The aderoid factors in the development of the Kaliningrad region
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This article analyses the factors of the development of the Kaliningrad region. Expanding G. M. Fedorov’s complex analysis, the author identifies a new independent class of factors (aderoid factors) that have a significant impact on the regional development and are subject to an independent study. The analysis of aderoid factors makes it possible to create a management system that would change the sign of the factor from minus to plus or vice versa and block the model regression process.

**Key words:** socioeconomic development of the Kaliningrad region, development factors, aderoid factors.

The socioeconomic development of the Kaliningrad region is subject to numerous factors affecting the functioning of key economic entities. According to the terminological dictionary edited by E. B. Alayev [1], the aggregate of interconnections external to this factor and determining the features of its manifestations, serves as a condition for regional development.

The factors affecting the development of the Kaliningrad region, according to G. M. Fedorov [2], can be divided into catalysers (“accelerators”) and inhibitors (“decelerators”). As our research shows another group of factors — aderoid factors — can be identified (table 1).

An aderoid factor (Latin aderro — to wander) is a factor that can manifest itself as both a catalyst and inhibitor depending on different conditions.

Developing the complex analysis idea put forward by G. M. Fedorov [2], it is worth analysing aderoid factors of regional development alongside catalysing and inhibiting ones. For a better visual representation, the factors can be divided into groups. This division makes it possible not only to identify aderoid factors as such, but also to understand their unstable features, which exhibit both catalysing and inhibiting properties. Different polarity of the effect of aderoid factors is presented in table 1 according to their gravitation to either catalysers (+) or inhibitors (−).

The identification of aderoid factors is not only of theoretical, but also practical relevance, since it contributes to the creation of an administrative system capable of changing the factor polarity and, at the same time, blocking regressive processes.

An analysis of aderoid factors makes it possible to develop measures aimed at preventing aderoid factors from becoming inhibitors and creating conditions for their turning into catalysts. Such measures are listed in table 2. For such an aderoid factor as exclavity, the “+” sign marks the measures facilitating its transition to catalysts, and the “−” sign — to inhibitors.
## Table 1

**Factors of the development of the Kaliningrad region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalyser Factor</th>
<th>Type of action</th>
<th>Aderoid Factor</th>
<th>Type of action</th>
<th>Inhibitor Factor</th>
<th>Type of action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed transport infrastructure</td>
<td>Maintaining Russia’s foreign economic ties</td>
<td>Exclave position</td>
<td>Isolation from Russia’s domestic market</td>
<td>Insufficient inclusion of the transport network into the European systems</td>
<td>Transport isolation of the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of intraregional economic ties</td>
<td>Development of export production</td>
<td>Increasing external threats</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limitation of export/import volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attraction of foreign investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More expensive communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion into the common customs space of the Russian Federation and the countries of the Customs Union</td>
<td>A wider market for product distribution and raw material supply</td>
<td>External competition</td>
<td>The absence of a common economic space with the EU countries</td>
<td>The narrowing of sales market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law on the Special Economic Zone in the Kaliningrad region</td>
<td>Development of import substituting and export oriented production</td>
<td>Increase in labour productivity at export oriented enterprises</td>
<td>Protectionism policy in the neighbouring EU countries</td>
<td>High depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>Limitations to productivity and production diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal programme “The development of the Kaliningrad region until 2014”</td>
<td>Development of infrastructure and priority economic areas</td>
<td>Creation of competitive advantages</td>
<td>A need for significant in comparison to the neighbouring countries investment into economic development</td>
<td>Low percentage of innovative enterprises in comparison to the neighbouring countries</td>
<td>Low innovation product output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional programme “Support for small and medium enterprises in the Kaliningrad region”</td>
<td>Development of the potential and support for small and medium enterprises</td>
<td>Increase in manufacturing efficiency</td>
<td>Improvement of the legal framework for the foreign trade regulation</td>
<td>The absence of regulations on research and development and innovative activity</td>
<td>The absence of favourable conditions for the development of innovative economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### “The development of amber industry in the Kaliningrad region” regional programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase in the efficiency of amber industry enterprises</th>
<th>Nuclear energy</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support and development of priority types of tourism</td>
<td>Regional energy security</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of export production</td>
<td>Electrical power export</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of an industrial urban settlement</td>
<td>Increasing risks of technogenic accidents</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### “The development of the Kaliningrad region as a tourist centre for 2007—2011”

| Low cost of raw materials, fuel, energy, and labour force in comparison to the neighbouring countries | Development of export production | — | — |

### Natural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sandy beaches</th>
<th>Development of beach tourism</th>
<th>Geographical position</th>
<th>The absence of convenient deep-water harbours</th>
<th>A need for dredging for the port development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proximity to the developed EU market</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland terrain</td>
<td>Large area of cultivatable lands</td>
<td>Ice-free seaport</td>
<td>Barriers to transport communication</td>
<td>A part of the territory of the region is below sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperate climate</td>
<td>Development of agriculture</td>
<td>Lower heating costs</td>
<td>Barriers of migration process</td>
<td>Economic isolation from other Russian regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil resources (amber, oil, brown coal, peat, etc.)</td>
<td>Diversification of energy balance</td>
<td>Development of extraction and processing</td>
<td>Exclusion image component</td>
<td>Expenditure on extreme weather phenomenon response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Demographic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualified staff</th>
<th>Development of knowledge intensive industries</th>
<th>High urbanisation level</th>
<th>Limited reproduction of human resource</th>
<th>Limited opportunities for the development of labour intensive industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A developed system of staff training</td>
<td>Preparation of qualified staff and advanced training</td>
<td>Lower infrastructure expenditure</td>
<td>Shortage of staff in rural areas</td>
<td>Ageing workforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High social and migration mobility of population</td>
<td>Development of new industries and enterprises</td>
<td>Opportunities for shared municipality services</td>
<td>A fall in the investment attractiveness of rural territories</td>
<td>Decrease in labour efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High tolerance among population</td>
<td>Absence of interethnic conflicts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discrepancy between the training of human resources and the needs of economy</td>
<td>Structural unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Political

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion of political actors into the strategic planning of regional development</th>
<th>Achievement of consensus on the solution to the problems of regional development</th>
<th>Political enclavity</th>
<th>Absence of an agreement between Russia and the EU on the sustenance of the Kaliningrad region</th>
<th>Complications to maintaining foreign economic ties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional government was certified according to the ISO 9000 international standard</td>
<td>Efficient administration of public authorities</td>
<td>Attracting more attention from the EU and the president of Russia</td>
<td>High susceptibility to the decisions of the federal centre in the field of foreign policy</td>
<td>High geopolitical risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable policy</td>
<td>Stability in domestic politics</td>
<td>Implementation of joint projects on the development of border territories</td>
<td>Development international relations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2

Measures aimed at managing the exclavity aderoid factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of action</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of export production</td>
<td>Development of industrial zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of export oriented transport corridors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidies to export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attraction of foreign investment</td>
<td>Creation of an investment atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active advertising of the region in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation of a guarantee fund for foreign investors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiver of entry visas for EU citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation from Russia’s domestic market</td>
<td>Simplification of transit relations with other Russian regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development non-material-intensive industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of export logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing external threats</td>
<td>Conclusion of an agreement on the sustenance of the Kaliningrad region between Russia and the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modernisation and optimisation of regional armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of a system of food security on the basis of self-sufficiency principle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application of the mentioned approach when describing the factors of the Kaliningrad region’s development will help not only better understand its character, but also develop measures for improving regional competitive advantages.

References


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