

*Research article*DOI: <https://doi.org/10.48554/SDEE.2023.3.3>**Systematisation of Drivers for the Development of Socioeconomic Systems**Natalya Viktorova*¹ , Pavel Karpenko¹, Mariam Voskanyan² ¹Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, viktorova_ng@spbstu.ru, karpenko_pavel@mail.ru²Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, viktorova_ng@spbstu.ru

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Abstract

The Russian economy's recovery processes during the postcrisis period are accompanied by clear heterogeneity in the development of regional socioeconomic systems. Domestic researchers note that over the past twenty years, the level of regional competition for both labour and financial resources has increased. For example, in the Russian Federation, in the period from 2011 to 2018, the number of labour migrants within the country increased by 1.59 times from 1894.1 thousand to 3,004.2 thousand people (although the 2018 figure decreased by 3% to 2928.0 thousand people in 2019), and the inflow of foreign investment for the period from 2011 to 2018 decreased by 40.4%. At the same time, in 2018, the largest share of foreign direct investment accounted for by the Central Federal District was 60%. Differentiation of regional development is complicated not only by economic, but also by natural, ecological, ethnic, political and other factors. In this regard, the role of a competent economic policy at the regional level is increasing, the main goal of which should be the sustainable development of territories in conditions that change under the influence of these factors. Thus, 'the implementation of an effective regional policy in the context of the overall development of the country's economy is impossible without an analysis of regional specialisation and concentration of production in the country'. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyse the theoretical foundations for determining the specialisation of regional socioeconomic systems and the formation of a classification of factors influencing the development of regional socially significant systems. The study is based on the scientific works of Russian authors in the field of competitiveness, regional differentiation, the geoeconomic position of a region and its economic independence and development prospects.

Keywords: regional competitiveness, specialisation formation factors, the regional differentiation problem, sustainable regional development**Citation:** Viktorova, N., Karpenko, P., Voskanyan, M., 2023. Systematisation of Drivers for the Development of Socioeconomic Systems. Sustainable Development and Engineering Economics 3, 3. <https://doi.org/10.48554/SDEE.2023.3.3>This work is licensed under a [CC BY-NC 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

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Систематизация Драйверов Развития Социально-Экономических Систем

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Аннотация

Процессы восстановления российской экономики в посткризисный период сопровождаются явной неоднородностью развития региональных социально-экономических систем. Отечественные исследователи отмечают, за последнее двадцатилетие возрастает уровень региональной конкуренции как за трудовые, так и финансовые ресурсы. Так, например, в период с 2011 по 2018 года в Российской Федерации количество трудовых мигрантов внутри страны возросло с 1894.1 тыс. до 3004.2 тыс. человек, т.е. в 1.59 раз (но в 2019 году сократилось на 3% по сравнению с 2018 годом до 2928 тыс. человек), а приток иностранных инвестиций за период с 2011 по 2018 сократился на 40.4% (при этом в 2018 году наибольшая доля прямых иностранных инвестиций приходилась на Центральный федеральный округ, 60%). Дифференциацию регионального развития осложняют не только экономические, но и природные, экологические, этнические, политические и прочие факторы. В этой связи возрастает роль грамотной экономической политики на региональном уровне, главной целью которой должно являться устойчивое развитие территорий в меняющихся под влиянием данных факторов условий. Таким образом, проведение эффективной региональной политики в контексте общего развития экономики страны невозможно без анализа региональной специализации и концентрации производства в стране. Следовательно, целью данного исследования является анализ теоретических основ к определению специализации региональных социально-экономических систем и формирование классификации факторов, влияющих на развитие региональных социально-значимых систем. Исследование базируется на научных трудах отечественных авторов в области конкурентоспособности, региональной дифференциации, геоэкономического положения региона, его экономической самостоятельности и перспектив развития.

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность региона, факторы формирования специализации, проблема дифференцированности регионов, устойчивое развитие региона

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1. Introduction

The competitiveness of a national economy is determined by the competitive capabilities of regional socioeconomic systems, which are considered local centres for generating benefits. Accordingly, the choice of directions for regional development is critical. The differentiation of regional development is complicated not only by economic but also by natural, ecological, ethnic, political and other factors. The relevance of this study is dictated by the growing role of a competent economic policy at the regional level, the main goal of which should be the sustainable development of territories in conditions that change under the influence of these factors. Thus, ‘the implementation of an effective regional policy in the context of the overall development of the country’s economy is impossible without an analysis of regional specialisation and concentration of production in the country’ (Rodionov et al., 2019(a)). The purpose of this article is to analyse the theoretical foundations for determining the specialisation of regional socioeconomic systems and to study the classifications of factors that influence the development of regional socially significant systems.

