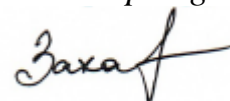


FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER  
EDUCATION  
RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY  
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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**INTERACTION OF THE STATE AND BUSINESS IN THE FORM OF  
CONCESSIONS AS A SOURCE OF INCREASING THE POTENTIAL OF  
SELF-DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION: THEORY, METHODOLOGY,  
PRACTICE**

Specialty - 5.2.3. Regional and sectoral economics

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for degree Doctor of Economic Sciences

Vladimir – 2023

**Relevance of the research topic.** The specificity of Russia in the aspect of its federal structure lies in the significant diversity of regions in such parameters as: territory, climatic conditions, socio-cultural specifics, etc. Unfortunately, only a small part of Russian regions is characterized by the ability to ensure sustainable socio-economic development in the long term. Given the subsidized nature of most of the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, self-development can accelerate the resolution of the issue of equalizing the level of budget security and reducing the gap in social and economic development between the leading regions and outsider regions in improving the standard of living of the population, investment and innovation unevenness.

During the reform period, as a result of the use of the market mechanism of management in the regions of Russia, a number of objective contradictions in socio-economic development have developed, the resolution of which requires the use of adequate tools, and organizational and economic forms of cooperation between the state and business structures at various levels of the economy, in the implementation of projects of various scales, in types of economic activities that allow to increase the potential of self-development region.

At the same time, the relevance of the search for effective forms of interaction between the state and business in modern conditions is only increasing, since business, which previously did not cope well with the tasks of long-term strategic development of the economy of the Russian Federation and its regions, needs not just to intensify interaction with the state, but to give it a new quality capable of resisting the escalating challenges of the Russian Federation from the outside the world.

**The degree of scientific elaboration of the problem.** The problem of strengthening the differentiation of regional socio-economic systems and the instruments of its minimization is given attention in the works of A.G. Granberg, S.D. Valentey, A.R. Bakhtizin, E.M. Buchwald, A.V. Kolchugina, N.I. Kulikov, A.N. Kulikov, R.M. Melnikov, M.N. Rudenko, G.V. Soboleva, I.N. Popova, N.A. Burakova, A.Ya. Rubinstein, O.A. Slavinskaya, L.N. Slutskina, etc.

The issues of creating conditions for the self-development of regions, the typology of regions according to the criteria of self-development and possible sources of ensuring the self-development of the region are considered in the works of: E.A. Abramova, A.M. Avtonomova, E.M. Bukhvald, S.V. Doroshenko, A.I. Tatarkin, D.A. Tatarkin, E.N. Sidorova, T.V. Sherstyankina, A.A. Volodina, Zh.D. Gomboeva, B.D. Babaev, N.V. Borovkova, E.A. Nayanova, M.Y. Molchanova, V.I. Buvaltseva, Yu.G. Lavrikova, V.V. Akberdina, A.V. Dushina, E.A. Zakharchuk, A.F. Pasinkova, A.A. Nekrasova, Yu.A. Teterin, I.S. Mezхова, I.N. Sycheva, E.S. Permyakova, G.G. Fetisova, V.P. Oreshin, N.E. Khardaeva, B.L. Lavrovsky, E.A. Goryushkina, A.N. Shvetsov and others.

The main requirements of the market economy are reflected in the works of foreign authors: A. Thompson and J. Fornby, F. Makhlop, R. Bar, J. Tyrol, I. Schumpeter, F.M. Scherer, D. Ross and Russian researchers: S.D. Bodrunov, D.S. Lvov, Ya. Mirkin, S.Y. Glazyev, G.B. Kleiner, V.L. Tambovtsev, R.M. Kachalov, B.D. Babaev, S.V. Klyuzina, S.B. Avdasheva, N.M. Rozanova, V.I. Yakunin, S.S. Sulakshin, V.E. Bagdasaryan, M.V. Vilisova, I.V. Repin, etc.

