

**Heading: discussion platform****Territories of the advancing social - economic development – the new growth model of the Far East of Russia**

*Debating club "How to live and manage in the Far East of Russia" in March 24, 2017 held the next meeting with the agenda: «The territories of the advancing social-economic development – the new growth model of the Far East of Russia» on the basis of the Far-Eastern institute of management – branch of RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation. The reports made: V.K. Zausaev, Doctor of Economics, professor; V.T. Shishmakov, Doctor of Economics, professor; V.F. Efremenko, Candidate of Economics, docent. Representatives of the scientific public organizations and public institutions of the Far-Eastern region participated in this meeting. In the discussion of reports took part: N.M. Baikov, Doctor of Sociology, professor; Y.A. Chaika, Vice-chairman of the Government of the Khabarovsk territory; Z.G. Mirzehanova, Candidate of Biology, docent; S.V. Stepanov, CEO of LLC SK "Lunny svet"; V.N. Shiyan, Candidate of Economics, docent.*

**Как жить и хозяйствовать на Дальнем Востоке России?**

*Дискуссионный клуб «Как жить и хозяйствовать на Дальнем Востоке России?», созданный на базе Дальневосточного института управления – филиала РАНХиГС, провёл очередное заседание. С основным докладом выступил В.К. Заусаев, д.э.н., проф., научный руководитель «ДальНИИрынка» при Минвостокразвития РФ. Содокладчиками стали В.Т. Шишмаков, д.э.н., проф., В.Ф. Ефременко, к.э.н., доц., руководитель Инновационно-технологического центра Дальневосточного института управления – филиала РАНХиГС. В заседании приняли участие представители органов государственной власти, научных, образовательных, общественных организаций. В обсуждении докладов участвовали: Н.М. Байков, д.с.н., профессор; Ю.А. Чайка, первый заместитель Председателя Правительства Хабаровского края по вопросам инвестиций и приоритетных проектов; З.Г. Мирзеханова, к.б.н., зав. лабораторией ИВЭП ДВО РАН; С.В. Степанов, генеральный директор ООО "СК Лунный свет", В.Н. Шиян, к.ф.н., доцент и др.*

**Keywords:** *territory of social and economic development, subjects of the Far-Eastern Federal District, socio-economic studies, development models, indicators.*

**Ключевые слова:** *территории социально-экономического развития, субъекты Дальневосточного федерального округа, социально-экономические исследования, модели развития, показатели.*

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Opening the meeting of the club, has noted that on the announced subject discussion in November, 2015 after decision-making of the Government commission on development of the Far East under the chairmanship of the Russian Prime Minister D.A. Medvedev about a new model of development of the Far East on the basis of territorial points of growth – Territories of the advancing social and economic development was already carried out (further – TACEDs). At the same time it meant that these territories will become "the poles" of growth and will create a framework for the subsequent accelerated development of the macro-region. At discussion of this question, participants of the meeting have stated both the positive, and critical points of view. During the discussion measures for creation of favorable climate for the investors and residents wishing to take part in the development of TACEDs have been proposed. After over a year from adoption of this decision, we have returned to this question, because as the researches, conducted by the Dalniirynok institute show, TACEDs didn't become yet those poles of growth which have to give a powerful impulse for the forward growth of the economy of the Far East. In particular it concerns improvement of the standard and the legal regulation of new instruments of development for the involvement of potential investors, questions of creation of favorable climate in TACEDs, removals of administrative barriers, etc. For this reason, we have decided to return to consideration of this, very important for development of our macro-region question.

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### **Territories of the advancing social and economic development – new model of growth of the Far East**

Researches of FAU "Dalniirynok" have allowed draw the main conclusion that the TACED mechanism in the operating look not fully provides an increase in competitiveness of the economy of the Far East. In this regard the ways of its improvement and a condition of development are offered:

1. Justification of the priorities of development during the creation of TACED on the basis of anchor (dominating, leading) productions performing the geostrategic functions (fixing of the population).

2. Formation of vertical chains of value added in which center the rent (highly profitable) productions function, most using a natural basis of reproduction of territorial economy.

3. Introduction of cumulative system of the tax benefits and preferences stimulating the reproduction of renewable natural resources and development of deep repartitions.

4. Carrying out rational policy in the branches of natural monopolies.
5. Formation of necessary social and production infrastructure on the basis of public-private partnership.
6. Improvement of the quality of business plans of the residents, especially, regarding assessment of their social and economic efficiency.
7. Distribution of the TACED modes on the operating productions with introduction of "a cutting off level" of taxes at the level of 2 – 3 last years.
8. Implementation of the Komsomolsk TACED pilot project with distribution of its mechanism on the adjacent areas and payment of the Far-Eastern extra charges to the working population from the federal budget.
9. Acceptance of a system of tactical measures for improvement of the organization of creation and functioning of TACED.