A large number of works by scientists in three main areas are devoted to the development of the theory of regional specialisation: the ‘neoclassical theory of economics, new trade and new economic geography’ (Rodionov et al., 2019(a)). Regional specialisation, regardless of approach or direction, is based on a set of factors that explain it (Rodionov et al., 2019(b)). At the same time, as Rastvortseva (2012) notes, ‘all the factors that underlie the definition of regional specialisation can be divided into two main groups: “primary factors (geography and natural resources) and secondary (geographical distance between economic agents)”’. Depending on the direction, these factors, in different combinations, form the basis of regional specialisation. ‘So, for example, neoclassical theory emphasises the role of primary factors, and the theory of new trade, in turn, supplements primary factors (geographical location, availability of production factors, technologies) with secondary ones’ (Rastvortseva, 2018).

As Vasiliev (2007) notes, the distinctive features of the region – diversity of resources and conditions for economic activity – form the prerequisites for the specialisation of regions. At the same time, the specialisation of regional socioeconomic systems is directly related to the ability of the territories to effectively produce mass products – that is, to use available economic and natural resources to reduce the cost of products (Vasiliev, 2007; Kudryavtseva and Shvediani, 2018). An important aspect in this case is the concentration of any industry in the region, which can be represented as a set of geographically neighbouring organisations united by the field of activity and complementing each other, or, in other words, clusters (Frevel, 2013). Cluster theory is currently being widely studied by both foreign and domestic scientists (see, e.g., Rastvortseva and Kuga, 2012; Shvediani and Kudryavtseva, 2018). Within the issue of regional specialisation, cluster theory once played an important role by explaining the emergence of positive economic effects from the concentration of high-tech industries in one territory. Graphic systematisation is shown in Figure 1.

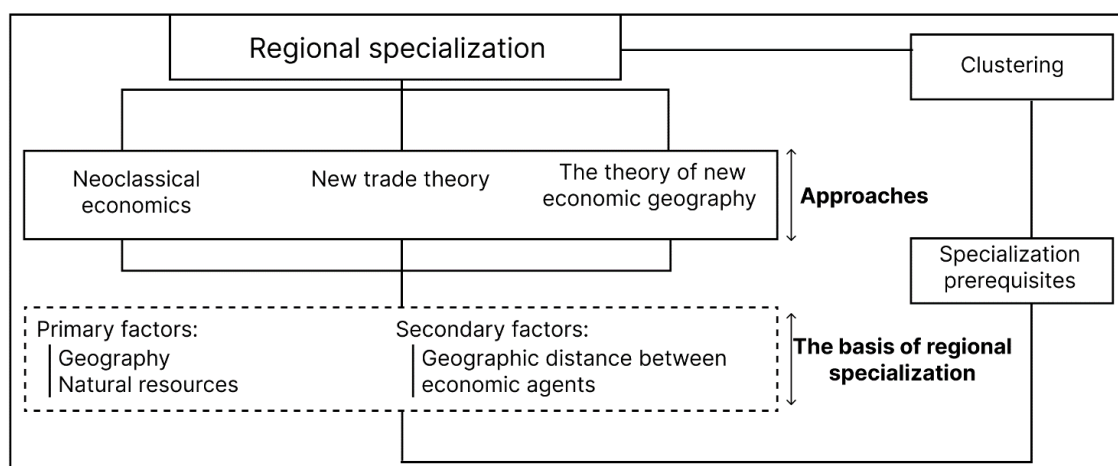


Figure 1. Theoretical aspects of the formation of regional specialisation

Thus, to summarise, the basis of regional specialisation rests on external factors, such as geographical location, the availability of a resource base for production, the spatial location of enterprises and their interaction with each other, as well as the internal ability of regions to effectively manage external factors for the production of a regional product. It is these provisions that unite various interpretations of regional specialisation, which, in general, can be understood as the dominance of any type of economic activity in a certain territory (Rastvortseva and Kuga, 2012), the result of which is that products focused on satisfying not only their own needs but also the needs of other regions or, in some cases, export oriented (Vasiliev, 2007).

