

## **ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION TERRITORIES**

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The procedure of interaction of administrative-territorial elements of the economy. Proposed spatial development of territories with the help of investment activities, distributed over the territorial principle of pre-calculating their effect. We propose the most effective steps, from an economic point of view, the direction and strength of external influence on the administrative-territorial units. We propose the separation of infrastructure in accordance with the administrative - territorial division. Detecting the emergence of synergies from investing activities distributed on a territorial basis. Detecting the impact of investment in the territorial dimension in the creation and development of infrastructure, some of the municipality, regions.

Territorial development of the world is the subject of attention of many economists. The process of economic development is dynamic while there are structural changes in the territorial structure of independent state and prospects of economic life. The trajectory of this long-term development is formed on the basis of the potential that it has and how the trends are used in management decisions.

However, modern economics has difficulty in determining the future economic development in relation to the spatial development of the territory, and vice versa, and often raises issues of dependence, and the best formula for the spatial development of territories through the effects of economic instruments.

One of such tools can serve as investment in the aspect of territorial distribution. Determination of the effects of the task, based on long experience of world influence on territorial development of the world and their link with economic potential.

The definition in the historical sense, the impact of territorial development of the world economic and social indicators will allow us to address and reverse tasks - determining the impact of economic instruments in the development of the territories with the aim of sustainable development in a predetermined direction, and obtaining the necessary long-term economic effects.

The complexity of theoretical and methodological problems of research of economic development of the world predetermined existence of multiple views and approaches to the analysis of the

process and its features today. Investment aspects of the interaction of economic growth in territorial development at various (municipal, regional, federal) levels is a fundamental task. Investments as the investment to generate income in the modern economy are an inalienable, integral part of and main driving force. No national economy can not grow or simply survive without a successful investment. But the issues profit or income are not always just the material side, and other times and strategic benefits for the long term.

Of course, these issues sometimes do not have the power to reach a single investor. It should be noted that if the execution of the integrated economic and territorial development of the municipality and (or) region in terms of a single investor is not the main objective, then in terms of public policy development of a territory it is the primary duty.

Hence the question, how to develop the country's territory, the territory of some regions of the country, the territory of the municipality in terms of sustainable economic growth, ensuring the territorial integrity, establishment of political, social, engineering, transport, natural environment, education, innovation, informational infrastructure and to provide a supportive environment for human activity.

This requires the scale of priorities for regional development, clear direction or vector of territorial development and a tool with which this line of development can not only put into practice, but also monitor the impact of this process with a view to making adjustments. If, in terms of priorities, everything seems clear -

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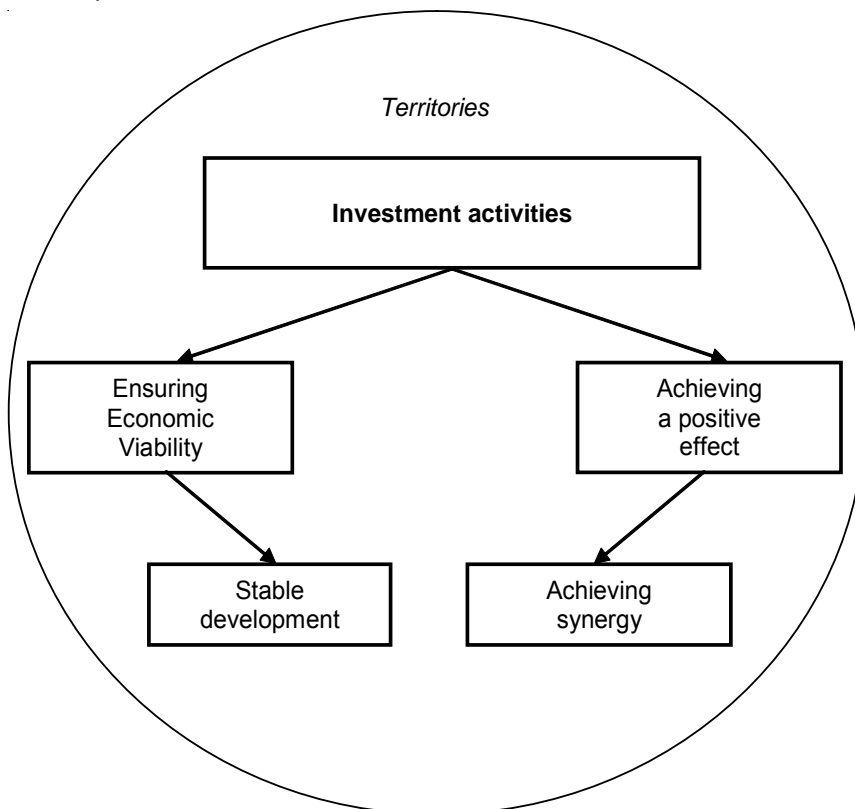
it is providing an enabling environment of human activity, from the perspective of a vector of development and raises questions.

