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TÍTULO: Clasificación de Territorios de Desarrollo Socioeconómico Avanzado.

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RESUMEN: La experiencia nacional y extranjera en el desarrollo de territorios con estatus legal especial para realizar actividades empresariales ha demostrado, que la efectividad de estas instituciones depende de factores, que deben ser estudiados y analizados en detalle. El artículo presenta la clasificación Territorios con Desarrollo Socioeconómico Avanzado (TDSEA) según el potencial del desarrollo industrial, y se propone evaluar el potencial del desarrollo industrial de acuerdo con el nivel de desarrollo socioeconómico, ubicación geográfica y nivel tecnológico predominante de la producción urbana. El análisis de los indicadores de monociudades especiales mostró que la mayoría de ellas se encontraba en una situación socioeconómica difícil, donde las más vulnerables fueron "Nadvoitsy", "Anzhero-Sudzhensk", y "Krasnoturinsk" y aquellas con TASED fueron "Nizhnekamsk", "Sosensky", "Tutaev".

PALABRAS CLAVES: territorio de desarrollo socioeconómico avanzado, monociudad, potencial de desarrollo.

TITLE: Classification of Territories of Advanced Socio-Economic Development.

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ABSTRACT: The national and foreign experience in the development of territories with special legal status to conduct business activities has shown that the effectiveness of these institutions depends on factors that must be studied and analyzed in detail. The article presents the classification Territories with Advanced Socioeconomic Development (TASED) according to the potential of industrial development, and intends to evaluate the potential of industrial development according to the level of socioeconomic development, geographic location and predominant technological level of urban production. The analysis of indicators of special monocities showed that most of them were in a difficult socioeconomic situation, where the most vulnerable were "Nadvoitsy", "Anzhero-Sudzhensk" and "Krasnoturinsk", and those with TASED were "Nizhnekamsk", "Sosensky", "Tutaev".

KEY WORDS: territory of advanced socio-economic development, monocity, development potential.

INTRODUCTION.

On May 1, 2018, 78 territories of advanced socio-economic development (TASED) were created in Russia in order to attract investments and create new jobs: 18 in the Far Eastern Federal District, 59 in the single-industry municipalities and 1 in a closed administrative and territorial unit (CATU).

The TASED created are the territories with special conditions for conducting entrepreneurial activities by their nature [Turgel I.D., 2017].

Having the same names, TASED opened in the Far East (FEFD) and in the monocities, significantly differ in terms of a number of features. Thus, when creating TASED in the FEFD, it is allocated a separate territory, which may be within one or several municipalities of one region; in the monocity - only within the municipality boundaries.

A management organization is created in the TASED of the FEFD, and the regional and municipal authorities assume management functions in the monocities. The conditions of a free customs area are provided for the residents of the Far Eastern TASED and the infrastructure construction is provided at the expense of budget funds. These preferences are not provided for the enterprises organizing their business as TASED residents in monocities [Galiullina G.F., Kuznetsov B.L., Sharamko M.M., 2017].

DEVELOPMENT.

Since 1989, the development institutions have been opened in a particular form in the Russian Federation, which are similar in their stated goals and mechanisms for attracting investors. Along with free economic areas, special economic areas, area of territorial development, it is created territorial clusters, and it is opened technoparks, industrial parks, and technopolises.

At the same time, the federal authorities, creating the territories of advanced socio-economic development, set the task for 10 years (the period for which the TASED is created in the monocities) or for 70 years (for the Far Eastern TASED) to reformat these territories into the centers of advanced development of the regions.

Methods.

The classification of territories of advanced socio-economic development was carried out on the basis of a systematic approach and the general scientific methods of cognition.

At the first stage of the study, we carried out a retrospective analysis of monocities and closed administrative-territorial formations that received a special status. When forming the classification features, we used the logical-structural method.

Results and discussion.

To form an effective mechanism for the activities of development institutions, it is necessary to solve two main tasks: first, to achieve a clearer target orientation for each type of development institutions; second, to provide the necessary measure for coordinating the functioning both within the system of development institutions and with other main instruments of the federal policy of regional development [Buchwald E.M., Vilensky A.V., 2017].

The analysis of domestic and foreign experience in the development of territories with a special legal status of conducting entrepreneurial activities [Galiullina G.F., Kuznetsov B.L., Kuznetsova S.B., 2016] has shown that the effectiveness of these development institutions depends on a large number of factors, which need to be studied and analyzed in detail.

In general, the classification of theories for the development of territories [Roberta Capello, 2011] includes four main groups:

- 1) Theory of territorial location analysis. Includes identification of target markets and industrial areas.
- 2) Theory of regional economic growth. It is focused on the identification of factors of regional growth, primarily on the growth of employment and level of well-being.

3) Theory of territorial development. It analyses the factors of territorial development, where the development is understood as territorial competitiveness.

4) Theory of economic growth areas. It analyses the factors of economic growth of territories, first of all, competitiveness.