2. Literature Review

The prerequisites for uneven regional socioeconomic system development may be the differences in the elements that form the regional systems at the institutional, technical and technological, social, economic, environmental and other levels, which cause deformation and reduce the efficiency of the functioning of these systems (Buvaltseva and Sokolovsky, 2008). At the same time, Buvaltseva and Sokolovsky (2008) note that it is precisely ‘the results of the process of forming the spatial structure of the national economy’ that have the greatest influence on the differentiation of regions, as a result of which there has been a shift in redirecting national income to some regions to the detriment of others. On the one hand, the infrastructural, resource, technological and production potential accumulated in a region determines the directions of development of regional specialisation; on the other hand, it increases the gap between those regions that were once deprived of these resources.

The differentiation of regions, which is based on their specialisation, is currently being studied with great interest by domestic researchers. Thus, in a study by Rastvortseva (2018), the author carried out an analysis of the spatial economic dynamics to identify the differentiation of the regions of the Russian Federation by assessing the specialisation (using the Krugman Specialisation Index) and concentration of industrial production (using Herfindahl–Hirschman indicators, the Gini Index, the Krugman Concentration Index and concentration ratios 3 and 4 (CR3 and CR4)). According to the results of the study, Rastvortseva suggested that during the analysed period (from 2002 to 2010), there was a decrease in the specialisation index in 78.5% of the regions, while in the rest, either an increase or an absence of any structural changes was observed. After ranking regions according to the degree of specialisation, Rastvortseva (2018) identified three groups of regions.

1. ‘Regions with a high degree of specialisation (regions with a strong extractive sector), which are characterised by an excess of the average value of GRP per capita, labour productivity and wages, and the unemployment rate in such regions is close to the national average.

2. Other regions – regions with a high value of the specialisation index, but with lower than the national average indicators of GRP, wages and labour productivity, and on the contrary, a high unemployment rate relative to the national average.

3. Regions with a low level of specialisation, which are characterised by the lowest level of specialization, GRP per capita, labour productivity, wages, and low unemployment (which, according to the author, is the result of the diversification of the manufacturing industry in the region)’.

It should be noted that one of the main results of Rastvortseva’s (2018) work is undoubtedly the conclusion that ‘narrow specialisation in any sector of industry’ can afford ‘only regions that ensure the development of the economy through mining’, which generally confirms the raw material orientation of the Russian economy.

For the purposes of analysing and identifying the different points of view that Russian authors have adopted on the issue of differentiation of Russian regions, which is based on their specialisations, we will consider the work of Kutsenko and Eferin (2019). In their study, based on the methodology of the European Cluster Observatory, the authors conducted a comprehensive study on the topic of industry specialisation and the dynamics of development of regions in the Russian Federation in the period

from 2005 to 2015 (eighty constituent entities of the Russian Federation participated in the selection, but the analysis was carried out only for seventy-one due to the absence of a pronounced concentration of industries in a number of regions) (Kutsenko and Eferin, 2019). Using statistical analysis methods, data including average employee numbers and data on accrued wage indicators by industry, Kutsenko and Eferin (2019) determined that in 2015, considering the number of industries of specialisation and the degree of their development, the regions were divided into four main categories.

1. ‘Agglomeration’ (high indicators of the number of specialised industries and their levels of development: St. Petersburg, the Leningrad region, Moscow and the Moscow region, the Republic of Tatarstan).

2. ‘Diversification’ (a large number of areas of competence not distinguished by high growth rates: for example, the Vladimir, Yaroslavl and Kirov regions).

3. ‘Specialisation’ (regions characterised by a narrow set of professional activity areas: for example, the Murmansk, Tyumen and Rostov regions).

4. ‘Differentiation’ (regions characterised by a small number of specialised industries and a low degree of development: for example, the Republic of Buryatia and the Tambov and Astrakhan regions).

