

New Economic Policy of the Russian North

Nueva política económica del norte de Rusia

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Content

- [1. Introduction](#)
 - [2. Literature Review](#)
 - [3. Materials and methods](#)
 - [4. Results](#)
 - [5. Discussion](#)
- [References](#)

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the article is to analyze the new economic policy of the North of Russia development and develop recommendations on the prospects for achieving key indicators. Basic research methods include analysis, synthesis, generalization, structural and logical interrelations. The authors concluded that the new economic policy for the development of the North should be based on methodological tools. The findings of the research are an expert appraisal of events held in the North of Russia.

Keywords: new economic policy, the North of Russia development, socioeconomic policy, the quality of life in the North

RESUMEN:

El objetivo del artículo es analizar la nueva política económica del norte del desarrollo de Rusia y elaborar recomendaciones sobre las perspectivas de alcanzar indicadores clave. Los métodos básicos de investigación incluyen análisis, síntesis, generalización, interrelaciones estructurales y lógicas. Los autores concluyeron que la nueva política económica para el desarrollo del Norte debería basarse en herramientas metodológicas. Los hallazgos de la investigación son una evaluación experta de los eventos que se celebran en el norte de Rusia.

Palabras clave: nueva política económica, el norte de Rusia desarrollo, política socioeconómica, la calidad de vida en el norte

1. Introduction

The Russian Federation occupies most of the Europe and Asia territory. In recent decades, the population of the European part of the country has increased due to the outflow of population from the northern, eastern regions and the Far East of the country. However, the Government of the Russian Federation decided to pay close attention to this problem. In the Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period until 2020 and beyond, in the Concept of long-term socioeconomic development of the country for the period up to 2020, the economy of the North is charged with the mission of financial and economic support for the country's initial transition to an innovative development path and its movement in this direction (Degtyareva et al., 2013). The successful fulfillment of this mission depends on the social and economic development

of the northern territories, on the creation of conditions for a decent life and work.

The Russian North and the Russian Far East remain a strategic priority in Russian regional policy, in connection with which work is continuing to strengthen its competitive ability throughout the entire Asia-Pacific region. The main aim of the new state policy in the Far East is to ensure the population's high quality of life by creating modern production facilities and new jobs, providing greater economic freedom and opportunities for self-realization of the individual (Aydzeichyk, 2016). Taking into account the natural limitations existing in the Far East, these tasks can be solved only within the new model of economic development framework. The government has taken only the first steps - the territories for advanced development are created, the free port of Vladivostok launched, new mechanisms for supporting investment projects launched, citizens are provided with free land for business and personal aims and much more. In less than two years, more than 600 new private investment projects have been initiated in the Far East with an investment volume of 35 bln USD. What innovative solutions are used to form a new economy in the Russian Far East? Will they ensure the international competitive ability of the region? How do private investors from Russia and the APR countries assess the new economic conditions in the Far East? What new projects can provide an economic leap in the eastern territories of Russia? What else needs to be done to create greater economic freedom for business and life in the Far East?

In modern conditions, it is very important to take into account the natural and climatic conditions for people's living, increased labor costs of production for the production of goods and services, transport and energy costs, the basic criteria for determining the safety of life, livelihoods of the population, life support of the population, the natural environment, the protection of traditional bases of management and the way of indigenous and small peoples life of the Far North and the Arctic zone.

Research hypothesis - the development of the Russian North is possible only through an integrated approach to solving social and economic problems.

The aim of the article is to analyze the new economic policy of the social and economic development of the North of the Russian Federation and develop recommendations on the prospects.

2. Literature Review

We relied on the research papers by Alsharif Nouf, Bhattacharyya Sambit, Intartaglia Maurizio (2017), Cavalcanti Carina, Engel Stefanie, Leibbrandt Andreas (2013), Charfeddine Lanouar, Mrabet Zouhair (2017), Charnley Susan, Carothers Courtney, Satterfield Terre, Levine Arielle, Martin Kevin St. (2017) and many others, studying the aspects of multifactor analysis in scenario development of countries. At the heart of the research approach is the assumption of the need for integrated potential assessment, including social (human), natural, environmental, economic, investment and others.