Problems and contradictions of socio-economic development of regions are discussed by the author as: A.G. Granberg, G.V. Gutman, V.V. Starostin, O.B. Digilina, B.D. Babayev, D.B. Babayev, N.V. Borovkova, S.G. Ezerskaya, N.E. Zaitseva, E.E. Nikolaeva, A.B. Berendeeva, A.A. Novikov, A.N. Shvetsov, M.A. Bagomedov, H.M. Bagomedova, E.L. Plisetsky, G.G. Fetisov, V.P. Oreshin and others.

Among the foreign scientists engaged in the study of the problems of interaction between the state and business in various types of economic systems, it is necessary to highlight the work of such recognized experts in the field of mixed economy studies as J.M. Keynes, J. Galbraith, V. Sombart, V. Wagner, R. Solow, P. Samuelson. And in the works of domestic researchers such as R.S. Grinberg, A. Rubinstein, A.G. Zeldner, V. Kulikov, A.S. Kolosova, I.E. Risin, I.I. Smotritskaya, etc.

Quite a lot of works by both foreign and domestic authors have been devoted to the study of the economic essence of concessions as a form of interaction between government and business. Concession as an economic phenomenon is considered in

various planes. The most developed is the legal plane. This aspect has been thoroughly worked out in the studies of L.I. Abalkin, F.I. Shamkhalov, A.A. Alpatov, A.V. Pushkin, R.M. Japaridze, N.V. Kurys, S.G. Tishchenko, S.A. Sosny, M.V. Vilisov, etc. The practical plane of the implementation of concession agreements is also worked out in the works of: Delmon Jeffrey, V.V. Maksimov, E.V. Zusman, I.A. Dolgikh, M.V. Yarmalchuk, M.V. Klimova, A.A. Khorunzhiya, I.S. Garkavenko, etc.. Some issues of the practical implementation of concession agreements are revealed in the historical and economic literature (V.I. Lenin, I.A. Gladkov, V.V. Bulatov, V. Butkovsky, M.N. Novikov), where the role and place of concession agreements in the pre-revolutionary period and in the years of the NEP are investigated. Consideration of concessions in the plane of exclusive rights is reflected in the works of M.N. Novikov, V.I. Lenin, N.V. Kurys, S.G. Tishchenko, T.F. Efremova, G.F. Shershenevich, V.I. Afanas'va, M.M. Zagorulko, V.V. Bulatov, A.P. Vikhryan, O.V. Inshakov. And the representation of exclusive rights as a monopoly is revealed in the works of S.I. Ozhegov and N.Y. Shvedova, V. Petty, A. Cournot, J. Commons, W. Jevons, A. Marshall J. Clark, Campbell R. McConnell, Stanley L. Brew, L.P. Kurakov, V.I. Ildemenova, M.P. Vladimirova, A.V. Nazarova, B.A. Raisberg, L.Sh. Lozovsky, E.B. Starodubtseva, S.V. Klyuzina, etc.

Due to the fact that the implementation of projects on the basis of concessions requires strengthening and transformation of the functions of the state, the study of the economic role of the state in a market economy is devoted to the works of G.A. Akhinov, E.N. Zhiltsov, F. Brodel, R. Bar, V.A. Martynov, V.L. Tambovtsev, A.A. Porokhovsky, I.V. Godunov, I.K. Larionova, E.P. Dunaeva, A.M. Babashkina, N.I. Titova, S.F. Seregina, V.I. Kushlin, R.R. Fatkhudinova, F.I. Shamkhalova, N.P. Shmeleva, V.I. Yakunina, S.S. Sulakshin, V.E. Bagdasaryan, etc.

