

On the northern rivers, which are characterized by small and irregular passenger traffic, the best solution would be to use a small fleet with good running and speed characteristics, with a small draft for the convenience of disembarking passengers on an unequipped shore. For optimal organization of transportation, it is necessary to use several types of vessels:

□ purchase of boats with a small passenger capacity of up to 12 people, for servicing lines up to 400 km long (16 boats for 10 districts);

□ acquisition of hovercraft with a small passenger capacity (10 ships for 8 districts);

□ purchase of high-speed passenger ships for the organization of passenger transportation in areas with maritime navigation for the needs of Bulunsky and Nizhnekolymy regions, with a wave height of up to 2 - 3 meters (4 ships for 2 regions);

□ creation of service centers for servicing passenger ships (in Bulunsky, Ust-Yansky, Abysky, Srednekolymy districts).

The creation of specialized centers for the maintenance and repair of the passenger fleet on the rivers of the republic will significantly reduce the cost of repairing the fleet outside the republic.

Development of an effective aviation service system:

□ Implementation of programs to subsidize socially significant air transportation.

□ Development of the airport network and landing sites. The priority measure for the development of air transport is the modernization of the airport network, which provides for the reconstruction of runways and the construction of service and passenger buildings. To ensure the safety of passenger traffic in remote settlements, landing sites will be reconstructed.

□ Air fleet renewal. The event provides for the renewal of the fleet of aircraft and helicopters to replace the obsolete vessels in operation.

□ Development of small private aviation in order to meet the needs for air transportation and ensure its availability.

One of the priorities of the state policy will be the development of small private aviation in the Far North, which will require a comprehensive solution of legal, technical, organizational and financial issues. It is necessary to provide a legal framework for the effective operation of small aviation and create favorable conditions for investment. In the future, small aviation should become widespread, which will increase the transport accessibility of the population in local areas.

□ Development of new types of air equipment (airships, drones).

Reconstruction of airports FKP "Airports of the North".

Reconstruction and maintenance of helicopter pads (44 air pads in 13 districts).

Renovation of the fleet of small aircraft (replacement of An-2 with LMS).

Renewal of the helicopter fleet (acquisition of Ansat helicopters, replacement of Mi-8 with Mi-8 MTV).

The development of aeronautic transport. Creation of a fleet of airships and ground

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infrastructure. The scale of work and the high cost of building highways will not allow for the accelerated formation of year-round transport links with the Arctic regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). In the short and long term, the construction of year-round roads will take place gradually, based on the priorities of the economic development of the Arctic.

- Gradual transition to the normative level of financing of road maintenance works;
- Construction of road repair points;
- Phased transition of regional winter roads to an extended period of operation;
- Construction of inter-settlement rural roads;
- Improvement of settlement roads.

“Increasing safety on winter roads” involves the implementation of the “Safe Arctic” R&D direction with the implementation of measures to justify the installation of heating points, identify the most dangerous sections of winter roads, organize reliable communications, develop autonomous land beacons, test all-terrain vehicles on winter roads, etc.

Creation of a new transport subsystem of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia):

All-terrain vehicles

- Acquisition of cross-country vehicles for the implementation of cargo and passenger transportation;

□ Creation of service centers for all-terrain vehicles;

□ Development and implementation of modern all-terrain vehicles adapted for use in arctic conditions. Introduction of innovative modes of transport

The development of promising innovative modes of transport is a priority for the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The introduction of innovative areas requires the development of a regulatory legal framework, the approval of documents for operation for the safety of transportation, including passenger transportation.

□ Passenger traffic by air - 316 thousand passengers (an increase of 1.9 times compared to 2018);

□ the number of passengers transported by road - 1.3 million people (an increase of 7 times by 2025);

□ the number of passengers transported by water transport - 21.6 thousand people (an increase of 5.3 times by 2025).

Improvement of the current Northern Delivery scheme is planned in the following areas:

□ formation and development of modern transport infrastructure, modernization of vehicles for the delivery of goods;

□ optimization of logistics processes, building optimal transport and logistics schemes that

ensure uninterrupted supply of fuel and energy resources and high-quality food products within the framework of the current and forecasted levels of consumption and effective demand;

□ carrying out systemic measures aimed at creating a centralized planning system for northern delivery to ensure the coordinated delivery of goods and products based on pre-forecast needs of the population;

□ improvement of the regulatory framework at the federal and regional levels;

□ repurchase of locally produced goods as the main source of household income.

The implementation of the measures will ensure the growth of tax revenues to the budgets of all levels, create conditions for the development of market relations and healthy competition in the trade sector, and provide residents with quality food.

Taking into account the territorial features of the delivery of goods, as well as the effective demand of the population, with the use of state support mechanisms, the wholesale link will be developed, as well as various retail formats that meet the needs of all participants in the process.

An increase in the turnover of retail trade and public catering will be facilitated by the growth in the level of well-being of the population, the creation of favorable conditions for the development of trade, including ensuring the availability of financial resources, the development of basic infrastructure and infrastructure services.

When addressing issues of food security, the main attention should be paid to meeting the needs of all social groups of the population, regardless of income level.

Improving the legal framework governing the implementation of the "northern delivery".

Improving the transport and logistics schemes for delivery, taking into account the modernization of the northern delivery infrastructure, including the infrastructure of deposition points, as well as using new types of equipment.

Replacement of part of imported fuel and energy resources with local energy sources and development of alternative energy.

Improving the system of providing the population of hard-to-reach and remote settlements with socially significant essential goods.

Creation of an effective commodity distribution infrastructure to fully provide the population with high-quality and safe goods.

"Delivery by the Northern Sea Route" involves the use of new transport routes (Northern Sea Route, the Yakutsk transport and logistics hub in Nizhny Bestyakh) to reduce the cost of cargo delivery. Oil products destined for the Arctic zone of the republic are redirected to the Northern Sea Route and will be delivered through the entrance transshipment sea

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routes Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Vladivostok. Further, the delivery of general cargo is carried out by water transport and a winter road.

"Modernization of deposit points". Construction and modernization of existing tank farms, reconstruction and modernization of the tank farm of tank farms located in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), construction of new tank farms and oil storage facilities, if necessary.

"Effective coordination". Development and implementation of an information system for managing logistics processes to track the delivery of goods, the formation of the optimal load of all types of transport and delivery routes.

"Trade in the Arctic". The development of an organizational and legal mechanism for increasing the socio-economic efficiency of the functioning of trade, creating conditions for a sustainable and predictable development of the consumer market, will contribute to a more flexible provision of the NWPT in the Arctic regions, up to the bid transfer of authority to ensure the NWPT to municipal authorities. The main stage of the project is the creation of a network of wholesale and retail stores with premises for storing vegetables. The creation of a digital platform focused on supporting the production and marketing activities of small and medium-sized businesses will contribute to development of Internet commerce, mobile commerce, holding fairs.

Expected results:

Increase in the volume of imports of socially important food products up to 1.5 times;

□ retail trade turnover per capita - at least 390 thousand rubles.

rubles (by 2.6 times by 2025), turnover of paid services per capita - at least 37 thousand rubles (by 1.8 times by 2025)

□ provision of the population with an area of retail facilities of at least sq. meters per 1,000 people (125% by 2025);

□ satisfaction of consumer requirements for the quality and safety of products for life and the population is at least 70%.

The negative trends of global climate change have a serious impact on the natural complexes of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Climate change in the Arctic is about 2 times faster than in other parts of the planet. Over the past decades, the temperature increase in some parts of the Arctic has reached 4°C. This has already led to a change in the characteristics of permafrost and its degradation in many areas, the rapid melting of Arctic ice, and an increase in the risk of destruction of permafrost shores. With a stable frequency, catastrophic floods occur in the basins of the Arctic rivers Kolyma, Indigirka, Alazeya.

The Arctic regions, due to the inaccessibility and autonomy of the life support of settlements, are at high

risk of emergencies with a direct threat to the life of the population, especially in winter.

Development of a regulatory framework and improvement of the emergency response system.

Forecasting and prevention of natural and man-made emergencies in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Construction of engineering protection and bank protection facilities.

Construction of fire stations to house the divisions of the fire service of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Development and application of new technologies for search and rescue and emergency rescue operations, introduction of adapted rescue technologies.

Improving the safety of traditional industries.

Improving safety on winter roads.

Prevention, literacy and education of the population for safe life in extreme climatic conditions.

"Safe Arctic", implemented by the Rescue Service of the RS (Yakutia) together with scientific institutions of the RS (Yakutia), is aimed at predicting, preventing and promptly responding to emergencies in the extreme conditions of the North through the development and implementation of modern technologies in relevant areas. The implementation of the project will prevent and reduce the negative consequences of emergencies, ensure economic efficiency by replacing traditional search and rescue technologies with new technical solutions.

"Coast protection works" involves the implementation of preventive measures to protect against the collapse of the river bank. Indigirka near the pier of the tank farm with. Khonuu Momsky district, to strengthen the coastal strip of the river. Kolyma in the area of MO "Pokhodsky nasleg", capital construction of engineering structures in the village. Bykov Mys Bulunsky district, construction of the II stage of bank protection of the village of Zyryanka, Verkhnekolymsky district, construction of a protective structure in the city of Srednekolymsk, engineering protection in the city of Verkhoyansk.

The share of agriculture in the gross municipal product of the AZ of the RS (Y) is about 3.1% (RS (Y) - 1.8%). For the AZ of the RS(Y), the industry is important for ensuring the local population with agricultural products of their own production, preserving both the traditional way of life of the indigenous population and the cultural identity of the indigenous peoples.

In the Arctic uluses and places of traditional nature management and management of the indigenous peoples of the North, traditional industries are the basis of agricultural production. In most areas, the rural population has strong traditions and labor skills for the development of reindeer herding, hunting and fishing, and in such uluses as Abyisky, Verkhoyansk and Srednekolymsky - for the

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development of mainly cattle breeding and horse breeding. By categories of farms, the share of household plots prevails in the structure of production.

Among the districts, the largest contribution to the industry is made by the Verkhoyansk district, (26.8% of the total gross agricultural output), Anabar (17.6%), Srednekolymy (12.3%) and Eveno-Bytantaysky (9.3%) districts, which are mainly engaged in the breeding of cattle and meat herd horses.

Reindeer breeding. According to the results 2018, AZ contains 106 thousand heads deer or 73% of the total livestock in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Compared to 2010, by 2018, the number of deer decreased by 16.2% (-20.6 thousand heads). In 2015, in the Allaikhovskiy district, which belongs to the tundra zone and has pastures with a potential reindeer capacity of 25,400 heads, the deer population was completely eliminated.

Fishing is one of the basic industries of the Arctic regions, where more than 89% of the commercial catch is concentrated, of which about 80% of the catch is whitefish species, which make annual spawning migrations upstream in summer and autumn and in winter downstream to the delta zones. About 40% of the total production is caught in the Lena River basin, more than 30% of industrial production, 39% - amateur fishing.

The volume of catch in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) for 2021 amounted to 4.7 thousand tons, which is 25% higher than 2016 volumes. The bulk of the fish is caught in Ust-Yansky, Bulunsky (27.7% of the catch according to the AZ of the RS (Yakutia), Allaikhov and Nizhnekolymy (15.7% each) uluses. Fishing is seasonal in nature and is tied to the timing of fish spawning.

Cattle breeding. In all areas of the AZ of the RS (Yakutia), the number of cattle tends to decrease. At the beginning of 2022, compared to 2010, the livestock decreased by 41.3% to 5,738 heads, which is 4.3% of the total livestock in the republic. The decrease in livestock is due to the high cost of purchasing feed. Cattle breeding is carried out in all regions except Anabar. The main cattle-breeding regions in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) are Verkhoyansk (48% of the livestock) and Srednekolymy (17%).

The Eveno-Bytantaysky district is a reserve for the preservation of the gene pool of Yakut cattle, an institution of regional significance operates here - the State Budgetary Institution "Gene Pool Nursery "Bytantai". The number of Yakut cattle in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) decreased by 14.3% to 690 heads, which is 41% of the total number of Yakut cattle.

Horse breeding. Horses are bred in all regions of the AZ of the RS (Y), while in relation to 2010, at the beginning of 2022, there is a decline of 26.2% to 14,312 heads. In terms of categories of farms, there was a shift towards small forms of management (the

share of agricultural enterprises decreased from 42% to 26%). The largest number of horses is kept in Verkhoyansk (49% of the total number of AZ, respectively) and Srednekolymy (14%) districts.

The Srednekolymy district is a breeding ground for the Kolyma type of Yakut horses, the Verkhoyansk district is the place for the Yan type. With this in mind, the regions are of strategic importance for the preservation and development of the Yakut horse breed in the republic.

Significant areas of natural lands in the Arctic regions are the main potential for further increasing the number of herd horses in the republic.

In general, agricultural production in the Arctic is characterized by the following threats:

- the gradual transition to small-scale production led to the production of agricultural products with a high cost;
- non-competitiveness of local products and their high cost with difficult logistics of goods movement are insurmountable factors in the development of agricultural production in the Arctic;
- small-scale production in the agro-industrial complex generates a forced departure of personnel to other areas of labor with a higher level of wages. Personnel shortage exacerbates the critical situation in the industry;
- the bulk of agricultural products that do not meet international quality standards do not enter foreign markets.

Inertial development with such an organization of the economy of agricultural production can gradually lead to irreversible processes in the field of reindeer breeding, horse breeding and cattle breeding.

To modernize agricultural production, it is necessary to switch to the territorial specialization of animal husbandry, taking into account the characteristics of the territories of the Arctic regions by reorienting state support for agricultural production.