The typology of sectoral development identified by the authors of the study was compared with ‘dynamic development models, such as “emergence”, “intensification”, “fading”, and “disappearance”’, which allowed Kutsenko and Eferin (2019) to identify the following pattern: ‘regions with a large number of industries of specialisation (types of “agglomeration” and “diversification”) are subject to large-scale structural changes, while regions of the “specialisation” or “differentiation” type are characterised by a wide variability of structural models, which can be explained, first of all, by geography’. ‘Structural changes are most often observed in the regions of the western part of Russia, while for the eastern part the situation is the opposite: either no changes occur, or there is a “disappearance” of specialization industries’ (Grinchel and Nazarova, 2019). Factors such as proximity to million-plus cities play an important role, and the authors of the study found that the greatest structural changes occur ‘around the territories where such cities are present; in areas remote from economically developed centres, these processes are rarely carried out’ (Kutsenko and Eferin, 2019). The observed regularities allowed the authors of the study to formulate a new typology of regions according to the speed of structural changes: regional location zones described as ‘funnel’, ‘streams’ and ‘safe haven’. Thus, ‘the approach developed by the authors formulates theoretical grounds for clarifying the measures of sectoral development in regions that differ in the pace of structural transformations, proximity to large agglomerations, and sensitivity to changes in the sectoral portfolio’ (Kutsenko and Eferin, 2019).

In the context of Russian regions’ increased interest in innovation, one promising area in the theory of regional development has become ‘smart specialisation’ (Kutsenko et al., 2018). Unlike the classical idea of the essence of specialisation, ‘smart specialisation’ is ‘a set of rules for choosing priority areas within the framework of an innovative development strategy based on the competitive advantages of each region and the compliance of the strengths of the scientific and technical sphere with market needs’ (Zemtsov and Barinova, 2016; Kutsenko et al., 2018). At the same time, ‘smart specialisation’ lies at the intersection of industries, and its interdisciplinary focus allows it to benefit from the advantages of new, rapidly growing areas of science and technology, which increases a region’s chances of leadership (Kutsenko et al., 2018). From the point of view of regional management, ‘smart specialisation’ makes it possible to differentiate competencies and support measures for regions, thereby avoiding duplication and excessive or even unreasonable support from federal authorities (Zemtsov and Barinova, 2016).

Today, the problem of developing an effective innovation policy remains relevant for regions within the Russian Federation (Afanasyeva, 2014; Bekov et al., 2009). Using ‘smart specialisation’ principles at the regional level will make it possible to move away from ‘the paradigm of supporting research and innovation activities of all regions, regardless of their priorities, specific features, geographic location and resource provision, and move to a strategy to support regions with high innovative potential’

(Zemtsov and Barinova, 2016). Zemtsov and Barinova (2016) considered the use of ‘smart specialisation’ principles to justify the need for a differentiated innovation policy within the Russian Federation. In this study, the authors performed a cluster analysis, which resulted in a new typology of regions and cities for the purpose of developing reasoned measures to support the innovative development of territories and other tools within the framework of regional innovation policy. Thus, the authors of the study identified seven categories of regions: the first group represents global centres for the development of innovations, including the federal cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which are characterised by concentrated innovation cycle stages that convey the maximum potential for innovative development and the presence of a developed infrastructure. Further, the regions are ranked according to the degree to which certain indicators decrease, which characterises their innovation potential, infrastructure equipment and industry specialisation. The typology of regions and a brief description of the identified groups are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Typology of Russian Federation regions and their descriptions (Zemtsov and Barinova, 2016)

Region Type	Region Type Description
Global centres (Moscow, St. Petersburg)	‘Concentration of all stages of the innovation cycle, maximum potential (largest agglomerations), developed innovation infrastructure, etc.’
Multifunctional innovation centres	‘High potential, diversity of functions of the innovation system, centres for the creation and diffusion of innovations on an all-Russian scale, high concentration of human capital, developed infrastructure’
Specialised creative regions	‘Medium-high potential, innovative systems are specialised in a number of scientific and industrial sectors. Presence of large cities and agglomeration effects’
Acceptor-creative research and production regions	‘Average potential, but high research and production potential remains. The presence of strong technical universities and large enterprises. Active introduction of new technologies and methods in the manufacturing sectors. Predominance of localisation effects’
Strongly accepting middle regions	‘Average potential. They borrow and implement more new technologies and products than they create. There is a group of raw materials and agricultural regions’
Weakly acceptor semi-peripheral regions	‘Low to medium low potential. New technologies for the country are not being created. Diffusion of innovations due to remoteness or due to institutional factors is limited, new technologies are being introduced with low intensity’
Underdeveloped peripheral regions	‘Weak innovative potential, low innovativeness of regional communities. High share of extraction of raw materials and agriculture in the economy’