Dobes Vladimir, Fresner Johannes, Krenn Christina, Růžička Pavel, Dorer Conrad (2017) in their research note that the development of the region is affected by the assessment of the industrial enterprises potential, the volume of production and sales. It should be noted that in this aspect, Russia has been and still is the world's largest producer and exporter of mineral raw materials, thanks to the scientific research of scientists and the discoveries of the engineering personnel-geologists elite.

As noted by researchers Mikhaylova A.V. (Mikhaylova, 2016: 92-98; Myreev, 2015), Palvia Prashant, Baqir Naveed, Nemati (2017), Faria Hugo J., Montesinos-Yufa Hugo M., Morales Daniel R., Navarro Carlos E. (2016), Gurvich Evsey (2016) current status and the dynamics of the economy development of Russia and its regions, the quality and standard of the population living show that the transition to a new innovative model of economic development requires further problems research of the innovation economy theory.

Haider L. Jamila, Boonstra Wiebren J., Peterson Garry D., Schlüter Maja (2017) see the basic "traps" of the development extensive path in the liberalization of the economy. In the 90's of the 20th century. The strategic mistake was the introduction of the economy liberal model. The basic principle is "money makes money".

Confirmation of our research hypothesis, we find in the researchers Faria Hugo J., Montesinos-Yufa Hugo M., Morales Daniel R., Navarro Carlos E. (2016). Really "in the years of economic stabilization, stable employment of the able-bodied population, as well as intensive development of foreign economic relations taking into account long-term changes in the market situation on the world market". In the age of rapid development of new information technologies, globalization of the world economy in a multipolar world, there is a constant aggravation of competition between countries and an increasing role of the human factor.

Voegtlin Christian, Greenwood Michelle (2016) note that modern economic science pays attention to the research of integrated economic development problems, rational use of raw materials, financial, labor resources, market methods and mechanisms for regulating economic activity. Our point of view coincides with the one of Wang Rusong, Li Feng, HuDan, LiB. Larry (2011) that the main problem is the complex development of territories and the social and economic growth stimulation of the northern regions on the basis of maximum use of natural resources, intellectual potential, innovative factors and conditions for economic growth.

3. Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the research was expressed in the wide use of modern methodology of analysis and theoretical research of social phenomena, including general scientific, general historical, general and private scientific methods of research.

The problem-chronological method made it possible to examine the activities of the state authorities in carrying out economic policy in the Far East in a logical sequence. Thanks to the comparative method, different points of view and source data were compared, and it was also possible to trace the evolution of the phenomena under study in time. The statistical method allowed generalizing the digital material, reflecting the dynamics. Basic research methods analysis, synthesis, generalization, structural and logical interrelations. The hermeneutics method helped to objectively interpret historical sources.

4. Results

The territory of the Far East and the Baikal region, comprising 7,727.4 ths. sq. km. (45.2% of the Russian Federation territory) includes 12 constituent territory of the Russian Federation - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Kamchatka Territory, Primorsky Krai, the Khabarovsk Territory, the Amur Region, the Magadan Region, the Sakhalin Region, the Jewish Autonomous Region, the Chukotka Autonomous District, The Republic of Buryatia, the Trans-Baikal Territory and the Irkutsk Region. The population base permanently residing in the Far East and the Baikal region as of January 1, 2008 is 11,072,900 people (7.8 percent of the country's population) with a predominantly urban population. The density of population varies from 0.1 to 12.1 people per 1 sq. km., an average of 1.4 people per 1 sq. km.