In territories that are far from the main markets for the consumption of dairy products, create conditions for the development of meat-based livestock breeding based on the livestock of the Yakut breed, herd horse breeding. Ensure the direction of state support to reduce the cost of meat products by subsidizing fodder production and fodder procurement, taking into account the northern rise in prices to equalize the competitive opportunities of producers of meat products in the Arctic.

In places of the highest concentration of meat production, it is necessary to organize the work of high-tech points for slaughtering animals and processing meat products. To solve logistical problems and streamline interaction with farms, build a vertically integrated system for the procurement of meat and other local products with branches in each municipality, which, through state support, will create favorable economic conditions for the profitable

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marketing of beef, horse and reindeer breeding products in the Arctic, stimulate livestock increase.

Achieving sustainable growth of agricultural sectors based on the modernization of production.

Creation of a vertically integrated system of procurement centers with modern slaughterhouses in the Arctic regions according to international standards;

Preservation and development of northern (domestic) reindeer breeding:

□ Introduction of modern reindeer grazing technologies: formation of rational herd sizes, taking into account reindeer capacity and pasture turnover. Modernization of the material and technical base of reindeer breeding:

construction of corrals, fences, purchase of all-terrain and snowmobile equipment, provision of goods and materials.

□ Increasing the marketability of reindeer breeding products, including the conduct of scientific research to assess the current state of reindeer pastures, the transition to industrial reindeer breeding.

□ Ensuring comprehensive protection in reindeer husbandry: introducing electronic certification of reindeer livestock, guarding the herd and monitoring grazing in order to minimize animal losses from predators and avoid grazing in contaminated areas, systemic corralization and veterinary support.

□ Development of entrepreneurial initiative while maintaining the traditional way of life of the peoples of the North, taking into account international experience, the introduction of innovative technologies in the Arctic. Providing grants for start-up entrepreneurs in the traditional industries of the North.

Preservation of the resource base and increase in commercial fisheries:

□ Conducting scientific and resource studies of river and lake basins to assess the state of fish stocks and carry out work on the artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources.

□ Increasing the catch of low-value fish species and involving in the economic development of remote lake areas of the basin of the Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma rivers.

□ Carrying out activities for the artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources in order to restore fish stocks of the main commercial fish species.

□ Development of fishing infrastructure by stimulating the renewal of the material and technical base of fishing, which allows the integrated use of artificial and natural sources of cold for storing caught fish.

Creating conditions for the development of animal husbandry:

□ Stimulating the intensification of agricultural production based on the Agricultural Management System, including the restoration of the system of selection and breeding work to create highly productive herds, stimulating the restoration and expansion of the network of collective farms, communities, as well as peasant farms with a beef herd of more than 15-20 heads.

□ Creation of a solid forage base.

□ Organization of artificial insemination of cows and provision of balanced feeding of livestock and horses based on the districts' own forage base.

□ Construction of small-sized cowsheds and horse farms and their mechanization using small-sized technical means and having improved characteristics.

"Modernization of the structure of the agro-industrial complex of the Arctic". Creation of a vertically integrated system for the procurement of local products with branches in each municipality, which, through state support, will create favorable economic conditions for the profitable marketing of beef, horse breeding and reindeer breeding products in the Arctic by the population, stimulate an increase in livestock.

"Modernization of reindeer breeding and fisheries" involves the continuation of the implementation of subprograms for the competitive distribution of state budget funds of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the acquisition of objects for the modernization of industries: fishing bases, slaughterhouses, refrigeration equipment, all-terrain vehicles, etc. with an increase in the share of co-financing from the initiator of the application.

"Stud farms of the Arctic". Support for stud farms that provide purebred breeding and development of unique breeds and types of herd horses in the Verkhoyansk and Srednekolymsk regions;

"Resources of the future fish industry". Provides for the implementation of measures for the artificial reproduction of whitefish: the creation of broodstock; identification of reproduction areas (basins of small rivers and lakes, places of winter feeding: the lower reaches of the Lena, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma rivers, adjacent or located on the territory of protected areas) and ensuring their special protection.

Expected results under the innovation scenario:

□ Ensuring the growth of agricultural production by 1.3 times by 2035;

□ Increasing the annual volume of fish catch up to 6000 tons and the volume of deep processing of fish up to 2000 tons by 2025;

□ Growth of the number of deer by 1.5 times by 2035;

□ Growth in the number of horses by 1.5 times by 2035;

□ Increase in the number of Yakut cows up to 1000 heads;

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□ The number of agricultural enterprises that have concluded export contracts - 2 units;

Hunting has traditionally been a branch of agriculture economy, which plays an important role in the lives of most people in the Arctic.

In order to consolidate financial resources and develop hunting trade, fur and leather and footwear industries in the republic, improving the provision of the population with locally produced products in 1999, the FAPK "Sakhabult" was formed. The concern is a full-cycle enterprise, which includes fur fishing, procurement, processing, production of consumer goods and their sale. FAPK "Sakhabult" is the only enterprise in the Far East engaged in the processing of raw hides, is a partner of more than 900 contractors-enterprises and individual enterprises.

If until 2010 the integrated exploitation of animal resources, purchase of raw materials, technological processes of production, protection of 1/3 of the land were assigned to JSC FAPK "Sakhabult", now the change in the hunting management system contributed to the formation of small farms of a new type. The main priority for fixing hunting grounds was presented to regional enterprises, private entrepreneurs and representatives of the indigenous peoples of the North. As of 01.01.2022, 197 indigenous associations account for 53.0% of all hunting grounds, 76 enterprises and organizations - 22.7%, JSC FAPK "Sakhabult" - 17.0% and 78 individual entrepreneurs - 7.3%.

The hunting economy, with proper organization of production, has significant resources for economic growth and employment of the rural population. At present, only the resources of fur-bearing animals and wild reindeer are being developed by professional workers. A special role is assigned to the hunting economy in regulating the number of wolves.

At present, the hunting economy, due to the extensiveness of its management is in decline. The underdevelopment of infrastructure, the high cost of the industry and the inaccessibility and remoteness of hunting grounds, the reduction in the number of qualified specialists, and the decrease in demand for furs have led to the irrational use of animal resources.

The Arctic regions of the republic are very favorable for cage fur farming in terms of the availability of a forage base (weedy fish and waste from the fishing industry). Breeding caged animals (sable, silver-black fox of the Norwegian type), the skins of which are a sought-after raw material for light industry enterprises, the most export-oriented type of fur raw materials, will allow diversifying production, strengthening inter-industry ties, and creating new jobs in the Arctic regions. For the integrated development of commercial hunting in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) it is necessary:

Development of an integrated system with high labor productivity, introducing advanced technologies and management in the field of hunting, cage fur

farming, fur processing and deep processing and sale of hunting products;

Strengthening the material, technical and financial base of the hunting economy and cage fur farming;

Preservation and enhancement of the raw material potential of the hunting economy, restoration of selection and breeding work of cage fur farming.

"Development strategy of FAPK "Sakhabult"- creation of a competitive system for the full cycle of development of the hunting economy - from fishing to deep processing;

"Development of the material and technical base of the hunting economy" involves the creation of a hunting infrastructure for commercial hunting and on-farm hunting management of hunting grounds.

Expected results:

- the volume of procurement of wild reindeer meat up to 100% of the volume of the established annual quotas for the production of wild reindeer;
- carrying out by all hunting farms of on-farm hunting management in the amount of 100%.

"Renaissance of caged fur farming" involves the acquisition of a breeding stock of caged animals (silver-black foxes, sable) and the modernization of the material and technical base.

Expected results:

- the volume of production of skins by 2 times by 2035;
- modern specialized fur farms for breeding silver-black foxes and sables.

The Arctic zone of the Laptev Sea and the East Siberian Sea on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), identified as the North Yakutian bone province, is the only region in the world of sustainable, systematic harvesting of fossil mammoth ivory, which has existed for several centuries, and covers the coast of the Arctic Ocean from Khatanga Bay to the Kolyma, the lower reaches of large rivers: Lena, Yana, Indigirka, Alazeya, Kolyma, as well as the New Siberian Islands. A significant part of all the unique finds that have gained worldwide fame also falls on the share of Yakutia. The collection of mammoth fauna is a traditional type of nature management of the local population, including the indigenous peoples.

As of January 1, 2022, the republican balance of promising objects of fossil remains of the mammoth fauna of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) takes into account the reserves and predicted resources of mammoth tusk (commercial bone) for 10 deposits and manifestations, including categories: C2 - 12613 kg, P1 - 13346 kg, P2 - 53340 kg, P3 - 4800 kg. The total forecast potential reaches 500 thousand tons.

At the beginning of 2022, 725 valid licenses for the collection of collection paleontological materials were registered on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

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Thanks to the mammoth brand, which has been actively promoted over the past decade and a half, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) constantly provides informational occasions for the world media, mentioning not only unique finds, but also the results of their scientific research.

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has the opportunity to become a world leader in the study of mammoth fauna objects, provided that a highly efficient system is created, including: search, excavation, transportation, examination, storage, acquisition, morphometric and laboratory studies, as well as the exposure of paleontological objects.

This leads to the creation in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of a scientific center with modern equipment and with the possibility of conducting analytical work and unique research to increase the competitiveness of domestic science on a global scale (the project "World Mammoth Center" within the framework of section 3.6. "REC "North").

Legalization of domestic and export circulation of mammoth fauna to achieve a positive socio-economic effect for the indigenous population of the Arctic zone Creation of an open transparent system of trade, including for export, in mammoth tusks;

Legal regulation of the collection and circulation of mammoth fauna;

Development of mammoth tusk processing with the production of semi-finished products.

The project "Mini-factories for the processing of mammoth ivory" is planned to be implemented in Abysky, Ust-Yansky, Verkhoyansky, Nizhnekolymsky districts.

The food and processing industry in the AZ of the RS (Yakutia) is poorly developed. Among the regions of the AZ of the RS (Y), the Verkhoyansk region has received the most development, in all regions there is the production of bread and bakery products, in most regions fish processing is carried out, in the main cattle-breeding regions butter is produced. Semi-finished meat products are produced in the Anabar region. In the future, the development of the traditional sectors of the North, cattle breeding and horse breeding, early maturing animal husbandry, vegetable growing is conditioned by the need to provide the local population with meat, fish, vegetables and milk of their own production, to ensure food security in the Arctic. It is advisable to develop the processing industries of the agro-industrial complex in the centers of municipal districts, incl. processing of meat, dairy products (incl.

Support for the organization of bakery and production of products from reconstituted milk in the Arctic regions;

Support for projects for the deep processing of low-capacity fish and the production of fish products with high added value or with unique consumer properties, as well as feed from production waste;

Support for potato and vegetable growing;

Support for agricultural schools in the Arctic regions, incl. greenhouse farms;

Expansion of markets for agricultural products by supporting the interaction of the corporate, public sector and local producers.

"Trade and logistics center" implementation of investment projects aimed at the creation (construction) of a modern infrastructure for wholesale and retail trade: warehouses, vegetable and potato storage facilities, as well as processing points for local trade products, large wholesale trade facilities in the regional centers of the Arctic regions.

"Deep processing of fish". The organization of floating bases and workshops for cutting, drying and drying fish, the production of fish bone feed meal based on the processing of fish waste and off-grade fish will allow: to increase income and reduce the costs of fish farms when transporting fish products, to provide a solid fodder base for the livestock industry, poultry farming, cage fur farming, fattening reindeer, create new jobs, increase the fish catch in the Arctic regions.

"Gifts of the Wild Arctic". Creation of a network of points for the collection and processing of wild plants (berries, mushrooms, nuts and herbs) within the framework of trade and logistics centers under the single brand "Gifts of the Wild Arctic", to meet the needs of Central Yakutia and enter foreign markets.

"Arctic Agricultural School". Material and technical support of agro-schools, necessary for school farming (vegetable growing, greenhouse farming, fish processing, reindeer breeding, early maturing animal husbandry).

A radical increase in the profitability of the main traditional industries of the North is possible due to the organization of deep processing of organs and tissues of commercial species of Arctic animals and plants. Preliminary calculations show that the profitability of the relevant traditional economic sectors in the Arctic will increase by 30-50%.

The relatively low environmental impact, the level of development of traditional types of economy of the Northern Yakuts, indigenous peoples, Russian Arctic old-timers and the possibility of using new technologies create the potential for the integrated development of coastal fisheries, expanding the network of innovative enterprises for the deep processing of aquatic biological resources and reindeer products. The complex measures implemented in these territories are fully consistent with the main directions of state policy in the field of conservation and development of the original habitat and traditional way of life of the peoples of the North.

Taking into account the introduction of modern slaughterhouses, there is a need to implement a new priority direction for the deep waste-free processing of reindeer products, including meat, offal, blood, milk and endocrine enzyme raw materials and the release of new types of reindeer products - specialized food

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products, dietary supplements and drugs. The implementation of this direction will make it possible to form the regulatory and legal framework for northern domestic reindeer husbandry in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), to systematize and improve the system of state management of the industry, to develop and implement measures aimed at solving the main tasks and directions of development, to coordinate the actions of federal and regional executive bodies at the republican level. authorities, scientific institutions and business entities,

Renewable natural biological resources of the Arctic are characterized by increased biological activity due to extreme growth/habitat conditions. These include species of herbaceous, shrubby and woody plants, lichens growing in the tundra and forest tundra, as well as organs and tissues of domestic and wild animals living in the Arctic (reindeer, Yakut horse, Arctic seal, sable, etc.).

