

Preparing the transition to sustainable development of territories

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Abstract. Intention for sustainable development has become a stable global trend in recent years. Now the world is changing rapidly, many countries are moving to the concept of sustainable development. The concept assumes stable development of three main spheres of life – economic, environmental and social, which make it possible to improve the standard of living and preserve resources for future inhabitants of the earth. The environment is experiencing a great anthropogenic load and it is becoming increasingly difficult to ensure the well-being of people, whose number on the planet is constantly increasing. Ensuring the sustainable development of the country implies the sustainable development of the regions that make up it. Therefore, achieving regional sustainability of development is becoming more and more urgent. In order to achieve sustainability, it is necessary to consider the factors influencing regional development, to analyze the measures used in the Russian Federation to achieve the sustainability of regional development. The analysis of Russian and foreign experience will make it possible to form primary measures for effective management of sustainable development of regions.

1 Introduction

Issues of sustainable development in Russia and abroad have recently received increasing attention. To ensure the sustainable development of the territory, in our case, the Krasnoyarsk region, it is possible only by ensuring socio-economic stability, creating conditions for material well-being and social development and rational use of natural resources, without harming the ecology of the region. Currently, there are many definitions of sustainable development in regions. One of the interpretations of the concept is the process of dynamic capacity-building of the region, emerging competitiveness and a gradual increase in the standard of living of the population. G. I. Sherstobitova writes that sustainable development is the cessation of irrational using resources. A.A. Lomakin and M.Y. Fedotova interpret sustainable development as such economic development that does not undermine the natural base for future generations. Another definition of sustainable development is economic development that ensures environmental sustainability and sustainable, continuous economic

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growth. But in our opinion, the most accurate and capacious is the definition given by T.V. Alferova, who defines the sustainable development of regions as "a set of processes of favorable changes embodying their technologies aimed at harmonizing relations between environmental, economic and social spheres to meet the needs of the socio-economic system in the long term" [1-3].

Many factors influence regional policy. The factor that is called the first is insufficient investment in the region by the state. The second factor is that each region has its own competitive advantages, its own disadvantages, each region adapts differently to the environment, to the market in particular. Thirdly, the relations of the center and the regions are not equivalent. Some regions receive quite serious injections, while in other regions of the Russian Federation they are extremely insignificant.

The concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation provides that the regional policy of the state is designed to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the subjects in the Russian Federation, reducing the level of interregional differences in the socio-economic situation of the regions and the quality of life.

Sustainable development should create conditions for ensuring decent living conditions for people, comprehensive development and increasing competitiveness. The policy of equalizing the development of regions requires the development of a system of criteria for the distribution of financial assistance and the creation of motivation for the regions. In our opinion, this can be implemented most effectively through federal targeted programs. The system of distribution of finances between regions currently requires improvement and refinement because it has a number of disadvantages. These include: the lack of synchronization of regional development strategies, an insufficiently developed system of territorial administration, the weakness of local self-government institutions and the system of state management of regional development. Thus, it can be concluded that at the present stage it is necessary to strengthen state regulation by sustainable development of regions. Today, we need such a system of managing the sustainable development of regions, which will help to synchronize regional interests with state interests [4-6].

The Governor of the Krasnoyarsk region, Alexander Uss, outlined the main directions of socio-economic development in the region in 2022, where the main directions of development in the region were determined. Created to help in the sustainable development of regions and other municipalities, the All-Russian Association for the Development of Local Self-Government (ARADLSG) and the Organizing Committee of the public award "Regions - Sustainable Development" signed a cooperation agreement, within the framework of which they will provide maintenance and support in economic, legal and informational areas of the organization of activities. The ARADLSG and the Organizing Committee of the Regions - Sustainable Development Contest, starting from 2022, are creating a system for the mass creation of new production facilities, reconstruction of existing ones, in which the Krasnoyarsk region will take part. This program is aimed at business, including agricultural. The implementation of the projects will be carried out at the expense of credit funds under a preferential lending program and considering the state support funds adopted by the government of the Russian Federation during the period of sanctions pressure."

The integrated development of territories involves the achievement of such goals as: ensuring sustainable development of municipalities; improving the living conditions of citizens; creating the necessary conditions for the development of transport, social and engineering infrastructure, landscaping; creating jobs; creating conditions for attracting extra-budgetary sources of financing for landscaping; improving the efficiency of the using settlement territories and increasing the competitiveness of the region.