According to Zemtsov and Barinova (2016) themselves, ‘this typology requires further clarification for specific regions, with a preliminary identification of the scientific and industrial specialisation of the region’. In general, in our opinion, a strategy of regional innovation development that is based on the principles of ‘smart specialisation’ and focuses on supporting regions that have the potential and resource opportunities for the development and diffusion of innovations can become a promising strategy area for ensuring the balanced economic development of subjects of the Russian Federation. The research included in the literature review is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Literature review systematisation

Author(s)	Research Content	Methodology	Results
(Rastvortseva, 2018)	Analysis of spatial economic dynamics to identify the differentiation of the regions of the Russian Federation	Assess the specialisation (via the Krugman Specialisation Index) and concentration of industrial production (via the Herfindahl–Hirschman scores, the Gini Index, the Krugman Concentration Index and the CR3 and CR4 concentration scores)	Three groups of regions: - regions with a high degree of specialisation - regions with a low level of specialisation - other regions

(Kutsenko and Eferin, 2019)	Analysis of differentiation of Russian regions based on specialisation according to the methodology of the European Cluster Observatory	Statistical analysis using data on average employee numbers and accrued wage indicators by industry	Four categories of regions: - agglomeration - diversification - specialisation - differentiation
(Zemtsov and Barinova, 2016)	Changing the paradigm of regional innovation policy in Russia from alignment to 'smart specialisation'	Cluster analysis based on the principles of 'smart specialisation' (innovative potential indicators, infrastructure equipment and industry specialisation)	Seven types of regions: - global centres - multifunctional innovation centres - specialised creative regions - acceptor-creative research and production regions - strongly accepting middle regions - weakly acceptor semi-peripheral regions - underdeveloped peripheral regions

Thus, identifying sectoral specialisation in regional socioeconomic systems is important for the development of territories. Determining priority areas for development is impossible without clarifying external factors and a region's internal capabilities for implementing innovative socioeconomic development strategies (Gretchin and Polyaniin, 2015; Dokukina and Polyaniin, 2014). Analysing regional specialisations makes it possible to comprehensively study the dynamics of a region's development and differentiate all subjects according to the degree of their resource equipment and the possibility of production, on the basis of which to form reasonable requirements for regional authorities in the field of structural development of territories in order to obtain the maximum economic and social effect.

3. Materials and Methods

The literature review set the direction for further research into the classifications of economic factors and provided a rationale for focusing on factors related to science and innovation policy, wages and working conditions and traditional economic indicators. As highlighted in the literature review, the increase in the level of competition in world markets through the introduction of the results of intellectual and innovative activities, as well as a number of other equally important external factors, has affected regional socioeconomic system development in the Russian Federation indirectly or directly (Ivanov, 2006; Polyaniin et al., 2014). To date, the domestic literature presents a wide variety of methods for assessing regional socioeconomic system development, which differ not only in the methodological apparatus used but also in the rationale for choosing the resulting indicators of regional development. To date, domestic authors, including those based on the fundamental works of foreign researchers, offer various methods for assessing regional socioeconomic system development.

It is difficult to form a unified classification of the economic factors that influence regional development because the Russian Federation is characterised by large territories and a number of climatic, geographical, ethnographic and other conditions that differentiate the regions significantly in terms of both the material and human resources available to them, which in turn determines the specifics of regional development. Domestic researchers agree that for the purposes of sustainable development of territories and the state as a whole, considering the principles of integrated and systematic approaches. The management system for the socioeconomic development of regions should consider all factors and conditions that affect the resulting indicators of territorial functioning as well as their competitiveness

(Bashirova, 2018; Rudenko, 2017; Shaporova et al., 2017).

The study uses modern general scientific methods: content analysis of modern and domestic scientific literature, synthesis and systematisation. The theoretical basis of the study is founded on articles by Russian authors in the fields of competitiveness, regional differentiation, regional geoeconomic positioning, regional economic independence and regional development prospects.

4. Results and Discussion

Bashirova (2018) notes that the conditions for the formation and development of regional socio-economic systems can be understood as a set of ‘circumstances that characterise regional development both at the present time and the initial level (basic) of the economic development of the region, its parameters relative to the position susceptibility to innovation and socio-economic transformation’. In this context, Bashirova (2018) understands factors as ‘a set of driving forces, reasons that determine the direction of the socio-economic development of the region and that can influence the sustainability and balance of this development’. Shaporova et al. (2017) offered a more comprehensive definition of the conditions for regional socioeconomic system development and presented them as ‘a set of processes and relationships necessary to create and change the internal and external structures of the socio-economic system’. At the same time, the authors characterise the factors of development in the same way – as ‘driving forces’. The interpretation of these economic categories in the study is interesting, and Lukyanenko (2014) points out that the factors of regional socioeconomic system development are ‘the main resource of production activity and the economy as a whole; the driving force of economic, production processes that influence the result of production, economic activity’, while under the basic conditions for the functioning and development of regional socioeconomic systems, the author understands ‘the totality of factors (resources) possessed by this system’.