At the same time the basis for conclusion and introduction of the offers was the following:

1. Objective need of creation of TACED

The economy of FEFD is high cost. Therefore during the market transformations accelerated development was gained by the raw (rent) branches which production has a favorable environment and is demanded by the adjacent states. High costs of production are determined by the influence of four fundamental factors: remoteness from a mother's side; near to the north; new development. They can't be eliminated, it is only possible to level them due to the corresponding state actions.

Formulation of the question about creation on the local spaces of the Far East of specific modes of managing proceeds from the previous experience of its development. Even at the planned economy there was no opportunity for universal and uniform development of the macro-region. The basic knots which have received the name of territorial and production complexes were formed. In the conditions of market economy spatial differentiation has been even more amplified. Therefore a need of formation of the limited territories of intensive development giving an impulse not only to the adjacent areas, but also the all regional social and economic system has become aggravated. The analysis has shown that similar institutes of growth were widely adopted enough abroad, exerting positive impact not only on a social and economic situation, but also turning these local territories into the growth poles. Thanks to the state support restructuring of economy in the direction of innovative development is carried out. At the same time, the state doesn't interfere directly with the economic processes developing in these social systems.

2. Quantitative evaluations and structural features

In the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation which are a part of FEFD (further – territorial subjects of the Russian Federation in FEFD) is created 13 TACEDs (on 12/1/2016), each of which has the unique branch focus. 96 legal entities who have received the status of the resident have been taken to the analysis.

The analysis of the structure on investments and revenue of production types of economic activity shows that the processing productions have advantage. It says

about the aspiration of businessmen to build the enterprises with the increased value added. On the second place, with big lag, there is agriculture, hunting and forestry.

The greatest number of projects, realized by the residents within TACEDs is in the Primorsk (25) and the Khabarovsk (20) regions. A little concede to them the Kamchatka territory (17), the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic (10) and the Chukotka autonomous region (10). The Magadan region doesn't take part in creation and development of TACEDs as the special economic zone acts on its territory.

### 3. Efficiency

Calculations of profitability of sales of the residents of TACEDs in the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation in FEFD at the general and special (preferential) modes of taxation have shown that the gain is insignificant and fluctuates from 5,8 items in the Khabarovsk territory up to 9,0 items in the Chukotka autonomous region. It is explained by the structure of productions. So, processing productions show smaller efficiency. Higher growth of profitability of sales of the residents of the northern subjects of the macro-region pays attention.

The main economy is the share of income tax: from 53 to 80%. But in the conditions of unsteady economy and low competitiveness of the Far-Eastern production receiving it is rather problematic. Development of more advanced processing and innovative productions will promote growth of the salary. Therefore introduction of the preferential standard for insurance premiums, zeroing of the property taxes and the land are the steadiest instruments of decrease in the cost intensity of business of the residents.

In the conditions of continuing recession the economy of the Far East is in the rather difficult situation. Especially it concerns the southern regions. Creation of TACEDs with the specific modes of managing are designed to reduce a cost of production, to intensify the infrastructure arrangement of the territory, to simplify interaction of business and the power that, finally, will increase competitiveness of the Far-Eastern economy and its appeal to the investors. But it is necessary to know the scales and branch features of their influence.

In the methodological plan we placed the emphasis on the most bottlenecks of functioning of the economy of macro-region: manpower and investments. Efficiency indicators which cornerstone production factors were determined: labor productivity and investment return.

The integrated calculations on the types of economic activity declared by the residents of projects are carried out. It was supposed if the efficiency above the average on the subject has an appearance of economic activity of the resident, then there is a potential opportunity to improve the dynamics of development of the region. Otherwise, influence of the residents of TACEDs will be the return.

Calculations have shown that the worst indicators are in the processing productions. On labor productivity they on all subjects of the macro-region are below the average values. On the investment return and balanced financial result the situation is slightly better.

On the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation in FEFD less favorable potential opportunities to improve the dynamics of main macro-indicators at the expense of the residents of TACEDs are observed in the Khabarovsk territory.

The greatest gain of both absolute and relative values is the share of the Amur region. It is explained by the placement of the high-profitable oil processing enterprise JSC “The Amur Energy Company” here. The Primorsk territory is in the second place. Here the ship-building enterprise JSC “The Far-Eastern plant “Zvezda” has the leading role. The small by the size TACED enterprises of Kandalaksha in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic give the smallest gain of value added.

Thus, formation of the territories of the advancing development is a first step of origin of the new economy in FEFD which is based not only on the resource-extraction branches, but also on the more advanced processing.