Natural resources of universal importance attract attention of the Far East and the Baikal region to all countries, especially the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. However, the resource potential of the Far East and the Baikal region is not fully used due to objective and subjective reasons. The rapid development of the Asia-Pacific region countries, in comparison with the global indicators, makes us take a fresh look at the place of the Far East and the Baikal region in the political, economic and social development of Russia, and their role for Russia from a global perspective in a strategic perspective. Workforce productivity per one employed in the economy of the Far East and the Baikal region is 4 times lower than in Japan, 6 times lower than in the US, 2.5 times lower than in South Korea, and 5 times lower, than in Australia, and also the indicated workforce productivity is lower than the average Russian. Consumption of primary energy resources in the Far East and the Baikal region territory per unit of gross regional product is 2.5 times higher than the average for the Russian Federation, for electric power - 1.8 times, and for oil consumption - 2 times. The structure of the fuel and energy balance plan is extremely inefficient. The economy integration degree of the Russian Federation constituent territory located on the territory of the Far East and the Baikal region can be characterized as not high. Particularly integrated separate southern territories of the Far East and the Baikal region, united by a single transport and energy infrastructure. At the same time, the contribution of the constituent territories of the Russian

Federation economy located on the territory of the Far East and the Baikal region to the economy of the Russian Federation is insignificant. At the same time, in the Far East and the Baikal region territory, tin mining is 100 percent, diamonds - more than 98 percent, gold - 67.5 percent, fish catch and seafood production - 65 percent of the total Russian volume. Over the past years, the most intensive outflow of population from the territory of the Far East and the Baikal region has developed. Reducing the population base in the Far East and the Baikal region is accompanied by its further concentration in urban areas and the aging of the population. In most countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the demographic situation is developing with positive dynamics - the population base is growing, the proportion of young people is not falling below the critical level. Occupying a significant part of the Russian Federation territory, the Far East and the Baikal region have an underdeveloped transport network. The operating length of the public railway tracks is 13.8 percent of the operational length of all Russian Federation railways, the length of motor roads (public and departmental) with a hard surface is 9.5 percent and the length of inland waterways is 28.7 percent. The density of public railways per 10 ths. sq. km. is 3.6 times less than the national average and for public roads with hard surface - 5.6 times

As the researchers note, if to summarize the natural resource potential of the Russian Federation, then it makes up more than 20% of the world's reserves, 80% of them are in the bowels of the northern regions (Myreev, 2015: 125). The raw material economy of Russia so far creates a temporary visibility of the economy well-being and especially through the production and sale of oil and natural gas. Since the 60-70s of the 20th century, the pace of economic and social development in our country has declined. The current state and dynamics of the development of the North of Russia economy and its regions, the quality and living standard of the population showed that the transition to a new innovative model of economic development requires further research of the problems of theory and practice of the innovation economy. In the wealth creation of our country, an important role is played by exports to foreign countries of innovative goods with new added value based on the effective use of unique minerals, and not engaged in the supply of raw materials to foreign countries, enriching their real competitors in the world market. Large-scale scientific research and implementation of promising exploration tasks in the study of the natural resources of Yakutia have determined the real reserves of strategic minerals such as oil, natural gas, titanium, niobium, scandium, diamonds, rare earth metals, gold, iron, uranium ore, coal, tin and other unique minerals. In the 21st century, they will determine the future of an accelerated and sustainable development of the country and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Under the influence of export opportunities for the use of unique minerals and taking into account the value management of industrial enterprises in the context of increasing role of the digital economy, it became necessary to determine the each type impact of mineral and hydrocarbon raw materials as a factor of economic growth. We will show this on the example of Yakutia. The largest region in the Russian Federation is the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Yakutia has a vast territory, an advantageous geographical location at the intersection of the shortest routes between Asia, Europe and North America.

