



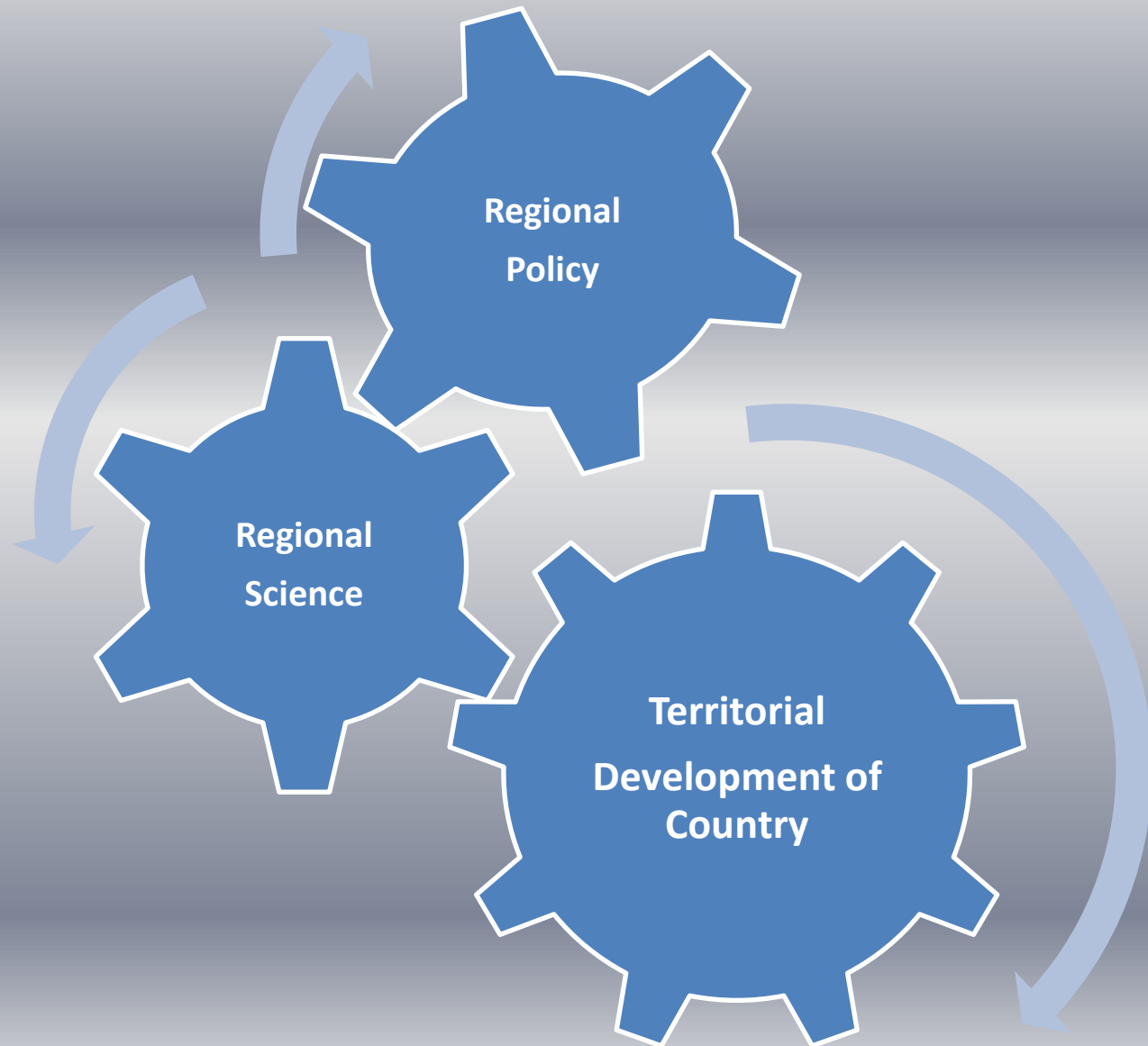
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GENESIS OF THE RUSSIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL POLICY AND REGIONAL STUDIES IN THE POST-SOVIET TIME

Territorial Cohesion in Europe. International Conference
Hungary, Pécs, 27-28 June, 2013

Regional (space) Triad



The following trends can characterize the regional development in Russia after the USSR collapse in the 1990s:

- the business activity focuses mostly both in metropolises (mainly, in Moscow and St. Petersburg) and hydrocarbons producing regions (Tyumen Oblast and its autonomous districts). Other regions of the country were on the verge of self-surviving;
- a doctrine of “to curtail economic activity” in Siberia and the Far East started its advancement;
- a number of large RF subjects, being successful in the soviet time, became depressive because of the slump in the industrial production, structural shifts, and absence of public defense contracts;
- the economic and social problems which significantly sharpened in the North Caucasian republics were accompanied by mass unemployment and fast islamisation there;
- federal support was mostly granted in accordance to rather political priorities than principles of fiscal federalism, and its most part was accumulated in such republics as the Tatarstan and Bashkortostan.