#### 4. Effectiveness

Already in the conditions of planned economy it has been proved that the prime cost of the Far-Eastern production is higher than the analogs made in the other regions of the country by 1,3 – 1,7 times. For example, costs for preparation of wood in the Khabarovsk territory in 1987 were higher, than on average in Minlesbumprom of the USSR by 1,3 times, glued plywood – in 1,4, cellulose commodity – in 1,6.

Now, on some raising factors, the picture has changed. So, on the salary the difference has decreased. If in 1995 the average salary in macro-region exceeded the average Russian by 1,7 times, then in 2016 – by 1,2 times, and on some southern subjects of macro-region became lower, than on average in the country. And it, taking into account that the minimum Far-Eastern extra charge makes 60% here. Regional business for competitiveness saves on the salary of the workers.

At the same time the raising price influence of transport and power tariffs has amplified. Considering remoteness from the commodity markets of many territories they essentially affect the product cost. So, for example, in construction branch rise in the price makes 1,8 times, and by the separate types of production – up to 2,8 times. In size of a living wage excess in the macro-region against the average Russian value in 2016 made 1,5 times.

The carried-out calculations have shown that economy on the property tax and social payments of residents of TACEDs on the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation in FEFD fluctuates from 1,6% in the Amur region up to 6,1% in the Chukotka autonomous region. If to consider the privileges on income tax, then economy will increase: from 6,8% in the Khabarovsk territory up to 11,4% in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic. But the profit still needs to be got. Therefore if to speak about the objective rise in price of production in FEFD, the entered privileges don't provide competitiveness of the regional production.

More cardinal actions for improvement of the mechanisms of development of TACEDs are necessary. But before, it is necessary to decide on the perspective model of development of the Far East.

#### 5. Models of development of the Far East

Formation of a new model of growth of the Far East demands perspective vision of development of the macro-region. The Dalniirynok group, proceeding

from the processes which are formed in the macro-region and geostrategic problems, the available knowledge and experience in the region, sees three models of development.

The first model – "tests and mistakes" – is formed in the conditions when there is no system vision of future development of macro-region, and there is no answer to a question of a role of the Far East in Russia. In fact, it is the conservative and raw or inertial option of development providing gradual entry of economy of the Far East into the Pacific Rim. In this model the growth factors, put in previous years remain. It is based on the rather high investment activity in the oil and gas sector of economy. Further strengthening will be received by the commodity dependence. The prospects of creation of the large-scale processing industries in the resource-extraction sector will be limited to the primary repartitions. In the foreign economic activity the emphasis will be placed on China. It stirs up the investment activities. In the limited scales development will be gained by the concession relations with attraction of the foreign capital. Deterioration in the dynamics of income of the population and consumer demand is real that will have an adverse effect on the development of health care, education and the housing-and-municipal sphere. The process of reduction of demographic and personnel potential, especially in a qualitative sense is expected.

The second model – "throw in globalization" – has a liberal and raw basis with strengthening of logistic direction by the means of which massive inclusion of Russia through the Far East in the Pacific Rim economy is carried out. The concession relations will be widely adopted. They will concern the most large-scale oil fields, gas, iron ore, coal, etc. The largest foreign corporations will become the main driving force of development of the region.

Realization of this model is based on strengthening of a transit role of the region, diversification of foreign economic relations (China, Japan, DPRK, the Republic of Korea, etc.). The large-scale transport projects "Europe — the Pacific Rim (Japan)" and also the oil and gas pipelines "The Far East — the Pacific Rim" will be carried out. As the driver Sakhalin will perform with the railway bridges on the continent and the island of Hokkaido (Japan), the power bridge Sakhalin-Japan here.

Social policy will come down to minimization of warranties for the local population. Economic differentiation of the population on income and quality of life will amplify. Outflow of the population will acquire the mass character. Geostrategic risks will increase, the controllability of macro-region from the Russian state will decrease, premises for economic loss of the Far East will be created. At the same time, proceeding from a ratio "results - expenses", this model of development will be the most effective.

The third model – the Far East is the driver of the Russian economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is based on the ideas of high need for the more remote perspective of Russia and the adjacent states not only in the traditional natural resources, but also in fresh water, space for placement of renewable power sources (solar, wind tidal, etc.), environmentally friendly animal protein (biological resources of the sea). The Russian Far East is capable to satisfy this need. To make it, without causing damage to the safety of our country, it is possible in case of

implementation of innovative (national) model of development of the macro-region. However it requires the considerable attachments in the high-quality upgrade of economy, growth of the human capital. Implementation of the long-term projects in the field of oil and gas production, transit transport, backbone pipeline network, forest, carbon and fishing industry shall go on the principles of steady environmental management. It will demand intensification of reproduction of the renewable natural resources, development of the processing industries, including on the basis of the foreign investments and "technological transfer" providing a growth of competitiveness of production in the foreign markets. The concession relations will pursue the national interests.