The main studies on the role of the concession in the socio-economic development of the country, region, infrastructure are presented in the works: N.P. Konnonkova, V.B. Kondratieva, V.A. Martynova, A.G. Zeldner, I.I. Smotritskaya, R.S. Grinberg, V.A. Kabashkina, E.A. Glinkina, B.D. Babaeva, M.V. Klinova, A.A. Porokhovsky, M.V. Yarmalchuk, V.I. Makarov, Yu.V. Belyaeva, V.V. Orlova, V.V. Chekmareva,

N.Y. Andreeva, M.S. Guseva, D.V. Pugacheva, V.N. Parakhina, O.A. Boris, R.M. Ustaeva, etc.

Mathematical models of public-private partnership were developed in the works of: M.V. Greshnov, Yu. V. Bondarenko, V. L. Kozlov, I.N. Makarov, M.I. Buzulutsky, A. K. Iskakov, A.V. Ganicheva, A.V. Ganichev, A.B. Khutoretsky, E.V. Gaylit, etc.

The theoretical and methodological plane concerning the organizational and economic essence of concession agreements is presented somewhat poorer in the works of: I.A. Babkin, V.S. Bazhenova, V.V. Glukhov, V.A. Medvedev, L.I. Abalkin, O.I. Kolerev, V.G. Varnavsky, V.B. Kondratiev, Yu.V. Belyaeva, V.V. Orlov, V.V. Chekmarev, et al.

Consideration of the role of public-private partnership, including concession agreements in strengthening the economic foundations of federal relations in Russia is reflected in the studies of V.V. Glukhov, E.M. Buchwald, L.V. Goryainova, E.R. Kiyamova, L.M. Igolkina, etc.

In our opinion, the issues of perception and completeness of institutions, formation and development of the institutional environment for the effective implementation of concession relations in various types of regional socio-economic systems are insufficiently studied. And the issue of public-private partnership, mainly concession agreements as a source of increasing and effective use of the potential of self-development of the region, has not been studied in practice.

**Purpose and objectives of the study.** The purpose of this study is to develop a theory and methodology for the development of the institutional environment to ensure effective interaction between public authorities and business in the form of concessions in economic activities that contribute to building the potential of self-development of the region.

Achieving this purpose required solving the following **objectives**:

- to investigate approaches to the essence of the self-development category of the region, to identify the main sources of ensuring the self-development of the region, as well as the main approaches to the classification of regions according to the criteria of self-development;

- to develop a methodology for determining self-developing regions and regions with limited self-development potential according to reasonable criteria;
- to substantiate the list of requirements imposed by the market economy to ensure the self-development of the region;
- to identify the main economic contradictions arising in regions with limited potential for self-development;
- to formulate an expansive interpretation of the concession as an organizational and economic form of interaction between government and business;
- to substantiate the signs of classification of exclusive rights as the subject of concession agreements;
- to determine the main functions of public authorities in the process of implementing public-private partnership projects, concessions;
- to identify priority types of economic activity where the application of concession agreements is most necessary;
- to substantiate a list of principles that align the interests of the state and business and contribute to the effective implementation of projects implemented on the basis of concession agreements;
- to assess the adequacy of the concession to the modern requirements of the Russian economy;
- to identify the factors influencing the implementation of projects based on the interaction of government and business in the form of a concession in the conditions of different types of regions;
- to determine the prospects for the application of concession agreements in regions with limited potential for self-development;
- to build a model of effective interaction between government and business in the form of concessions in various types of economic activity in regions with limited potential for self-development;

– to optimize the interests of the two parties to concession agreements based on the construction of a contract curve, based on the Pareto efficiency condition, assuming the presence of two agents in the market – the state and business.

**Research area** – Item 1.3. Regional economic development and its factors. Problems of balancing regional development. The balance of regional socio-economic complexes, item 1.9. Problems of regional socio-economic differentiation. Tools for smoothing regional imbalances in the national economy, item 1.11. Regional economic policy: objectives, tools, evaluation of the results of the passport of the scientific specialty 5.2.3 "Regional and sectoral economics".

