

*Epov M.I., Deputy Chairman, SB RAS, head of the Department of Geophysics of the NSU, Novosibirsk*

#### **We Need a Systematic Multidisciplinary Approach to Arctic Research**

Despite its long history of development, the Russian Arctic still remains one of the least studied regions of the world, which continues to set uncompromising and complex tasks for science, industry and the entire humanity. On the most pressing trends and issues in the study of the Arctic, the experience of NSU in the Arctic research on existing approaches to Arctic projects the editor-in-chief of ECO VA. Kryukov (VK) and the Kor. E.S. VESELOVA (EV) talk with a well-known geophysicist who led for a long time the Institute of Petroleum Geology and Geophysics of the SB of the RAS, the head of the Department of Geophysics of the Novosibirsk State University, the scientific leader of the Strategic Administrative Unit (SAE) of the Novosibirsk State University “Geological and geophysical research in the Arctic and Global priorities, until 2017” M.I. EPOV (ME). *Arctic, geological exploration; access to primary information; Big Data; gas hydrates; water-dissolved gases; NSU, SAE*

*Andreeva E.N., Federal Research Center “Informatics and management problems”, Institute for System Analysis, RAS, Moscow*

#### **The Supporting Zones in the Arctic: New Orders of the Day in Decision of Local Problems**

Solutions of the large-scale problems of the Russian arctic regions development has to be created considering accumulated problems of the last decades. The search for the most effective forms of adaptation to complex realities are undergoing on all levels from federal and regional to corporate and small business. These forms are based on the new methods of territorial integration and structural interaction of production, science and education along with activation of the social sphere. A new legislative approach is being worked out to create new territorial formations – support zones based on the existing attempts at clusters as powerful nuclei of the future socio-economic development of the Arctic. Although the formation of such support zones can be assessed as a very reasonable approach, one can see the underlying bureaucratization of management, insufficient attention to the Soviet experience of territorial planning and a weak interaction with regional research centers and their methodological designs.

*Arctic, support zones, reindustrialization, territorial planning; clusters, objects of management*

*Dushin A.V., Technical University UMMC, Institute of Economics, UB RAS, Yurak V.V., Institute of Economics, UB RAS, Ekaterinburg*

#### **Problems in the Development and Implementation of the “Ural industrial – Ural Polar” Megaproject: Lessons for Future Projects**

The article presents a generalized analysis of the implementation of the “Ural industrial – Ural Polar” project, details the causes of the actual failure. Summarizes the results of author’s studies of natural resource potential of the circumpolar Urals and transport development. The estimation of the benefits of a possible development of the mineral resource base of solid minerals subject to an existing national resource of the regime. *Megaproject, Ural industrial - Ural Polar; UI-UP; the social value of natural resources*

*Karpov V.P., Tyumen Industrial University, Tyumen*

#### **The Oil and Gas Complex of Tyumen North: why Automation has not Helped?**

Automation - the central link in the modernization of production in the late USSR. The article shows that it was conditioned not so much by economic conditions as by willed solutions of Center. It is proved that the integrated automation of oil and gas complex Tyumen North did not take place due to: 1) the growing backlog of the USSR in the field of scientific and technological progress, and 2) the excessive pace of oil and gas production. *The USSR; the oil and gas complex Tyumen North; scientific and technological progress; automation*

*Aganbegyan A.G., Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow*

#### **Overcoming Poverty and Reducing the Income and Consumption Inequalities in Russia**

The paper discusses the fact that there is the considerable number of the poor in Russia at a rather high average income per capita. The reason is an excessive gap in incomes of the poor and the rich which twice higher than in developed capitalist countries. The paper presents the proposals on reducing poverty and social inequalities radically by introducing a higher minimum-wage, and higher pensions and social assistance to low-income children.

*An average, median, and modal income; absolute and relative poverty; social inequality in income and consumption; Gini coefficient; minimum-wage; living wage; the needy and poor population, and low-paid workers; taxation of rich families*

*Friedman Yu.A., Loginova E. Yu., Rechko G.N., Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Novosibirsk*

#### **Does the Kuzbass need an “Economic Rebranding”? Formulating a New Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of Kemerovo Oblast**

The article deals with the transformation of competitive advantages, challenges, and threats for Kemerovo Oblast in the context of formulating a new Strategy for the region’s socio-economic development. We discuss whether the Kuzbass needs an “economic rebranding.” *Region, strategy for development; competitive advantages; challenges, and threats, rebranding.*

*Nikitenko S.M., Federal Research Center for Coal and Coal Chemistry, SB RAS, Kemerovo, Institute (branch) of the Federal State Budget educational institution of higher education «Plekhanov Russian University of Economics»*

#### **Goosen E.V., Federal Research Center for Coal and Coal Chemistry, SB RAS, Kemerovo** **Chains of Value Added as an Instrument for the Development of the Kuzbass Coal Industry**

The article reviews the problems and prospects for the development of the coal industry, analyzes ways to diversify the economy of the coal-mining region on the basis of the implementation of the theory of value chains. The possibility of using innovative mining, transportation, enrichment and deep coal processing technologies in the practice of coal mining and processing companies as an alternative way to intensify the development of deposits and form new technological chains on the basis of cooperation with enterprises of the machine-building industry is substantiated.