According to research made by the European Institute for Research on Cooperation and Social Enterprises, the most important factor in improving the competitiveness of territories is an increase in social involvement through the organization of specific social enterprises [Social economy and social entrepreneurship, 2013].

The concept of entrepreneurial ecosystems, which are a system of interdependent actors and factors coordinated in such a way as to enhance the efficiency of entrepreneurship in a certain territory, is also actively developing [Erik Stam, Ben Spigel, 2016].

The key to the development of the territory today is the concept of inclusive (including a wide range of parameters) growth, which according to the research made by the World Economic Forum, includes key institutional indicators of efficiency [Richard Samans, Gemma Corrigan, Jennifer Blanke, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, 2017].

In this regard, it is proposed to study the existing potential for the development of a territory by constructing matrices under a specific sample of system-forming factors.

Three stages can be distinguished in the creation of territories of advanced socio-economic development in the single-industry municipalities (Table 1).

At the first stage, single-industry municipalities that belong to the group of monocities with a complex socio-economic situation could claim the TASED status.

Table 1 - Retrospective of the TASED creation in the monocities and CATU.

Phase	I Phase		II Phase		III Phase	
Date	2016 year		2017-2018 year		2017-2018 year	
Characteristic of classification	Monocities only from the first group.		Closed administrative territorial unit (CATU).		Monocities from three groups	
	Amount	TASED	Amount	Advanced development territory	Amount	TASED
Pioneer	3	Gukowo Naberezhnye Chelny Ussolje- Sibirskoje	1	Sarow	25	Jemwa Kaspijsk Kirowsk Tschussowoi Dimitrowgrad Dorogobusch Nowotroizk Selenginsk Tscherepowez Petrovsk Ruzayevka Sarapul and others
The second line	8	Anzhero- Sudzhensk Belebei Krasnokamensk Krasnoturjinsk Kumertau Nadwoizy Toljatti Jurga	3	Sneschinsk, Schelesnogorsk, Osjorsk	20	Nawoloki Sayansk Swerewo Cheremkhovo Pawlowsk Jefremow Dalmatovo Onega Kanasch Pikaljowo and others

At the second stage, a new development institution began to be formed in the CATU. At present, 4 CATU have received special status (Sarov, Snezhinsk, Zheleznogorsk, Ozersk). At the same time, three of them (except Sarov) are included in the list of monocities and are included in the corresponding list of TASED. At the same time, the special procedure for creating the territories of advanced socio-economic development established for the monocities is not applied to the closed administrative-territorial units.

Since the year 2017, it is allowed to create special territories in other monocities; therefore, the value of TASED classification increases. It is important to note that at the third stage of 2017, they continued to create TASED in the monocities with a difficult socio-economic situation (15 of 25). Only 3 monocities from the first group are among 20 TASED created in 4 months of 2018.

After analyzing the indicators of socio-economic development for 2011-2017, both similar trends and distinctive signs were identified for 36 municipalities, for which, as of 01.01.2018, the decisions were made to create the TASED. Monocities differ not only in their gradation in terms of socio-economic development, but also in their geographical location, population density, monospecialization, demographic potential, etc.

Russian scientists [Andreeva E. L., Karkh D. A., Myslyakova Yu. G., 2017] emphasize that the socio-economic genotype of a territory is a multi-layered memory of its society, forming an information matrix that reproduces the structure of the economic functioning of a given society, as well as determines the ways of interaction between its members and their relationship.

In a simplified form, the structure of the socio-economic genotype is a system of socio-economic interests of the territory and a system of culture of its society.

Each territory has its own industrial, innovative, value, social, institutional specificity, through the prism of which it perceives the modernizing transformations of a revolutionary nature and

participates in them, preserving and accumulating the results in the form of a regional record, or a code of industrialization and the choice of new ways to implement it.

Today, when building the TASED model, and when the features of each territory are little studied and taken into account, it is believed that by forming a “paradise” for the investor through the tax benefits and government preferences; we automatically launch the trend of advanced development by investing and creating jobs.

When studying where and on what resources the TASED are created, we begin to see inconsistencies - most of them receive the status of advanced development in the monocities and the Far East territory with a complex socio-economic situation.

That thesis is confirmed by the results of the first year of TASED work in the monocities: in the year 2016, a long-term decline in population continues in six of them, and the volume of investments in the fixed assets per 1 inhabitant is also decreased in 6 monocities (Table 2). If a decrease of investments in the fixed assets per 1 inhabitant is justified by population growth in the TASED "Naberezhnye Chelny" (in general, the amount of investments in 2016 is higher than in 2015), then in such monocities as Gukovo, Yurga, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Krasnoturyinsk, Tolyatti, the total amount of investments has decreased significantly in the year 2016.