Complex exploitation of natural resources of the Okhotsk Sea shall become the scale international project. Not only the traditional biological and oil and gas resources, but also the use of energy of inflows, mineral resources of the shelf (iron-manganese concretions), etc. mean.

Development of production and the social infrastructure, education, health care, culture, the housing-and-municipal sphere will provide creation of labor potential of new quality. In case of its straining on the territories, optimum under the terms of living, the role of the south of the region as locations of big and small residential centers increases.

The new model of external economic cooperation will be required. Considering historical experience of Japan in mastering of the southern part of Sakhalin and the above-named projects, it can be created on the basis of conjugation of the island and Japanese economies.

The first and second models are based on the implementation of natural advantages of the macro-region: rent raw material resources and geographical location. They are also exploited rather intensively now. The third model assumes development of the overworking repartitions, that is productions with the higher value added, expanded reproduction of renewable natural resources.

Proceeding from our experience studies of the Far East and its geostrategic significance for the future of Russia, it is necessary to place the emphasis on the third model. But as the effect of it will occur only in the long-term period, important is implementation of tactical "break points" (such as TACEDs, the Free port Vladivostok, the Far-Eastern hectare, the Regional investment projects). They, on the one hand, are aimed at the important strategic tasks, with another, – are tactically popular measures allowing draw attention and gain the effect of actions already now.

#### 6. Improvement of the TACEDs mechanism

It is necessary to begin the process of improvement of the mechanism with the solution of common regional problems. Above the fundamental factors of high cost intensity of economy of the Far East are considered. They aggravate the all-Russian problems: lack of the "long" credits, backwardness of production and social infrastructure, deficiency of the qualified labor. Considering also the deficiency of federal and regional budgets and, therefore, limitation of the state support, accurately verified priorities in the development of TACEDs are necessary.

For example: to put the raw productions containing a rent in the center of chains of value added. The first step is taken in this direction through "the privileges in exchange for infrastructure". Having extended tax benefits through cumulative system, it is possible to interest the resource-extraction enterprises in the development of advanced processing. A sense of cumulative system is granting the minimum privileges to the resource-extraction enterprises. For example, to establish to the resident, developing the project in the resource use the lowered income tax rate and also on a tax on mining. If he begins to reproduce the resource consumed by him and conducts geological exploration of subsoil, then the privilege on the rent is provided to him. When he buys the overworking equipment and builds DOCK or GOK, on this repartition also the income taxes, on property, land are nullified.

At further development of the transport, power infrastructure at respect for the principles of ecological safety, the privilege on the customs duties on the equipment and materials imported for the real purposes is provided and also it is exempted from the payment of value added tax.

The following step is training for its own enterprise in TACED – development of professional education and science, the system of medical care. In this case the lowered rate of insurance premiums, for example, in 20% is established. The state loses nothing as the project is a new production, and a loss of budget revenues doesn't happen. The similar mechanism can be realized also in the projects of public-private partnership, regional investment projects, etc.

Serious criticism is sparked by the business plans of projects. They are executed at the low level. It is unlikely under them it is possible to get credits of the banks. The stated high efficiency of the projects raises doubts. Some indicators by 10 times and more exceed the industry average evaluations. The corporation of development of the Far East should involve the regional experts more actively. In turn, and the regional authorities have to participate in this process, correlating the activities of potential residents, their efficiency to the strategic priorities and purposes of the region.

At last, it is necessary to extend a specific mode of managing not only to the new, but also the operating enterprises. Deficiency of "the long-term money" and high percent is a long-term problem. It is simpler to the operating business to solve it, using the profit or, as a pledge, the available capital. But, not to reduce the taxable base of the regional and local budgets, it is necessary to enter "a cutting off level", having assumed as a basis tax and social payments at the level of 2 – 3 last years.

For realization of one of the main objectives – fixing of the population and improvement of a quality of life is offered to establish the Far-Eastern payments from the federal budget. Considering that additional payments will concern only working population in the real sector of economy, taking into account the losses of social payments, they will make about 40 billion rubles. It is big load on the budget, and it is necessary to solve this problem step by step. But there will be also compensation in the form of an exit from a shadow of a part of business, growth of a personal income tax, activization of the small and average business.



As for tactical actions, it is necessary: at the regional level to develop the concept of creation and development of each TACED; to approve the formats of business plans identical to the requirements of leading banks of the country for the residents; to increase a period of provision of tax benefits on federal taxes for the residents of TACED realizing the large investment projects; to provide address attending of large residents, especially the anchor foreign investors; to make changes to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation on establishment of the tax benefits to individual entrepreneurs – residents of TACED; to simplify the order of receiving the credits under the projects of residents from the profile institutes of development; to find possibility of financing of the design estimates on construction of the infrastructure facilities in TACED at the expense of a fund of development of the Far East and the Baikal region.