By rating the total reserves of all natural resources types, Yakutia ranks first in the Russian Federation. The potential reserves of hydro resources of the republic's main rivers are 507 bln kWh, which is 1/5 of the total resources of the Russian Federation. Annually, the rivers of Yakutia are discharged into the arctic seas, on average, about 900 km³ of fresh water. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), 2.5% of the world's forests and about 11% of Russia's wood reserves are growing. Among the constituent territories of the Russian Federation in the Far Eastern Federal District, the share of the republic accounts for 50.8% of the forest area and 43.3% of the timber stock (Pavlia et al., 2017). There are significant stocks of game animals, birds, fish, as well as wild-growing raw materials.

The presence of companies - world and Russian leaders in the extraction of diamonds, oil and gas determines the prospects for development. Eastern Siberia - Pacific Ocean pipeline and the proximity to it of the main oil fields being developed form the competitive advantages of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the production and supply of oil to the markets of the Asia-Pacific region. The Yakutian gas production center is being formed with the prospect of organizing gas supplies from the fields of Western Yakutia outside the republic and the countries of the APR, the

prospects for organizing gas processing works in the republic, and gasification of the southern and western regions of the republic. In terms of diamond mining, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has the potential to remain a world leader.

The unique tourist and recreational potential is characterized by the branding of five "E" - Eco, Ethno, Extreme, Exotic and Exclusive (ecological, ethnographic, extreme, cultural, cognitive, hunting, fishing, industrial, event-related tourism). There are more than 220 specially protected natural territories in Yakutia, including 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 6 natural parks, 13 wildlife refuges, over 471 rivers and small watercourses, the total length of which is about 1.6 mln km, over 825 lakes with a total area of 83 ths sq. km. (Pavlia et al., 2017).

Favorable ecological situation. In the largest constituent territory of the Russian North, 29.7% of the Yakutia area is a specially protected natural area.

High level of human capital. According to the human development index, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) ranks 9th among the constituent territories of the Russian Federation (0.871 according to the Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation). The GRP per capita level of 36.2 ths USD at purchasing power parity is higher than the national average by 41.3% and is 92.2% to OECD countries (Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation) (data for early 2015) (Pavlia et al., 2017).

The life expectancy is steadily increasing and has already exceeded 70 years; there has been a steady natural population growth (over the last six years 2009-2015). The average age of the labor force in the republic in 2015 was 38.4 years, which is 1.9 years younger than the Russian average. The reduction in the income gap between the urban and rural population (the ratio of household incomes in urban areas to the indicator for rural areas was 169.2% in 2005, and 133.0% in 2015). High educational level of the population - the share of population with higher education was 22.1% in 2010. Stable social situation. A high level of population satisfaction with interethnic relations - 73.1% in 2015 (Pavlia et al., 2017).

The new economic policy in the North of Russia is aimed at the development of human capital and human potential. In our opinion, the social policy of the state in implementing the strategy of economic reform is aimed at accelerating social progress, first of all, increasing the human potential index and the role of the human factor. Russia was a global, complex, integrative, multipolar world as a raw material appendage of the capitalist world. But, in the 90's of the 20th century in our country there was no experience of working in conditions of free enterprise and an exit from cyclical economic crises. These processes proceeded as a deepening or resolution of the most acute development problems of the basis and superstructure of society.

Kunc Martin, O'Brien Frances A. (2017) note that objective laws and patterns in nature and society have been and are manifesting in their specific conditions and forms at various development stages of society and, naturally, the categories of basis and superstructure are constantly being improved, taking into account the changes objective conditions and subjective factors. We think that during the period of the public consciousness deformation, unfortunately, the representatives of the liberal economy did not realize or did not want to recognize the vast functioning experience of state property in the country on the basis of the fundamental and applied scientific research development. Researchers Lechner Alex M., McIntyre Neil, Katherine Witt, Raymond Christopher M., Rifkin Will. (2017) conclude that as a result of fundamental general economic and institutional changes, it is not possible to quickly adapt existing economic models, program-targeted methods for regulating the economy, and develop traditional forms of management and forecasting the development of the region's economy in conditions of constantly decreasing factors of social production.

