

## Artículo de investigación

**Essence and features of leading development territory creation taking into account global factors**

Esencia y características de la creación de territorios de desarrollo líderes teniendo en cuenta factores globales

Essência e características do desenvolvimento global

Recibido: 26 de abril de 2019. Aceptado: 20 de mayo de 2019

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**Abstract**

The object of the study is the problems and organizational, environmental, economic and legal aspects of advanced socio-economic development territory creation.

In the process of research, the team of authors used both general scientific and private methods of socio-ecological and economic research, as well as economic research methods: dialectical, abstract logical, monographic, economic and statistical, structural, functional, etc. The results showed that For the depressed republics of the North Caucasus, the use of a spatially distributed model is the most preferable. Its use will make it possible to place rationally the production factors in socio-economically grounded geographic locations, and to organize business relationships with promising partners.

**Keywords:** globalization, sanctions, world economic crisis, competition, mechanism, advanced development territory.

**Resumen**

El objeto del estudio es el problema y la organización, la evolución económica y legal de la sociedad de desarrollo socioeconómico emergente.

En el proceso de investigación, el equipo de los autores utilizados tanto los científicos generales y los métodos específicos de socio-ecológico y económico, así como los métodos de investigación económica, dialógica, abstracta, monográfica, económica y estadística, estructural, funcional, etc. Los resultados muestran que, para las depresivas republicaciones de los caos del cielo, el uso de un modelo de distribución geográfica es el más preferido. Su uso hará que sea posible para racionar de forma crítica los factores de producción en las áreas socioeconómicas, geográficamente situadas, y organizar las relaciones de negocios con los promisos de socios.

**Palabras clave:** globalization, sanctions, world economic crisis, competencia, mecanismo, avanzado de desarrollo.

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## Resumo

O objeto do estudo são os problemas e aspectos organizacionais, ambientais, econômicos e legais da criação de territórios de desenvolvimento socioeconômico avançado.

No processo de pesquisa, a equipe de autores utilizou métodos científicos gerais e privados de pesquisa socioecológica e econômica, bem como métodos de pesquisa econômica: dialética, lógica abstrata, monográfica, econômica e estatística, estrutural, funcional, etc. Os resultados mostraram que para as repúblicas deprimidas do norte do Cáucaso, o uso de um modelo espacialmente distribuído é o mais preferível. Seu uso possibilitará racionalizar os fatores de produção em localizações geográficas economicamente fundamentadas e organizar relações comerciais com parceiros promissores.

**Palavras-chave:** globalização, sanções, crise econômica mundial, concorrência, mecanismo, território avançado de desenvolvimento.

## Introduction

It is natural that the high volume of commercial transactions, especially imports, provides the basis for establishing dependence on foreign products. This issue can be exacerbated by inflammations in the face of financial and currency constraints and, ultimately, may increase inflation and high prices. Under normal and stable conditions, exports are such as to fully meet the community's currency needs, but it will be very different in terms of sanctions. Therefore, it should set the vital and vital principle of its own as a resource-based strategic asset and internal capacity. On the other hand, the excessive dependence of industries and enterprises on foreign technology and technology should be addressed through the development of research and development units and the link between the university and the industry. In this section, the government can contribute to the development of the country's economy by reducing its dependence on foreign production by adopting policies based on the development of a knowledge-based economy (Parvizian et al, 2015).

One of the effective measures to reduce the effectiveness of sanctions is to take advantage of economic diplomacy and use of legal capacity to litigate international tribunals against illegal sanctions and to control public opinion in countering the psychological operations of mass media. Finding new allies and partners in the international space is very effective in reducing the effectiveness of the sanctions, as it prevents international consensus against Russia and increases the costs of sanctions (Bochko, 2010).

One of the measures necessary to bring about the dynamics of the country's economy and reduce the consequences of sanctions is removing internal barriers. In this regard, one of the actions that has been neglected since about 7 years ago is

the implementation of the law on the improvement of the business environment. The implementation of this law and similar laws, and the reduction of government permits and the continuation of such measures, can bring more mobility in the private sector and economy of the country in the short term. On the other hand, by reducing the rules of the law on property ownership, it could provide the basis for the presence of more foreign companies (Kosolapov, 2001).