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**Evaluation of social and economic potential of the subjects of FEFD – a basis for a mechanism choice of "the territories of social and economic development (TACED)"**

Social and economic potential of the subject of the FEFD is a set of characteristics and conditions which are created in this territory under the influence as the objective (external and internal), and the subjective factors determining its efficiency. Complex evaluation of the social and economic potential of the subject provides the detail analysis based on calculations of a system of quantitative indices and on the reasoned opinions of the experts familiar with the state of affairs and perspectives of its development.

Despite the available researches for practical use the system of indices and a technique of complex evaluation of social and economic potential of the subject of the region is still not offered.

Formation of TACED is a new approach in the development of economy of the subjects of FEFD which has the special branch focus and is based on the resource extracting branches and higher technologies.

One of the factors determining the choice of the mechanism of development of TACED are the results of complex indicative evaluation of social and economic capacity of the region on which it will be formed. It is very difficult to choose the effective model of development of TACED with the minimum risk if the subject of the region is subsidized, and the social and economic potential is weak. If the social and economic capacity of the region is rather high, then is available a real opportunity to raise considerably the effective activity of TACED that, in turn, will give the real opportunities to accelerate the rates of development of social and economic potential of this subject. Successful implementation of such programs as TACED abroad is also explained by such approach.

The authors offer the developed technique of complex evaluation of social and economic potential of the subject to acquaintance. According to the authors, the technique is evident and simple in application at the potential evaluation by the investors or executive authorities.

Based on the groups of factors, known earlier, forming capacity of the region and in view of the system principles of group of indicators, the authors have developed the system of indicators and a technique of complex evaluation of social and economic capacity of the region and approved it on the subjects of FEFD [2, 3].

20 private indicators which are calculated on the basis of statistical information are entered into the structure of the offered system of indicators. 4 generalizing indicators characterizing a condition of each integrated group of the factors characterizing the natural and geographical potential, economic potential, innovative potential and social potential of the subject enter it.

On the basis of these generalizing indicators the integrated indicator characterizing in general the social and economic potential of the subject is determined.

Complex evaluation of the social and economic potential, according to this technique, can be implemented with a use of the automated systems of calculation and data processing, can be carried out by the means of the Microsoft Excel program. It does its simple and convenient in use. The technique allows carry out in the operational mode monitoring of the dynamics of indicators of the social and economic potential of any subject of FEFD (3).

In 2014 – 2015 the system of indicators and a technique of evaluation of the social and economic potential have been approved in the subjects of FEFD. The short description of the results of approbation of a technique in the Khabarovsk territory is given as an example.

The results of calculations of the private, generalizing and integrated indicators characterizing a state and dynamics of social and economic capacity of the Khabarovsk territory, including on the blocks, characterizing the natural and geographical, economic, innovative and social potentials with interpretation of their private indicators are given in the table1.

Dynamics of an integrated indicator and the volume of investment into the fixed capital of the Khabarovsk territory from 2010 for 2014 (5 years) is shown in the table.

Apparently from the provided data, the dependence of the volume of investment into the fixed capital of the territory on the integrated indicator characterizing the social and economic capacity of the Khabarovsk territory is traced.

Decrease in the integrated indicator ( $K_i$ ) in 2014 against 2010 for 2% has led to decrease in the volume of investment into the fixed capital of the territory by 25%, and foreign investments – for 41%.

The analysis of dynamics of the generalized indicators on the blocks in 5 years characterizing the natural and geographical ( $K_1$ ), economic ( $K_2$ ), innovative ( $K_3$ ) and social ( $K_4$ ) capacities of the Khabarovsk territory has shown that the

rates of their growth and were insignificant, respectively: +7%, -17%, +14%, and -4% (tab. 1, col. 10).

The analysis of the dynamics of private indicators of social and economic capacity of the Khabarovsk territory for 2014 against 2013 (tab. 1, col. 9) has shown that considerable decrease in such directions as "institutional structure" (K2.2) for -12% is allowed; "innovative activity" (K3.1) for -17%; "technological resources" (K3.2) for -20%; "scientific and technical resources" (K3.3) for -12%.