We think that objective tendencies and prospects for the development of social life are difficult and sometimes impossible to be purposefully transformed into strategic choices according to the planned programs of liberals and the parameters of the economy development and the social sphere. The Russian Federation objectively needed a strategy and a concept of a gradual transition to a multi-market economy. The concept of the national policy of economic development, which is designed to reflect the real content of the socioeconomic development of Russia and foreign experience. We come to this conclusion, based on the results of the research, reflected in the

monograph Lviv D.S., Gnevko V.A., Rokhchin V. E. (2007).

We agree with Dr. Granberg A.G. (2000) that "in modern conditions, the real positive results of the objective processes of the market economic development, production and social infrastructure, as well as the improvement of its financial system mechanisms occurring in the developed countries of the market economy, are still far from being claimed" (State committee of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) statistically. Yakutia: The XX century in a statistics mirror, 2001: 19).

In the socioeconomic development of the Russian Federation, the formation process of large private capital, the ruin of the country through the export of minerals and the export of intellectual capital, In the process of carrying out the policy of denationalization and privatization of objects of the former state and collective-farm and cooperative forms of ownership, it was possible to legislatively guarantee and ensure stable development of the economy and maintenance of a decent standard of living of the population in conditions of absolutely and relatively uncomfortable living conditions in the regions of the Far North and the Arctic zone. These property objects were created by the honest labor of workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia and, in general, representatives of previous generations for a long historical time. It is they who have ensured and are still providing sustainable economy growth rates of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), in its natural and territorial conditions, is a unique region that has no analogues on the planet. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is the largest administrative-territorial unit in the world in terms of area. "The total area of the Yakutia territory is 3.1 million sq. km" (Lviv et al., 2007). Over 40% of the republic territory is beyond the Arctic Circle. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) belongs to the most important mineral and raw materials and mining regions, according to the rating of the total reserves of all natural resources types, Yakutia ranks first in the Russian Federation. The development peculiarities of one of the country's coldest regions, the region in the Arctic zone are extreme natural and climatic conditions. Most of the Yakutia territory is located in the permafrost zone. This must be taken into account when placing productive forces and calculating production factors. At the same time, the average population density is 0.32 people per sq. km. - is the lowest in the Russian Federation. The average population density in Arctic Yakutia is only 0.04 people per sq. km.

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) territory is characterized by a complex structural organization and a combination of natural and climatic, territorial-sectoral, settlement and production-resource potentials. Such regionalization is caused by the socioeconomic differentiation of the relatively developed and poorly developed regions, developed and depressed territories, the territories peculiarities of indigenous small peoples, the underdevelopment and the lack of road transport and other types of infrastructure.

In the long-term plans, the main directions of location and development of the productive forces by regions, specific parameters of qualitative and quantitative macroeconomic indicators of economic and social development of all economy sectors, investment in terms of implementation and ways of implementing these tasks were determined through maximizing the recruitment of labor, innovation, new technology, production technology.

Candidate of economic sciences Mikhaylova A.V., studying the activities of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) municipality concludes "that the existence of strategic aims and objectives influences the development of the municipal entity, the region" (Mikhaylova, 2016: 82). This is the content side of the economy modernization and social sphere. At the same time, there is a need for state planning and regulation in the modernization and diversification of the economy, not only in conditions of weakening the manageability of the economy, but also in the process of purposeful organization and management of the country's national economy. In the period of a new stage in the development of the productive forces and production relations of society, the manifestation of objective and subjective difficulties in the economic development of the country under the influence of the structural economic crisis, there arises an objective necessity of introducing a planning system in the development of the national economy of the country.

