BALLANCED ECONOMIC REGULATION of the ARCTIC ZONE: PROPORTION of STATE and PRIVATE SECTORS

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Economic Interest towards Arctic

- Strategic long-term economic benefits
- Resource and shipping potential of the Arctic
 Zone

The experience of development and implementation of State Arctic Policy of Russia

 Specific nature of the Region excludes the traditional combination of State and Private self-regulation mechanisms in the Arctic Zone

Main interests of Russian State Policy for Development of the Arctic Zone

- Strategic utilization of Arctic resource potential for the needs of socio-economic development of the country;
- Preservation of the Arctic as the Zone of Peace and Cooperation;
- Environmental conservation of Arctic eco-systems;
- Utilization of the Northern Sea Route as a universal Russian transport line of communication in the Region;

Strategy of the Development of the Arctic Zone of Russian Federation and National Security till 2020

State Program «Socio-Economic Development of the Arctic Zone of Russian Federation», enacted by the decree of the Government of RF from 21.04.2014 № 366.

- Industrial exploration of the region.
- Three main sub-programs:
- «The formation of base development zones and their maintenance, arrangement of conditions for advanced socio-economic development of the Arctic Zone of Russian Federation»;
- 2) «Development of the Northern Sea Route and arrangement of navigation in the Arctic»;
- 3) «Development of oil-gas and industrial machinery technologies and equipment, needed for the exploration of Arctic resource potential»
 - Among the first the goal to arrange the conditions for rising the level of life quality and safety of the population of Arctic Zone of Russian Federation.

2020: Russian National Interests

- Sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russian Federation;
- Arctic territory of peace, stability and beneficial co-operation;
- High living quality and prosperity of the population of Russian Arctic Zone;
- Arctic strategic resource base for economic growth of Russian Federation;
- Northern Sea Route competitive transport communication line;
- Protection of the environment;
- Protection of the indigenous environment.

Strategy of the socio-economic Development of the Arctic Zone of Russian Federation and National Security till 2035

Priority of Social Strategical Goals in the Development of the Region

- New high-tech methods for healthcare development;
- Population access to first aid;
- High-quality education;
- Development of professional education;
- Correspondence of industrial specialization of Arctic development zones;
- Partnership with private companies;
- Ecology, environmental management, protection of indigenous heritage;
- Transport accessibility;
- · Connection of territories.

Russia is going to develop the Arctic Region:

- on long-term economic development principals;
- strengthening of its presence in the region on basis of sustainable development: economic interests, ecology responsible resources management, development of human capital;
- with regard to national and regional identity.

Arctic for Russia:

- Region of long-term global competitor advantages;
- Conditions of achievement large industrial projects and development of arterial transport infrastructure;
- Characteristics of economic model second generation of governmental documents.

Economic model of Arctic Development: link with the regions specifics

- Huge energy and natural resources potential;
- Remoteness from centers of economic development;
- Huge territory is unexplored;
- Low density of population;
- Designing of special-economic and social development characteristics from scratch;
- Arctic transport route is parallel to Euro-Asian transport artery;
- The biggest Icebreaker Fleet;
- Effect of military-strategic factor.

The model of pivotal zonation

- Concentration of industrial sectors;
- Project-based approach
- Coordination of all economic activities on the stages of designing, goal-setting, financing and implementation;
- Zone geography: Kolskaya, Archangelsk, Nenets, Vorkutinskaya, Yamal-Nenets, Taimiro-Turukhanskaya (Norilsk), Northern Yakutia and Chukchi.

Combined public-private model of development

- Three main subjects:
- State on behalf of public authorities and development institutes;
- Large-scale business strategic partner of the government in terms of development of the region;
- 3) Small and Medium Business with the goal to satisfy the final demand of Arctic population and tourist's flow.

State goals:

- To create the transport and energy infrastructure;
- To create healthcare, cultural and educational infrastructure;
- Development of science, sports and recreation;
- Housing construction, arrangement of comfort zone;
- Arrangement of competitive level of living in order to long-term anchoring of the population in pivot zones.

State investment expenses

- Positive shocks for economic activity;
- Fillips for the development of consumption market;

Difficulties:

- Remoteness of the Development Zones;
- ✓ Lack of competitive market for placing of contracts;
- ✓ Rotating scheme initial construction;
- revenue churn to the regions-origin of working force.

Important

- Preferential tariff rates of natural monopolies;
- Strict governmental control over the effectiveness and purposefulness of state investments;
- Encouragement of engagement of competent contractors;
- Principle of simultaneous social objects construction;

In order to:

- Get as much multiplicative effect as possible;
- To form the motive of long-term settlement of the popelation as fast as possible.

Large-Scale Business: production and technological competences

Enters the Arctic Region with commercial purposes;

Readiness of private capital for social and corporate obligations:

- Investments into social infrastructure and professional education – opportunity to eliminate labor risks and combined systematic risk;
- High level and cost of investment risks the reason to enact the preferential regimes.
- Instruments: investment tax credits, tax easement, special tariff rates of natural monopolies, co-financing of the investments.

Small and Medium Business

- 1. Economic spheres of common specialization;
- 2. Traditional economic activities of Indigenous people.

1. SMB: economic spheres of common specialization

- Retail business and food services, tourism and recreation, passengers transportation, additional education, consumer services and healthcare;
- satisfaction of final demand, which is based on consumer incomes of population;
- Descending of the effects of market self-regulation, effects of competition.
- Need of time and compelling starting conditions in order to attract entrepreneurs.
- Term steadiness, strictness and consistency of state policy for the development of the Arctic Zone.

Controversies of SMB development

- Enforcement of the demand for SMB services and goods is not creating sustainable competitive effects;
- Accompanied by additional expenses and loses for organization of competitive tendering;
- Loses because of shipments in uncompetitive conditions.
- effective: soft tariff rates of transport and energy implementation.
- effects of network operators, usage of round routes of transportation.

2. SMB in traditional economic activities of indigenous

- Development of agriculture, hunting, fishery, procuring natural products, tourism;
- Trends for ecology responsible behavior and consumption;
- Tolerance and acceptance of multicultural differences;
- Value of traditional culture;
- High and specific consumption interest.
- **IMPORTANT:** governmental support of tourist infrastructure and merchandising of recreational products and indigenous products, event-management for attraction of tourists.

Russian Arctic Development Policy: first results

- Stabilization and growth of population;
- Growth of shipments via the Northern Sea Route;
- Preferential regimes are counting from multiplicative expectations 1 to 10.
- «The whole Russian Arctic became a special economic zone. It is the biggest economic zone in the world (its territory is approximately 5 mln. square kilometers). Today any entrepreneur, who is ready to invest into Russian Arctic no less than 1 mln. rubles, can obtain a resident status», Yurii Trutnev, vice-premier of the Government of Russian Federation, Presidential Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District.
- Ministry of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and Arctic received 13 claims for support of investment projects with private investments of 212,5 bln. rubles.
- 7 investment projects with overall private investments of 187 bln. rubles are approved.
- The Arctic Development Fund for financing the social development: it is planned to enlist into it 50% of tax and non-tax revenues from new projects, which are implemented with state support in Arctic Zone of Russian Federation.