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**SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
TERRITORIES BASED ON ECO-BALANCED REGIONAL POLICY**

5.2.3. Regional and Sectoral Economics

ANNOTATION

dissertations for the degree of candidate of economic sciences

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Relevance of the dissertation research topic. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 2, 2021, No. 400 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" states: "The national interests of the Russian Federation are ensured and protected by concentrating the efforts and resources of public authorities, organizations and institutions of civil society on the implementation of the following strategic national priorities: 1) preserving the people of Russia and developing human potential; 2) national defense; 3) state and public security; 4) information security; 5) economic security; 6) scientific and technological development; 7) environmental safety and rational use of natural resources; 8) protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory; 9) strategic stability and mutually beneficial international cooperation."

The first and most important strategic national priority is "preserving the people of Russia," which encompasses the totality of material, intangible, and institutional resources, including health and demographic potential, savings and income, knowledge and skills, cultural heritage, and social infrastructure that ensure the long-term well-being, sustainability, and reproduction of the nation's human capital. Other strategic national priorities include "economic security," "public safety," and "environmental safety and sustainable use of natural resources."

The socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on an ecologically balanced regional policy serves as a unifying platform for the implementation of four strategic national priorities: "preserving the people of Russia," "economic security," "public safety," "environmental safety and rational use of natural resources" through the coordination of measures aimed at sustainably improving the quality of life, protecting health and demographic potential, ensuring income stability and employment, preserving ecosystems, and rational use of natural resources.

Saving the people of Russia is considered a central target among strategic national priorities, which, from the perspective of regional policy, includes investments in healthcare, education, social infrastructure, and safe living

conditions, as this directly increases the territory's human capital and reduces the population's vulnerability to economic, social, and environmental shocks.

The strategic national priority of "economic security" is achieved through diversification of the regional economy, development of a "green" and resource-saving industrial structure, creation of local markets for secondary resources and sustainable jobs, which reduces external dependence, strengthens the tax base, and increases the investment attractiveness of regions.

The strategic national priority of "public safety" is ensured through socially oriented infrastructure and community engagement in preventing social conflicts, which enhances social cohesion and promotes social well-being.

The strategic national priority of "environmental safety and rational use of natural resources" is integrated into regional strategies through standards and incentives to reduce environmental impacts, restore natural ecosystems, implement cyclical production models, and carefully manage resources, ensuring the sustainable functioning of territorial natural systems on which the health of the population and economic productivity depend.

The interconnectedness of the implementation of these strategic national priorities should be realized through the use of a comprehensive set of tools for the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on an environmentally balanced regional policy and ensure the balanced development of territories in the interests of citizens and the state, which emphasizes the relevance of the study.

Today, there is an objective need for transformation of regional policy implemented by state entities; it is necessary to ensure its balance, taking into account the environmental component, which confirms the need for a transition to the development and implementation of an environmentally balanced policy that takes into account the interests of the region's population, business entities and government bodies, as well as to ensure the harmonious development of all subsystems in the regional structure.

Balanced regional development is built on a combination of achieving economic growth goals, socially oriented, and environmentally responsible

development, taking into account safety requirements and modern trends. The relevance of studying regional socio-ecological-economic systems stems from the need to comprehensively consider the interrelations between the economy, society, and nature in the context of constant change and resource constraints.

Eco-balanced policy can be identified as a distinct policy type, characterized by an emphasis on mitigating imbalances between regional subsystems, taking into account environmental factors. Research into the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on eco-balanced regional policy represents a pressing scientific challenge aimed at developing theoretical foundations and practical recommendations to ensure long-term environmental and socio-economic stability within the framework of the strategic national priorities enshrined in Decree No. 400 of the President of the Russian Federation of July 2, 2021, "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation."

The degree of scientific development of the problem under study.

The dissertation research is based on an interdisciplinary approach, since the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on an eco-balanced regional policy is an integrative system of various theoretical and methodological provisions.

First, sustainable development theory, theoretical concepts of regional economics, and the theoretical foundations of ecology formally link economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability as interdependent goals. Here, the works of such researchers as Aganin M.G., Vukovich M.D., Evstafieva A.Kh., Kozhevnikov S.A., Krotova M.A., Marukhno E.Yu., Molchanov I.N., Molchanova N.P., Nesterov M.S., Nikitina A.V., Opryatova O.V., Pashuta A.O., Plaksina G.N., Solodovnikova M.P., Tatuev A.A., and others are noteworthy.