Deep processing of these types of environmentally friendly, reproducible natural biological raw materials and products of reindeer breeding, horse breeding of the Yakut horse, hunting and fishing (including waste generated during the processing of carcasses of domestic and wild animals, fish) using modern physical and chemical biotechnologies will make it possible to obtain bioactive products of medical, food, cosmetic and technical purposes with high consumer and financial value. Thus, to significantly increase the profitability of life-supporting sectors of nature management of the indigenous population of the Arctic, the quality of human life in the Arctic; will create new high-tech jobs, which will lead to an increase in the attractiveness of life and work in the Arctic region.

To implement this breakthrough project, Yakutia has all the components, including the author's innovative biotechnologies for processing natural northern biological raw materials of both plant and animal origin, human resources, created biological products that have all the permits of the Russian Federation and the European Union for their production and sale (Epsorin, "Yagel"), as well as patented biological products from other types of biological raw materials (meat-fat tissue and endocrine organs of the Yakut horse and reindeer, adipose tissue of the Arctic seal; wood of Dahurian larch and birch splayed, etc.):

Creation of infrastructure for receiving and storing products of traditional industries of the North on the basis of trade and logistics centers;

Development of a system for harvesting antlers, furs and processing products of reindeer breeding and hunting, including the creation of conditions for the development of projects for export-oriented antler and fur products;

Development and implementation of new technologies of the international standard for

processing meat products, as well as animal and leather-fur raw materials;

Promotion for export of local brands, unique types of meat processing products of the Kolyma and Yan types of horses, Yakut native cattle;

Deep processing of renewable natural plant and animal resources of the Arctic using innovative biotechnologies to obtain final products with high cost and consumer value.

"Factory" Adoption of a set of measures that contribute to the creation of bases for processing and storing products of traditional industries, trade and purchasing bases, points for receiving products as part of the implementation of the Trade and Logistics Center project.

"International ISO Standard" Stimulation of deep non-waste processing of reindeer products, organizing the collection of endocrine enzyme raw materials in reindeer herds: allocation of subsidies to certified enterprises for the purchase of slaughterhouses.

"Arctic Innovative Biotechnologies" The initiator of the project is the Institute of Biological Problems of the Permafrost of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The production of a line of biological products from reindeer antlers and the main reindeer food - reindeer moss, for medical, food and cosmetic purposes, has been organized in the experimental bioshop of the IPC SB RAS. Products are patented, deliveries are made to the regions of Russia and the EU countries. The collection of raw materials is carried out directly in the reindeer farms.

New biological preparations have been created from the fat of the Arctic seal, the collagen fibers of the Yakut horse and reindeer, the betulin complex from the bark of the Arctic birch and reindeer moss, and reindeer testicles. The plans include deep biotechnological processing of sable bile and fur production waste from the skins of the Yakut horse and reindeer, as well as the creation of a biological product from the internal fat of the Yakut horse with a proven pronounced radioprotective effect.

"Warmth of the Arctic" Implementation of a project for the production of fur and deer skin products using the "wet blue" technology, initiated by Sakhabult JSC. The main task is to involve reindeer and fur farms in the process of production of high quality leather raw materials with export potential. "It's all about the antlers." Reimbursement of part of the costs to farms exporting antlers and broken horns, as well as products of their processing.

Expected results:

□ a new quality of the economy of renewable biological resources with a multiply expanded product line and high margins of production;

□ the withdrawal of the traditional nature management of the indigenous peoples of the North and the northern Yakuts from the subsidized regime, the transfer to the regime of economic independence and sustainable development;

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□ creation of new high-tech jobs and increasing the attractiveness of work for young people in the field of traditional nature management in the Arctic;

□ increase in the number of small and medium-sized businesses in the agro-industrial complex and food production by 30% by 2035;

□ development of an innovative model of traditional management, which can be implemented in other regions of the North and the Arctic of the Russian Federation.

The direction for the development of tourism in the Arctic regions and the possibility of increasing the tourist flow are associated with the formation of tours that combine elements of ecological, extreme, ethnological, scientific, sports, hunting and fishing tourism.

The analysis of routes and ranking of territories according to the level of tourism potential determines that reference points will be located in areas with high tourism potential: Bulunsky, Zhigansky, Momsky, Verkhoyansky, Nizhnekolymsky, EvenoBytantaysky districts.

In the Bulunsky district, measures have begun to create a tourist-combined cluster "Russian North of the Arctic", after the implementation of the project, cultural, historical, event, ecological, cruise, gastronomic, recreational, extreme and other types of tourism will be developed.

The Arctic cruise "Yakutsk-Tiksi-Yakutsk" is a hallmark of the region and is in demand among foreign tourists. For the development of the cruise, it is necessary to carry out activities to improve the parking lots of motor ships in the Arctic regions: the village of Zhigansk, the village of Siktyakh, the village of Kyusyur, the Neelova pier, the village of Tiksi, the renewal of the cruise fleet, the construction of ethnic villages, which are proposed to be implemented as part of an enlarged tourist investment project "Russian Arctic". The project also involves the renewal of the infrastructure and fixed assets of exemplary hunting and fishing farms in the Zhigansky and Bulunsky districts, which are planning to develop in the tourism sector.

As part of the development of ethnological tourism, it is planned to create a model of the territory with the official status of "a cluster of traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples of the North" in the central part of the Zhigansky district. The model territory provides for the creation of a developed profitable economy, which will be based on the integrated use of local natural and historical and cultural resources, sustainable development methods, the production of environmentally friendly products and the provision of services in the field of tourism, recreation and health improvement. Within the Model Territory, various types and zones of economic activity can be formed.

In the Verkhoyansk region, the brand "Verkhoyansk - the Pole of Cold" will be developed; Tuostakh "Hunters for mammoths". The tourist complex "TuostakhKihilekh" was recognized as the best tourist site of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The spiritual and ecological route Tuostakh-Kihilekh is a laureate of the All-Russian competition "Tourist Industry Leaders", awarded a gold medal and a gold statuette of the interregional competition "The Best Goods and Services of the Far East - GEMMA", a laureate and winner of many republican competitions and exhibitions.

Momsky district is distinguished by high ecological potential and diversity of landscapes. Main tourist routes:

1) "s. Khonuu - s. Sasyr - Arga-Tirakhtyakh - Marble Mountain - Victory Peak - r. Mom - r. Eemyu - Balagan-Taas volcano - Ulakhan-Taryn - with. Khonuu (rafting down the Moma river – the main route)";

2) "s. Khonuu - s. Sasyr - r. Mom - r. Emyu. - UlakhanTaryn - p. Khonuu";

3) "s. Khonuu - s. Sasyr - Eselyakh resource reserve - with. Sasyr";

4) "s. Sasyr - ice Tiryakhteh-Taryn; 5. p. Ust-Nera - p. Sasyr - s. Khonuu (big Chersky crossing).

The coastal position of the Nizhnekolymsky region, the presence of the Zeleny Mys port, the proximity of the Bear Islands - the habitat of polar bears, with the development of the Northern Sea Route as a national transport route in the Arctic, can contribute to the rapid development of polar cruises, ecological, ethnographic tourism.

In the Eveno-Bytantai region, it is planned to implement a comprehensive tourist project "Yurt of Peace".

Development of tourist infrastructure (including on the route of the Arctic cruise "Yakutsk-Tiksi-Yakutsk", in the village of Sasyr - Momsky district)

Stimulation of organized forms of hunting and fishing farms, creating the infrastructure of hunting and tourism, as well as ensuring an increase in the number of hunting and aquatic biological resources.

Development of domestic tourism. State support for youth "local history" and sports tours, organization of public events.

Projects:

Project 1. "Russian North of the Arctic"

Project 2. Development and participation in the implementation of the enlarged tourist investment project "Russian Arctic" Project 3. "Fishing and hunting tourism".

Project 4. "Indigenous Minority Model Territories".

Expected results:

□ The number of jobs (including seasonal ones) created in the Arctic regions in the Tourism industry, pers.

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In terms of reserves of mineral resources, the deposits of the Eastern Arctic are of federal significance, and in some cases of global significance. Here are the largest deposits of gold, tin, copper, rare earth metals, the development of which is hampered by the lack of the necessary transport and energy infrastructure.

The economy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation as a whole is focused on the Arctic Ocean, on the study, development and exploitation of the richest natural resource base, taking into account the backbone role of the Northern Sea Route in the socio-economic development of the Arctic regions and territories.

The industrial and transit vectors of the new model of development of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are associated with the development of promising deposits of mineral resources on the mainland and the continental shelf of the Laptev Sea and the East Siberian Sea and the creation of multimodal transport hubs based on the Arctic shipping of modern modification.

The specifics of the Arctic economy is such that large projects implemented in a complex way have more chances for commercial success. However, their long payback period requires the adoption of preferential measures and special, targeted economic incentives. The most important condition for the sustainable development of the Arctic zone is to create an institutional framework for the implementation of the Arctic policy with the participation of the state, business, science, civil society structures (non-profit organizations, etc.), indigenous peoples on the basis of mutual responsibility and the introduction of civil law foundations in relations between the state and nature users.

The implementation of the Strategy involves the development of mechanisms for the coordination and adoption of legal acts regulating the relationship of the indigenous peoples of the North with business entities operating in the territories of traditional nature management, including the procedure for transferring individual sites for industrial use on the terms of compensation agreements.

Measures aimed at increasing the degree of "localization" of the effects of the development of the mineral resource complex of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) should include the following:

□ formation and support of value added chains: from geological exploration to obtaining raw materials processing products on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

□ creation of favorable conditions for the implementation of large projects - assistance in the construction of anchor infrastructure in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

□ expanding the degree of participation of local enterprises, organizations and educational institutions in solving production and technical problems and issues of companies in the mineral resource complex.

□ strengthening of cooperation ties in the process of implementing projects for the development of deposits and the creation of industrial and technological infrastructure, the joint creation of an anchor infrastructure on the principles of PPP.

□ increased attention to aspects of corporate social responsibility of companies - their participation in the socio-economic development of the Arctic Zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), providing assistance and support to local producers of goods and services.

The main share of the revenue part of the implementation of the Strategy will be provided by the basic highly profitable industries, primarily the extraction of hydrocarbons, non-ferrous and precious metals. Taking into account the high potential of the mineral resource base, geological and geophysical knowledge, it is necessary to resume work on the geological study and development of various types of minerals in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The territory of Arctic Yakutia is promising for the discovery of deposits of diamonds, rare metals, oil and gas, coal in the Anabarsky, Oleneksky and Bulunsky uluses. The development of this territory is based on the study of the Tomtor rare metal deposit, the Pronchishchevsky and West Anabar subsoil areas, promising for the discovery of oil and gas, the Taimylyr coal deposit and bogheads and the Laptev Sea shelf. The development of the Ust-Yansky mining and industrial cluster, which includes the territories of Ust-Yansky, the northern part of the Verkhoyansky and Eveno-Bytantaysky uluses, is associated with the development of deposits of ore gold Kyuchus, tin Deputatskoye, Churpunya, Odinoky, Kester, brook. Tirekhtyakh, placers of gold of the Kularsky ore-placer cluster, gold of rare earth Central-Upper and Central-Lower. The territory is promising for discovering deposits of platinum, copper,

Analysis of the state of the resource base, taking into account the current and projected state of oil and gas production, allows us to draw the following conclusions:

in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), prerequisites have been prepared for the creation of a raw material base for the accelerated development of the gas and oil industry in the east of Russia;

the region has large reserves for further increasing the resource base, and a significant amount of exploration work at promising sites will significantly increase the reliability of large investment export-oriented projects; the available forecast oil and gas resources are sufficient for long-

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term satisfaction of the internal needs of the region, sustainable supply through the Northern Sea Route of the regions of the Russian Federation, as well as for long-term supply of large volumes of hydrocarbon raw materials for export to the Asia-Pacific countries.

Reproduction of the mineral resource base of mined and involved in the development of reserves of mineral raw materials to meet the current and future needs of the economy.

Increasing the regional knowledge of the territory of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Involvement in circulation of previously discovered, explored, but not developed deposits, including those with residual reserves.

Development of the Program for regional geological and geographical research (geophysical work and parametric drilling) of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in order to attract financial resources from the federal budget of the Russian Federation for regional work.

Development of a program for licensing subsoil plots for oil and gas in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in order to attract investors for geological exploration and industrial development of subsoil plots. Major investment projects in the Eastern Arctic, the implementation of which is associated with the development of the Northern Sea Route and the strengthening of interregional ties, are:

- prospective geological study and industrial development of the West Anabar licensed subsoil area on the border of the Anabar national (Dolgan-Evenk) region of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Taimyr Dolgano-Nenets region of the Krasnoyarsk Territory;

- development of the Tomtorskoye deposit on the border of the Olenek national Evenki and Anabar Dolgano-Evenki national regions;

- development of tin deposits in the Ust-Yansky region;

- development of the Zyryansky coal mine in the Verkhnekolymy region;

- development of the Baimskaya ore zone in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug on the border with the Kolyma group of uluses of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

On the territory of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Oleneksky, Anabarsky, Bulunsky districts), diamond mining is also carried out by PJSC ALROSA and Almazy Anabara JSC. Large investment projects for the extraction of gold and silver are projects for the development of the Kyuchus and Prognoz deposits in the Verkhoyansk region.