Positive trends in the 2000s:

- the intergovernmental fiscal relations were harmonized, and this resulted in fact that federal transfers were allocated in a regular manner;
- the regional laws were brought into line with federal ones;
- the federal government in cooperation with large business launched federal programs to support a number of the RF regions;
- several RF regions successfully realized their own development models by taking advantage of their competitive edges;
- teams of new managers came to power in regions, and they could solve not only tactical schemes but also strategic issues;
- in this period, Russia started the development of a new system of regional strategic planning – some federal districts, RF subjects, and large cities developed their economic strategies;
- the new institutions for development were built at the federal, regional, and local levels (investment fund, special economic zones, technoparks, science-oriented towns, and industrial and logistic parks);
- the federal government started the development of a new development doctrine for the Russian North and Arctic.

Mayors contemporary problems of the regional development in Russia:

- ✓ the spatial development of the country was administered from time to time;
- ✓ the Russian government started supporting some regions and so called “new points of growth”, but mainly in two aspects - the North Caucasus republics (mostly to the recovery of the Chechen’s economy) and regional “image-making projects”;
- ✓ no effective measures to the solve problems of single-industry cities (mostly, those where large facilities of the defense or coal industries were located) were undertaken;
- ✓ no quality changes of institutions and natural resource management had been observed

North and Arctic of Siberia, Salekhard city

1971



2012



**Novosibirsk - 1.5 million
citizens**



**China, Harbin (4,5 million
citizens)**

Siberian generation of innovations. Potential

Сибирская научно-образовательно-инновационная география (1957-2012 гг.)

Интеграционные резервы

Нужен межрегиональный кластер науки, образования и инноваций.



Численность населения Новосибирской и Томской областей остается на уровне 2002 г. (почти как в Тюменской области).

Инновационные территориальные кластеры

Технологические платформы

Академгородки, научные поселения

НИУ Национальный исследовательский университет

Кольцово Наукограды

ФУ Федеральный университет

Нанофабцентры

ТВЗ ОЭЗ технико-внедренческого типа

Ядерный комплекс

НИИ патологии кровообращения им. акад. Е.Н. Мешалкина

Новые технопарки — Новые технопарки, утвержденные Правительством РФ

Здесь мы имеем уникальный набор соответствующих центров и учреждений. Все действующие.

В рамках **новой индустриальной политики** достаточно активно идет процесс формирования промпарков и промышленно-логистических парков. Вокруг всех этих институтов создается и новая инфраструктура.

Одним из базовых **ресурсов** для возникновения и последующего генезиса данных институтов развития являются **центры** академической науки. Для Сибири – это, в первую очередь, **Сибирское отделение РАН**.

Technopark of Novosibirsk Akademgorodok (Academpark)

More than 200 residents

Clusters: Instrumentations, Information Technologies, Biotechnologies, Nanotechnologies and New Materials

Центр исследований и разработок

22 000 кв.м. Ввод – 2014 г.

Центр информационных технологий, включая центр обработки данных

23 673,4 кв.м.
сдан в I кв. 2012 г.

Центр коллективного пользования

21 811 кв.м. Ввод 2012 г.

Комплекс лабораторно-производственных зданий компаний-резидентов

Проект «Новый дом 2»
37 000 кв.м. Ввод 2014 г.
частный инвестор

Центр прототипирования изделий био-и нанoeлектроники

4 000 кв.м. Ввод 2013 г.

Биоинкубатор Академпарка

1 436 кв.м. Сдан в IV кв. 2011 г.