If earlier the state with various social, economic and financial levers and mechanisms centrally sought to smooth out the influence of the existing territorial differentiation of the conditions and factors of economic development, compensate the population for costs and labor losses, balance

the guarantees for the economic security of the population, then under the market economy model these mechanisms ceased to work, and new ones have not been created yet. If they are created somewhere, they do not work yet. In the inter-industry competition, the interests of the single country should dominate in order to implement strategic regulation in establishing and maintaining the national economic proportions of the country's economic development. Now the inhabitants of the northern regions are experiencing the stage of economic development, when inter-industry and intra-industry production proportions and economic ties are violated, economic and social contradictions are aggravated, the production of the national economy traditional branches is declining, and social tension in society is growing. Therefore, due to the underestimation of the directive, long-term regulation of the main directions of the country's economy and the northern regions, the regional approach to the conduct of federal state economic policy in the transition to the market economy model was particularly lost and found to be in a more difficult socioeconomic, financial situation and in ensuring the economic and social Security of the population in the North.

Active participation in the modern policies implementation of the world's leading states creates the appearance of an active and independent role of the Russian Federation in the world arena. Researchers, studying the issues of assessing the potential and quality of life, note that "in a market economy, one must understand the simple truth that those countries that sell goods, services and products of processing are always economically, intellectually and militarily reckoned than the countries that sell raw materials" (Wang et al., 2011: 166). In Russia, very low payments for the use of natural resources have been legislated (from 2-16% of the produced and sold products value). The extracted natural resources are not the same and eventually they will be exhausted. Effective use of resources is determined by the advantages of large-scale production in a competitive environment. Concentration and centralization of production and capital goes on within the framework of globalization not only on a global scale, but also within the Russian Federation. The economic and social interests of the state, society and the individual are viewed, on the one hand, as a complex economic category that forms the conditions for public expanded reproduction through the manifestation of the interests, incentives and motivations of people; on the other hand, as a system of relations between subjects and institutions regarding the satisfaction of the reasonable needs of the state, society and the individual. The satisfaction degree of the state, society and the individual needs, which takes place in a certain institutional environment, depends on the stability, optimality, stability and functioning efficiency of the institutional environment itself as a factor of economic growth.

Since the early 90's The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) experienced complex economic reforms in the conditions of a systemic crisis.

In the republic prerequisites have been created for the gradual adaptation of enterprises and the population to the new conditions of a market economy and management through all forms of state support: preferential tax treatment, state capital investments, restraint of prices and tariffs, direct subsidies from the budget, establishment of investment supplements, additional social payments and guarantees, etc. Alsharif Nouf, Bhattacharyya Sambit, Intartaglia Maurizio (2017), analyzing a group of countries, conclude that the wealth and growth of the GDP of countries is affected by the potential and strategic aims. Many companies, joint-stock companies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) mining industry experience the absence of integrated development of the economy, territories, a long-term state strategy for studying and using subsoil resources and especially reliable and promising reproduction of the mineral resource base of already functioning industrial complexes. Applications programs of economic and social development as a regulatory tool allow achieving acceleration of development, to unite and concentrate efforts on achievement of common aims. Aspiration to the future transforms the face of the northern region, allows us to reach a new level of development in the fields of industry, construction, transport, communications, the agro-industrial complex, municipal services, social, financial, economic and managerial spheres. Depending on the real time regime, the current and prospective investment attractiveness of regional clusters of the northern region can be singled out. In modern conditions, the attraction of the republic, cities and regions (uluses) is an increasingly constructive one as a condition for mutual consideration of the commodity producers' interests, entrepreneurs, labor collectives, hired workers. The image of the republic, and any city and region (ulus) is not formed on the bare

ground. The economic potential for the formation of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) positive image depends on the economic and social development of the republic. This problem is complex; it depends not only on natural resources, territory, climate, ecology, the number of people living in this vast territory, but most importantly - on the scale and attractiveness of the problems being solved in the republic. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is an attractive region of the country: polygon to search for new mineral deposits, the center of the diamond mining industry against the backdrop of the republic's sustainable socioeconomic development. Myreev A.N. (2015) concludes that "From this real situation, it would be possible to begin consideration of the main investment sources for the formation of the economic and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) social image on the basis of large district-building enterprises of the republic would create new regional territorial clusters and separate economic zones for the integrated development of territories that differ in their natural conditions and geographical location, resource potential and specialization" (Myreev, 2015: 312). The new economic policy for the North of Russia development is based on strategic documents.