Secondly, resource theory and cluster theory explain the role of the resource base, competence centers and agglomeration effects in strengthening the socio-ecological-economic development of regions, which justifies the inclusion of measures to develop human and productive capital. Among the research scientists, the following should be highlighted: Avtonova V.Yu., Bobrova S.Ya., Vasilenko

V.N., Vasilenko D.V., Golovikhin S.A., Denisova D.P., Domnin O.V., Dymova O.O., Zhukova N.V., Kovaleva I.N., Kudasheva Yu.S., Kuzmenkov K.I., Maslov V.N., Mirgorodskaya E.O., Myskova A.E., Nezhivenko E.A., Nikolaeva E.E., Nineva E.N., Rogozhin V.M., Savinova O.V., Tsykalov V.A., Shargorodsky V.S., Sheikin D.A., Shcherbakov S.V., Yarovova V.V. and others.

Third, the theory of multilevel governance substantiates institutional mechanisms for coordination between the federal center, regions, and municipalities, as well as the need for budgetary and fiscal consensus. Examples of budgetary mechanisms for distributing funds confirm the formation of a budgetary and fiscal consensus, while the regulatory framework for environmental regulation confirms the institutional need to integrate economic, social, and environmental goals. The works of such researchers as Anfinogentova A.A., Balatsky E.V., Brazhetskaya G.L., Verenikin A.O., Voloshin D.I., Demidova S.E., Emelin N.V., Lavrov A.M., Polikarpova L.A., Prytkova N.I., Roshchupkina V.V., Salimov M.Sh., and others are noteworthy here.

Fourth, spatial development theories explain the need for spatial distribution of productive forces and zoning. They explain the distribution of productive forces through a combination of economic (costs, scale, markets), institutional (rules, regulations, laws), and environmental factors. Environmental factors and sustainability assessments impose mandatory conditions, such as the ultimate capacity of the natural environment, the threat of degradation, vulnerability to climatic and man-made threats, as well as environmental protection and public health requirements. Here it is worth noting the works of such scientists as: Aksenova E.G., Animitsa E.G., Bezhanov A.Z., Geiman O.A., Davydov D.V., Denisova O.Yu., Elshin L.A., Zheleznyakov S.S., Zakharova E.A., Ivanitskaya I.I., Kozyreva E.V., Krasnosova E.N., Kryutchenko D.I., Proskurnova K.Yu., Prygunova M.I., Risin I.E., Tkachenko A.S., Ungaev O.A., Chabdarov M.M., Shevchenko O.Yu., Shirshova L.V. and others.

The balance of socio-ecological-economic development of territories and its assessment have been studied by many scientists, among them the following should

be noted: Babakova E.G., Barabash D.A., Belogradova O.A., Belomestnov V.G., Gamidullaeva L.A., Gevraseva A.P., Grosheva E.S., Davankov A.Yu., Dvinin D.Yu., Egorov D.O., Kleiner G.B., Maltsev Yu.G., Mikhailichenko M.Yu., Panakhov A.U., Rybachuk M.A., Ukhanova A.V., Khardaev E.P., Shevchenko D.G. and others.

Today, many theoretical and methodological issues related to the integrated development of territories based on a balanced regional economic policy, taking environmental factors into account, are controversial. The socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on an environmentally balanced regional policy has many developed theoretical, methodological, and scientific-practical aspects, but these are fragmented due to their interdisciplinary nature and the attribution of individual results to different theories.

The high relevance and insufficient development of specific aspects indicate the need to conduct research in the field of socio-ecological-economic regional development based on an environmentally balanced regional economic policy.

The object of the study the socio-ecological-economic systems of the regions are being tested. This was tested in the regions of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation.

Subject of the study are socio-ecological-economic relations that arise in regional systems when stimulating the greening of the economy through economic policy methods.

The purpose of the dissertation consists in the development of theoretical and methodological principles and the development of scientific and practical recommendations for the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on the application of a comprehensive set of tools for an environmentally balanced regional policy, as well as stimulating the greening of the economy using economic policy methods.