Speaking of the vector of national economic development, we can talk about the territorial aspect of the impact of development on the economy as a whole, and the ability to predict the function of territorial development of the economic development of municipal education, region and country as a whole. By contrast, there is the dependence of future development of national economy of the country or territory from an existing or established system of territorial development. The definition is of the subject and is one of the key issues of national economic development. Same instruments for the implementation of the system development could serve as investment, distributed on a territorial basis.

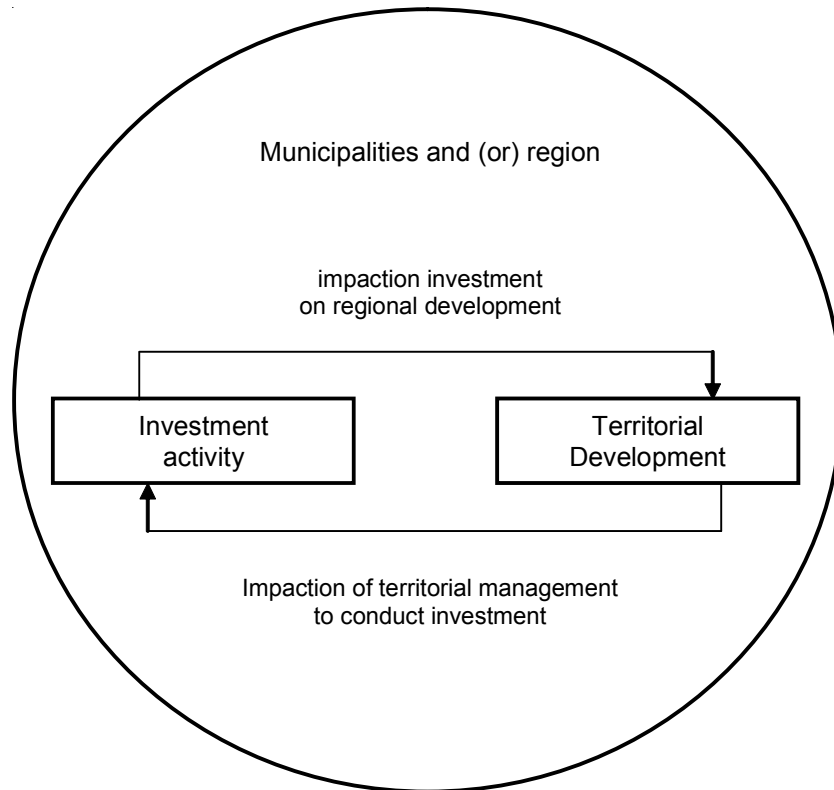
With the financial position of the theory of investing - a procedure reverse conservation, as well as investment increases the amount of money in circulation. At the same time, along with savings, there is investment – as opposed to wasteful consumerism, in the event of a successful investment fund being returned to the owner. The proposed approach means not only back private investors, but also for the state. Return can not be implemented in the form of

direct monetary as well as creating conditions for the development of the territory of municipalities, regions of the Russian Federation. However, this approach will allow the future to increase and direct cash infusions to the budget, given the direct link between sustainable territorial development of municipalities, regions and the process of increasing the tax base.

The process of investing is organically linked with the development of the territory of municipalities and regions of the Russian Federation. The first result of investment for profit in the territorial aspect is the prerequisite of economic efficiency of the process or in other words the impact of investment activities. Because actors' implementation of investment funds can be public, private, foreign, mixed forms of ownership, the condition of its cost-effectiveness is a guarantor of continuity in time for development of the territory in which it operates. The condition of continuity over time is one of the most important aspects when considering the spatial development of municipalities and regions of the Russian Federation. All this stems from the fact that when considering the spatial aspect of investment, we operate not only the dry ingredients, such as subject, object, the economic returns of investment, but its structure and content, such



**Fig. 1. The territorial aspects of investment**



**Fig. 2. Principles of interaction of Territorial Development and Investment**

as the population of municipalities and regions of the Russian Federation, infrastructure That when translating volatile investment will be exposed to negative consequences.