Table 1

### Dynamics of indicators of the social and economic potential of the Khabarovsk territory

Indicators	Design	Coefficient weight	Years					Growth, %	
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	col. 8/ col. 7	For 5 years
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Industrial resources	$K_{1.1}$	0.284	0,1988	0,1816	0,2006	0,1998	0,2133	+5	+5
Agricultural resources	$K_{1.2}$	0.156*	0,1081	0,0878	0,0892	0,0827	0,0818	0	-27
Region infrastructure	$K_{1.3}$	0.199	0,2994	0,2870	0,3115	0,3469	0,3815	+8	+27
Logistic factor	$K_{1.4}$	0.267	0,2504	0,2493	0,2481	0,2516	0,2528	0	0
Ecological factor	$K_{1.5}$	0.094	0,0880	0,0922	0,0928	0,0771	0,0828	+3	0
<b><i>The natural and geographical generalized indicator</i></b>	<b><math>K1</math></b>	<b>0,219**</b>	<b>0,2069</b>	<b>0,1966</b>	<b>0,2063</b>	<b>0,2098</b>	<b>0,2217</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+7</b>
Financial resources	$K_{2.1}$	0.200	0,1687	0,1675	0,1617	0,1336	0,1749	+30	+5
Institutional structure	$K_{2.2}$	0.170	0,2034	0,1813	0,1884	0,1729	0,1546	-12	-20
Tactical fluctuations	$K_{2.3}$	0.145	0,1445	0,1420	0,1036	0,1361	0,1479	+7	0
Manpower	$K_{2.4}$	0.266	0,2904	0,2935	0,2801	0,2815	0,2866	0	0
Production capabilities	$K_{2.5}$	0.219	0,0368	0,0257	0,0311	0,0273	0,0283	0	-25
<b><i>The economic generalized indicator</i></b>	<b><math>K2</math></b>	<b>0,375</b>	<b>0,3164</b>	<b>0,3037</b>	<b>0,3093</b>	<b>0,2818</b>	<b>0,2628</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-17</b>
Innovative activity	$K_{3.1}$	0.140	0,0288	0,0272	0,0397	0,0301	0,0247	-17	0
Technological resources	$K_{3.2}$	0.231	0,1711	0,1883	0,4349	0,3413	0,2669	-20	+58
Scientific and technical resources	$K_{3.3}$	0.201	0,1127	0,1145	0,1676	0,1646	0,1349	-12	+27
Information resources	$K_{3.4}$	0.157	0,1697	0,1620	0,1603	0,1567	0,1680	+6	0
Human capital	$K_{3.5}$	0.271	0,2759	0,2792	0,2700	0,2683	0,2761	+4	0
<b><i>The innovative generalized indicator</i></b>	<b><math>K3</math></b>	<b>0,256</b>	<b>0,1941</b>	<b>0,1974</b>	<b>0,2745</b>	<b>0,2460</b>	<b>0,2229</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>+14</b>
Intellectual development	$K_{4.1}$	0.147	0,2042	0,2041	0,1713	0,1614	0,1618	0	-20
Public safety	$K_{4.2}$	0.211	0,2098	0,2102	0,2102	0,2097	0,2095	0	0
Legislative protection	$K_{4.3}$	0.253	0,2466	0,2484	0,2344	0,2352	0,2474	+4	0
Consumer opportunities	$K_{4.4}$	0.276	0,2653	0,2662	0,2649	0,2707	0,2698	0	0
State of health of the population	$K_{4.5}$	0.113	0,1067	0,1038	0,1039	0,1019	0,0987	0	-9
<b><i>The social generalized indicator</i></b>	<b><math>K4</math></b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,1549</b>	<b>0,1549</b>	<b>0,1477</b>	<b>0,1469</b>	<b>0,1481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>

<b>INTEGRAL</b>	Ki	Ki	<b>0,8723</b>	<b>0,8527</b>	<b>0,9379</b>	<b>0,8845</b>	<b>0,8554</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-2</b>
Investments into the fixed capital (million rubles)		Q	<b>156439</b>	<b>180508</b>	<b>179907</b>	<b>150078</b>	<b>117887</b>		<b>-25</b>
Foreign investments (mln. dollars)			<b>419</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>248</b>		<b>-41</b>

The analysis has shown also that on 8 private indicators characterizing the agricultural resources (K1.2); logistic factor (K1.4.); manpower (K2.4); production capabilities (K2.5); intellectual development, (K4.1); public safety (K4.2); consumer opportunities (K4.4); the state of health of the population (K4.5) the positive result isn't achieved, aren't known as well the reasons of this phenomenon.

The obtained information allows make the analysis of dynamics of all private indicators in 5 years (Tab. 1, col. 10), what will allow the specialists of executive power of the region determine the strategic priority directions by an increase in the social and economic capacity of the region on prospect.

If the Khabarovsk territory or the investor needs the additional value judgment of social and economic capacity of the region, then such evaluation can be carried out by the authors by the technique of expert estimates stated in an algorithm of complex evaluation of investment climate of the territory [4, 5].