Research objectives are determined by the set goal and imply the following:

- formulate the conceptual foundations of an eco-balanced policy, provide its original definition, propose a set of regional economic policy instruments to

stimulate the greening of the economy, and develop a procedure for using this set for eco-balanced policy;

- propose a method for identifying sustainable interrelations of indicators in the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on the scientific principle of replication (reproducibility) in the "economy-ecology" and "society-ecology" projections;

- develop a methodology for assessing the balance of socio-ecological-economic development of territories, which will enable a reasoned approach to the development of measures aimed at ensuring balanced development of territories in the "economy-society-ecology" triad;

- conduct a positioning of the regions of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation in three projections: "economy-society," "society-ecology," and "economy-ecology" to identify the limitations of certain resources and the feasibility of spending on greening the economy, as well as to identify appropriate groups of instruments that can be applied in the eco-balanced policy of a particular region;

- to develop algorithms for selecting tools for the constituent entities of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation to stimulate greening and ensure the sustainability of the socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on their economic level of development, taking into account the environmental component.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research formed by the works of domestic and foreign scientists presented in scientific research, periodicals, as well as materials of scientific and practical conferences, seminars, round tables of various levels in the field of socio-ecological-economic development of territories, the formation and implementation of regional policy and its classification, methods and instruments for implementing the policy of state entities, assessing its sustainability and balance taking into account greening.

The conducted research is based on a systems approach using a set of methods, including: abstract-logical, computational-constructive, generalization, comparison, correlation, grouping, detailing, scientific classification, and typification.

Information and empirical base The dissertation research includes regulatory legal acts regarding the development and implementation of regional economic policy and environmental policy, scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists on the issues under study, information published by the Federal State Statistics Service and its territorial bodies and departments, data contained in the annual state reports "On the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation", reference and analytical materials, Internet resources.

Conformity of the dissertation to the Passport of scientific specialties. The work has been completed in accordance with the specialty passport **5.2.3. Regional and sectoral economics (Economics of nature management and land management)**, contains provisions and results corresponding to: section **9.3. "Sustainability and efficiency of socio-ecological-economic development. System of indicators of sustainable development of territories"**; section **9.11. "Environmental policy. Stimulating the greening of the economy and increasing the efficiency of nature management using economic policy methods."**

Scientific novelty of the dissertation research consists in the creation of an improved theoretical and methodological base and practical recommendations aimed at activating the processes of greening economic activity using economic policy methods and the formation of sustainable socio-ecological-economic development of territories based on an environmentally balanced regional policy.

The most significant results, the following are considered to be factors that determine the increase in the volume of new knowledge in the subject area under study:

- the author provides a definition of an eco-balanced policy, formulates its conceptual foundations, including the essence of this type of policy, object, subject, goal, objectives, principles, and instruments. A distinctive feature is the use of regional economic policy instruments for the formation and implementation of an eco-balanced policy to stimulate the greening of the economy, where five groups of instruments form a single complex, while for each instrument the problems of its application, the decision on application, and the expected effect are separately

identified, as well as the argumentation and feasibility of application are proven (set out in paragraph 1.2 of the dissertation, corresponds to paragraph 9.11. Passport of specialties of the Higher Attestation Commission);

- a method for identifying sustainable relationships in socio-ecological-economic regional development has been proposed based on the scientific principle of replication (reproducibility), allowing for the creation of a sustainability subsystem with respect to certain relationships between paired indicators in the "economy-ecology" and "society-ecology" projections. A distinctive feature is that the replication of correlation in various contexts (economic, social, environmental) makes the probability of chance insignificant and demonstrates the presence of a real mechanism for the relationship between indicators in the "economy-society-ecology" triad (set out in paragraph 2.1 of the dissertation, corresponds to clause 9.3. of the HAC Specialty Passport);

- a methodology for assessing the balance of socio-ecological-economic development of territories has been developed. Its distinctive features are as follows: a system of indicators for sustainable development of territories, allowing for a comprehensive description of the three subsystems of a region (economic, social, environmental); the ability to identify trends based on specific indicators, since the dynamic assessment method involves comparing the indicators of each period with the previous one. the ability to determine the development dynamics of each of the three spheres of the region based on an integrated indicator, allowing for a qualitative interpretation of the results; the identification of one of the eight types of socio-ecological-economic development for a specific region based on the existing dynamics in the economic, social and environmental subsystems of the region, which allows for a reasoned approach to the development of measures aimed at ensuring balance in the triad "economy-society-ecology" (set out in paragraph 2.2 of the dissertation, corresponds to paragraph 9.3. of the Passport of specialties of the Higher Attestation Commission);

