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Manuscript

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**ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC
SYSTEMS BASED ON THE FORMATION OF TERRITORIAL
PRODUCTION COMPLEXES**

Speciality 5.2.3 - Regional and Sectoral Economics
(Regional Economics)

ANNOTATION

Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Sciences (Economics)

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Relevance of the research topic. It is traditionally believed that large centralized industrial complexes exploit regions' natural resources, destroying their ecology and social structure in order to generate excess profits. This is supported by numerous historical examples, is a widely disseminated media thesis, and similar studies are also present in the academic economic literature. At the same time, there are scientific studies and examples of the practical implementation of their results related to the creation of large holding-type structures that have become drivers of regional development and shaped extensive innovation programs, including those aimed at reducing anthropogenic impact on the environment.

When it comes to creating large integrated entities, especially vertically integrated ones based on a system of subsidiary and affiliated company ownership, regional executive authorities always have to choose between the prospect of a major taxpayer appearing on their territory and the creation of numerous subsidiaries. Subsidiaries, using regional resources, redistribute the bulk of their profits to a parent company registered in another region, as this makes more sense from a business perspective.

The relevance of the study is determined by the compliance of the chosen topic with the fundamental documents in the field of spatial development of Russia:

- Thus, among the key areas and objectives of spatial development in the Russian Federation, the objective of "creating territories of ecological well-being through the implementation of measures to preserve and restore the natural environment, ensuring the environmental quality necessary for comfortable and safe human life, and sustainable economic development" is noted;

- The national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the long term up to 2036 include, among other things, ecological well-being and a sustainable and dynamic economy;

- To achieve national development goals, the National Project "Ecological Well-being" and, within its framework, the Federal Project "Circular Economy" have been

approved, providing for the use of a wide range of tools for interaction between the state and commercial entities.

Theoretical models of "market-preserving federalism," the principle of regional self-development, and the ambitions of territorial elites have for years supported regional authorities' desire for isolation, self-sufficiency, and maintaining control over small, but "local" businesses. At the same time, the changing system of global competition and new demands related to ensuring national security have placed the creation of large, integrated industry entities on the agenda, including through the consolidation of assets distributed across various regions of Russia. This process is particularly challenging in regions where potential participants in integration are systemically important enterprises involved in the exploitation of natural resources.

Thus, the need to harness the development potential of territorial production complexes and the challenges associated with regional management of economic systems that arise in this context have determined the relevance of the stated research topic.

The degree of development of the scientific problem. The complexity of the theoretical and methodological issues involved in studying the impact of integrated industry structures on regional economic stability has led to a variety of views and approaches to analyzing their content and the specifics of their formation in modern conditions.

General issues of regional development have been studied by researchers such as: Abdulganiev F.S., Abramova M.A., Averina L.M., Akiulov R.I., Alekseev A.I., Badmazhapova Zh.E., Balatskii E.V., Bauer Dzh.L., Bezglasnaia E.A., Bremmer I., Veber A., Vinter M.B., Volynskii A.I., Voronov V.V., Gazimagomaeva A.A., Golovina T.A., Grasmik K.I., Grigoreva A.V., Grinberg R.S., Gritsenko N.P., Diukarev V.V., Elizarov V.V., Zhvitiashvili A.Sh., Zelinskaia M.V., Zemlianskii D.Iu., Zotin A.D., Izard U., Ilminskaia S.A., Iliukhina I.B., Kazakova S.M., Kaldor N., Kirdina S.G., Kiseleva N.N., Kleiner G.B., Klepach A.N., Klimanov V.V., Korotina N.Iu., Krasnobel'mov A.K., Kurochkina A.A., Kushlin V.I., Lavrinenko O.Ia., Luis O. Kelso,

Maevskii V.I., Medvednikova D.M., Menshikov S.M., Miurdal G., Naumov I.V., Patriitsia Kh., Perru F., Pecherkina M.S., Prusikhin O.E., Raevskii S.V., Rezepin A.V., Rubinshtein A.Ia., Sedelnikov V.M., Si F., Uandykova M.K., Khegerstrand T., Shults D.N., Iagovkina V.A. and others. However, the wide variety of methodological approaches and rapid changes in global economic relations mean that these issues remain relevant.