In the analytical documents of the special territories, there are the signals on “washing out” a particularly active part of the population - people go to where the most comfortable habitat is. Population replacement often occurs due to migrants from neighboring countries and villagers, who do not have the skills and competencies necessary for workers in modern industries.

At the same time, the number of inhabitants decreases everywhere due to natural loss in small cities (the population is up to 50 thousand people). Among large and medium-sized cities, the birth rate exceeds the death rate in only 5 cities - Krasnokamensk, Belebey, Kaspiisk, Naberezhnye Chelny, Tolyatti.

Table 2. Selected indicators of single-industry municipal units, having received the TASED status first.

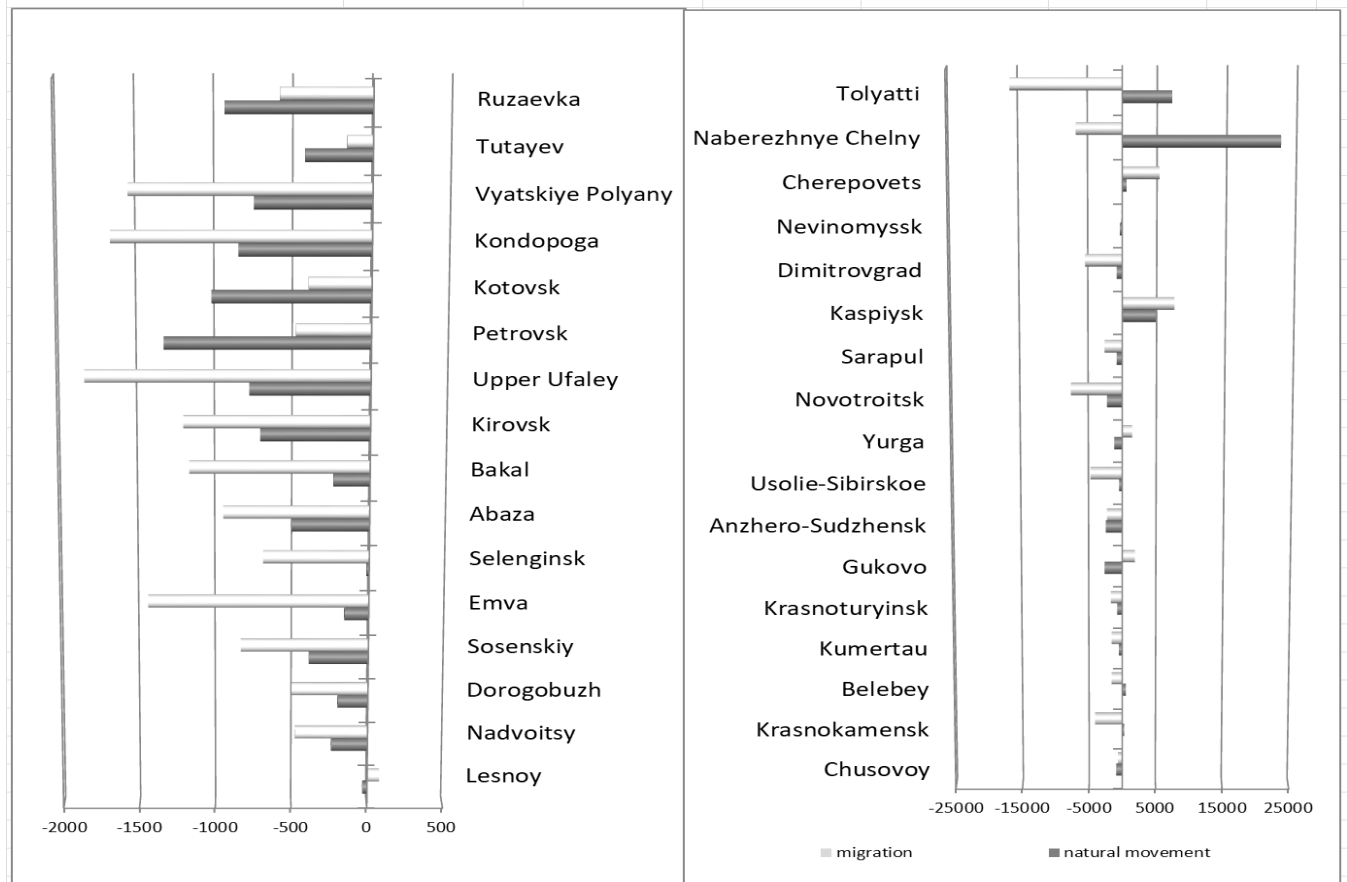
	TASED	Population			Investment in fixed assets per 1 resident			Number of residents
		as of 1.01. 2016 yr.	as of 1.01. 2017 yr.	Growth (+), wane (-)	2015 yr., ths RUB	2016 yr., ths RUB	2016 yr. to 2015 yr., %	as of 1.12.2017yr., units
1	Naberezhnye Chelny	526,750	529,797	3,047	42373	39995	94.4	16
2	Gukovo	65,713	66,332	619	7189	3813	53	8
3	Usolie-Sibirskoe	78,569	77,989	-580	3415	5967	174.7	3
4	Yurga	81,396	81,733	337	3658	2226	60.9	1
5	Krasnokamensk	53,242	52,811	-431	17222	25823	149.9	4
6	Nadvoitsy	7,825	7,690	-135	No data			1
7	Anzhero-Sudzhensk	76,626	75,539	-1,087	6445	4731	73.4	5
8	Krasnoturyinsk	58,023	57,514	-509	25582	21104	82.5	4
9	Tolyatti	712,619	710,567	-2,052	75853	46029	60.7	18