Despite different approaches to determining the factors and conditions for regional socioeconomic system development, the authors agree that these categories are not only interconnected through their influence on regional socioeconomic systems but are also capable of influencing each other. Thus, ‘conditions allow the formation and change of factors, which, in turn, stimulate the transformation of conditions in accordance with adaptation to the new realities of the existence of socio-economic systems’ (Bashirova, 2018).

To date, the domestic literature has accumulated major theoretical baggage related to the detailed classifications and typologies of factors and conditions for regional socioeconomic system development. At the same time, according to Bashirova (2018), it is impossible to accurately state the strength and nature of the influence of the identified factors; for example, not only can positive factors (such as the inflow of foreign direct investment or the growth of innovative activity in the region) have a stimulating effect, but negative ones, which can provoke governments to use extraordinary development tools, can also lead to stimulation. The next step of research is to consider several classifications of factors and conditions for the development of social and economic systems at the regional level proposed by domestic researchers.

The simplest classification considered is the division of ‘factors into internal and external, which allows focusing on the location of the factors and subsequent qualitative assessment of the level of development of the region’ (Lukyanenko, 2014). Thus, Dambueva and Boloneva (2019) distinguish between internal factors (e.g. institutional, organisational and managerial, market, natural resources, sociopolitical, scientific and technological progress) and external factors (e.g. political, legal and social). Gavrilov (2002) notes that environmental factors – external suppliers of goods and services, external consumers, competing regions, financial organisations, transport enterprises, general economic, general political, natural and environmental, demographic, scientific and technical factors – can also have an indirect influence. Gavrilov (2002) refers to the factors of the internal environment: ‘the production and resource potential of the region; structure of the regional market; personnel potential of the region; regional budget; regional development strategy’. One of the main drawbacks of dividing factors by source

of influence is the impossibility, based on the chosen typology, of identifying the specific features of a particular region and assessing their innovative attractiveness. In this regard, an approach was proposed to structure the factors that influence regional development, which consists of two main groups:

- *'traditional development factors* that ensure the ability to meet the demands of society, which are the factors of competitiveness;

- *attractive (innovative) factors of development* that characterise the unique features and attractiveness of the regional socio-economic system, which makes it possible to evaluate competitive advantages. Examples of attractive factors are natural, such as natural conditions or resources, and economic factors, such as labour resources, infrastructure, scientific and technological factors, etc.' (Lukyanenko, 2014).

An important feature of this classification is the duality caused by factors belonging to multiple groups. For example, scientific and technical factors can belong both to the group of traditional factors (i.e. characterising technological solutions in the process of production activities) and to the group of attractive ones (i.e. as a unique technology for the production of a product or service, such as innovation). Kisurkin (2012) suggests considering the factors and conditions of socioeconomic system development at the regional level and from the standpoint of an innovative approach. This approach is unique in that it makes it possible to solve a number of tasks aimed at achieving effective regional socioeconomic system development, including the following:

- searching for essential factors in the region's development,
- determining the institutional conditions for the region's development,
- identifying interrelations and hierarchy of the structure of factors,
- determining the optimal ratio of invested funds and the obtained scientific results, and
- evaluating the region's response to the impact of the identified factors of innovative development.

The result of Kisurkin's (2012) study is a classification of factors that influence innovative regional socioeconomic system development, as obtained by the multicriteria classification of direct and indirect factors divided into blocks (groups) of socioeconomic indicators for the purposes of applying the managerial approach. Figure 2 shows a graphical representation of the classification proposed by the author according to meaningful and formal features.