**The object of the study** – interaction of public authorities and business in the form of concessions in the conditions of various types of regions (self-developing and with limited potential for self-development), regional socio-economic system.

**The subject of the study** these are organizational and economic relations that arise in the process of interaction between government and business in the form of concessions in various types of regional socio-economic systems (self-developing and with limited potential for self-development).

**Methodology and methods of research.** The methodological basis of the research is general scientific research methods (analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction), quantitative econometric methods, summary and grouping of statistical data, normalization, comparison, statistical indexes. Normative and positive research methods were used in the work. In the course of the research, a dialectical approach, methods of system analysis, expert assessments, forecasting, modeling, etc. were used. To assess the adequacy of concessions to the modern requirements of the economy, the principle of verification (confirmation) was applied, that is, confirmation of the theoretical provisions and requirements made by empirical data (practical domestic and foreign experience in the implementation of projects based on concession agreements). The symbiosis of the political economic and institutional approach was also used in the work. The analysis from the point of view of the political economic approach allowed us to establish the dependence of the development of the concession form of interaction between the state and business on the general economic dynamics of the studied regions, the availability of

capital, the formation of resources for investment, etc. The methods of institutional research have revealed the reasons for the insufficient effectiveness of the conclusion and implementation of concession agreements in connection with the perception of economic institutions, the institutional environment.

The methods of economic and mathematical modeling are also used in the work: Edgeworth box, Pareto efficiency method, tools of differential calculus.

**The theoretical basis** of scientific work is the fundamental concepts and provisions reflected in the works of domestic and foreign scientists dealing with theoretical and practical issues of interaction between the state and business within the framework of public-private partnerships, concessions, as well as regional economic policy, innovative economy of regions.

**The empirical base** of the study was made up of statistical sources, namely statistical collections "Regions of Russia. Socio-economic indicators", collections of Vladimirstat, Ivanovostat, Kostromastat, Yaroslavlstat, etc. regions, information portals ([www.investinfra.ru](http://www.investinfra.ru) , [www.pppcenter.ru](http://www.pppcenter.ru) , [www.inno-expert.ru](http://www.inno-expert.ru) , [www.issek.hse.ru](http://www.issek.hse.ru) , [www.regios.extech.ru](http://www.regios.extech.ru) , [www.mag.innov.ru](http://www.mag.innov.ru) , [www.mirror.ru](http://www.mirror.ru) .), investment portals of the studied regions, materials characterizing the production and economic activities of business structures, expert opinions, analytical reports of the Center for the Development of Public-Private Partnership, legislative acts and other regulatory legal documents in the development of the state regional politics, economic sphere.

**The scientific novelty** of the research consists in the development of theoretical and methodological provisions that determine the optimal conditions for effective interaction between government and business within the framework of concessions as a source of increasing the potential for self-development of regions, including:

1 - an expansive interpretation of the region's self-development is given as the ability of the socio-economic system of the region to respond (actively adapt) to modern challenges (trends) of the economy by maximizing the use of internal sources and endogenous factors in the presence of an institutional environment that sets a general vector of development to ensure the sustainable state of this system in the medium and long term. At the same time, unlike other interpretations, the description of the sources of



self-development of the region has been expanded, which include: the presence of a set of internal resources (financial, natural, property, etc.) and the region's capabilities for their effective use; the nature of distributive relations between the federal center and the regions; an adequate motivational (economic) mechanism for the subjects of economic activity of the region (authorities, business, population) to the practical achievement of self-development.