The system of indicators offered by the authors and a technique of evaluation of the social and economic capacity of the region allows increase considerably the level of operational and strategic management of the investment processes and to predict their rates on prospect for the chosen scenario of social and economic development of the territory with the development of effective actions with the subsequent their monitoring.

Evaluation and analysis of the dynamics of indicators characterizing the social and economic potential of other subjects of FEFD during the period from 2010 to 2014 are given in the table 2.

*Table 2*

**Dynamics of an integrated indicator of social and economic potential  
of the subjects of FEFD**

<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>Subjects of FEFD</b>	<b>Integrated indicator (Kint)</b>		<b>Gain in %</b>
		2010	2014	
1	The Khabarovsk territory	0,87	0,85	- 2
2	The Primorsk territory	0,85	0,80	- 5
3	The Amur region	0,93	0,95	2
4	The Kamchatka territory	0,63	0,58	- 5

5	Yakutia	0,12	0,12	0
	FEFD in general	0,88	0,83	- 2

The analysis of the dynamics of integrated indicators of social and economic potential of the subjects of FEFD has shown that in 5 years it has decreased by 2%. It has occurred generally due to the falling of indicators characterizing in general "the economic potential" (K2) and "social potential" (K4), "subjects of the region, respectively on – 13% and for-2%, including: in the Khabarovsk territory for-17% and for-4%; in the Primorsk territory for-10% and for-4%; in the Amur region for-14% and for 0%; in the Kamchatka territory -15 for % and for 0%; in the Republic of Yakutia (Sakha) for-14% and for 0%.

By the results of the carried-out analysis it is possible to draw a conclusion that formation of TACED in the subjects of FEFD having the low social and economic potential and a tendency to its decrease is connected with the considerable risks and can lead to their inefficient activity.

V.F. Efremenko – Candidate of Economics, associate professor, chief of the Innovative and technological center, the Far-Eastern institute of management – branch of RANEPA

### **System analysis of "The Territories of social and economic development"**

We will apply a method of the system analysis to consideration of the problems designated in the main report. The system is the special organization of the specialized elements united in a whole for the solution of a specific objective. Work of the elements of the system is subordinated to the global Purpose pursued by the system and a component of its mission. The main goal of the TACED system is formulated in the Federal law No. 473-FL "About territories of the advancing social and economic development in the Russian Federation", art. 2.3. TACED is created "for formation of the favorable conditions for attraction of the investments, ensuring the accelerated social and economic development and creation of comfortable conditions for ensuring the activity of population".

The trinity of the purposes is supposed: investments; social and economic development; population. In practice as the analysis of the key macroeconomic indicators of the Far-Eastern federal district of the Russian Federation from 2000 for 2014 shows, with a tenfold growth of the volumes of investment into the fixed capital and production of a gross regional product, the number of the resident population living in the Far-Eastern region was reduced by 10%. The negative correlation of economic and social and demographic indicators is observed.

The structure of the system is determined by the set purpose. TACED as the artificially created system, has to consist of specific elements which work is directed only to the achievement of main goal (the parts of the system which aren't participating in achievement of a main objective stop the existence). On the other hand, TACED as a system, functions in a certain environment and interacts with the other systems through the established connection. We will note that the enterprises which have become the residents of TACED often don't find stable relations with the regional environment and other enterprises of the region. And it

generates the risks: changes of the purposes of contractors (first of all the representatives of sales markets); changes of physical conditions of movement commodity, financial and manpower between the subjects; suddenly occurred and unforeseen changes of the environment surrounding a subject.

The possible solution of the problem of investment risks contains in application of a norm of the art. 33.1. of the Federal Law No. 473: "For the purpose of advancing social and economic development of the Far East, attraction of investments into creation new and upgrade of the available manufacturing enterprises the program of development of investment and business activity for each territorial subject of the Russian Federation which is a part of the Far-Eastern federal district is developed and adopted".

Application of a program and target method allows redistribute the risks and hold special events for their lowering. For the Khabarovsk territory the Program of development of an innovative territorial cluster of the aircraft industry and shipbuilding which, already at the methodological level, assumes close interaction with the programs of innovative development of large industry companies with the state involvement (PID), according to the Instructions of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2227 of 08.12.2011 and No. 467 of March 29, 2013 could become such program.