One of the main reasons for the exchange rate fluctuations is the dependence of the country's foreign relations on the dollar and the euro. One of the effective measures to overcome this problem is that the central bank executives make their determination to conclude bilateral and multilateral monetary and monetary treaties with other countries. Two-way or multilateral treaties have several advantages: First, the swing of currencies like the dollar and the euro can not shake the economy of the country. Secondly, it can be expected that, along with boosting domestic production, the value of the national currency will also increase internationally. If we can take these steps, the sanctions will be mitigated or ineffective, and less sanctions in the future can affect the economy of the country, because we are making other trade deals with our national currency and caught Interbank nodes will not be. It should also be noted that with the increase in the national currency, other currency fluctuations, such as 90-92, can not affect the inflation rate and the growth of commodity prices. In the current situation, the Central Bank has signed a bilateral monetary treaty with Turkey. In this regard, countries such as China and Russia are among the central bank's priorities for a monetary pact, as the two countries have made significant efforts to reduce their dependence on the dollar, and they are on the

upcoming pace. The unique feature that facilitates the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements for Iran is that our parties are almost identical in exports and imports.

### Methodology

The object of the study is the problems and organizational, environmental, economic and legal aspects of advanced socio-economic development territory creation.

In the process of research, the team of authors used both general scientific and private methods of socio-ecological and economic research, as well as economic research methods: dialectical, abstract logical, monographic, economic and statistical, structural, functional, etc.

### Results

In the context of globalization, the ongoing global economic crisis and the increasing influence of external political and economic factors, it is necessary to develop new models of RF subject socio-economic development. One of such models should be the creation of a separate network for advanced development territories (local growth points), which will allow to activate the inflow of investment capital, ensure innovative development and form a new economic structure.

All this actualizes the need to analyze the functional role of advanced development territories and to create the support frame of innovative economy, to identify promising models that can be effectively used in the depressed republics of the North Caucasus, taking into account regional features.

As a rule, the advanced development territory, along with the cluster, special economic zones, etc. belong to the category of territorial "points" for industrial-innovative development. But this does not mean that the set of methodological tools used for the management of advanced development territories is identical with strategic management tools and methods for the sustainable development of various "growth points". This implies the need to develop a special methodological support, which will allow to develop the mechanism for the proper interaction of the governing units of advanced development territories with the state structures of regions and municipalities.

All this requires a deep study of the theoretical and methodological foundations and the

clarification of the concept "advanced development territory".

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 473-FL "About the territories of advanced socio-economic development in Russian Federation" issued on December 29, 2014, the territory of advanced socio-economic development (TASED) is the part of RF subject territories where a special legal regime is established for business and other activities by a special decision of RF Government in order to create favorable conditions that will attract various investors, ensure accelerated socio-economic development, create comfortable conditions for inhabitants (Federal Law No. 473-FL).

The creation of a special legal regime for doing business in a separate territory of RF subject suggests that TASED should be considered as a specific category of special economic zones. It should be noted also that TASED has shown itself as an effective instrument of state territorial development policy in the medium term. So, in 2015, ten TASEDs were formed in the Far Eastern Federal District. The applications were submitted for the creation of twenty-nine TASEDs in nine regions of Russian Federation. It is also planned to create TASED in 94 single-industry towns of various RF subjects, etc., which indicates a large-scale structural restructuring of RF socio-economic system and its regions.

The analysis of foreign experience concerning special economic zone creation suggests that there are three dozen different economic zones in the form of duty-free zones, free ports, offshore zones, technopolises, etc (Hicks, 1993; Enright, 1993; Perroux, 1968).

In general, all these numerous and diverse formations are created according to the following algorithm. Special economic enclaves are created with a preferential tax regime, a duty-free regime for the importation and exportation of goods on a specially designated territory. All this is accompanied by a certain separation of trade, monetary and financial procedures regarding the "classical" territory of the country. Ultimately, this approach allows to establish business contacts with the representatives of world markets, to attract investor actively, etc (Vajravelu, 2018; Mendonça & Andrade, 2018).

Naturally, TASED has great opportunities to become a territorial "point" of industrial and innovative development due to these circumstances, since it allows you to mobilize

actively not only the internal resources of the territories, but also to intensify foreign economic activity, to use the resources of domestic and foreign investor widely, etc., which ultimately has a positive effect on the growth of national product competitiveness.

The analysis and the essence of advanced development territory economic nature are quite well considered by A. Marshall in the theory of production and industrial region localization (Marshall, 1970). Thus, during the analysis of industrial area impact in a number of cities of England on the country economic development processes, it was established that there is an advantage of a variety of types of employment combined with the advantages of production concentration, which, in principle, is the main factor for their continuous growth.

Localization causes a certain external effect. Thus, the industrial region acts as a kind of market for specific industries, constantly demanding new qualified labor resources. Naturally, as production increases, the resource of the necessary labor force for enterprises must also be changed.

Besides, this process is accompanied by a multiplicative effect - the conditions are being created to restore the economy of depressed territories. There is a positive transformation of the regional economic system structure, on the territory of which TASED is formed.