The development of the Tomtorskoye deposit (Buranny site) in the Oleneksky district of Vostok Engineering LLC will ensure by 2025 the extraction of ore of rare earth metals and niobium, its primary

processing and transportation for further processing of 160 thousand tons of ore per year (in terms of dry weight). The volume of investments will be more than 8 billion rubles.

Due to the remoteness from the existing transport infrastructure and the climatic features of the region, large-scale cargo transportation is possible only in winter. Annual transportation of 160 thousand tons of ore is expected by road along the planned winter road 620 km long to the Khatanga Commercial Sea Port, where intermediate storage is carried out before the start of navigation. Then transportation by barges for a distance of 300 km for reloading to sea vessels in the Khatanga Bay. Further transportation along the Northern Sea Route for 3200 km, to the port of Arkhangelsk.

Energy infrastructure: The projected diesel power plant (DPP) will be the only source of electricity at the enterprise. DPP will consist of 3 diesel generator units. The power of each diesel generator unit is 1000 kW. The source of heat supply is a coal-fired boiler house with a capacity of 10.0 MW.

Alternatively, it is proposed to implement a project for the gasification of settlements and thermal power facilities of the Anabar and Oleneksky uluses with cheaper fuel produced on the basis of natural gas resources of the southern side of the Lena-Anabar trough with confirmed oil and gas potential. The project will fully meet the needs of Vostok Engineering LLC in electricity. Necessary measures of state support:

- Subsidizing for reimbursement of part of the cost of paying interest on loans;

- Provision of subsidies for financial support or reimbursement of costs for the creation of infrastructure facilities.

Licensing of one of the last large unallocated gold deposits Kyuchus with reserves and resources of about 200 tons of gold will ensure the extraction of 4.5 tons of gold per year.

Energy infrastructure: The agreement with the State Corporation Rosatom provides for the construction of a nuclear power plant with an electric capacity of 50 MW in the village. Ust-Kuyga.

Transport infrastructure: There is no year-round road, a 50 km winter road will be equipped to the port village of Ust-Kuyga. In the long term, on the principles of PPP, it is planned to build the Yana highway (Teply Klyuch - Topolinoye - Batagay - Nizhneyansk).

Development of the Prognoz silver deposit in the Verkhoyansk region. Prognoz is the largest undeveloped primary silver deposit in Russia. The facility's capacity is estimated at 20 million oz/year. The development period will be 5-8 years with a further transition to underground work.

Energy infrastructure: Construction of a thermal power plant in the village of Sangar, Kobayaysky ulus,

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and further a 250 km power line along the Sangary-Endybal route and further to the Prognoz field.

Transport infrastructure: There is no year-round road, it is necessary to cut a winter road to the Yana regional road in the section between the village of Batagay - the village of Topolinoe.

Development of the placer tin deposit on the creek. Tirekhtyakh in the Ust-Yansky district. The implementation of the project will allow resuming the mining and production of tin concentrate in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) by 2025 in the amount of up to 1 thousand tons of tin in concentrate, with a further increase in production capacity up to 4.5 thousand tons of tin in concentrate per year with further transportation to the Novosibirsk Tin Combine. The volume of investments will be more than 5 billion rubles.

Transport infrastructure: There is no all-the-year-round road, it is necessary to cut a 80 km long winter road to the Yana regional road in the section between the village of Deputatsky - the village of Ust-Kuyga. Mining equipment, processing equipment, transport, goods and materials, etc. can be brought to the field in two ways: by road transport along the winter road; for navigation from the village of Osetrovo to the river port of the village of Ust-Kuyga, where it is stored before the start of the winter road and transported by road to the site along the winter road.

Energy infrastructure: Implementation of the plans of the State Corporation Rosatom for the construction of a nuclear power plant with an electric capacity of 50 MW in the village. Ust-Kuyga will help resolve the issue of energy supply. Previously, power was supplied from a diesel power plant installed in the village. Mammoth along the power transmission line-35 kV with a length of 30 km. An increase in the productivity of Zyryansky Coal Mine JSC up to 1 million tons of coal per year is possible due to:

□ ensuring guaranteed long-term supplies of coal for the Chaunskaya CHPP of OAO Chukotenergo and other consumers of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and the Magadan Region;

□ development of capacities of the Zyryansk production complex on the basis of the Zyryansk mini-CHP;

□ coal exports to Asia-Pacific countries.

The project provides for the construction of own enrichment facilities of Zyryansky Coal Mine JSC, the volume of capital costs (investments) for the project as a whole will be: estimated 4-5 billion rubles.

Transport infrastructure: Delivery is carried out in summer along the Kolyma River, and in winter - by winter road to the village of Zyryanka. Under the current conditions, the maritime transport services market in the Eastern Arctic is not very competitive. The bottleneck of the scheme is its high cost due to the need (in the current situation) for the delivery of coal

by river-sea vessels (displacement 1500 - 3700 tons) from the port of Zeleny Mys to the port of Pevek with unloading, storage and subsequent loading onto sea vessels.

The solution to the problem is the creation of conditions for the possibility of loading sea vessels with a displacement of 10-20 thousand tons in the port of Zeleny Mys or at the mouth of the Kolyma. It is necessary to modernize the port infrastructure of Zeleny Mys and dredging the river in the section from Zeleny Mys to the mouth.

Energy infrastructure: The sources of energy supply are diesel stations (DPP) operating exclusively on imported fuel. It is necessary to build a mini-CHP in the village of Zyryanka.

Industrial development of fields in the West Anabarsky license area with a forecast annual oil and gas production of 12 million tons and 10 billion cubic meters. m³, respectively, will ensure multiple economic growth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and accelerated socio-economic development of the Arctic regions. The volume of investments in the project is estimated at 370 billion rubles. Transport infrastructure: It is proposed to consider the construction of the Anabar seaport. The implementation of investment projects involves the construction of transport infrastructure, primarily the construction of the Anabar, Yana, Verkhoyanye and Sebyan highways as strategic roads in the Arctic:

1) of the Anabar highway (1167th km of the Vilyuy - Mirny - Udachny - Olenyok - Saskylakh - Yuryung Khaya highway) (the route runs through the Verkhne-Munskoye field and the Tomtor field), initiators: PJSC ALROSA, Vostok Engineering LLC, etc.; on the principles of PPP;

2) highway "Yana" (Teply Klyuch - Topolinoe - Batagai - Nizhneyansk), initiators: large industrial enterprises of the Yana basin;

3) highway "Verkhoyanye" (Batagay - Verkhoyansk - Batagay-Alyta);

4) Sebyan highway (Batamai - Segan-Kyuel - SebyanKyuel - Suordaakh - Dulgalaakh - 166th km of the Verkhoyanye highway), initiator: Prognoz JSC based on PPP principles.

5) Construction of nuclear power plants of low power. One of the options for a fundamental solution to the problem of reliable and cost-effective autonomous power supply to settlements and industrial facilities in the Arctic regions of Sakha (Yakutia) is the use of low-capacity nuclear thermal power plants located near energy consumers.

In 2009, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the State Corporation Rosatom signed a Cooperation Agreement, according to which the construction of floating low-power nuclear power plants (LNPPs) is planned in the village. Yuryung-Khaya and the village. Tiksi in the northwestern part of the republic and in the village. Ust-Kuiga (Ust-

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Yansky ulus) and the village. Chersky (Nizhnekolymsky ulus).

In 2019, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and State Corporation Rosatom signed an Agreement providing for the construction of a 50 MW SNPP in Ust-Kuyga, which will provide reliable electricity and heat supply to the population (10 MW) and industrial facilities (40 MW).) - the Kyuchus gold deposit and the Deputatsky GOK.

Completion of the construction of a mini-CHP in the village of Zyryanka.

The feasibility of completing the construction of the facility - reliable electricity and heat supply to the village of Zyryanka and nearby settlements of the Verkhnekolymsky district, expansion of the coal sales market of the Zyryansky coal mine.

To commission a mini-CHP, it is necessary to build objects of the second stage - off-site engineering networks and structures, including cooling systems for a mini-CHP, power supply facilities in the village of Zyryanka, main heat and water supply networks, an ash and slag landfill.

Socio-economic effect of putting the object into operation: market expansion coal sales Zyryansky coal mine, located 60 km from the settlement of Zyryanka, for 26 thousand tons annually; optimization and improvement of the reliability of electricity and heat supply p.

Zyryanka and nearby settlements; reduction in the cost of diesel fuel delivery due to a decrease in the consumption of expensive diesel fuel imported from outside the republic by 4,000 tons per year.

Supply of electricity and gasification of the Anabar cluster. The implementation of large investment projects in the Western regions of the Arctic Yakutia requires the provision of industrial enterprises with electricity. The production facilities of OAO Almazy Anabara and OOO VostokEngineering (the developer of the Tomtor deposit of rare earth elements) are provided with the delivery of expensive diesel fuel. The forecast of fuel consumption for electricity generation and the needs of heavy equipment for industrial enterprises is estimated at 50-60 thousand tons per year.

It is proposed to implement a socially oriented highly efficient project for gasification of settlements and thermal power facilities of the Anabar and Olenek uluses with cheaper fuel produced on the basis of natural gas resources of the southern side of the Lena-Anabar trough with confirmed oil and gas potential.

The investment project for the production of electricity and liquefied gases based on natural gas resources of the southern side of the Leno-Anabar trough to meet the needs of the population of the Anabar and Olenek uluses, as well as the production facilities of Almazy Anabar OJSC, Vostok Engineering LLC, is aimed at creating conditions for the sustainable growth of the economy of the Arctic territories, which improves the living conditions of the

population, improves the environmental situation and reduces the costs of the budget of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the northern delivery of fuels and lubricants (POL).

The task of reviving the Northern Sea Route implies the need to develop transport infrastructure and stimulate the growth of cargo traffic. Currently, the intensity of navigation differs significantly in the Eastern and Western sectors of the Arctic - more than 90% of all flights fall on its Western part. As a result, the port infrastructure of the Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions, the Republic of Karelia, the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Krasnoyarsk Territory receives a significant advantage. In turn, the port economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is experiencing serious difficulties due to the lack of sufficient financial resources to depreciate fixed assets and increase production capacity.

The imbalance in the development of transport infrastructure is supported by different levels of geological exploration and development of mineral deposits. Thus, the development of the Eastern sector

The Arctic, in terms of meeting the task of reviving the Northern Sea Route, should include both an increase in cargo traffic through the development of new deposits, and the development of the coastal infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route.

The formation of a marine macro complex - a fundamentally new direction for the development of the economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) involves the implementation of offshore projects, the intensive development of the Northern Sea Route with the creation of appropriate infrastructure on the coast of the Eastern Arctic with the participation of large Russian and international companies with state support. The development of the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route, limited transport accessibility and no alternative to inland water transport for the entire Arctic part of the territory of Yakutia, which has a colossal natural resource potential, determine the need to update and build a new fleet for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

In order to ensure the uninterrupted provision of cargo transportation by inland water transport in the Lena Basin and the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (including Northern Delivery), the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" provides for the implementation of a project for the reconstruction and modernization of the Zhataysky ship repair shipyard. A comprehensive investment project provides for the implementation of:

1 stage - construction of a high-tech shipbuilding complex with a production capacity of up to 10 river vessels per year (block of hull production, reconstruction of open slipways, outfitting embankment, gasification station for process gases,

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work on connection to engineering networks) - Zhatai shipyard. The cost of the 1st stage of implementation is 5,750.7 million rubles. As a result of the implementation of the 1st stage, it will be possible to build river-class vessels of various types and purposes per year with the implementation of a client-oriented approach in cooperation with Russian machine-building and shipbuilding enterprises. Phased approach to the creation of a 100% Russian-made sudo kit;

2 stage - reconstruction of the facilities of the Zhatai Shipyard and expansion of production facilities for the modernization, repair, inter-navigation maintenance and disposal of ships (shipyard workshop block, auxiliary production block, cargo berth, reconstruction of the transverse comb slipway, air separation and gasification station for process gases).

Based on the results of the implementation of the 2nd stage, it will be possible to carry out: modernization of 6 ships per year, inter-navigational repair and maintenance of the fleet (432.3 thousand standard hours/year); recycling of at least 2 decommissioned ships per year.

Project participants: Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, Government of the Republic

Sakha (Yakutia), JSC Development Corporation of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), JSC Lena United River Shipping Company, JSC Zhatai Shipyard.

In order to ensure the competitiveness of the new enterprise in 2019, it is planned to include the territory of the Zhatay shipyard in the TASED "Industrial Park" Kangalassy".

In the context of the task of involving the resources of the Eastern sector of the Arctic into circulation, the Kolyma basin occupies a special position. In the south, it borders on the Yano-Kolyma geological and economic region. The Kolyma River and its port infrastructure provide access to an important energy resource - coal from the Zyryansk coal basin. Through the river and air ports of the village of Chersky, located in the Nizhnekolymsky ulus, raw materials and resources are delivered to the deposits of the Baim ore zone. Through the Zelenomyssk river port in the settlement of Chersky, the supply of the Arctic uluses of the Kolyma group and the Bilibinsky district of the Chukotka Autonomous District is also provided.

Features of the location, resource base and transport system of the Kolyma basin allow it to

become a logistics and energy platform for the development of resources in the Eastern sector of the Arctic. An important role in the system of port hydraulic structures in the republic belongs to the Zelenomyssk river port. In the short time of Arctic navigation, life-supporting cargoes for the Upper, Middle, Lower Kolyma and Chukotka are delivered through transshipment at the Zeleny Mys river port. Port "Green Cape" operates seasonally: sea navigation begins in early July and ends in early October. The duration of maritime navigation averages 85 days, river navigation - more than 100 days. In winter, with the opening of the winter road between Zeleniy Mys and the city of Bilibino, the port is engaged in the shipment of client cargo,

Currently, the transshipment process in the port is carried out by means of mechanization that have worked out their standard period, and their further operation after 2-3 years will be impossible due to the complete wear and tear of the (physical) material part.