Note: Compiled by the authors taking into account the database of municipalities [Electronic resource]. Federal State Statistics Service. [Official site, access date 27.04.2018].

http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/bd_munst/munst.htm

A long-term decrease in the population of the territories is both due to migration outflow and to natural population loss. 28 territories show an annual negative migration balance among 33 territories (for which there is a complete base for the population movement components for 2011–2016). More people come than go only in such town settlement as Lesnoy, such cities as Cherepovets, Kaspiysk, Yurga, Gukovo (Figure 1).

Fig. 1 Change in the population of monocities, having received the TASED status (2011-2016).



Note: Compiled by the authors taking into account the demography database of the Federal State Statistics Service (access date 27.04.2018).

http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/

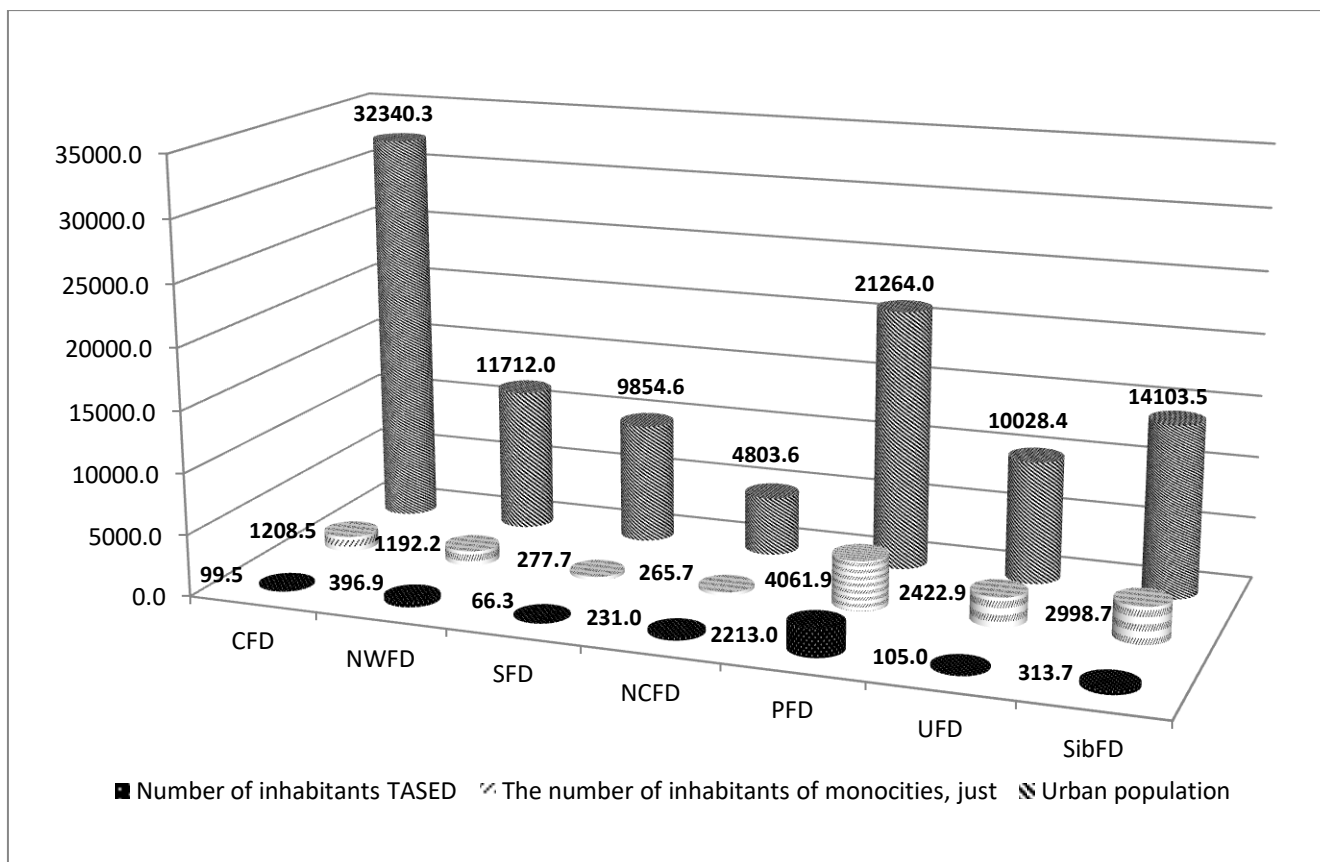
The differentiation of urban population, population of single-industry municipalities and residents of 36 TASED is presented in Figure 2.