L.A. Zubchenco proposes to consider 3 stages (generations of special economic zone development) (Zubchenko, 2006).

In accordance with his approach, free customs zones were created in a number of the most developed ports in Europe during the first stage of economic zone development (It is noteworthy that the author points out the Greek island of Delos (166 BC) among the first ports where SEZ were created).

The second generation of SEZ development is characterized by the formation of industrial zones. Their creation is associated both with the evolution of trade zones, and the need to increase exports or import substitution.

The third generation of SEZ formation is characterized by technology-innovation zones, including technopolises, science parks, etc.

It should be noted that the fundamental requirement during the creation of TASED is the

requirement for sustainable accelerated socio-ecological and economic development. Because of this, it can be argued that the next generation of SEZ formation will be based on high-tech industries of the Vth and the VIth technological paradigm.

It is appropriate to recall that the basis of the fifth paradigm (1985–2035) consists of the following areas: microelectronics, computer science, biotechnology, genetic engineering, space exploration, and so on.

The feature of this period is the transition from scattered, separate enterprises to a single network structure, which includes large and small firms connected by Internet, which allows for close interaction in technology, the quality of goods control and innovative project planning.

The sixth technological paradigm assumes that robotics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, etc. will be developed actively at this stage.

The peculiarity of the seventh technological paradigm is the mobilization of human consciousness into production. Thus, human consciousness should become the same productive force that science became once. Such technologies are called cognitive (from English *consciousness* - consciousness). All this suggests that the economy of knowledge should be the basis for accelerated socio-economic development in the future.

The analysis of the literature allows us to identify a number of strategic goals for TASED development:

- the creation and the support of territory investment attractiveness;
- The transition to the next technological paradigm based on high-tech industries and services with the focus on the commercialization of scientific and technological developments;
- the formation of equal opportunities and conditions in interstate and inter-regional competition;
- the increase of export-oriented and import-substituting types of production;
- the restoration and the sustainable development of depressed areas.

The combination of these goals and objectives can act as the basis for planned transformation processes in a regional economic system (Andreev, 2016; Myakisheva & Rudenko, 2015; Nasiri et al, 2014).

The effectiveness of TASED development depends on many factors, including the

geographical position of some territory, the availability of a developed transport and other infrastructure, the availability of skilled labor, the managerial personnel with market thinking, the stability and the development of the institutional environment, the geopolitical situation in a region and other factors.

The advanced development territory acts as the generator of potential points of growth for production and financial activity in separate geographic points, which makes it possible to form an economic framework at the level of some macroregion.

F. Perrouh, justifying the theory of "growth poles", came to the conclusion about the presence of the dominant unit, within which the nature and the content of competition is changing continuously (Perroux, 1968).

Moreover, the basis of competition, in addition to maximum individual profit maintaining for an individual enterprise, is also the provision of maximum profit for the macro unit as a whole. Naturally, in such conditions, the most important task of the state economic policy is the creation of such "growth poles" multitude.

There is no doubt that localization allows you to create stable cooperative cluster links, and also contributes to the reduction of transaction costs.

In accordance with the research results of various types of special economic zones, at least the following actual enterprises are required provided to the economic entities on the territory of TASED:

- the provision of tax benefits, in particular, the so-called tax holidays, reduced tax rates, preferential terms for taxable base and its individual component calculation, etc.
- the provision of financial preferences in the form of direct and indirect government subsidies (this can occur by lowering the prices of utilities, rent, etc.; by budget subsidy provision; the allocation of additional infrastructure funds from local authorities for investors, etc.).
- the provision of administrative preferences, in particular, the simplification of procedures for an enterprise registering and customs arrangements, preferential visa regime for foreign experts, etc.

It should be noted that during the strategic management of TASED accelerated development, it seems appropriate to use the model of such organizational and economic system management (Baklanov, 2014; Pavlov, 2006).

It is clear that the efficiency of TASED activities depends on investor goals, the participants of this institution. These interests can be social, economic, environmental, institutional and technological. It is indisputable that in these conditions, the key criterion for accelerated development is the need to respect the agreed balance of interests between the participants, which, ultimately, will ensure the given territory and territory development pace.

It should be noted that RF City Planning Code (Article 2, No. 190-FL issued on 12/29/2014, rev. on 06/29/2015) requires, first of all, to ensure the sustainable development of the territory (based on territorial planning and urban zoning), and secondly, to ensure a balanced account of socio-ecological-economic and other factors during urban planning when TASED is developed within the framework of RF subject.