With the support of federal funding, it is planned to carry out:

Dredging works on the Kolyma River (up to 2.5 m of guaranteed depth);

Increasing the capacity of OOO Zelenomyssk River Port to process 500,000 tons of coal;

Increasing the storage capacity of OJSC Kolyma Shipping Company;

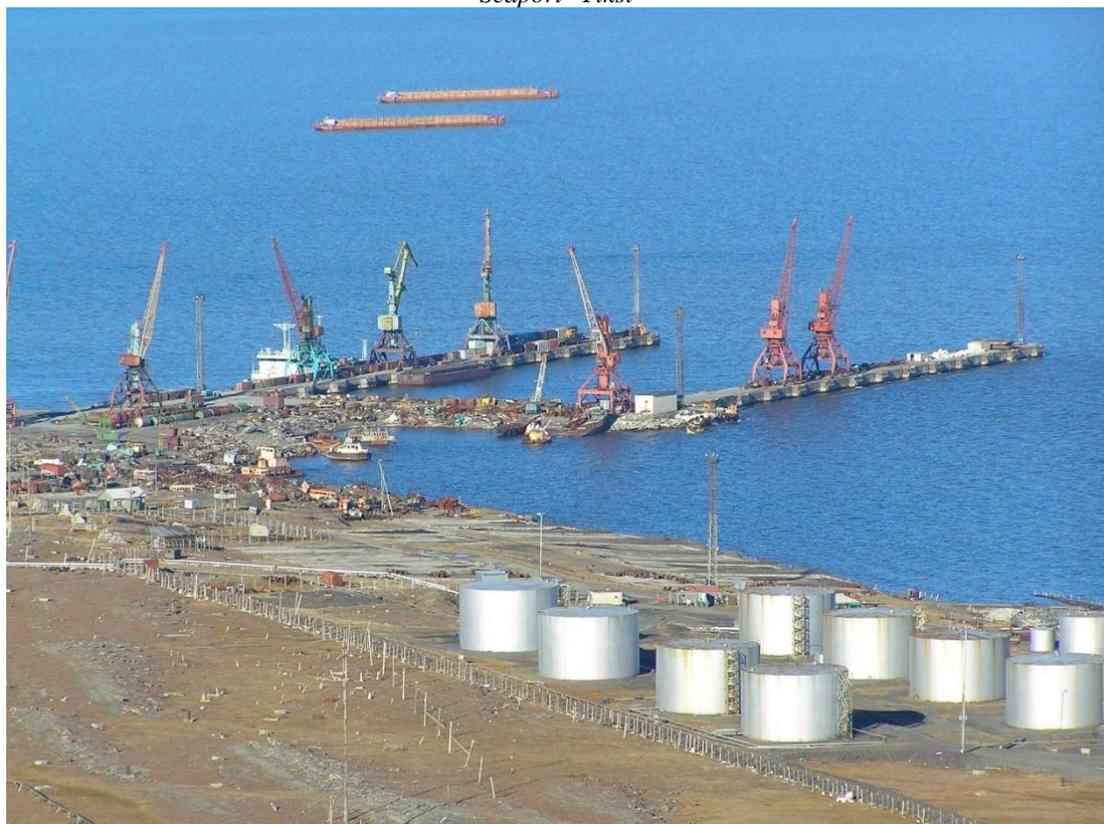
Construction of additional capacities of Zelenomyssk River Port LLC in the village of Mikhalkino;

Construction of a river port near the settlement of Zyryanka to process at least 1 million tons of coal.

The development of the sea economic complex also implies the development of the road infrastructure adjacent to the ports in order to build logistics chains that are optimal both in terms of speed and cost of cargo delivery. To strengthen the economic connectivity of the regions of the Eastern Arctic, to develop a highway of interregional significance (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - Chukotka Autonomous Okrug - Magadan Region), it is necessary to continue the construction of the Zeleny Mys road section - the border of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug (68 km) for the delivery of goods from the port of Zeleny Mys as part of the development of the Baimskaya ore zone (Figure 12).

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Seaport "Tiksi"**Figure 12. Port of Tiksi**

One of the main stages in the construction of the marine infrastructure framework of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is the reconstruction of the seaport of Tiksi - the base port of the Eastern section of the Northern Sea Route. The port activities of Tiksi are designed to fulfill the strategic functions of the state to ensure the geopolitical aspects of the presence in the Arctic zone.

The main geopolitical purpose of the seaport of Tiksi is to strengthen and build up the economic and transport potential of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which will increase the country's defense capability and the competitiveness of the republic's port industry. The development of the port will create a central transport hub in the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to serve export-import traffic along the Lena River and the Northern Sea Route.

Favorable conditions will be created for the industrial development of offshore reserves of hydrocarbons and bioresources.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Project for the Development of the Northern Sea Route, approved by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation on 05.06.2015, it is planned to build the infrastructure for basing ships of the Navy in Tiksi. The project ensures the implementation of the goals and objectives set by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On approval of the

foundations of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities for the period up to 2030" dated July 20, 2017 No. 327, in terms of creating in remote areas of the Arctic and Far Eastern regions of the Russian Federation, dual-use infrastructure facilities in order to ensure the basing of civilian ships, ships and vessels of the Navy and federal security service agencies. The implementation of the project will also contribute to the fulfillment of the task of increasing the capacity of the seaports of the Russian Federation within the framework of the national project (program) for the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan for the Modernization and Expansion of the Main Infrastructure until 2025 of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On National Goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025". The basis of the economic base for the reconstruction of the port is:

- outpacing rates of economic growth in the Arctic regions, exceeding the average rates of economic growth in Russia;
- the presence of significant explored reserves of minerals, including hydrocarbons;
- the presence of natural prerequisites for economic growth and the development of transit flows through the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

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Carrying out work on the reconstruction of the seaport of Tiksi will ensure safe entry to the port of sea vessels with a draft of up to 10 meters, will increase the volume of cargo handling up to 300 thousand tons per year, including cargo of civilian ships: coal, lumber, general cargo in heavy containers, equipment and supply cargo for the Arctic regions.

Measures to create favorable environmental conditions for the life and health of the population of the Arctic regions, the conservation and restoration of the natural environment, the protection of unique Arctic ecosystems will be carried out as part of the implementation of the Strategic Decree of the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated September 27, 2018 No. 2 "On the ecological well-being of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia).

Protected areas play a significant role in the conservation of biological diversity. Among the protected areas of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) there are especially "important" ones that have received international recognition or claim to be of international importance. The Kytalyk resource reserve on the Arctic coast is part of the international network of protected habitats for cranes in northeast Asia. 6 wetlands of the Arctic are included in the "Shadow List" of wetlands of international importance. Work is being carried out with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia to give the republic's wetlands an international status, protected by the Ramsar Convention.

Near the village of Tiksi is the Ust-Lensky State Nature Reserve of federal significance, the protected zone of which includes the New Siberian Islands, the eastern part of the Lena Delta and the adjacent water area of the Laptev Sea. The natural wealth of the reserve is represented by rare species of higher plants, mammals and birds. Since 1998, the Russian-German complex expedition "Lena" has been working on the territory of the Ust-Lena State Nature Reserve on Samoilovsky Island.

The creation of a new direction in the socio-economic development of the Arctic territories is the project to restore the circumpolar range of the musk ox, which has been successfully implemented in the tundra zone of Yakutia since 1996. Modern habitats of the musk ox are located in the Allaikhovsky, Anabarsky, Bulunsky and Nizhne-Kolymsky regions. In general, in the republic, their estimated number is determined at 4,000 heads, and with the continuation of planned work in 2023, it will exceed 5,000 individuals. The issue of giving the project a federal status is being worked out.

According to the project of the Northern Forum "Development of specially protected natural areas", the Working Group, which includes 8 regions of the Russian Federation, is successfully functioning. Working meetings, seminars on the exchange of experience and project implementation are periodically held.

Since 2008, Yakutia has been participating in the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Russia) project "Bear Patrol" to monitor and protect the polar bear - a kind of bio-indicator of the state of the natural environment in the Arctic.

At present, one of the problems of the republic is the problem of disturbed lands and their reclamation, elimination of the damage caused by past years. Since 2018, work has been carried out to include all objects of accumulated scrap metal in the Arctic zone of the republic in the State Register of objects of accumulated environmental damage. Applications were sent to the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation for 4 objects in the Bulunsky district, 1 object in the Momsy region, 17 objects in the Ust-Yansky region, and applications were also sent for inclusion in the state register of objects of accumulated environmental damage at the tailings of the Kularsky and Deputatsky GOKs.

In the Russian Federation, mainly in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), where, according to expert estimates, more than 80% of the resources of the remains of the mammoth fauna are concentrated, from 40 to 65 tons of fossil mammoth tusks are collected annually.

The concept for the development of the collection, study, use, processing and sale of paleontological materials of the mammoth fauna on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), approved on August 13, 2018 No. 649-RG, provides legalization of domestic and export turnover of mammoth fauna, as well as the creation in the republic of the International Center for the study, storage, and exhibition of mammoth fauna.

Elimination of accumulated environmental damage caused as a result of past industrial and military activities, coverage of industrial areas of the Autonomous Republic of the Republic of Tatarstan (Yakutia) with constant environmental monitoring

Carrying out biotechnical measures aimed at increasing the number of hunting and aquatic biological resources and their intensive reproduction.

Implementation of international, interregional and intra-regional cooperation programs for the protection of rare species of animals of the polar bear, white crane (crane), reintroduction of musk oxen, bison and other animals in the tundra zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Legalization of domestic and export turnover, creation of a transparent system of legal regulation of management and supervision in the field of activities related to the extraction of mammoth fauna.

"Liquidation of tailings" involves the conservation and liquidation of the tailings of the Deputatsky and Batagay mining and processing plants, the Kularskaya gold recovery plant as part of the implementation of the national project "Ecology" within the framework of the implementation of the Federal project "Clean Country".

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The liquidation of the tailing dump at the Kularskaya gold processing plant is planned to be carried out in 2025. The remaining tailings will be announced for funding from the federal budget in the next stage.

"Cleaning of the AZ of the RS (Y) from the accumulated scrap metal" The project is financially costly. The work is planned to be carried out with the involvement of federal budget funds and extra-budgetary sources within the framework of public-private partnership. The collected scrap metal is planned to be accumulated in the area of the village of Tiksi and subsequently transported from the place of accumulation to the place of disposal along the Northern Sea Route in the framework of the Agreement between the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Command of the Northern Fleet on cooperation and interaction dated 10.04.2019.

"Protection of the Animal World". Measures to protect, restore the number and preserve the population of animals: the creation of food bases and feeding, participation in raid activities and the work of the commission for the control of the number of wild animals of representatives of large hunting communities. Measures to limit the number of wolves.

Carrying out research work to study and determine the sex and age structure and abundance of the Yano-Indigirskaya and island populations of wild reindeer for inclusion in the Red Book of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) until the restoration of the population size.

Further reintroduction of the musk ox on the territory of Bulunsky, Anabarsky and Allaikhovsky and Nizhnekolymsky regions.

Implementation of the international projects "Bear Patrol", "Preservation of the Eastern Population of the White Crane". "Construction of fish hatcheries". The construction of fish-breeding mobile incubation shops for the artificial reproduction of fish in the village of Tiksi, the village of Chokurdakh and the village of Chersky, designed for the release of fry, 7-9 years after the launch, depending on the type of farmed fish, will restore their numbers to the level providing optimal commercial return of their commercial herds. "Mammoth fauna". Creation of a system for regulating the extraction of mammoth fauna, aimed at minimizing the negative impact on the environment during the extraction of mammoth fauna. Expected results:

□ elimination of accumulated environmental damage as a result of past economic and military activities;

□ increase in the share of processed, disposed of and neutralized MSW; reduction in the share of MSW to be disposed of;

□ conservation and restoration of the population of biological resources in an undermined state (polar bears, white cranes (crane) and other

species of animals listed in the Red Book of the RS (Y);

□ creation of a rational system for the use of bioresources;

□ growth in the number of organized hunting farms and ensuring a rational structure of hunting grounds;

□ increasing the volume and improving the quality of services in the field of amateur, sport hunting and ecological tourism.

The need for effective space exploration, including by overcoming disproportions in the socio-economic development of the country's territories, as well as strengthening Russia's position in the field of economic, scientific and military exploration of space and air space of the World Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic is one of the "big challenges" for the state and society, enshrined in the strategy of scientific and technological development of Russia.

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is a major scientific center in the Eastern Arctic, represented by 24 scientific organizations, including 17 research organizations, North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov, higher educational institutions with branches in the main industrial centers of the republic. Hydrometeorological, seismic, permafrost stations, geospace observatories, geocryological laboratories of Roshydromet, Institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences and a number of other scientific and production organizations operate on the territory of the Arctic zone.

World-famous scientific schools of academicians P.I. Melnikov in the field of permafrost, N.V. Chersky in geology, V.P. Larionov in materials science, Academician G.F. Krymsky in the field of cosmophysical research and a number of others.

State-owned companies implementing innovative development programs - PJSC ALROSA, PJSC RAO Energy Systems of the East, PJSC Transneft, OJSC Gazprom, OJSC Rosneft are implementing cooperation agreements with the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), and also with NEFU named after M.K. Ammosov in the field of education, science and innovation.