Комплекс лабораторно-производственных зданий компаний-резидентов

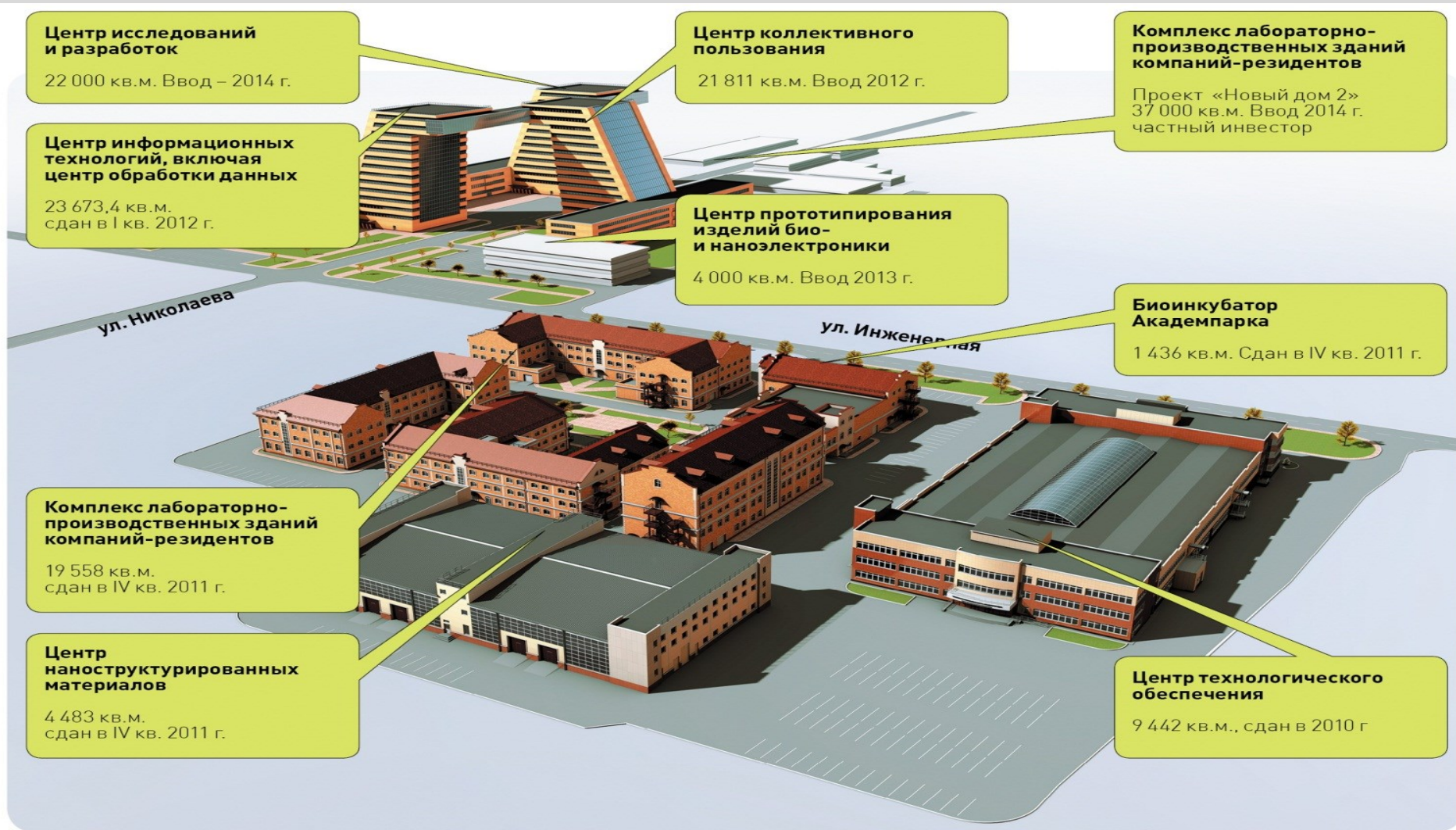
19 558 кв.м.
сдан в IV кв. 2011 г.

Центр наноструктурированных материалов

4 483 кв.м.
сдан в IV кв. 2011 г.

Центр технологического обеспечения

9 442 кв.м., сдан в 2010 г.