The population of monocities (73.3% as of 01.01. 2017) is concentrated in three federal districts: Volga (31.4%), Siberian (23.2%) and Ural (18.7%). The largest number of TASED was created in the Volga (14 units) and Siberian (6 units) federal districts.

The single-industry municipalities, based on the socio-economic situation of the territory and the city-forming enterprise, are classified into 3 groups: 100 monocities represent the I group of territories with a difficult socio-economic situation (high unemployment, chronic problems in the city-forming enterprise), 148 represent the II group of territories where there are the risks of

deterioration of the socio-economic situation, and 71 represent the III group with a stable socio-economic situation. In the North Caucasus, Volga and Northwestern Federal Districts, the majority of the population from among the residents of the single-industry municipalities live in the problem monocities (Figure 3).

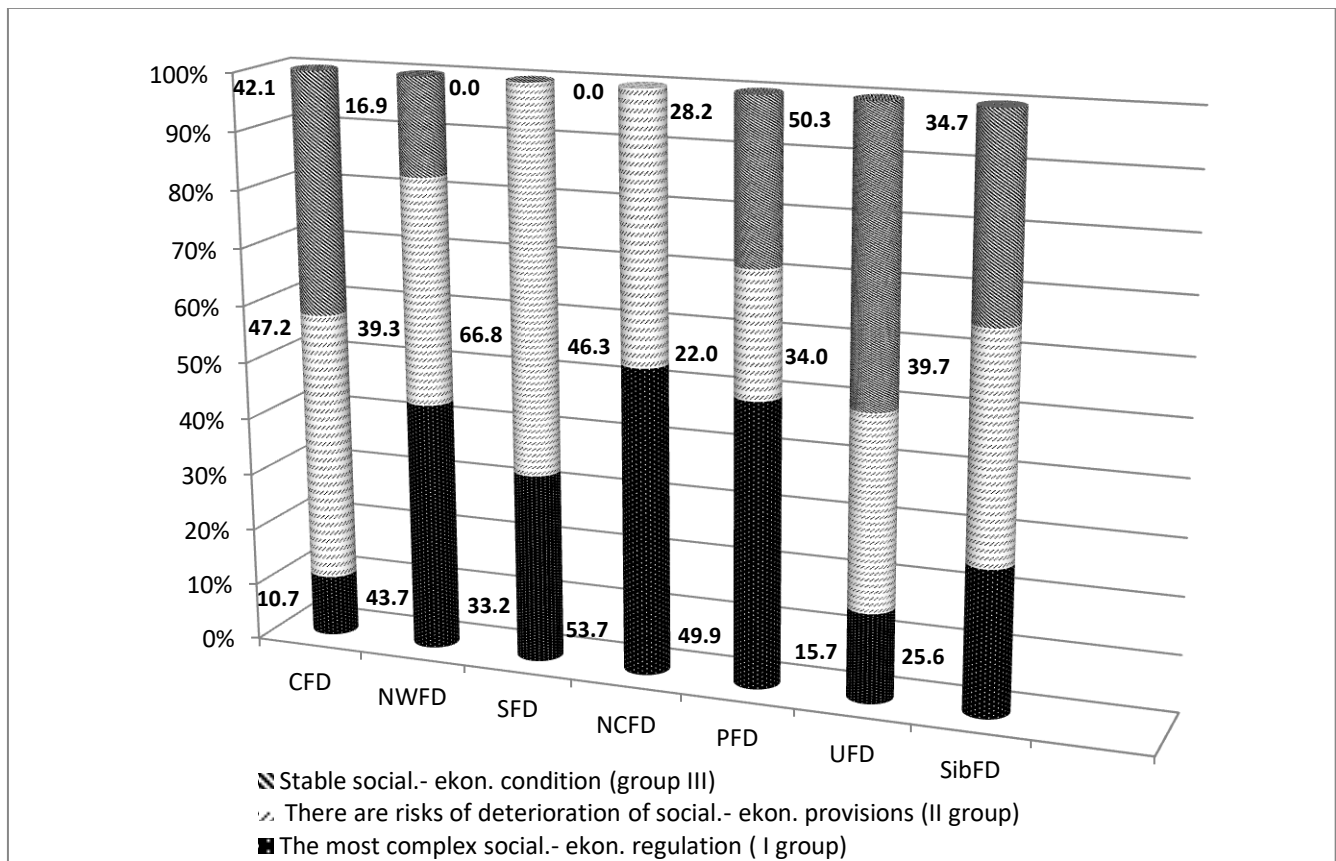
Fig. 2 The number of urban residents and monocity and TASED residents (in terms of federal districts).