The Bulunsky region, due to its geographical location, is a unique place for observing climate change and sustainable development of the Arctic, testing equipment adapted to polar conditions. There are 10 polar hydrometeorological stations operating in the coastal zone of the region. Up to 15 Russian and international expeditions are carried out annually in the Tiksi region alone. In the framework of Russian-Japanese cooperation in the village of Tiksi in 2018, a unique polar wind power plant with a capacity of 900 kW (WPP) was put into trial operation. The accumulated scientific potential of the region

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predetermines the creation of the Federal Research and Education Center with the implementation of niche areas related to the unique features of the region: the development of technologies for use in the Arctic,

The creation of the REC will strengthen interregional cooperation between scientific institutions, vocational education organizations and large industrial companies in the North-East of Russia: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, the Magadan Region and the Kamchatka Territory.

The main areas of activity of the REC are environmental management in the Arctic and Subarctic, improving the quality of life and the development of convergent technologies. The first direction takes into account the spheres of ecology, nature management, technosphere safety and new materials, the second - health, energy-efficient construction, the architecture of northern cities, as well as energy, roads, transport and the development of linguistic diversity, the third direction includes the development of nano and biotechnologies, as well as information and cognitive technologies.

Scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities of the Scientific and Educational Center "Sever" will become an integral part of the activities of enterprises, respectively, various forms of cooperation in the production of knowledge will be developed, including prospecting, exploration of minerals, and the creation of new industrial technologies.

In accordance with the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, participation in the initiatives of the international community in solving issues related to climate change and related problems is one of the main tasks of climate policy. The Arctic territories have great potential for non-traditional renewable energy sources, primarily hydro resources of small rivers, wind, and geothermal heat. For the development and operation of renewable energy sources, the village of Tiksi is proposed to be designated as a testing ground (technopark) of the REC in the field of alternative energy sources, energy saving, incl. to study the joint operation of wind turbines, solar power plants and tidal power plants (TPP) for heat and power supply to remote consumers in the Far North.

In order to implement the strategic objectives of the development of the Eastern Arctic, it is planned to implement multilateral agreements, interdepartmental research programs using various formats of research on the Arctic topics, including testing of materials, elements of technology and the stability of living organisms, summer and winter schools, scientific expeditions.

Implementation of cooperation agreements with state and non-state funds for the support of scientific, scientific, technical, and innovative activities.

Development of technological platforms and testing grounds - communication tools for the implementation of scientific, technical and innovative projects with the participation of Russian and foreign enterprises, manufacturers of equipment and technologies, investors.

Promoting the expansion of mutually beneficial international scientific cooperation, including on climate, biosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere issues with the International Arctic Research Committee (IASC), the University of the Arctic (UARctic) and other organizations.

Carrying out systematic work with the scientific community, the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, state scientific foundations to promote the scientific achievements of the REC "North" in the world scientific space and on extrabudgetary funding of scientific research.

Development and consolidation of research as part of the development of scientific and technological platforms of expert communication platforms:

"State - Science and Education - Enterprises".
Science Center in Tiksi

In the village Tiksi (Bulunsky district) it is planned to create an International Center for Scientific Research of the Arctic on the basis of the resources of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Yakut Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive study of the natural environment in the Eastern sector of the Russian Arctic, in order to collect and analyze data on natural processes, resource potential and socio-economic trends in the region to determine the strategy for its optimal development in the following areas: shelf resources, global warming, the Northern Sea Route, atmosphere and hydrosphere, energy, humanitarian research. Tundra research station "Chokurdakh"

The main goal of the international project with the participation of the Institute for Biological Problems of the Permafrost of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the universities of Wageningen, Amsterdam (Netherlands) and Zurich (Switzerland) is to study the fundamental issues of climate change, the balance of greenhouse gases, energy and plant diversity of tundra ecosystems on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).
Implementation period - 2018 - 2025

The World Mammoth Center is a national research and museum complex of federal significance. It involves the creation of a modern infrastructure for the storage and study of unique paleontological finds. The main activities involve the construction of a research center for the mammoth fauna and the Mammoth Museum.

The intensification of international cooperation, taking into account the ever-increasing global interest in the Arctic, will be strengthened on the basis of the

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activities of such international organizations as the Northern Forum, the Arctic Council.

The formation of the brand of the Arctic zone of the republic, the implementation of measures to position the republic as the leader of the Arctic latitudes will increase the attractiveness of the Arctic territories for investors, tourists, consumers of manufactured products, will ensure the formation of the republic as a world-class research center for the study of the Arctic.

In the period up to 2035, new export positions of products of traditional crafts, tourism, new science-intensive and innovative products and services in the Arctic should appear.

Ensuring the leadership of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) among the subjects of the Russian Federation in the development of international cooperation in the Arctic.

Strengthening and expanding mutually beneficial and equal relations with the Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, improving the forms and mechanisms of cooperation, increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of signed agreements;

International cooperation in the Arctic and active positions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the institutions of international cooperation in the Arctic region;

Attracting foreign investment and developing exports;

Establishment of Yakutia as an authoritative platform for discussing global issues related to the development of the indigenous peoples of the North, ecology and science in the Arctic for effective involvement in the growing processes of international cooperation in the Arctic.

Northern Forum. Participation in the projects of the international organization of the northern regions "Northern Forum", whose mission is to improve the quality of life of the population and support the sustainable development of regions with a cold climate. The activities of the Northern Forum are aimed at supporting interregional cooperation throughout the circumpolar Arctic with the establishment of a North-South dialogue, primarily with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Arctic Council Projects. Preparation of initiatives (project applications) relevant for the development of the Arctic territories for consideration at the level of the Arctic Council ("Digitalization of

the linguistic and cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic").

The provisions of the Strategy are the basis for the development of state programs of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), priority projects of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), strategic planning documents for the socio-economic development of municipalities that are part of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

In order to implement the Strategy, the state program of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "Development of the Arctic zone and the indigenous peoples of the North of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" will be developed, which will include, among other things, activities of the existing state programs of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) aimed at addressing priority problems of socio-economic development of the Arctic regions.

Responsible for the implementation of the tasks of the Strategy are the executive bodies of state power of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the supervised areas of activity. The Ministry for the Development of the Arctic and Affairs of the Peoples of the North of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) coordinates and monitors the implementation of the Strategy and the profile state program.

The results of monitoring the implementation of the Strategy are reported as part of the annual report of the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on the results of the activities of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). To implement the Strategy, significant financial resources will be attracted, the sources of which will be extra-budgetary, as well as budgetary (federal budget, state budget, local budgets) funds.

To assess the financial resources required to implement the Strategy, an integrated approach is used that takes into account not only financial resources, but also the use of such incentive measures as concessional lending, guarantees and guarantees, tax benefits and preferences. The total need for financial resources for the implementation of investment projects under the Strategy for the innovative option is 717.1 billion rubles, including from the federal budget - 162.1 billion rubles, the regional budget - 27.0 billion rubles, local budget - 2.3 billion rubles, extra-budgetary sources - 525.5 billion rubles. (table 2).

Table 2. The need for financial resources for the implementation of investment projects

Scenario	Total	FB	RB	MB	Other (funds of enterprises, borrowed funds)
Base	RUB 187,094.85 million	RUB 50,746.65 million	RUB 20,688.62 million	RUB 1,944.56 million	RUB 113,715.05 million

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Innovative	RUB 717,082.57 million	RUB 162,050.09 million	RUB 27,014.74 million	RUB 2,313.68 million	RUB 525,504.09 million
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The strategy provides for the co-financing of a number of projects and activities from the federal and regional budgets as part of the implementation of priority national projects, federal and regional (state) targeted programs, as well as from extra-budgetary sources using public-private partnership mechanisms.

Conclusion

The socio-economic efficiency of the implementation of the Strategy for the Arctic Zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is assessed by the degree to which the established target indicators are achieved by 2035.

Including:

- maintaining the level of natural growth and reducing the migration outflow of the population;
- raising the standard of living of the population of the Arctic regions by 1.8 times;
- reduction in the level of general unemployment to 8.3%;
- population mobility will increase 3.4 times;
- reduction in the share of dilapidated and dilapidated housing stock by 5.3 times;
- decrease in the incidence of the population - by 27% compared to 2017;
- increase in the gross municipal product by 4.8 times;

- growth in the volume of industrial production by 7 times, agricultural products - by 1.3 times in monetary terms compared to the level of 2018;

- attracting more than 490.7 billion rubles of investments to the economy of the Arctic region;

- annual cargo traffic will reach 2.3 million tons;

- growth of tax revenues of municipal budgets of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) by 2.9 p. by 2035;

- increase in the turnover of small enterprises by 3.1 times compared to 2018;

- growth in the number of students studying in institutions of professional education of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of the Russian Arctic - 1.4 times compared to 2018

7 The system of 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 securing 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

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social development	ensuring a high quality of life for the population by increasing the availability of high-quality social services, the implementation of spiritual and cultural development, interethnic harmony
Effective Governance: Implementation Tools	creation of a modern development management system, introduction of advanced practices of public participation, new instruments of tax, budget and investment policy

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

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

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Article



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

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

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

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

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

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

Language: *English*

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 1. Komi Republic

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Main part

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 2. Problems of the Komi Republic

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

Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

installation of decrees of the President of the Russian Federation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. General information about the Komi Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Industries critical for the Komi Republic

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

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

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

Exports to the CIS member states in 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 3. Social problems of the Komi Republic

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

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

The strategic goals of the first level were determined:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

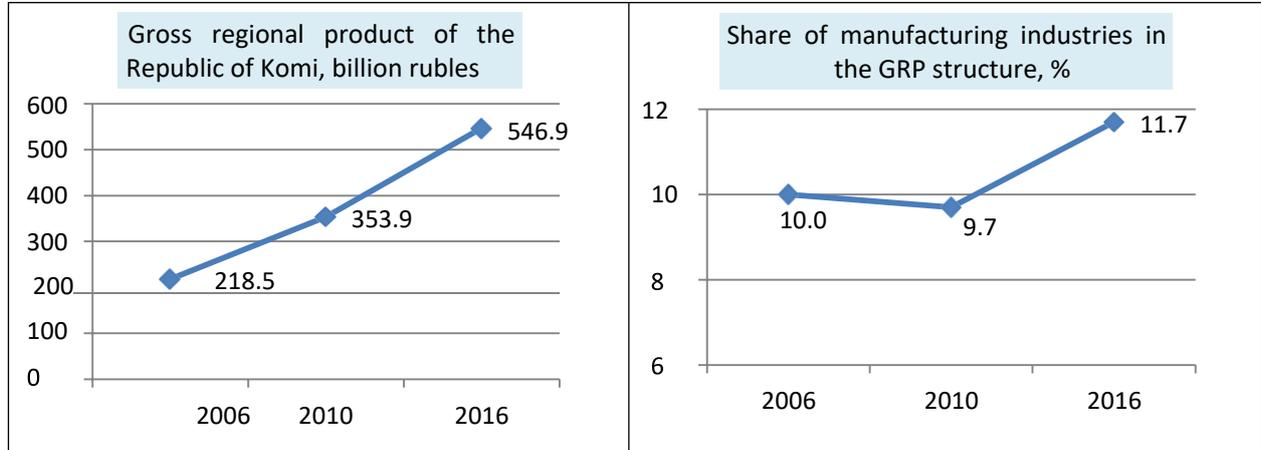


Figure 4. GRP growth rates in the Komi Republic

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

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

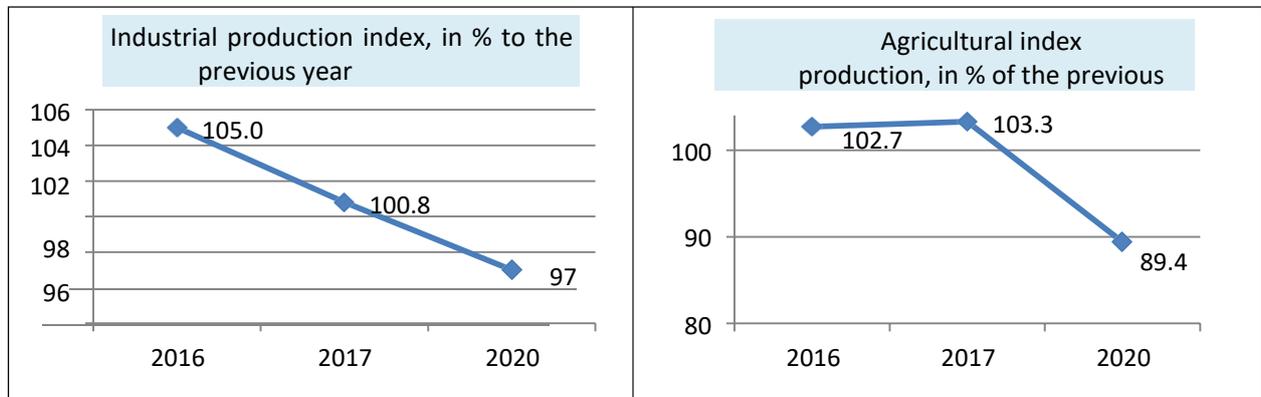


Figure 5. Characteristics of industrial production growth

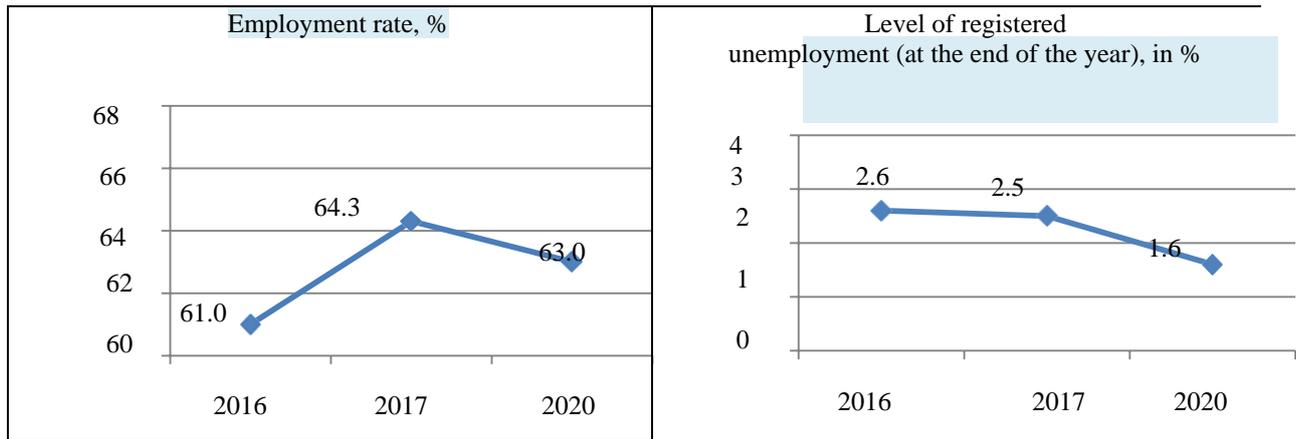
In the structure of agricultural production, two-thirds is occupied by animal husbandry, which includes the production of meat, milk and eggs, one-third falls on crop production, specializing in the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables. The average annual growth rate of agricultural production in 2016–2020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