Technopark of Novosibirsk Akademgorodok (Academpark)

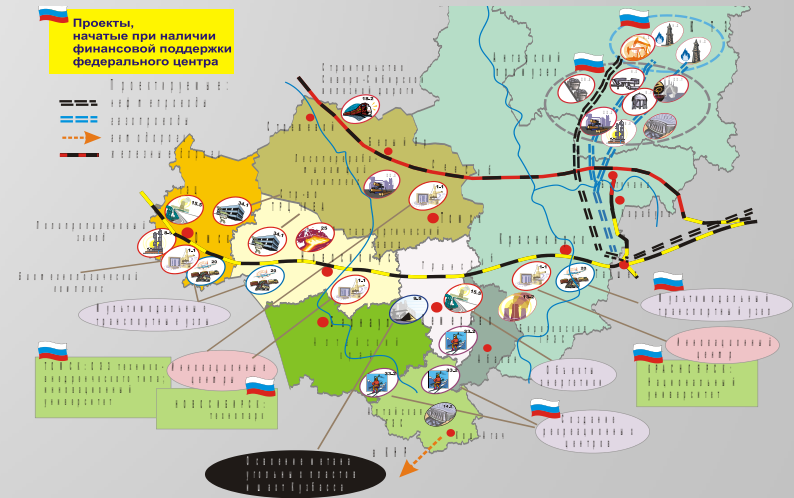


Professor Gyula Horvath and Director General Dmitry Verkhovod



Different versions of the Socio-Development Strategies for Siberia

- The first governmental version (2002)
- Gosplan's stereotyped document unclaimed by no one – by governments, business or people
- The second version titled as *Siberian Strategy: Partnership of Authorities and Business for the sake of Social Stability and Sustainable Growth*, 2005
- Was based on the principles of project economy. No official recognition
- The third version was approved by the RF Government in June, 2010
- Federal center and regions reached a compromise solution; major spatial and sectoral priorities were established; and trends in public-private partnership were identified