- the regions of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation were positioned in three dimensions: "economy-society," "society-ecology," and

"economy-ecology" to identify the limitations of certain types of resources and expenditure volumes in three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. This is because the limited availability of a certain type of resource or its high cost is the main constraint in the formation of any economic policy. A distinctive feature is the grouping of regions by level of economic development, taking into account the environmental component, in conjunction with the grouping and ranking by cost level of economic policy instruments in the formation of an environmentally balanced policy (set out in paragraph 3.1 of the dissertation, corresponds to paragraph 9.11. of the Passport of specialties of the Higher Attestation Commission);

- a group of algorithms for selecting instruments to stimulate greening and ensure the sustainability of the socio-ecological-economic development of territories was compiled. A distinctive feature is that a certain algorithm is applied to a specific region positioned in a certain group by level of economic development, taking into account the environmental component. For a specific region, the corresponding algorithm defines the application of a special set of economic policy instruments, in a certain sequence, grouping them into specific sets, specifically designed for regions with different economic positions and levels of socio-ecological-economic development to ensure sustainability (set out in paragraph 3.2 of the dissertation, corresponds to clause 9.11. Passport of specialties of the Higher Attestation Commission).

Reliability and validity of results The study's validity is supported by a thorough analysis of scientific and information sources devoted to the sustainability of regional socio-ecological-economic development, environmental policy, and the promotion of economic greening through economic policy methods. This research is supported by the selection of appropriate research methods. The study's reliability is based on extensive and high-quality information, as representative and comparable data on social, economic, and environmental aspects for similar time periods were used. The results are summarized accurately and the conclusions are reasonably logical.

Theoretical significance of the study the aim of this study is to develop a comprehensive, environmentally balanced concept for regional policy. This concept integrates theoretical foundations, methods, and tools based on the interrelations between the social, environmental, and economic aspects of a region, drawing on a holistic view of the interdependencies within the "economy-ecology-society" triad. It expands the scope of scientific knowledge in terms of improving territorial development by stimulating the greening of the economy through economic policy methods. The study contributes to the theory of regional development and environmental economics by expanding the understanding of the interconnections and interdependencies in the socio-environmental-economic development of territories to ensure sustainability.

Practical significance of the study. The goal is to create a practical set of tools that transform theoretical and conceptual research principles into specific methods and algorithms suitable for implementation in the practical socio-ecological-economic development of territories. This practical toolkit is developed using the principle of adaptability and can be applied to the activities of regional executive authorities. Positioning regions in three dimensions provides a practical tool for ranking regional needs and potential, identifying resource constraints, and assessing their ability to stimulate economic greening, enabling the selection of appropriate combinations of toolkits.

Testing the research results. The results of the dissertation have been published in scientific journals and tested at conferences, in particular: the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Modern Trends in Management and Public Administration Development" (Oryol, December 7, 2023); the National (All-Russian) Scientific and Practical Conference with International Participation "The System of Scientific Values of Russian Society: Interdisciplinary Research" (Volgograd, August 22, 2023); the National Scientific and Practical Conference "Topical Issues of Engineering, Science, Technology" (Bryansk, February 9-11, 2023); the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Development and Application of Science-Intensive Technologies in the Era of Global

Transformations" (Izhevsk, April 12, 2024); the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference with International Participation "Models and Methods for Improving the Efficiency of Innovative Research" (Samara, January 28, 2024); International Scientific and Practical Conference "Concepts for the Development and Effective Use of Society's Scientific Potential" (Kirov, March 15, 2025).

The results of this dissertation, presented in the form of scientific and methodological recommendations, have been tested and implemented: 1) in the activities of Eco-Nadzor LLC (which carries out environmental protection and project activities in the Krasnodar Krai); 2) in the activities of the Ministry of Economy and Trade of the Republic of Kalmykia; 3) in the activities of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Adygea (documented).

Publications. Based on the results of the dissertation research, 13 scientific papers with an author's volume of 4.5 pp were published (the total volume of publications is 6.15 pp), of which 7 scientific papers were published in peer-reviewed publications included in the list of publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission (including 5 scientific papers in scientific journals of categories K1 and K2 in the Higher Attestation Commission list).

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography, and appendices. The dissertation contains 155 sources.