5. Discussion

At present, the following main directions of the new economic policy of the North of Russia development can be singled out:

First, state strategic planning for the modernization of the economy and social sphere for 20-30 years, as their components include the development and implementation of large megaprojects.

Secondly, the development and implementation of key indicators of national economy priority (core) sectors.

Thirdly, the rational distribution and use of material, financial, labor resources and the regulation of the effective functioning of all production factors, especially intellectual and information, with the aim to the planned quality improvement of the population life. Quantitative and qualitative measures, criteria for taking into account the social tension of society proceed from the practice of implementing the state's economic policy in conditions of concentration, centralization of the raw material industries and capital, which are more inclined to the emergence of large business and to the strengthening of the financial and social capital role. In these conditions, state planning, regulation of the economy, finance and the budget system arise as a necessity, expediency in organizing and managing the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of gross domestic product at the macroeconomic level. Planning and forecasting need to develop priority sectors of the economy, taking into account the strategic choice, the prospects for the development of the productive forces of society for a long period of time, the formation and development of production infrastructure, energy, transport, communications, the market, the social sphere and their economic mechanisms.

Fourthly, in the conditions of the fourth industrial economy, it is necessary to scientifically substantiate the level of socioeconomic, intellectual, spiritual development of regions, the functioning of various models of the economy, the mechanisms for realizing a specific social and economic conception, ways to improve all public expanded reproduction with the aim of creating normal living conditions for the population. State regulation of complex processes of socioeconomic, scientific and technical, intellectual potential of the society makes it possible to resolve many contradictions in conditions of increasing complexity of social development, especially in the field of organization and management of production, creating diverse economic entities in a specific sector of the economy. The criterion of social development is the increase in the efficiency of all production factors. In the implementation of these criteria, the enormous potential of the social system would be opened up more quickly for the effective use of economic development modernization, the introduction of a fundamentally new progressive production technology and organization of labor, the creation of subjective conditions for the more successful inclusion of all social production factors with the aim of quality improving of the population life in conditions of innovative development economy.

6. Conclusion

Thus, we examined the new economic policy of the North of Russia development and revealed that the most urgent problem is the creation of conditions for achieving the effect of a new economic policy for the North of Russia development.

Thus, the continuous process of modernizing the economic, social, technical and technological conditions for organizing the industrial production process in the Russian Federation for the growth of the output of gross domestic product (GDP) and the gross regional product (GRP), accounting for mining rents and profits of economic entities. To a greater extent, mountain rent reflects the efficiency of the minerals extracted use (capital outlays and the use of labor resources), maximizing their uniqueness, utility, value and rarity. The sale of minerals is the main income of subsoil users and owners of mined natural resources. What is the payment of owners for using natural resources? How is mountain rent formed as a special kind of relatively stable income? How to determine the criteria for leasing relations in obtaining a mountain rent between the state and economic entities? What are the criteria for the impact of natural factors and legal forms of owners in assessing the value and prices of minerals extracted? How is the management of the large industrial enterprises value, companies, corporations and transnational corporations organized under modern conditions? The answers to these questions determine the policy and scenarios for the development of the socioeconomic development of many countries, including the Russian Federation.

At present, it is important to assess the forecasting and monitoring of scenarios of socioeconomic processes in the Russian Federation and in the regions for integration into the international economic space. All this will contribute to integrated socioeconomic development and the achievement of the effectiveness indicators of the new economic policy for the North of the Russian Federation development.

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[Index]

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