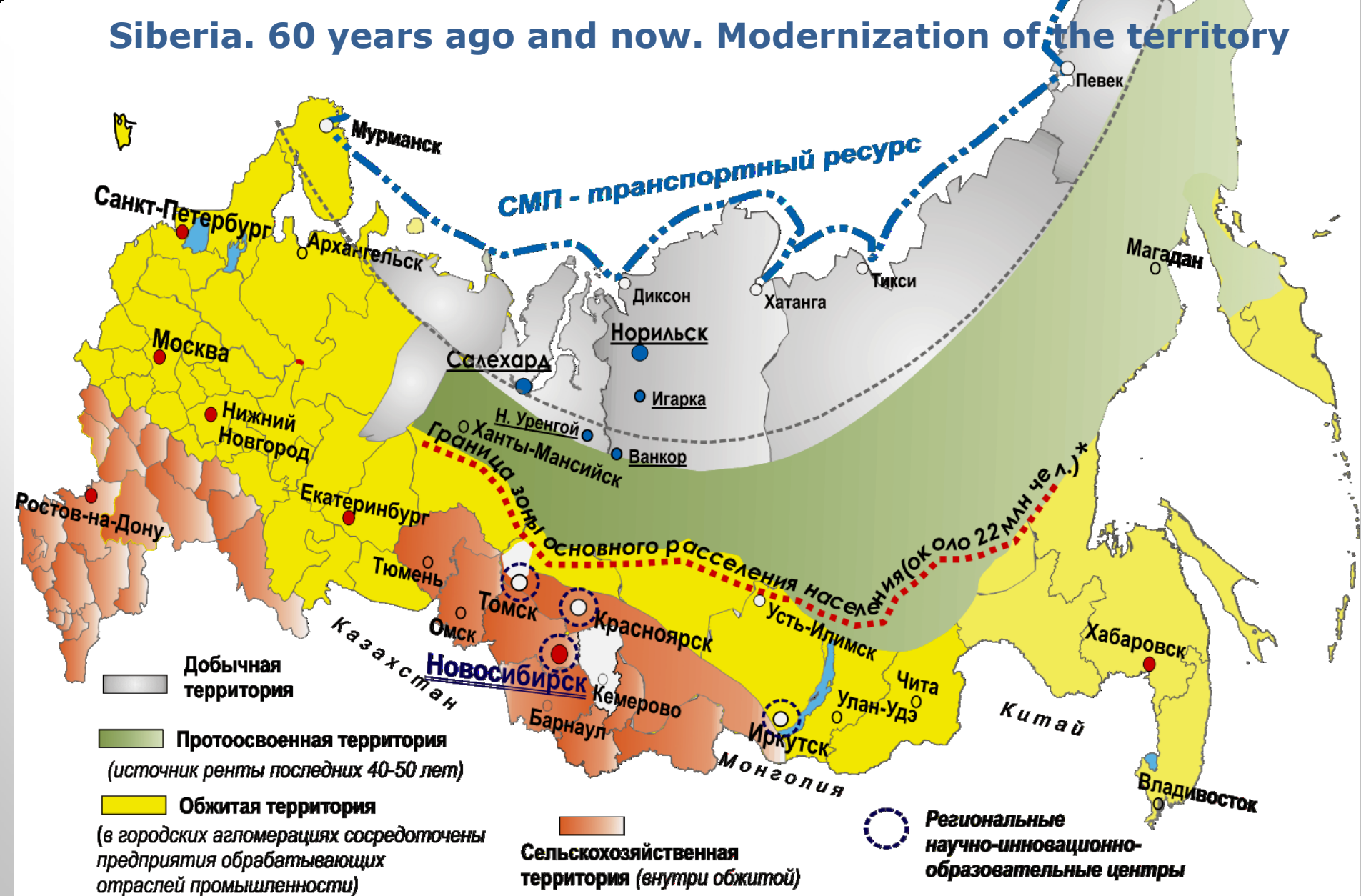


Siberia at the threshold of industrialization. The end of the 1920s



Комментарий. По своим очертаниям Сибирский край удивительно напоминает Сибирский федеральный округ. Забайкальский край входил в состав Дальневосточного края, а Тюменская область - в состав Уральской области (ныне УФО)

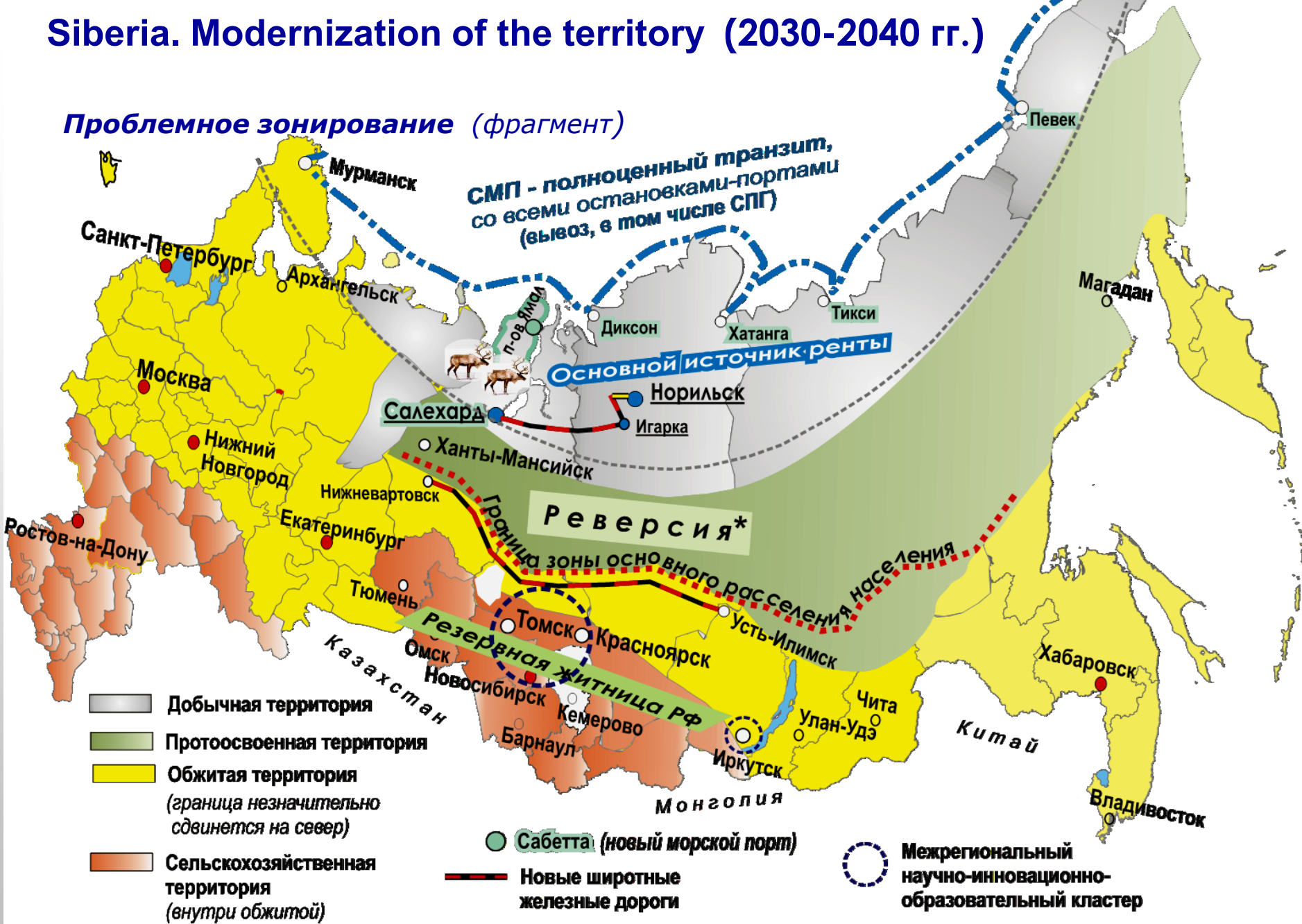
Siberia. 60 years ago and now. Modernization of the territory