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

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

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

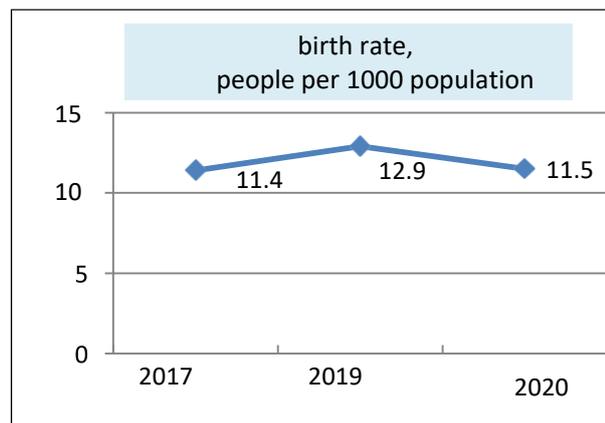
The average monthly nominal accrued salary per employee in the Komi Republic increased from 14.1 thousand rubles in 2018 to 45.7 thousand rubles in 2021. The average annual growth rate of average monthly real accrued wages in 2018–2021 was 103.2%.

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

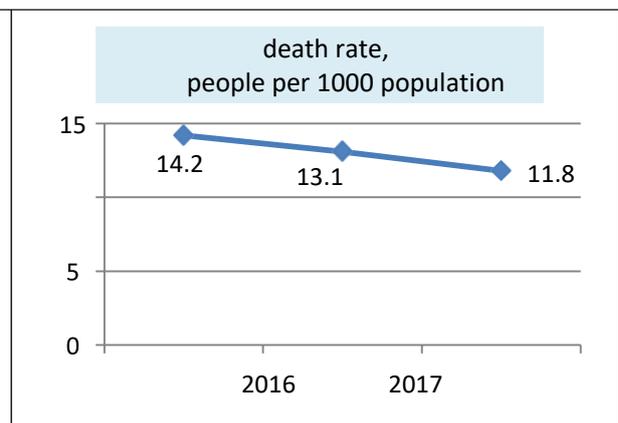
The share of the working-age population decreased from 67.5% in 2018 to 56.8% in 2021. The demographic burden on the able-bodied population has increased significantly. The proportion of the population older than working age increased from

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

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



Picture. 7. Characteristics of the population



Picture. 8. Characteristics of population growth

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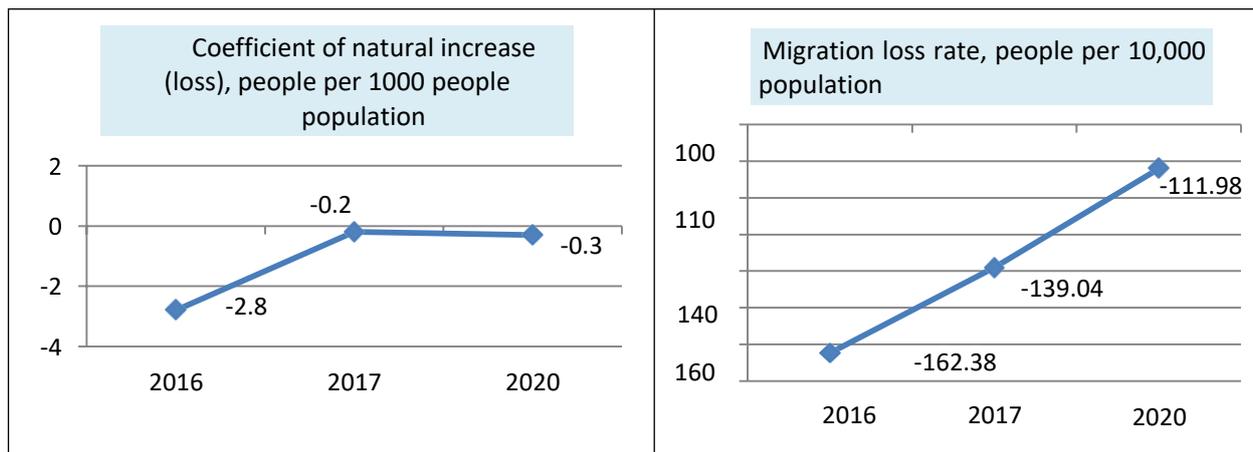
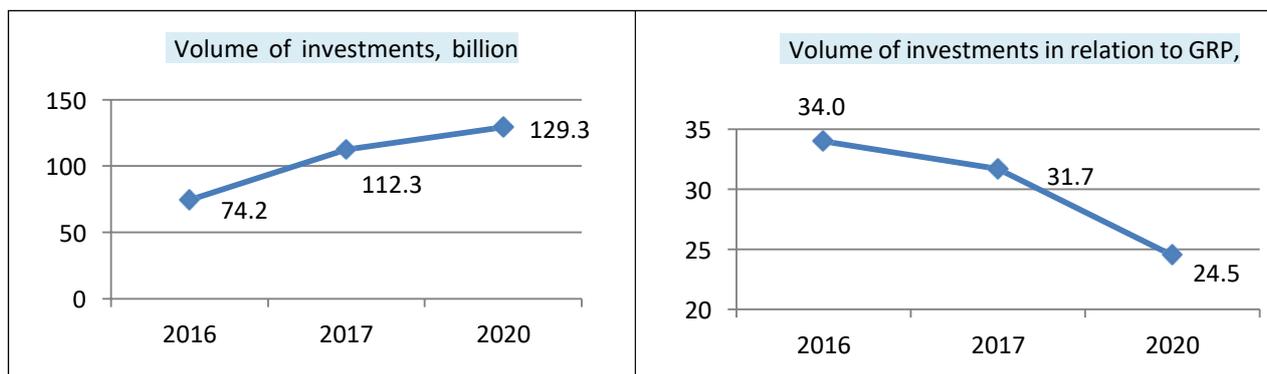


Figure 9. Characteristics of population migration

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

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

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



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

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

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

Table 3. International and domestic rating agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Development directions

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Regional projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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have also been formed in all municipalities of the republic.

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

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

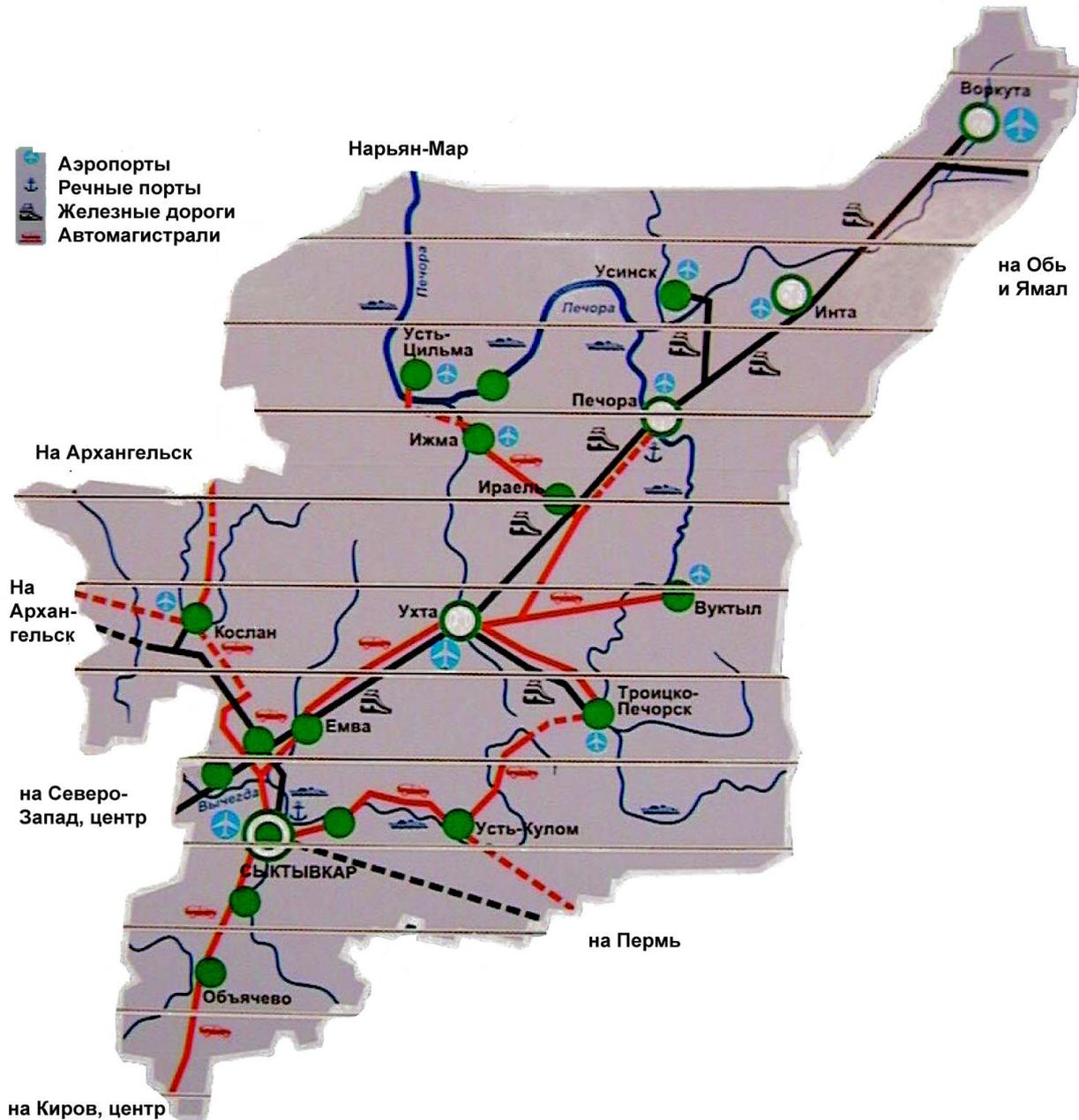


Figure 11. Map of transport routes and communications in the Komi Republic

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

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

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

Among the municipalities in the Republic of

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

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

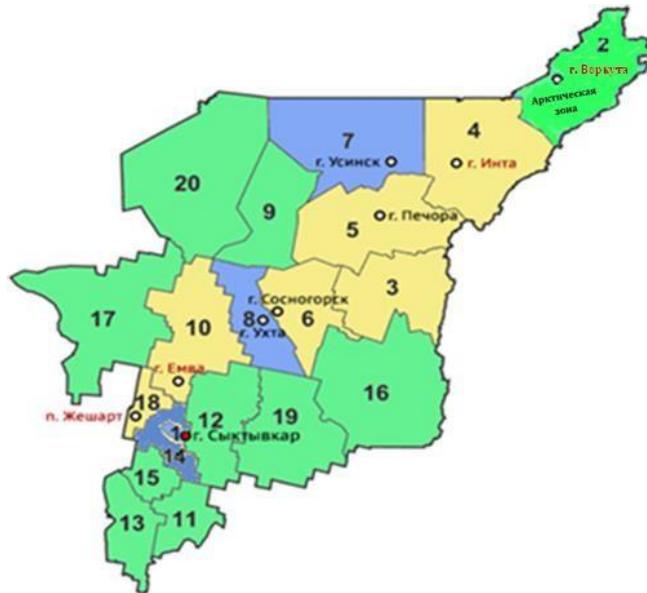
Among the municipalities in the Republic of

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

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

Urban districts and municipal districts

1. Syktyvkar
2. Vorkuta
3. Vuktyl
4. Inta
5. Pechora
6. Sosnogorsk
7. Usinsk
8. Ukhta
9. Izhemsky
10. Knyazhpogostsky
11. Koygorodskiy
12. Kortkerosskiy
13. Priluzsky
14. Syktyvdinskiy
15. Sysolsky
16. Troitsko-Pechora
17. Udorsky
18. Ust-Vymsky
19. Ust-Kulomsky
20. Ust-Tsilemsky



Blue - large industrial urban districts and municipal districts.