The second investment performance can achieve other benefits in the territorial aspect and involves the creation of conditions or an allocation of investment in which the development of the territory is not only a direct point of investment or algebraically, but in the whole municipality, region or synergy. Achieving synergy in the implementation of investment distributed territorial is a major challenge in terms of development of municipalities, regions and countries as a whole. The ability to achieve this effect is possible with adequate planning for investment, the effective exchange of knowledge and information among current players' investment and ongoing coordination (fig. 1).

Synergetic effect of the investment has successfully distributed over the territorial basis in a municipality will improve the efficiency of economic activity as a result of integration, merging separate investment growth points in a single system. The success of this approach is possible through the receipt of a systemic effect. The systems approach will allow for the emergence of new self-functional units of the implementa-

tion of investment apportioned on a territorial basis. The emergence of these units or more points of growth does not involve a simple rearrangement already existing points of application for investment, and have built a system of targeted geographically-distributed investment.

Providing social reproduction through the formation and development of capital investment in fundamentally designed to meet human needs and indirectly to the development of the territory of the municipality, region of the country. In this regard, it is the existence of influence created by the law of investment to create long-term favorable conditions for economic activity in locations not directly involved in the investment process. Also, the system will improve conditions for economic activities through a proxy to create an enabling environment livelihoods of people in a specific territory, municipality or region. This process looks like the opposite - namely, through the best organized spatial structure of territorial development, creating economic and social development of the territory of the municipality, the region created the conditions for effective economic activity (figure 2).

Economic development in a single territory reflects not only characteristics of the terrain features, but also the distinctive features of a

given country, due to its geographical location, participation in division of labor, historical traditions, level of development of production and other specific historical conditions. However, economic development includes the branches of material production - industry, agriculture, construction, transport, trade, etc., and non-productive sector - education, health, culture, etc.

The process of investment in the territorial aspect, influence of the establishment and (or) the development of infrastructure defined territory, municipality or region. It should be noted that the infrastructure was a recipe for successful investment. Additionally, in carrying out investment activities in the territory to a certain level of infrastructure development creates additional connection between the points of economic activity (points of an investment) developing space.

The infrastructure or industry, science and technology and social life directly provide the production processes and conditions of life of society. In the territorial aspect of infrastructure it consists of engineering, transport and social components. However, there is separation of infrastructure in accordance with the administrative - territorial division - namely, public infrastructure, regional and local significance. The composition of public infrastructure for regional and local significance include:

- ◆ engineering infrastructure;
- ◆ transport infrastructure;
- ◆ social infrastructure;
- ◆ natural and environmental infrastructure;
- ◆ innovation infrastructure;
- ◆ information infrastructure.

Innovation infrastructure is a facility capital construction, designed to accommodate organizations that facilitate the implementation of innovation (innovation and technology centers, technology incubators, technological, educational and business centers and other specialized organizations).

Natural and Environmental Infrastructure is a system of natural environmental areas and natu-

ral and environmental-protection measures to ensure favorable conditions of life of population of municipalities, regions, countries.

Information infrastructure is a system of capital construction objects, designed to accommodate organizations to connect to a unified educational information environment, to a specialized information base of the medical profession and in general to perform modern science and culture (informational infrastructure may included in its membership of the electronic library network and remote access to library resources).

Engineering, transport and social infrastructure - a set of objects of capital construction, communications, transport, communications, engineering equipment and facilities capital construction of social, cultural and consumer services, ensuring sustainable development and functioning of municipalities, regions, countries

Only a combined and coherent development of all elements of each of infrastructures and their associations focused and not controversial operation can ensure integrated development of the region as a whole and of its member municipalities.

It follows that, geographically-distributed investment is investment to gain stability and achieve synergistic development of the territory of municipal education, region, country, in order to create favorable conditions of life for present and future generations through the development of infrastructure. Based on this, we could be invited to geographically-distributed investment as a tool of economic development of regions and municipalities of the Russian Federation.

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