*Value chains; rational subsoil use; public-private partnership; fuel and energy complex; territorial development; innovations*

*Voronov Yu. P., Institute of Economy and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Corpus Ltd director, Novosibirsk*

#### **Electric Power Reserves, Yet Another Bottomless Pit**

Problems of electric power reserves is considered in the article. The author concludes that solution to the problem lays in economical, but not in technological context: equal rights of energy suppliers and consumers, multilevel insurance of electricity systems objects, harmonization Russian and international classification of electric power reserves are necessary.

*Electricity systems reliability; electric power reserves; multilevel insurance; disparity of rights; hydropower stations functions*

*Glazyrina I.P., Agafonov G.M., Institute of Natural Resources, Ecology and Cryology, SB RAS, Chita*

#### **Rural Economy of the Distant Borderland: Natural Assets and Shadow Employment**

The article discusses the issues of economic self-organization of rural settlements in the regions of the east of Russia, where the high quality of natural assets is an important factor. It is established that households with “shadow employment” use natural assets in their economic activity to a much greater extent than those in which there are no officially unemployed members of the family. It is shown that the modern transformation of the institutions of natural resource management has created and continues to create threats both in terms of efficiency of use and conservation of resources. It was concluded that attempts “to fill the budgets” to introduce some new forms of relations between the state and nature users, create the risk of increased transaction costs, as well as further care in the “shadow” and migration outflow of the population.

*Economic self-organization; "path-dependence"; commercial hunting; transaction costs*

**Dementev D.V., Novosibirsk State Technical University, Novosibirsk**

**Problems of Ensuring the Independence of the Budgets of Rural Settlements**

The problems of ensuring the independence of the budgets of rural settlements in Russia have not been practically investigated, although they are typical for such municipalities. Based on the analysis of incomes and expenditures of the budgeting system of the Novosibirsk region for 2015, the illusory nature of the budgets of rural settlements is shown. It is concluded that the large number of rural settlements leads to irrational management costs. It is proposed to change the concept of "own revenues" in the Budget Code, to rationally reduce the number of rural settlements by uniting them on a territorial basis in order to reduce expenses for nation-wide needs.

*Budget, incomes, expenditures, rural settlements; balancing*

**Skokov R.Yu., Volgograd State Agrarian University, Volgograd**

**The Effectiveness of the State Regulation of Exclusive and Competitive Alcohol Market**

In this abstract there is presented a retrospective analysis of socio-economic efficiency of regulation of the alcohol market in the Trinity of interests of subjects of demand, supply and the regulator. In 1993-2015, the integral efficiency indicator reached the highest value of 70% in 2012. Not all the differential indicators of the stockholders match the norm. The total reserve of growth of efficiency is reducing of the illegal sector. In 1960-2015, the level of shadow activity was the lowest in the period of the state monopoly (1960-1992), except of the alcohol reform (1985-1989). Its decline at the present stage will provide increased tax revenues and efficiency of legal business, reducing crime and disparity of prices.

*State regulation; efficiency, assessment, alcohol market; indicators, state monopoly; competition, prohibition*

**Dementev N.P., Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, SB RAS, Novosibirsk**  
**Russian Unit Investment Funds: Closed Companies of Millionaires**

Russian unit investment funds (UIFs) are usually presented as analogues of mutual funds in the USA and some Western countries, but actually their similarities are small. The article shows that very few Russian unit investment funds (namely the open-end ones) satisfy the objectives of mutual funds and comply with the requirements imposed on them. About half of the United States population invests in mutual funds, but the Russian collective investment market consists almost entirely of closed-end UIFs whose shareholders are financial corporations and a very narrow circle of rich individuals sometimes using the UIFs (under cover of confidentiality) in quasi-criminal schemes.

*Mutual funds; open-end and closed-end unit investment funds; types of unit investment funds; net assets; profitability, financial crisis; decline of open-end unit investment funds; funds for qualified investors*

0131-7652. «ЭКО» (Экономика и организация промышленного производства).  
 2017. №9. 1–192

Художник В.П. Мочалов

Технический редактор Н.Н. Сидорова

Адрес редакции: 630090 Новосибирск,

пр. Академика Лаврентьева, 17.

Тел./факс: (8-383) 330-69-25, тел. 330-69-35;

E-mail: eco@ieie.nsc.ru, ecotrends.ru

© Редакция журнала «ЭКО», 2017. Подписано к печати 23.08.17

Формат 84x108 1/32. Офсетная печать. Усл. печ. л. 10,08

Уч.-изд. л. 10,8. Тираж 790. Заказ 128.

Новосибирский филиал ФГУП «Издательство «НАУКА»  
 630077, г. Новосибирск, ул. Станиславского, 25