Note: Compiled by the authors taking into account the demography database of the Federal State Statistics Service (access date 27.04.2018)

http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/

Fig. 3 The structure of the number of residents in monocities in terms of 3 groups, %.



Note: Compiled by the authors on the basis of the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1398-p dated July 29, 2014 and the statistical demography indicators of the Federal State Statistics Service.

http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/

At the same time, the complex socio-economic situation of most of the territories, having received the new status, is striking.

In order to identify the potential for industrial development in the established TASED, it is proposed to classify special territories by the following indicators (Table 3):

1. The level of socio-economic development of a monocity according to the gradation of the relevant Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1398-p dated July 29, 2014 "On the List of Single-Industry Municipalities of the Russian Federation (Monocities)".

2. Geographical location of the territory:

- border areas (up to 200 km to the border).
- middle areas.
- peripheral areas (less than 500 thousand people living within a radius of 250 km).

3. The prevailing level of value added redistribution is proposed to be classified according to the technological structure of the city-forming enterprise.

The TASED geographic location affects the availability of purchased materials, components, raw materials, as well as the sales market of the products to the markets. This factor is taken into account by most investors when choosing a site for opening a new business.

Therefore, we first evaluate: how far is TASED located from the border. If up to 200 km, then this is a border area. If this is not a border area, then we study the population in a radius of 250 km. If the population is less than 500 thousand people, then it is a peripheral city in our understanding. Accordingly, if more than half a million people live within a radius of 250 km, then we are dealing with a middle city.

The border areas include Gukovo (10 km to the nearest Ukrainian city), Novotroitsk (30 km to Kazakhstan), Krasnokamensk (40 km to the border with China), Usolye-Sibirskoe (186 km to the border with Mongolia), Dorogobuzh (190 km to Belarus), Nevinomyssk (190 km to Georgia), Kaspiysk (195 km to Azerbaijan), Selenginsk (200 km to the border with Mongolia) among 36 TASED created in 2016-2017.

The peripheral territories - Yemva, Kirovsk, Kondopoga, Krasnoturinsk, Nadvoitsy, Yurga. Most of the special territories (22 TASED) belong to the middle.

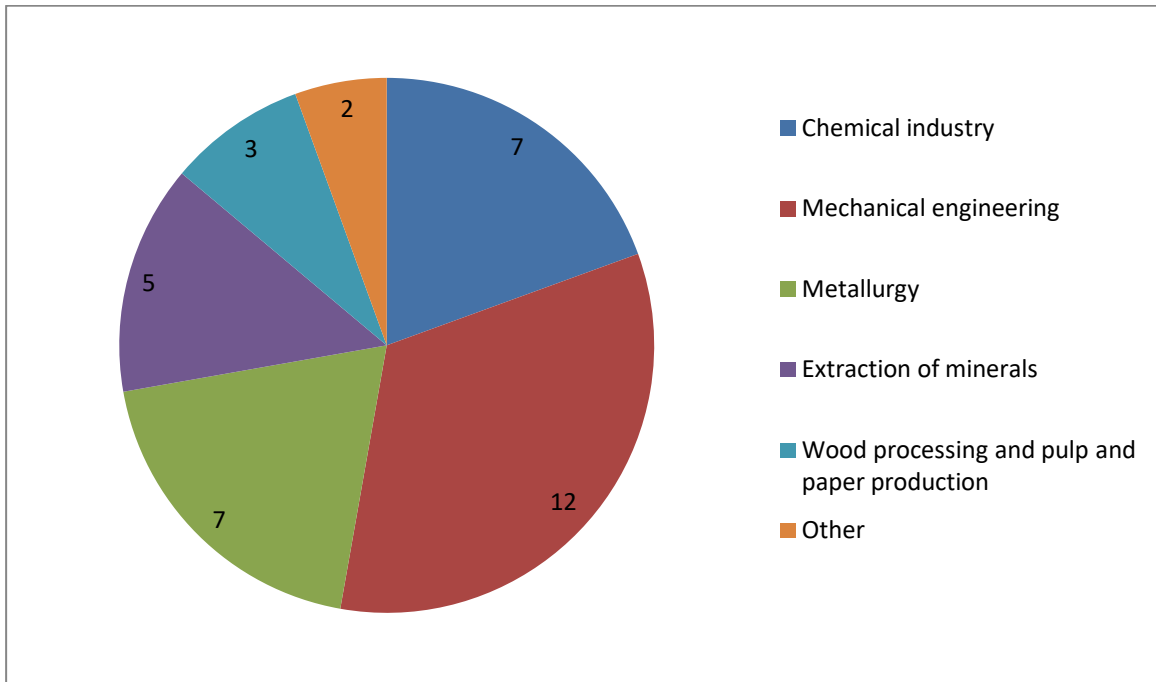
Table 3 - The matrix of industrial development potential of the TASED.