Yellow - urban districts and municipal districts with a predominance of the urban population, a good transport situation, a relatively developed mining and manufacturing industry and agriculture.

Green - the coal urban district of Vorkuta, rural and mostly remote municipal areas specializing in agriculture and forestry, with limited transport accessibility.

Figure 12. Types of municipalities in the Komi Republic

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

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

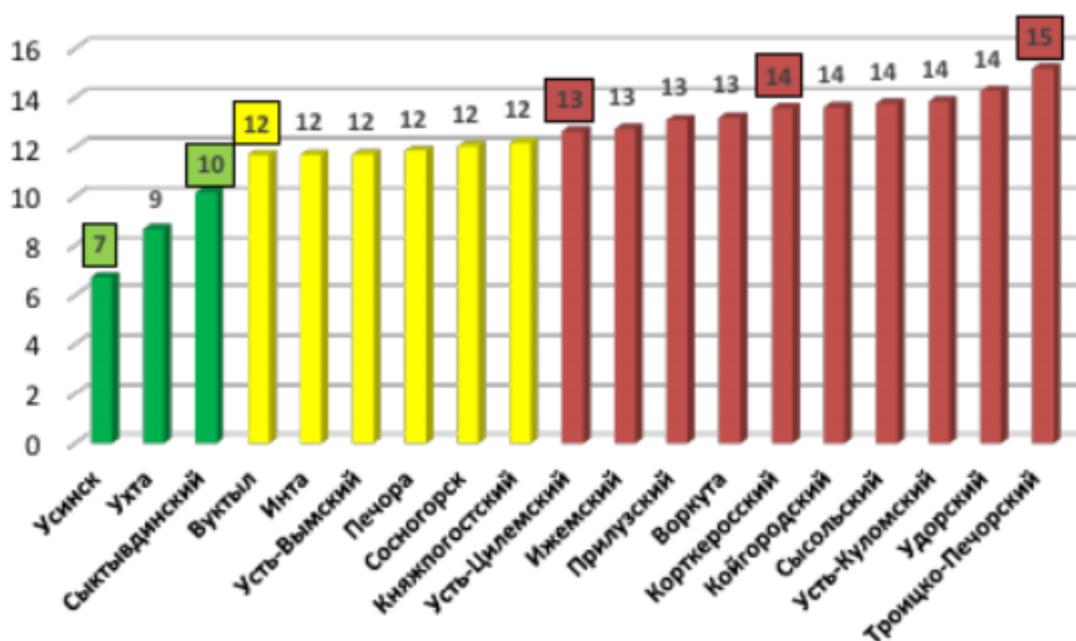
- large industrial urban districts and municipal districts with a diversified and processing industry - Syktyvkar, Ukhta, Syktyvdinskiy and with a mono-profile oil production - Usinsk;
- mono-profile fuel urban districts - Vuktyl

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

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

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Picture 13. Integral assessment of municipalities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Syktyvkar priority development zone (multifunctional).

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

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

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

development of innovative technologies).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Possible territorial clusters in the economic sphere

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

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

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

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

Table 7. SWOT analysis

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

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Table 8. PEST analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

industrial sites;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

intensifying the implementation of large investment projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the population and inflationary processes;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gross regional product per 1 inhabitant of the Komi Republic (in comparable prices), in % by 2020;
life expectancy at birth, years; number of permanent population (average annual), thousand people; total fertility rate;
real disposable money income of the population, in % of the previous year.

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

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

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living conditions and self-realization.

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

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

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

The areas of special attention, the most important

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

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

Table 9. Target indicators of the Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Strategy priorities

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

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

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

project "Demography"

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

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

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

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

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

creation and equipping of the Public Health Center;

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

The implementation period is 2021–2025.

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

Labor productivity and employment support.

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation periods: 2020–2024.

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

1. multiproject "Arctic".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Possible risks include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Environmental (the occurrence of extremely

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

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Effective demographic and pro-family policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) "Strengthening Public Health".

5) "Sport is the norm of life."

Expected results (table 12.):

maintaining and strengthening the health of the population, increasing life expectancy at birth; increased healthy life expectancy; increase in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation tools:

1. State programs of the Republic of Komi in the field of culture and tourism, education, social protection of the population, justice and law enforcement in the Republic of Komi.
2. Regional program of the Komi Republic for strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and the ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Komi Republic - the territory of interethnic peace and harmony (2016-2020)".
3. Regional projects aimed at achieving the goals, indicators and results of the federal projects of the national project "Demography" as part of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 (the flagship project of the Komi Republic):
 - 1) "Financial support for families at the birth of children."
 - 2) "Promotion of women's employment - the creation of conditions for pre-school education for children under the age of three."
 - 3) "Development and implementation of the program of systematic support and improvement of the quality of life of citizens of the older generation "Older Generation".
 - 4) "Strengthening Public Health".
 - 5) "Sport is the norm of life."
4. The concept of development of the spiritual

cluster of the Republic of Komi.

Expected results (table 13.):

- creation of conditions for the maximum disclosure of the creative and labor potential of each individual as a person, the realization of his positive spiritual and cultural interests;
- strengthening the Russian civil identity on the basis of the spiritual, moral and cultural values of the peoples of the Russian Federation living on the territory of the republic;
- fair and benevolent relations in society at all levels of social interaction.

Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- promoting the creation of social infrastructure, including transport;

- development of the economy of renewable natural resources;

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

- ensuring environmental safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy

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

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

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

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Issue

Article



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STATE POLICY OF BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT IN GEORGIA

Abstract: Business environment includes: legal, political, social, cultural, geographical, natural and other factors. Accordingly, the proper operation of these factors is ensured by the state and the policy developed and implemented by it. Business operators save more time and resources when receiving domestic services; Special attention should be paid to the development of agriculture, the field of tourism, production - which will guarantee the sustainable development of the country's economy.

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Introduction

At the modern stage, the most important condition for the development of any country is its economic stability, which in turn significantly depends on the condition of the business environment. The stability of the business environment ensures employment, attracting investments, improving the well-being of the population, using innovative technologies, increasing the productivity of employees, etc.

It is known that the business environment includes: legal, political, social, cultural, geographical, natural and other factors. Accordingly, the proper operation of these factors is ensured by the state and the policy developed and implemented by it.

As a result of the annual studies of the European Chamber, where the ranking of the best countries for doing business is presented, we have the following picture according to the years 2016-2020:

- In 2016, Georgia occupies 24 places
- In 2017 - the 20th
- In 2018 - the 18th
- In 2019 - the 16th
- In 2020 - the 18th (see Appendix 1)

As we can see Georgia is in the first place among 46 countries in the ranking, and it held the best position in 2019.

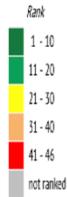
And according to the World Bank's research, it took seventh place among 190 countries in the easiness of doing business, after New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Denmark, Korea and the USA. The easiness of starting a business is facilitated by the so-called operating in Georgia. "One-window method", in this part of the study, Georgia shares the first place with New Zealand, where this procedure takes half a day in New Zealand, and one in Georgia.

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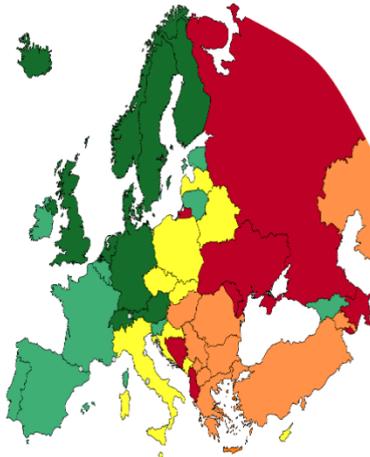
Appendix 1

BEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR BUSINESS 2020



Research based on World Bank and Transparency International indexes

eucham.eu/research



Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	86	17	Spain	70	33	↑ Armenia	58
2	↑ Sweden	84	18	↓ Georgia	70	34	↑ Greece	58
3	↓ Norway	83	19	↓ Portugal	69	35	↓ Turkey	58
4	Finland	83	20	↑ Slovenia	68	36	↓ North Macedonia	58
5	↑ Switzerland	81	21	↓ Latvia	68	37	↓ Bulgaria	58
6	↓ United Kingdom	80	22	↓ Poland	67	38	↓ Serbia	57
7	Germany	80	23	Czech Republic	66	39	↑ Kazakhstan	57
8	Netherlands	79	24	Cyprus	66	40	↓ Kosovo	55
9	Iceland	79	25	↑ Italy	63	41	↑ Azerbaijan	53
10	Austria	78	26	↓ Slovakia	63	42	↓ Moldova	53
11	Estonia	77	27	↑ Croatia	60	43	Russia	53
12	Ireland	77	28	Malta	60	44	↓ Albania	51
13	↑ Belgium	75	29	↓ Belarus	60	45	Bosnia & Herz.	51
14	↓ Luxembourg	75	30	↑ Montenegro	59	46	Ukraine	50
15	↓ France	73	31	↑ Hungary	59			
16	↑ Lithuania	71	32	↓ Romania	59			

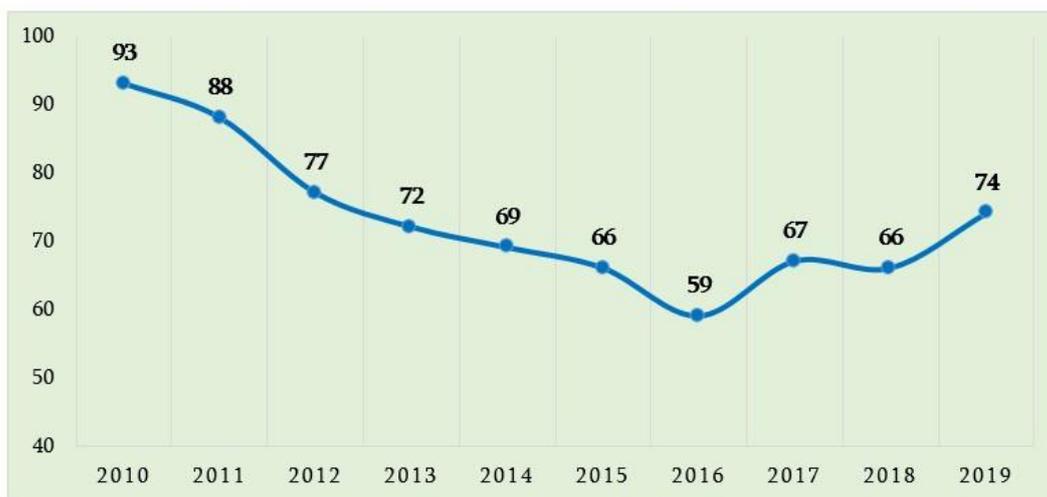
Rounded scores displayed. The rank reflects the non-rounded scores of the full report (see page 3).

After the 2008 Russia-Georgia war, business in Georgia developed steadily, business was able to find and use new markets (China, EU countries, the USA, etc.) and achieved quite high development rates, as evidenced by Georgia's positions in the Global Competitiveness Index (see Appendix 2). Georgia was in the highest position among 141 countries - 59th place in 2016.

However, the subsequent global pandemic affected the national business as negatively as all other countries.

Starting from 2021, the business will slowly return to the usual rhythm of functioning. It should be noted that compared to the previous period of 2022, the indicator of the business environment stabilized slightly, which was also reflected in the Geostatic data (Appendix 3.)

Appendix 2



According to GeoStatic data, the indicators of business organizations registered in Georgia are as follows:

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Appendix 3.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of registered organizations by year - total cumulative, thousand	496.6	532.2	569.3	594.5	632.1	677.6	721.4	764.7	801.8	847.4
of which:										
number of active organizations, thousand	127.6	131.0	134.9	164.5	167.6	165.3	165.6	174.4	172.3	208.3
Number of registered business entities by year - total cumulative, thousand	472.0	505.9	541.3	564.8	599.6	642.6	685.2	727.2	763.0	807.4
of which:										
number of active business entities, thousand	121.8	125.0	128.6	158.1	161.0	158.8	159.0	167.9	166.0	201.4
Number of newly registered organizations by year, thousand	41.9	46.4	46.8	45.6	48.1	52.5	51.6	50.7	41.5	52.6
of which:										
Number of newly registered business entities, thousand	40.6	44.5	45.2	43.8	45.2	49.9	50.2	49.4	40.2	51.3

Despite the mentioned positive trends, the economic development of Georgia is significantly behind the leading countries of the world, Europe and Asia, migration of the population is large, the so-called "Brain drain" problem is particularly acute, the country is losing a young, progressive-minded qualified staff, in the light of the above, it is important to implement fast and effective state measures, the government should implement an active policy and continue to promote business and entrepreneurship, from our point of view, it would be pointless to continue working in the following direction:

- More protection is needed in terms of the property rights of the entrepreneur-businessman;
- The current legislation should be improved and its implementation should become more effective;

- A number of processes need to be improved in terms of taxation;

- To improve the financing system, including for "start-ups", as well as to make various types of financing sources and programs more accessible to entrepreneurs.

- To help businesses to find and use new markets
- To make the insurance sector more flexible
- To create an electronic platform where various information will be available

Taking into account the above mentioned, business operators save time and resources more when receiving domestic services; Special attention should be paid to the development of agriculture, the field of tourism, production - which will guarantee the sustainable development of the country's economy.

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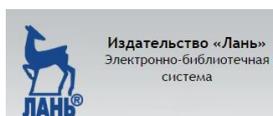
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