2 – the methodology for assessing the potential of self-development of the region has been significantly supplemented with such indicators as: the capacity of the regional market; the share of self-developing economic activities in the structure of the region's economy; the level of self-organization of the economically active population; the degree of openness of the economy; the share of investments in fixed assets in the GRP of the region; the level of commercialization of the social sphere; the level of personal interest; the level of poverty; the level of environmental pollution and others . Unlike other approaches, the methodology: firstly, reflects the effect of market objective factors in the regional economy; secondly, it takes into account not only the availability of its own sources of investment financing, but also the ability of the region to attract other sources in connection with the modern needs of the region's economy; thirdly, it shows the result, the quality of development;

3 - as a result of the assessment of the reaction of regions with limited self-development potential (Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Ryazan, Yaroslavl region) to the basic requirements (challenges) of the market economy based on the analysis of statistical indicators, contradictions between: the potential of self-development of territories and the possibilities of the region in its implementation; the need to develop the existing specialization in the region and, on the other hand, the emergence and increase in new types of economic activity (diversification); long-term and short-term tasks; the demand for the development of multi-scale production in the regions, and at the same time objective restrictions in its implementation; the limited size of the market and the need to create and attract large capital to the economy of the region; the existing structure of the regional economy and the requirement to ensure its innovation and competitiveness; the need to develop so-called "growth points" and at the same time the formation of a

dispersed economy, that is, the uniform development of the entire territory of the region; the requirement to attract a significant amount of investment resources to the economy of the region in connection with the tasks of accelerated development (the development of new and restoration of pre-existing types of economic activity, increasing the innovative activity of enterprises, especially in the field of material production, the implementation of long-term large-scale ambitious projects, infrastructure development, import substitution, technological independence) and at the same time insufficient motivational mechanism for the implementation of investment-innovation activities (restrictions, the scarcity of domestic investments and the lack of stimulation of investment and innovation activity of business); the need to comply with the requirements of environmental friendliness and the desire of enterprises to maximize the financial results of their activities.

4 - an expansive interpretation of the concession is given as one of the models of interaction between the state and business (hybrid), combining both elements of marketability (the concessionaire's orientation to profit, a competitive approach to choosing a concessionaire, etc.) and "regularity" (the relationship of guarantee, the predestination of the type of activity and the scope of capital application not by the economic entity itself, but by the state, what brings an element of regularity to the development of the socio-economic system, since the concessionaire's activities are carried out in the direction necessary for the state and society, which in turn smooths out the costs of anarchism and spontaneity, uncertainty of market development), based not on the institution of coercion, and the dominance (hierarchy) of one of the parties to the partnership, but on agreement, voluntariness, risk sharing, complementarity and interest of the state and private capital. Unlike other approaches, this interpretation takes into account both the political economic (objective) and institutional aspects of the concession as an organizational and economic partnership form of interaction between the state and business, and includes the characterization of complementarity, reflecting the mutual addition on the one hand (the state) of a shortage of resources (financial, labor, entrepreneurial), on the other hand (business) there is also a shortage of resources (long-term capital, innovation), insufficient motives (high level of profitability, low payback

period, capacious sales market), high risks of economic activity, which requires various kinds of guarantees from the state, in order to meet the needs for products and services of industries, types of economic activities demanded by society.

5 - the list of principles of coordination of interests of the state and private capital in the partnership form of interaction is substantiated, which include the following principles: the need to establish and diversity of exclusive rights; the protective function of the state; correlation of risks and guarantees under an agreement between the state and business; combination of interest and responsibility of both the state and private capital in the implementation of agreements; the need to establish encumbrances; long-term orientation of capital; optimal term; the need to make adjustments, etc., which are a set of rules, the implementation of which will allow to coordinate the interests and harmonize the economic relations of the main subjects (the state, business and the population) in the process of implementing projects based on public-private partnership, including concession agreements;

