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THE ADEROID FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KALININGRAD REGION

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 catalyser 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 catalysers. Such measures are listed in table 2. For such an aderoid factor as exclavity, the "+" sign marks the measures facilitating its transition to catalysers, and the "-" sign — to inhibitors.

Factors of the development of the Kaliningrad region

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

“The development of amber industry in the Kaliningrad region” regional programme	Increase in the efficiency of amber industry enterprises					
“The development of the Kaliningrad region as a tourist centre for 2007—2011”	Support and development of priority types of tourism	Nuclear energy +		—		
		Regional energy security	Increasing risks of technogenic accidents			
Low cost of raw materials, fuel, energy, and labour force in comparison to the neighbouring countries	Development of export production	Electrical power export	Increase in the anthropogenic load on the regional ecosystem	—		—
		Creation of an industrial urban settlement				
<i>Natural</i>						
Sandy beaches	Development of beach tourism	Geographical position +			The absence of convenient deep-water harbours	A need for dredging for the port development
		Proximity to the developed EU market	Barriers to migration process	—		
Lowland terrain	Large area of cultivatable lands	Ice-free seaport	Barriers to transport		A part of the territory of the region is below sea level	A need for the erection of dams
		Opportunities for the development of coastal tourism	Economic isolation from other Russian regions		Strong western current	Depletion of sandy beaches
Temperate climate	Development of agriculture	Lower heating costs	Expenditure on extreme weather phenomenon			
		Diversification of energy balance				
Soil resources (amber, oil, brown coal, peat, etc.)	Development of extraction and processing	Exclusive image component				

<i>Demographic</i>			
Qualified staff	Development of knowledge intensive industries	High urbanisation level + Lower infrastructure expenditure Opportunities for shared municipality services	Limited reproduction of human resource
A developed system of staff training	Preparation of qualified staff and advanced training	Shortage of staff in rural areas + A fall in the investment attractiveness of rural territories Increase in epidemiological risks	Decrease in labour efficiency
High social and migration mobility of population	Development of new industries and enterprises		Discrepancy between the training of human resources and the needs of economy
High tolerance among population	Absence of interethnic conflicts		Low nuptiality, high divorce rate Low rate of population and workforce reproduction
<i>Political</i>			
Inclusion of political actors into the strategic planning of regional development	Achievement of consensus on the solution to the problems of regional development	Political enclavity + Attracting more attention from the EU and the president of Russia A platform for economic and cultural integration of Russia and the EU Implementation of joint projects on the development of border territories Development international relations	Absence of an agreement between Russia and the EU on the sustenance of the Kaliningrad region
Regional government was certified according to the ISO 9000 international standard	Efficient administration of public authorities	High susceptibility to the decisions of the federal centre in the field of foreign policy High geopolitical risks	Complications to maintaining foreign economic ties
Stable policy	Stability in domestic politics		

Measures aimed at managing the exclave factor

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

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.

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