The challenges of ensuring the economic sustainability of regional systems have been explored in the work of scholars such as: Avezov A.Kh., Aganbegian A.G., Gurban I.A., Gaifutdinova O.S., Gaponenko V.F., Pecherkina M.S., Lykov I.A., Davankov A.Iu., Dvinin D.Iu., Zverev D.V., Zemtsov S.P., Ignatova T.V., Kolomak E.A., Zotova A.I., Kirichenko M.V., Komarova V.V., Kremlev N.D., Krugliakova V.M., Klimanov V.V., Kazakova S.M., Maltsev A.A., Margolin A.M., Mikhailova A.A., Viakina I.V., Vileishikova A.A., Bogatyrev A.V., Egorova D.A., Liaskovskaia E.A., Malkina M.Iu., Kizim N.A., Kutenina I.A., Krinichanskii K.V., Molchan A.S., Medvedev S.O., Rasskazova A.V., Melnikov R.M., Sedashkina T.I., Shekhovtseva L.S., Iakovina M.Iu., Korableva A.A., Baeva N.B., Borodin A.I., Kiseleva N.N., Mingaleva Zh.A., Tiutiukina E.B., Radygin A.D., Sedash T.N., Cherednichenko O.A., Ushvitskii L.I., Iashin S.N. and others. However, in most cases, ensuring sustainability is viewed as a linear process of increasing the capacity and effectiveness of mechanisms to counteract the emergence of negative trends. Structural changes and the role of positive disruption in regional development have been insufficiently studied.

The results of research on territorial production complexes, particularly cluster-type formations, have been presented in the works of the following scholars: Alieva I.Z., Alpatov A.V., Andriushchenko S.A., Artobolevskii S.S., Bendikov M.A., Besportochnov A.M., Betelin V., Bik S., Bukhantseva S.N., Velikhov E., Gorochnaia V.V., Granberg A.G., Gubanov S., Daneikin Iu.V., Druzhinin A.G., Dyshekova A.A., Zubarevich N.V., Ivanova T.L., Ivanter V.V., Igumentseva A.V., Inshakov O.V., Karpenko P.A., Katasonova Iu., Koitov S.A., Kolosov V.A., Kolosovskii N.N., Kolpakova N.S., Kretova A.V., Lebedev M.A., Liuliuchenko M.V., Magomedov R.Sh.,

Mau V.A., Mitrofanov P., Mikhailov A.S, Mokronosov A.G., Morozova E., Nesenjuk E.S., Novikova N.V., Okunkova E.A., Reshetilo T.V., Romanchuk E.S., Serdiukova O.I., Sidorova D., Fedin P.A., Frolov D.P., Frolov I.E., Khavkin A.Iu., Khaidarkhanova Z.I., Khvalei D.V., Erkenova L.Z. and others. However, issues of operational interaction with government agencies, particularly in the implementation of ESG policies, require more in-depth study.

Most of the presented studies focus on the management of regional economic sustainability through the objectives of increasing its potential and changing the requirements for regional governance systems in the context of the modern economy. Both theoretical research and practical analysis of their implementation have shown that there is no clear-cut link between management models for territorial production complexes and the effectiveness of territorial development. The situational nature of the success of formalized models (for example, in the "centralization"- "decentralization" coordinates) and the dependence on the enforcement of strategic guidelines require an understanding of the models and methods of operational interaction between regional executive authorities and the management of enterprises within the territorial production complexes. This is particularly important in relation to the formation of a unified information space for monitoring decision-making and the associated effects in order to ensure sustainable development (environmental and social policies).

Thus, the development of tools to ensure sustainable development of regional economic systems based on the use of the potential of territorial production complexes is relevant.

The object of the dissertation research is the mechanisms for managing the socioeconomic development of Russia's regions.

The subject of the dissertation research is the economic relations that arise between federal and regional government bodies, industrial territorial production complexes, and the populations living within their territories.

Purpose and main tasks of the dissertation research.

The **purpose** of the dissertation is to substantively supplement theoretical and methodological provisions and develop mechanisms for improving the management of regional economic development based on the use of the potential of territorial production complexes.