6 - as a result of the analysis of the experience of implementing public-private partnership projects in various types of regions, it was found that: in self-developing regions, the implementation of public-private partnership projects is most in demand in types of economic activities related to the sphere of intangible production and having a predominantly social orientation, in regions with limited potential for self-development, most projects are in demand in the field of communal and energy infrastructure, which is more of an economic nature, namely, it creates conditions for the development of the main production (branches of specialization); in self-developing regions, the greatest variety of concession models is used and mainly at the expense of private financing, and in regions with limited self-development potential, either at the expense of budgetary resources or at the expense of resources of development institutions, and the diversification model is practically not used; in the conditions of self-developing regions, projects of both small, medium and large scale are being implemented, and in regions with limited self-development potential, the principle of multi-scale does not work (only small and medium-scale projects are being implemented); unlike self-developing regions, in regions with limited self-development potential, there is a low level of readiness for

innovative development (digitalization). The conclusion is substantiated that restrictions in the implementation of projects based on public-private partnerships and concessions in regions with limited potential for self-development can be removed by working out a high-quality institutional environment, and, accordingly, choosing the necessary agreement model that allows finding an acceptable compromise in the interests of the state and private capital;

7 - the main and additional conditions for attracting investments in development projects of regions with limited self-development potential on the basis of concessions and agreements on public-private and municipal-private partnership (PPP) are substantiated. Among them: the main conditions: - for particularly significant projects (reconstruction - 250 million rubles, new construction – 1 billion the application of the system of abolition of income tax in the regional part during the first five years of the project and the reduction of income tax in the same part by half during the next 5 years of the project in order to attract large capital and maintain the principle of diversity; - the use of investment tax deduction for projects investing in the modernization of fixed assets with application of new (digital) technologies; development of a mechanism to guarantee the return of funds invested by a private investor in infrastructure projects based on concession agreements; - provision for the possibility of fixing as essential conditions for the conclusion of a concession agreement if the source of financing for the payment of the concendant under the concession agreement or the PPP is funds within the framework of state programs and federal projects. Additional conditions: creation and expansion of the functions of institutions already established in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that coordinate the implementation of infrastructure projects based on concession agreements and other public-private partnership agreements in terms of the development, selection, support and pre-project support of projects in economic activities that contribute to building the potential of self-development of the region; adaptation of existing experience in the application of concession models in the field of development of utility and energy infrastructure and construction of toll roads in the implementation of projects in promising types of economic activity for concessions (capital grants at the pre-investment stage of the project, co-financing of project preparation, etc.);

8 - a model of interaction between the state and business on the basis of a concession in the development of housing construction, tourism and recreation, and other areas of regions with limited potential for self-development has been developed, including a motivational mechanism (tools) for pre-investment (co-financing of pre-project work, benefits for renting land, property), investment (capital grant, state guarantees for obtaining a loan, subsidizing the costs of connecting to infrastructure networks) and the operational stage (preferential right to develop land plots near reconstruction and construction facilities), the source of which is the resources of state financial institutions for development (Housing and Communal Services Reform Fund, DOM.RF, etc.) or various funds (the Tourism Development Fund) accumulating funds both on a market (rental) and non-market basis (instruments of state incentives). The use of the developed concession model implies a reduction of restrictions in the formation of the potential for self-development of the considered types of economic activity of the regions. In some cases, it is assumed that a concession will be used in the development of economic activities that do not have significant weight in the structure of the economy of the studied regions, but their products and services in the future can satisfy certain needs of the population (in recreation, housing, individual products, etc.), which will diversify the economy of the region, ensure its sustainability and reduce the gap in social-economic differentiation.

**The theoretical significance** lies in the fact that the theory of social reproduction of regional economic systems and improvement of the institutional environment has been substantially supplemented to ensure effective interaction between public authorities and business in the form of concessions in economic activities that contribute to building the potential of self-development of the region.

**Practical significance of the work.** The main provisions and conclusions of the dissertation research can be used in the development of regional development strategies, sectoral strategies, in the study of current and projected spatial heterogeneity, in the process of improving state regional policy, its mechanisms and tools, as well as improving forms of cooperation between the state and business in different types of regional socio-economic systems. The proposed recommendations can be used in the work of ministries

and departments of economic development or departments of investments and target programs of regional administrations, regional funds in order to increase the effectiveness of the state regional policy carried out in the country. Certain provisions of the work can be used in the educational process when giving lectures on the disciplines "Regional economics", "State regulation of investment and innovation activities in the region", "Theory and mechanisms of interaction between the state and business".