The strategic management of TASED must be linked necessarily to territorial planning, as required by the paragraph 5, article 9 of RF City Planning Code. Therefore, all the necessary documents for territorial planning are developed with a strict account of target programs for the development of economy main sectors, as well as the programs for the socio-ecological and economic development of Russian Federation subjects. It is clear that without such an approach it will be impossible to ensure the sustainable development of the system under study.

Researchers emphasize the strategic role of advanced development territories, especially at the regional level. During the development of regional economic cluster theory, M. Enright studied the relationship and the level of state and individual region competitiveness. It was substantiated to them that the development of state competitive advantages occurs at regional level precisely with its own entrepreneurship history and culture, innovation points, etc (Enright, 1993).

The analysis and the synthesis of the sustainable development theoretical aspects by foreign and Russian researchers makes it possible to consider it as a complex system development over a long period of time, based on interaction and taking into account socio-ecological-economic

elements with the simultaneous involvement of 3 forms of capital (human, natural, produced one) (Parvizian et al, 2015; Bochko, 2010; Kosolapov, 2001).

### Conclusion

In our opinion, such interpretation actualizes the concept of sustainable development globally and allows it to be viewed as the components of complex social, economic, environmental and institutional problems for a significant period of time.

A priori, the subjects of TASED during the determination of "sustainable development" concept give the leading role to the economic component, while the remaining components (social, economic and institutional) act as slaves. At the same time, it must be assumed that there is an impact of a certain part of economic facilities on each other during sustainable development. Their development vector is determined by their social, ecological and institutional nature. This process is characterized by a universal form of development, which determines both the very existence and the peculiarities of socio-ecological-economic system structure development as a whole.

We consider it is expedient to create a spatially concentrated area of priority development in the depressive republics of the North Caucasus. An additional advantage of such spatially distributed TASED is the possibility (by optimizing the placement of production factors in equal geographic locations) to establish mutually beneficial business relationships with promising markets and resource sources, to develop transport and logical infrastructure. It seems to us that such an approach will make it possible to form a promising economic framework at the level of the North Caucasus.

Speaking of sustainable development, it is impossible to do without considering the concept of "capital". In accordance with the scheme by J. Hicks, the maximum flow of income must be considered as "the consumption with capital accumulation" (Hicks, 1993).

The author proceeds from the fact that the possibility of income flow obtaining depends on the preservation of capital, by which the income in question is implemented with an optimal use of a limited amount of resources, for the sustainability of development implies the compulsory and the necessary provision of future generations of mankind with a necessary level of

institutional capital, equal to the current circumstances.

It should be noted that the use of J. Hicks provisions concerning the maximum source of income allowed other researchers to specify the "levels" of sustainable development, to identify the "strong" and "weak" sustainable development during the building of the modern world (globalization) order in actual realities, i.e. when the established order (population amount, catastrophic reduction of arable land, forests, water bodies, air pollution, etc.) is ignored.

At the same time, it should be noted that all transformations occurring in the course of "weak sustainable development" are due to the fact that all types of the capital in question are perceived as interchangeable ones during the ongoing interaction, and the compensation for the changes taking place is carried out in accordance with this interaction.

The transformations carried out in the course of "strong sustainable (globalization) development" are caused by the fact that the types of capital in question are implemented as complementary, which inevitably leads to the problem of the need for changes in the functional characteristics of production, human, natural and institutional capital.

According to N.A. Kosolapov, the completed form of capital changes of the late 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is reflected in the technosphere, which is an artificially created living environment for people (Kosolapov, 2001).

The peculiarity of the technosphere is not only the unusually significant level of technology development, the sphere of material production, science, but also the form of choice problem solution for small nations concerning the return to a pre-industrial or industrial standard of living, to global ecology. Theoretically, there are various options.

The functional significance of "capital" concept makes it possible to consider it as a set of natural and climatic resources, a separate subject of economic gain, an object of socio-ecological-economic and institutional relations between people.

In order to establish the essence of capital sustainable development in the structure of interactions between the territories of advanced socio-ecological and economic development, it is

necessary to identify a set of multidirectional factors.

Among the main factors of sustainable development, the following ones can be identified from the standpoint of TASED subject interaction:

- the regulatory and the legal aspects of TASED sustainable development provision (this is the responsibility of the authorities);
- the availability of personnel with market thinking, investors, etc. (these are the representatives of business structures);
- environmental protection, the public expertise of planned projects, etc. (this is the field of non-profit organization activity);
- human potential development index (these are individuals, households).

This approach allows us to give a more capacious definition of “territory sustainable development” concept and consider it as a peculiar balance of all components of development (social, economic, environmental and institutional) based on the priority demands of the market and the technological development population.

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