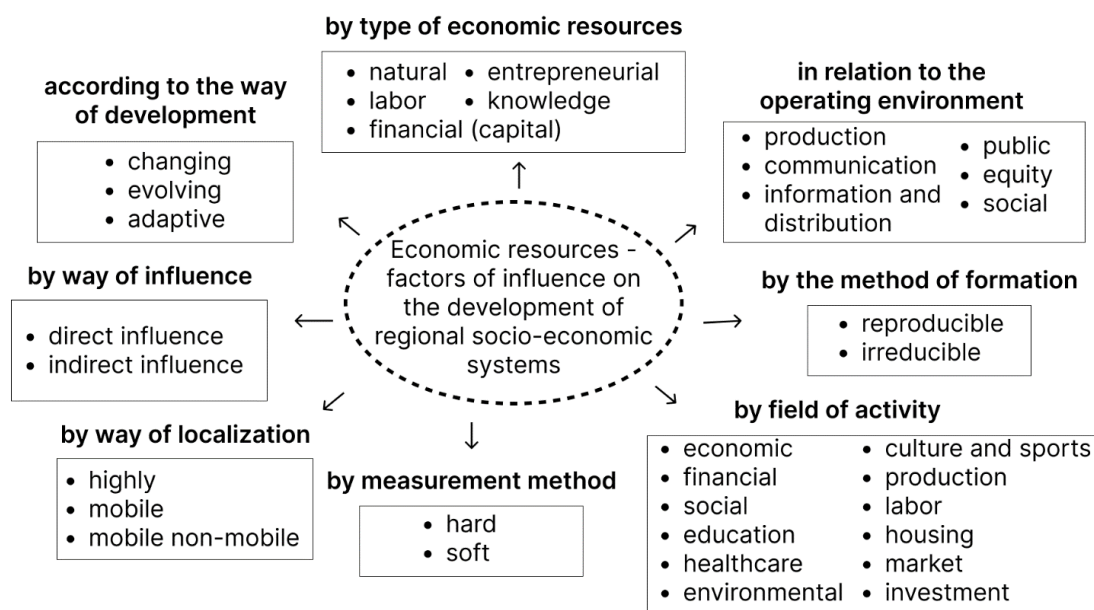


Figure 2. Classification of economic resources: factors influencing regional socioeconomic system development (Kisurkin, 2012)

Among the features of the classification presented by Kisurkin (2012), we note the feature ‘according to the method of measurement’, within which ‘soft’ and ‘hard factors’ are distinguished. This approach is often found in domestic review articles with links to foreign sources (Bashirova, 2012; Rudenko, 2017). The classification under consideration makes it possible to combine diverse factors in terms of the possibility of a quantitative assessment. So, among the hard (i.e. quantitatively measured) factors, we distinguish the following: factors focused on production resources, factors established and regulated by the state (e.g. tax systems, budget allocations, subsidies, other support programmes, etc.) and factors oriented to the manufacturing and service sectors (e.g. infrastructure, population and consumption patterns). Soft factors include those that cannot be quantified and that characterise the stability of the political system and social climate, the structure of the economy and individual economic entities, the quality and accessibility of the education system, health care, quality of life in the region and others.

The results of a study by Uraev et al. (2016) are interesting, and the authors consider the process of strategic regional socioeconomic system development using the example of an enterprise in the radio-electronic industry in the Republic of Tatarstan. Thus, the authors identified two large blocks that have direct and indirect impacts on various aspects of an enterprise’s activities as a socioeconomic system:

1. The microenvironment, which is the immediate environment of the enterprise (i.e. the socioeconomic system), is formed by suppliers, consumers, dealers, marketing agents, existing and potential competitors and other entities.
2. The macroenvironment, which has an indirect impact on the activities of the enterprise through the activities of environmental actors (e.g. state, markets, financial institutions, etc.; Uraev et al., 2016).

Based on the need to jointly study the factors and conditions for the development of regional socioeconomic systems, Sharipova et al. (2017) considered three main approaches to the formation of an interconnected system of these categories based on the context of global economic systems (industrial and postindustrial economies). Table 3 summarises the characteristics of these approaches.

Table 3. Characteristics of approaches to forming a system of the factors and conditions of regional socioeconomic system development (Sharipova, 2017)

Approach	The regional socioeconomic system acts as...	System Development Factors	System Development Conditions
First approach: the system of priority factors in an industrial economy	A structural element of the industrial economy.	Natural resources, production capacity, human resources, research potential.	The totality of balanced factors forms the conditions for the development of regional socioeconomic system functioning.
Second approach: life cycle factors in a postindustrial economy	A resource base of the postindustrial economy.	The main factor of development is capital (factors of production) and services (or ‘exclusive post-industrial product’).	The totality of production factors (capital) forms the conditions for regional socioeconomic system development.
Third approach: factors of the internal and external environment in the conditions of the formation of a regional socioeconomic system	—	In this approach, the conditions and factors for the development of regional socioeconomic systems are equal (e.g., the institutional factor forms the institutional development environment).	