tenor of technology of the city forming company	TASED with a complex socio-economic situation (30 TASED)			TASED with the risk of worsening socio-economic situation (16 TASED)			TASED with a stable socio-economic situation (13 TASED)		
	border territories	middle territories	peripheral territories	border territories	middle territories	peripheral territories	border territories	middle territories	peripheral territories
The second tenor of technology	Gukowo Ussolje-Sibirskoje Nowotroizk	Abasa	Anzhero-Sudzhensk						
The third tenor of technology	Dorogobusch	Tscherepowez Bakal Wjatskije Poljany Kondopoga Selenodolsk Jemwa		Newinnomyssk	Petrovsk Rusajewka Sarapul Tschistopol			Kotowsk Lesnoy	
The fourth tenor of technology	Krasnokamensk Kaspijsk Selenginsk	Werchni Ufalei Jurga Kumertau Kirowsk Belebei Tschussowoi Toljatti Naberezhnye Chelny	Nadwoizy Krasnoturjinsk		Tutajew			Nischnekam sk	
The fifth tenor of technology		Dimitrowgrad			Sossenski				

The existing monospecialization of the territories is diverse (Figure 4). The first territories, which received the status of TASED territory, were those, where the basis of the city's economy was machine building enterprises (12 TASED), metallurgical production (7 TASED), chemical industry (7 TASED) for a long time.

In modern conditions, it is proposed to consider the level of technological development of a city-forming enterprise or industry as a criterion of technological development. According to this criterion, the majority of TASED are dominated by the production of 3-4 technological structures.

Figure 4 - Monospecialization in 36 TASED.



Today, business projects of potential residents are not subject to any requirements in terms of labor productivity or applied technologies. Accordingly, with this approach, the list of activities of registered residents is dominated by the production of low technological structures: production of food, clothing, cement, gypsum, wood sawing and planing, extraction of ornamental and building stone, fish processing and canning, etc.

The current legislation on TASED includes the paradigms and attitudes of the industrial world - the number of jobs created and the amount of investments are important. It is understood that when opening the production facilities for residents of the territory, they will become the center of workforce attraction, tax deductions will increase, which will allow improving the quality of life of the population in the future.

Russian researchers insist on the need to embed Russia in the innovative paradigm of the emerging new world economic structure.

Robots, drones, biotechnologies, hybrid technologies, "green revolution", new energy based on renewable resources, etc. rapidly change the image of Europe, America, China, and the ASEAN countries. Russia is far behind in the deployment of industrial revolution 4.0.

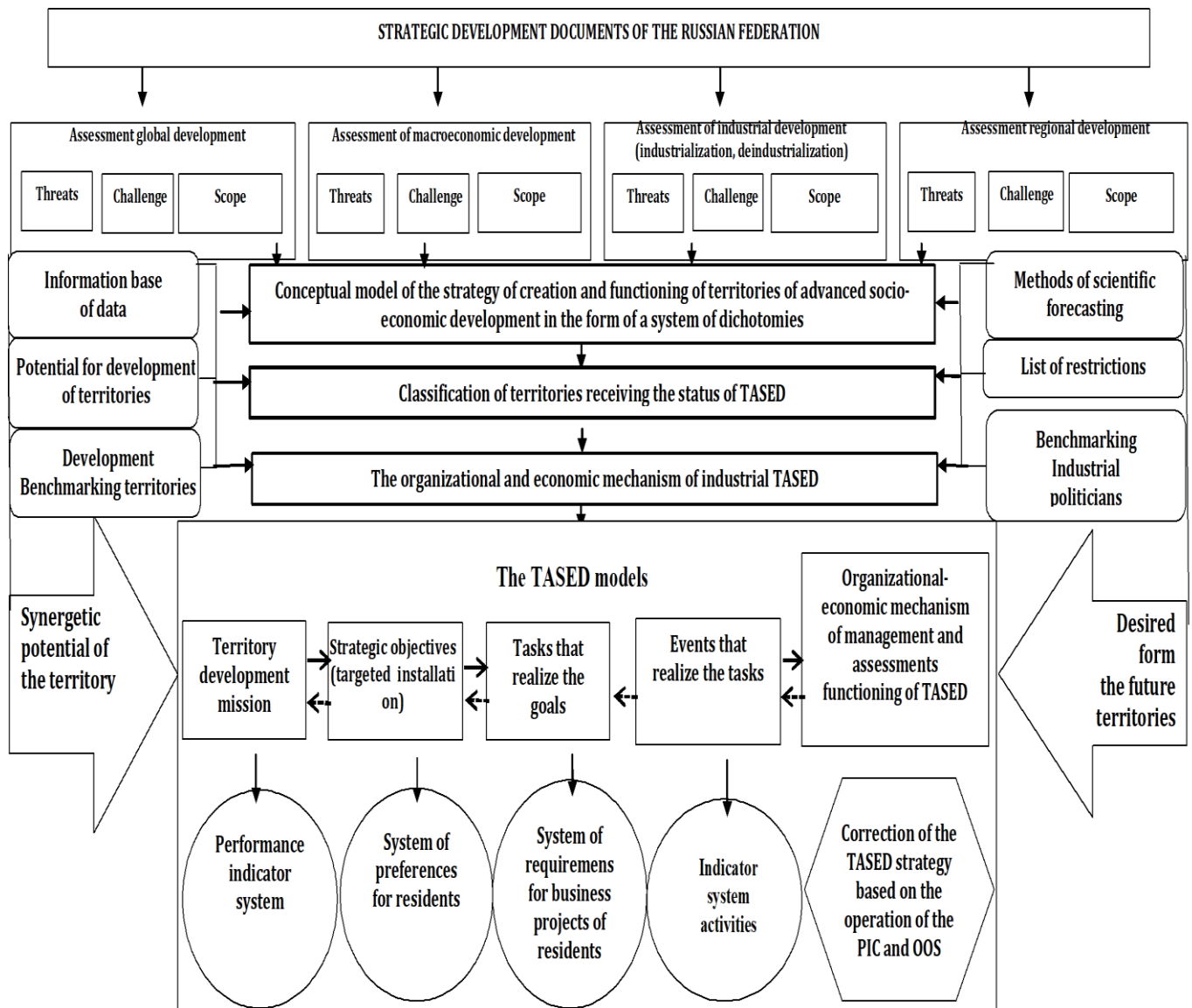
With the indisputable importance of the technological factor of new industrialization, one of its defining moments is not simply the achievement of economic growth, but the assurance of the quality of this growth, which does not bring negative social and environmental consequences. This actualizes the development of a "green" economy, which requires a reorientation of engineering and technological systems to environmentally friendly, and a modernization of existing production based on "nature-like" technologies. [Romanova O. A., 2017]