**Approbation of the work and use of the results.** The main provisions of the dissertation have been repeatedly reported at seminars, international and national scientific and practical conferences. On the topic of the work, the following presentations at conferences can be noted: International scientific and practical conference with elements of scientific schools "Fundamental sciences and ways of formation of the new economy of Russia" November 21-22, 2013, Moscow. RANEPA, topic of the report: "Improvement of concession legislation"; International scientific and practical conference "Formation of the economic portrait of the national infrastructure of the country: methodological and theoretical aspects. April 30, 2014, Moscow, topic of the report: Infrastructure as a prerequisite of economic activity of the region; International scientific and Practical Conference "Theory and practice of priority scientific research" March 31, 2016, Smolensk, topic of the report: "Using the mechanism of public-private partnership in activating the potential of the territory"; International Scientific and practical conference "Man as an object of research of modern science" November 22-23, 2017 Nizhny Novgorod, topic of the report: "On the correlation of the categories of self-development and quality of life in the region"; 6th International Scientific and Practical Conference "The Future of the global financial system: collapse or harmony" April 13-14, 2018 Limassol (Cyprus), the topic of the report: "Financial conditions for ensuring the self-development of the region"; The 6th International Conference on Management and Technology in Knowledge, Service, Tourism & Hospitality (Serve 2018), 15 December 2018, Kuta, Bali – Indonesia, presentation titled "The Concession Model in the Tourist and Recreation Sphere in the Regions with Lack of the Self-Development Capacity"; 7th International scientific and practical conference "Economic and technical platform of the new information Revolution" June 28-29, 2019 Batken, Kyrgyz Republic,

topic of the report: "Socio-economic contradictions emerging in regions with limited potential for self-development"; 10th International Scientific and Practical Conference "XXI Century from the standpoint of Modern Science: intellectual, digital, innovative" May 22-23, 2019 Nizhny Novgorod, topic of the report: "Tools for smoothing regional differentiation in the process of digital Economy formation"; 11th International Scientific and Practical Conference "Pleasure Economics: the Science of getting pleasure from farming" October 2-4, 2019, Prague (Czech Republic), topic of the report: "Motives of entrepreneurial activity in regions with limited potential for self-development"; The 13th International Scientific and Practical Conference "Smart Technologies for society, state and Economy" online July 1-2, 2020, Volgograd, topic of the report: "The model of concession in the application of smart technologies in the development of municipal infrastructure"; International Scientific and practical Conference "Sustainable development of socio-economic systems: innovation, efficiency, environmental friendliness, responsibility" June 2-3, 2022, Vladimir, topic of the report: "Promising directions for the development of public-private partnership in regions with limited potential for self-development"; VI International Scientific and Practical Conference "Integration of ESG principles into practice: best practices and a systematic scientific view" February 16-17, 2023 Pyatigorsk, topic of the report: "Transaction costs in public-private partnership projects: typology, minimization tools".

The main provisions of the dissertation work have found their application in the development of recommendations of the meetings of the Committee for the Development of Municipal-Private Partnership of the Association "All-Russian Congress of Municipalities".

**Publications.** 67 papers reflecting the main provisions of the study have been published on the research topic, including: 3 author's monographs with a total volume of 32.9 pp.l.; 3 chapters in monographs with an author's volume of 6,125 pp.l.; 22 publications in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia with an author's volume of 8.0 pp.l.; 10 publications indexed in SCOPUS and WOS with a total volume of 7.06 P.L.(author 3.72

p.l.); 29 publications in journals and collections of scientific papers of conferences with a total volume of 10.375 p.l.

**Structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation work consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The work contains 376 pages of the main text, 54 tables, 13 figures. The list of references includes 342 titles.

*Zaraf (M.A. Zarafoba)*