Yu.A. Chaika is the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Khabarovsk territory concerning the investments and priority projects

Since making decision on creation of TACEDs has passed not and a lot of time. It has happened in 2013 and, considering that for us it was a new business, in the beginning the main efforts have been concentrated on creation of organizational and standard and legal reserves. Yes, it isn't still made. Moreover, during the work there are also new problems which should be solved on "course". I would like to pay attention that, despite it, there are also positive examples, it belongs, first of all, for example, to the enterprises which already had a certain reserve. I will call one of such enterprises – TechnoNIKOL on which the labor productivity is 10 times more, than at the similar enterprises. However in general it is impossible to hope for the fast return from TACEDs. For their "promotion" we accept the whole package of measures. For example, in the tax sphere we have established such scheme for the residents: the first five-years period – especially preferential mode, the second – the sparing mode, the third – the full mode of taxation. The program of development of TACEDs for 10 directions is developed for Komsomolsk-on-the Amur. We have studied 45 companies having desire to become the residents, from them 20 we have supported and 7 are in a consideration stage. There is a remark to the speakers – not absolutely correctly to compare TACEDs in the different subjects of FEFD as they have different focus in the development, are in the different climatic and natural and geographical conditions.

Z.G. Mirzekhanova – Candidate of Biology, head of the laboratory of the Institute of water and environmental problems of FEB RAS

I, at last meeting in 2015, noted that in the projects there is no mention of ecology. Unfortunately, it should be noted that our remarks and offers aren't accepted by developers of the TACEDs projects. Growth of the economy in the

profit indicators due to the export in any way of natural wealth abroad remains still the key indicator. It is necessary to remind in this audience again, that the Far East is the unique natural territories and when developing such large-scale projects as TACEDs not to consider the ecological component is a crime. We still insist the so-called "green" part devoted to the environment protection on inclusion in the developed projects and plans for the development of TACEDs.

Proceeding from the above we make the following suggestions for improvement of the TACEDs mechanisms:

1. To prove the development priorities during the creation of TACEDs on the basis of anchor (dominating, leading) productions performing the geostrategic functions (fixing of the population).

2. To form vertical chains of value added in which center the rent (highly profitable) productions which are the most using a natural basis of reproduction of territorial economy have to function.

3. To introduce the cumulative system of the tax benefits and preferences stimulating the reproduction of renewable natural resources and development of deep repartitions.

4. To pursue the rational policy in the branches of natural monopolies.

5. To form in TACEDs the necessary social and production infrastructure on the basis of public-private partnership.

6. To increase the quality of business plans of the residents, especially, regarding evaluation of their social and economic efficiency.

7. To extend the TACEDs modes to the operating productions with introduction of "a cutting off level" of taxes at the level of 2 – 3 last years.

8. To realize the Komsomolsk TACED pilot project with distribution of its mechanism on the adjacent areas and with payment of the Far-Eastern extra charges to the working population from the federal budget.

9. To accept the system of tactical measures for improvement of the organization of creation and functioning of TACEDs:

- at the regional level to develop the concept of development of every TACED;

- to approve the formats of business plans identical to requirements of the leading banks of the country for the residents;

- to increase the period of provision of tax benefits on the federal taxes for the residents of TACEDs realizing the large investment projects;

- to provide the address attending of large residents, especially the anchor foreign investors;

- to make changes to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation on establishment of tax benefits to the personal resident businessmen of TACEDs;

- to simplify an order of receiving the credits under the projects of residents from the profile institutes of development;

- to find possibility of financing of the design estimates on construction of the infrastructure facilities in TACEDs at the expense of a fund of development of the Far East and the Baikal region.

Taking into account discussion of the stated reports the participants of a meeting came to the following conclusions:

State policy of the accelerated development of the Far East of Russia on the basis of new model – creation of the territories of the advancing social and economic development (TASEDs) – is the modern, progressive form of territorial development of the macro-region which is making use of the positive foreign and domestic experience and capable in the short term to give it a power pulse for the further growth.

Meanwhile, as appears from the analysis of the state of affairs in TACEDs in the subjects of FEFD, it was not succeeded to reach it fully owing to an insufficient deep scientific study of the mechanism of their creation and functioning yet. It is obviously necessary to strengthen the provisions concerning the legislative and other normative and legal support of TACEDs, their administrative, economic, administrative and organizational attending depending on specialization and spatial placement.

In this regard, participants of the meeting consider necessary:

1. To support the offers developed by Dalniirynok at the Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East on improvement of the mechanism of creation and functioning of TACEDs in FEFD.

2. To direct the meeting materials of "round table" and the Dalniirynok proposal at the Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East on improvement of the mechanism of creation and functioning of TACEDs to the bodies of the state and executive power of FEFD, responsible for creation and functioning of TACEDs.

3. Considering the need of improvement of the standard and legal base on creation and functioning of TACEDs at the federal, regional and local levels, to appeal to the Inter-parliamentary association of the Far East to consider the situation which has developed in TACED at the meeting.

4. To recommend to the Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East of Russia to continue monitoring of the influence of new mechanisms of managing on the social and economic development of the Far East.

5. To publish the meeting materials of "round table" in mass media and the scientific journal "Power and administration in the East of Russia".