On the basis of the proposed classification of territories, it is possible to further develop TASED models based on the development potential and desired image of the future territory (Figure 5).

The basis for choosing the TASED mechanism should be the socio-economic potential of the relevant region: the formation of new territories in the subjects with a low socio-economic potential and a tendency to its decrease is associated with the significant risks and may lead to their ineffective activity [V.T. Shishmakov, S.V. Shishmakov. 2017].

According to Kashina N.V. [2017], the main types of economic activities of residents, approved by the decree, should be associated with the PDA specialization and be priority for a particular region in accordance with its development strategy.

Fig. 5 TASED modeling mechanism.



When developing models for the TASED functioning, it is important to represent the territory as a complex holistic territorial system, without distortions in its development. At one of the latest conferences on territorial development in Europe, it was presented the concept of “functional territories” as the transitional forms, allowing fully implementing the development potential.

The measures for the development of functional areas include: identification of territorial typologies that may become functional; definition of delimitation criteria; implementation of appropriate measures; capitalization of local capacity; creation of functional area. [Functional areas capitalization of local potential within the territorial development policies in Europe. Technical Conference on Functional Areas capitalization of local potential within the territorial development policies in Europe (2017)] In general, a functional area is a territory where one or more phenomena unite the settlements into a functionally organized whole [G. Erdeli, 1999], which creates the basis for the development of harmonious ways for the territory development.

In summary, the TASED classification according to the prevailing technological development revealed that in 5 monocities - the production technologies of the city-forming enterprise/industry belong to the second technological mode, in 14 cities - to the third technological mode, in 15 cities - to the fourth technological mode, in 2 cities - to the fifth technological mode.

The most difficult situation is in such TASED as "Nadvoitsy", "Anzhero-Sudzhensk", "Krasnoturinsk", which are the peripheral areas with annual decreasing population from the I group of monocities (with a difficult socio-economic situation). The group with the most developed industrial potential is formed by such TASED as "Nizhnekamsk", "Sosensky", "Tutaev".

CONCLUSIONS.

Modern production, to a large extent, cannot but be innovative, and in this case, a national innovation system and a regional base for research and development are needed. These are the vulnerable sides of Russian industry and science.

The presented TASED classification has revealed, that the prevailing technological lines are the 3rd and 4th, which are already outdated. In the current concept of TASED creation, there are no requirements responsible for the transfer of industrial development of the territory to a higher mode.

All requirements for the opening productions are limited by the number of jobs created, the amount of investments and the permitted activities (according to OKVED).

The strategy for the TASED creation and operation should be aimed not at a primitive one-time economic effect, but should be focused on the long-term development and synergistic efficiency due to deep horizontal diversification, harmonization of industrial and socio-economic development based on leadership in the high-tech markets.

In the conditions of “industrialization 4.0”, survival will be possible only if the organization (enterprise) enters the innovative economy mode. Routine technologies, even if they will be in demand in the market in a short period of time, will not allow the economy to be transferred to an advanced development trend.

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