Many territories are looking for the best options for the development of territories that would be supported by the population. This approach helps to determine the conceptual solutions for the development of territories. An interesting experiment on the independent

definition of the concept of territory development was conducted in the Nizhny Novgorod region in 2022. On the basis of the resolution "On the features of the integrated development of territories in the Nizhny Novgorod region", a master plan was developed. The master plan is a document containing the elaboration of spatial solutions for the development of territories and the socio-economic justification of these decisions, the most favorable option for the development of the territory is determined and the concept of development is formed. The development of the master plan includes such issues as: analysis of the prerequisites for the development of the territory and the development of the Concept in the development of the territory. When analyzing the prerequisites, they study the infrastructure of the territory, analyze cultural heritage, analyze the structure of ownership of land and real estate, analyze the history and development of the territory. The analysis of the socio-economic development of the territory is carried out. It is necessary to study the needs and markets of this territory, as well as make forecasts for them, consider plans for the development of transport, engineering and social infrastructure. The development of the Concept involves collecting and analyzing various options for the development of territories, choosing the optimal option from the bottom, developing a logistics system and calculating the expected socio-economic effect of the proposed project. Next, it is necessary to develop a detailed plan for the implementation of the project and think through what tools can be used to achieve this [7-9].

Krasnoyarsk region is one of the largest subjects of the Russian Federation, its area is 2,366,797 sq.m. There are 41 municipalities, 26 urban settlements and 457 rural settlements on the territory of the region. As we can see, the Krasnoyarsk region is huge in its scale and very diverse in its subjects. Different subjects have different levels of development, different ownership structure, different specialization of economic activity, different level of self-government, different organizational structure, different cultural level, national composition, mentality, etc.

All of the above testifies to the complexity and versatility of creating a model of sustainable development of the territory and this work cannot be carried out in a short time, it must be carried out in stages with checking the effectiveness of each stage. But without this, it is not possible to develop a model for the integrated development of the region. If Russia does not revise its development strategy now, the consequences may be negative. It is necessary to decide which strategy our country will choose, which is already known and used in other countries, or a fundamentally new, original one. If we choose the strategy of developed countries, then we will be in the role of "catching up". Russia, on the other hand, deserves to be in a "leading" role with its resources. In our opinion, we need to follow not only the strategy of sustainable development, but also the strategy of innovative development, which should lead to an economy based on deep complex knowledge. In our opinion, it is necessary first of all to consider the following issues:

1. Creating conditions for attracting investments to the region;
2. Improving the competitiveness of the region;
3. Regulation of the relationship between the "center" and the "periphery", so the governing system of the state and the objects of management – regions;
4. Creating conditions for ensuring environmental sustainability of the region.

However, it is necessary to understand that ecology in sustainable development is a necessary but insufficient condition. It's just that people are more aware of this problem, but a social or economic catastrophe can come at no less speed than an environmental one and threaten the death of humanity [10-12].

The concept of "sustainable development" has many interpretations and can be defined as stable, balanced socio-economic development that does not destroy the natural environment and ensures a continuous process of society (Granberg, Danilov-Danilyan, etc.) and this definition can be further refined in the future, since it is constantly deepening.

It should also be noted that in order for sustainable development to become a reality, it is necessary to develop the adaptation of the country's economic and political system to the outside world in order to develop ways to respond to any changes in the principles of the world order and at the same time preserve the socio-cultural and geopolitical integrity of the country.

When implementing the concept of sustainable development, it is necessary that the current economic state of the country be assessed with the help of independent experts, and not by the Government of the Russian Federation itself, as it is being done at the moment, otherwise it will not be objective and scientific. Achieving sustainable development of the country is a task of enormous complexity, practical and scientific value and unique in its scope.

2 Materials and methods

The purpose of this study is to find optimal ways to create a mechanism to increase the sustainability of regions and analyze the factors affecting the sustainable development of the region and also consider the sequence of actions during the transition to the Concept of Sustainable Development of Territories. To do this, it is necessary to analyze the works of Russian and foreign scientists working on this problem [13-16].

In the work on the article, such methods as analysis, synthesis, systematization, comparison were used. Statistical, economic, logical analysis, and content analysis were used for the study.

Attempts to create a methodology for assessing the sustainability of development, considering the influence of not only economic, social and environmental factors, are being undertaken by both Russian and foreign scientists.

3 Results

The emergence of the Concept of Sustainable Development was facilitated by such prerequisites as social, economic and environmental. The group of socio-economic prerequisites, first of all, should include the principle of excessive consumption, which leads to the depletion of available resources of society and environmental degradation. The second prerequisite of this group is the predominance of low-efficiency, resource-intensive technologies. The third prerequisite is the disproportion of prices for natural resources and the lack of incentives for the conservation of resources. Also, the uneven development of the regions can be called as a prerequisite.