*Граница обжитой территории сдвинулась по сравнению с концом 20-х годов прошлого века на 400-500 км севернее. Целый индустриальный пояс возник на севере Тюменской области и Красноярского края. Это огромный пространственный сдвиг (прирост обжитой территории примерно на один миллион квадратных километров). Сдвиг в температуре воздуха (январь) на минус 3-5 градусов С.

Siberia. Modernization of the territory (2030-2040 гг.)

Проблемное зонирование (фрагмент)



* Реабилитация природной среды, проблемы моногородов, эксплуатация "мелких" месторождений, глубокое бурение и т.п.

Premier's Medvedev "Four-I" Rule and their implementation in Siberia

	Pro	Contra
Innovations	The Novosibirsk and Tomsk Oblasts are leaders of the innovation development among all Russian regions	Federal support are focused upon the Skolkovo Innovation Project
Investments	A considerable growth of investments - into a non-resource sector of the economy as well - over the post-crisis period	Implementation of the large investment projects considered as "force-majeure" ones (such as the Olympics in Sochi and APEC Summit in Vladivostok) and considerable support for the Ciscaucasia Republics
Infrastructure	An increased road construction in Siberian large cities; building the large air hubs and multi-modal traffic hubs and logistics centers in Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk; and initiation of the Northern Air Bridge Project (Krasnoyarsk-Vancouver).	The resources required for large projects on railway construction are insufficient. Poor development of small aircrafts in Siberia.
Institutions	Building the new institutions of development in the units of the Russian Federation. Initiation of building the Far East and East Siberia development corporation.	The socio-economic policy of the Russian governmental does not consider the specifics of its realization in regions. The institutions of the resource management are ineffective.

Main Features of “ideal model” Regional Policy for Russia

- the objectives and goals of regional policy are closely connected with the objectives and goals of improving Russian federalism;
- even if some arrangements of the regional policy aimed at to some region (or groups of regions) are suggested to be undertaken, the assessment of their impacts on the rest RF subjects should be done;
- the regional policy of Russia should not be considered as a paternalistic policy of the center towards regions;
- the regional policy of Russia should avoid its excessive political nature when specific regions receive federal support in exchange for their political loyalty or ethnic stability;
- the development and implementation of an effective regional policy requires the stimulated and intensified processes of integration within the economic and legislative space of Russia;
- the regional policy should include a clear **social dimension**, as well as such categories as “justice” and “equality”. Any economic solution of regional policy is an instrument to solve social problems;
- the improvement of the regional policy should include strengthening its institutions and structures;
- the regional policy should be a part of the national policy too with due regard to the specifics of the development in our national republics (such as those in North Caucasus) and autonomous regions (in Siberia and the Far East)
- the regional policy, like no other public policies, is **especially closely coupled** with processes of democratization and building an open society in Russia. Therefore, it should be based on the private-public partnership and institutions of civil society.

Scientific Program launched by the Presidium of the RAS “Basic Researches on Spatial Development of the Russian Federation: Interdisciplinary Synthesis” (2009 – 2011)

- spatial transformations of the society;
- spatial demography and social environment;
- evolution, modernization, and new exploration of the economic space;
- fundamental problems of the united transport space;
- problems of the building and development of Russian macro-regions and regional integration;
- scientific bases of the improved regional structure; building a system of regional planning,
- etc

Scientific Program launched by the Presidium of the RAS “Modernization of Russia and Space: Natural Resources and Socio-Economic Potentials” (2012 – 2014)

- development of the economic space on the base of a modernization strategy;
- development of Russia within the global and Eurasian spaces;
- institutional and legal aspects of regulation of the spatial development,
- etc.

Almost 20 research institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences were involved in the elaboration of this Programs

Our Journals

<http://www.springer.com/economics/regional+science/journal/13393>



<http://ecsocman.hse.ru/region/>

Thank you for your attention!

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