The main **tasks** of the dissertation research include:

- analyze and substantively supplement theories of regional development management related to the creation of territorial production complexes;
- develop a methodology for strategically synchronizing the development of territories and territorial production complexes, ensuring a systemic solution to economic, environmental, and social problems arising during their operation;
- substantiate standard regulations for interaction between regional executive authorities and the management of enterprises within a territorial production complex when implementing ESG policies;
- substantiate the feasibility of using and develop mechanisms for media support for the implementation of the recentralization strategy of territorial production complexes.

Compliance with the passport of the scientific specialty. It complies with paragraphs 1.3. "Regional economic development and its factors. Problems of balanced regional development. Balance of regional socio-economic complexes" and 1.7. "Factors of sustainability of regional economic systems" of Section 1 "Regional Economics" of the specialty passport 5.2.3. "Regional and sectoral economics" of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation research. Methodological research includes materials contained in the scientific works of Russian and international scholars, legislative acts, and proceedings of scientific and practical conferences. The dissertation research is based on general scientific methodology. The research utilized methods of system analysis, structural analysis and research, expert assessment methods, descriptive statistics, and algorithmic methods.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation lies in the development of a theory and mechanisms that ensure increased efficiency in the management of regional economic systems based on the use of the ESG transformation potential of territorial production complexes.

The main results of the dissertation research:

- The theory and methodology of regional development management have been substantially expanded by introducing the concept of "recentralization strategy" into scientific circulation. The essence of this strategy lies in the formation of centralized development programs for sectoral territorial production complexes, coordinated with the development of the regions in which they operate. This is reflected in a set of strategic development documents developed and implemented in collaboration between regional executive authorities and business entities.

- A methodology for strategically synchronizing the development of regions and territorial production complexes has been developed. This methodology provides for the alignment of the interests of the regional government and business stakeholders in the process of implementing the recentralization strategy and the ESG transformation of management systems. It is presented in the IDEF0 format, which increases its adaptability and speed of implementation.

- An organizational and economic mechanism for interaction between regional executive authorities and business structures within territorial production complexes has been developed, as well as methodological recommendations for the development of standard interaction regulations in the implementation of their ESG policies. The regulations are designed for use within a digital platform, ensuring a single recording of information for calculating development target indicators, transparency, and accessibility for analysis.

- A mechanism for joint media support of the recentralization strategy of industry territorial production complexes has been developed. This mechanism involves developing media content through collaboration between regional executive authorities and the management of enterprises within the territorial production complexes. Positive

factors include cost savings through joint media campaigns and increased public satisfaction with the state of the environmental situation.

The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation research lies in the substantiation of new mechanisms for synchronizing regional development strategies and territorial production complexes. The study resulted in the development of mechanisms for improving the efficiency of economic system management at the meso-level. The results can be used by regional authorities and managers of economic entities implementing strategies for creating territorial production complexes.

Approbation of study results. The main provisions and recommendations contained in the dissertation were presented and approved at international scientific and practical conferences: "Modernization of economic systems: looking to the future" (Prague, 2022); "Science for public administration in Russia" (Moscow, 2024). The results of the dissertation research are used in the activities of the regional executive authorities of the Perm region and the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Publications. Five scientific papers with results on the topic of dissertation research were published in scientific peer-reviewed publications approved by the Higher Attestation Commission. totaling 3.31 pp.

List of the author's publications.

1. Davydov E.M. Connectedness of the Development of Regional and Sectoral Meso-Level Economic Systems (using the Example of Soda Production Enterprises) // DISCUSSION | DISCUSSION | Journal of Scientific Publications on Economic, 129(8), P. 36–45.
2. Davydov E.M. Recentralization as a Strategy for Increasing the Stability of Regional Meso-Level Economic Systems / E. M. Davydov // Eurasian Law Journal. – 2024. – No. 3(190). – P. 498–501
3. Davydov E.M., Strategic Synchronization of the Development of Territories and Sectoral Production Complexes Based on ESG Transformation // Public Service, 2024, No. 5 (151), P. 63–71.

4. Davydov E.M., Strategy for Sustainable Regional Development and Recentralization of Sectoral Integrated Structures // Public Service, 2024, No. 6 (152), P. 47-51.

5. Davydov E.M., Implementation of Joint Media Support for the Recentralization Strategy of Sectoral Territorial Complexes and Regional Executive Authorities // Development of Territories, 2026, No. 2

The structure of the dissertation research is determined by the stated purpose and the main tasks. The study consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices, totaling 186 pages.