Based on the proposed classification, as well as the identified shortcomings, the authors of the study propose models for regional socioeconomic system development that consider the operating factors and necessary conditions for development. In the proposed models of ‘progressive’ regional socioeconomic systems – that is, systems that easily adapt to changing conditions – the authors identify the

factors and conditions of development as follows:

- reducing fluctuations in governance at the regional level,
- regulating current risks,
- influencing federal development authorities,
- long-term interests of society,
- technological institutionalisation of the regional economy,
- spatial localisation, etc.

For ‘unstable’ regional socioeconomic systems – that is, systems that under conditions of adaptation to a changing environment cannot withstand competition and demonstrate the results of stagnant activity – the following ‘stabilising’ factors and development conditions are characteristic:

- regional budget,
- rendering assistance to large subjects of the system,
- creating economic zones,
- disseminating (diffusing) innovations,
- diversifying regional production specialisations, and
- maintaining a balance of priorities.

According to Malinin et al. (2019), in the current conditions of globalisation and increased world competition, the strongest impact on regional socioeconomic system development is exerted not only by the internal factors of national and regional economies but by the global factors of the modern world economy. Considering regional socioeconomic system development from the perspective of increasing competitiveness in world markets by increasing the productivity of available natural and economic resources, the authors distinguish between internal development factors (or factors of the internal environment): ‘the specifics of entrepreneurial the environment caused by the institute of entrepreneurship that has developed in the region; a specific combination of possible types of entrepreneurial activity, characteristic only for a given region’ (Malinin et al., 2019). Among the external development factors (factors of the external environment), the authors single out the geoeconomic position of the region and its ‘embedding’ in the overall picture of the formation of a single geoeconomic space (country and world).

In the current realities of the national economic system, the solution to most socioeconomic issues, including the issues of access to education, healthcare, housing, environmental protection and improving the quality of life of the population, has been moved to the regional level (Bashirova, 2018). At the same time, given Russian management practices at the regional and local levels, domestic researchers focus on the fact that most regions ‘adhere to a position of expectation’ and do not seek either economic independence or an active regional socioeconomic policy (Bashirova, 2018; Baranova, 2019; Smeshko, 2014). Despite this, Zimakova et al. (2019) note that regional socioeconomic systems within the Russian Federation have great potential for accelerated territorial development; however, the management of this development requires a better orientation than before, one that takes into account the influence of environmental factors and conditions on the functioning of these systems. At the same time, further promises about the development of regions and the country as a whole should be accompanied by innovative approaches to understanding the nature of socioeconomic processes at the local and regional levels (Bakharev et al., 2018; Konnikov et al., 2019). Moreover, it is necessary to understand that the constant impact of a combination of factors forces a regional one. The system is constantly changing and adapting to new conditions (Polyanin and Makarova, 2014). Thus, the more complex and dynamic the environment in which regional socioeconomic system development must take place, the more flexible

and adaptive the regional management system should be (Bashirova, 2018).

5. Conclusion

This article discusses the theoretical aspects of the formation of regional specialisation. Based on scientific articles by domestic authors on regional differentiation within the Russian Federation and classifications based on them, this article analyses approaches to determining the factors and conditions for regional development and characterises approaches to forming a system of factors and conditions for regional socioeconomic system development. The conclusions reached by the author as a result of the study are as follows:

1. The basis of regional specialisation is founded on external factors, such as geographical location, the availability of a resource base for production, the spatial location of enterprises, their interactions with each other and the internal ability of regions to effectively manage external factors for the production of a regional product.

2. The analysis of regional specialisation makes it possible to comprehensively study the dynamics of a region's development and to differentiate all subjects according to the degree of their resource equipment and the possibility of production potential, on the basis of which it is then possible to create reasonable requirements for regional authorities in the field of territorial structural development to obtain the maximum economic and social effect.

3. In modern conditions of globalisation and increasing world competition, the strongest impact on the development of regional socioeconomic systems is exerted not only by internal national and regional economic factors but also by global factors related to the modern world economy.

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