The main ecological prerequisites can be called an increase in the rate of deforestation, waterlogging, land desertification, environmental pollution, a decrease in the number and diversity of flora and fauna, deterioration of water and food quality.

The basic principles of sustainable development should be:

- improving the quality of life;
- improving the health of the population;
- meeting the vital needs of the population and future generations;
- optimal structure of production and consumption;
- climate protection;
- ensuring environmental safety;
- elimination of various forms of violence against man and nature;
- global cooperation and partnership.

Any processes are carried out in the environment and, therefore, it is necessary to start any research with an analysis of external and internal factors of territorial development.

External factors, so factors of external influence, we can include state and regional priorities, state scientific and technical policy, innovation policy in the state, state and regional legislation. The factors of internal impact should include the specifics of the regional economic environment, its resource potential, the scientific potential of the region, the development of productive forces, the innovative potential of the region, population, social sphere, infrastructure, economy, management system [17-20].

Currently, Russia is not in the best period of its development, there are such negative trends as a decrease in the standard of living, excess mortality over fertility, population decline, deterioration of people's health. In this regard, the transition to the Concept of Sustainable Development needs to be carried out at a faster pace.

The main problems that hinder this transition include the following:

1. Methodological support and regulatory framework of regional planning are insufficiently developed. There is no clear interpretation of documents for regions in the regulations, considering their peculiarities.

2. There is insufficient and reliable information about the prospects of business development and its intentions in terms of investments in the region.

3. The proposed programs and investment projects are often not specific in nature, often they lack a list of specific activities.

4. Strategic planning of socio-economic development of territories requires improvement and deepening.

According to many researchers, such as N.P. Golubetskaya, O.N. Makarov, V.N. Leksin, O.S. Pchelintsev, S.A. Suspitsyn and others, the main "arena" for the introduction of sustainable development are the regions.

This is due to the fact that they are already carrying out complex socio-economic and environmental development; are characterized by the complexity of industrial development; are able to reproduce conditions for the harmonious development of the population living in the region; the ability to produce such a volume of goods that would also provide the opportunity to meet demand.

Scientists in the Institute of Economics of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences suggest considering the following as factors of sustainability:

- economic: a) reproduction of the labor force; b) reproduction of the production process; c) reproduction in the sphere of turnover;

- environmental: a) preservation of environmental standards; b) restoration of environmental parameters;

- technological: a) reducing the technological gap with civilized countries; b) expanding the use of technologies compatible with the biological environment;

- social: a) compliance with social proportions b) improvement of motivation through the social sphere.

In our opinion, this approach is acceptable for use in the Krasnoyarsk region.

A recent trend has been the development of indicators for sustainable development from the state macro-level to the regional, local (urban) levels. These indicators are grouped by spheres of vital activity. One of the indicators of sustainable development are indicators of life quality, which include life expectancy, health status, environmental compliance with accepted standards, education level, income, employment, and respect for human rights.

There are many methods of Russian and foreign authors to determine the criteria for the sustainability of regions, but there is also no single point of view among scientists.

The relationship between the center and the periphery has a significant impact on the sustainable development of the regions, which is especially important for our huge country. These relations are called "center-regions" in the economic literature. The center-regions relationship can develop in various ways: providing regions with greater opportunities for self-realization, using their competitive advantages; decentralization of management and

resources; overcoming the misconception that the center knows better what regions need; exclusion of distribution mechanisms and informal relations; consideration of the interests of the region in the development of economic policy. According to the definition of V.N. Leksin, with whom we agree, "regional policy is a system of intentions and actions that implements the interests of the state in relation to the regions and the internal interests of the regions themselves."

Sustainable development of any region in the modern world is based on innovation policy, because there can be no development without innovation. The basis of an innovative economy is the development of innovations, the susceptibility of the population to them, the reproduction of innovative activities. The tasks for innovative development of the region involve the formation of the necessary infrastructure and financial support. Innovation policy is implemented through the development and implementation of relevant programs and projects. Innovation policy is a new model of expanded reproduction. The innovative economy consists of technological innovations, organizational and managerial, and innovative culture and education. However, it should be noted that innovative development is impossible without attracting investment. But now, during the crisis, the issue of investment is very acute. The difficulties of sustainable development in territories are mainly associated with the negative impact of internal factors, therefore, first of all, an increase in the number and variety of management decisions on the impact on internal factors is required.

4 Discussion

Having analyzed the factors hindering the sustainable development of the Krasnoyarsk region, we will try to identify actions and their sequence to accelerate the transition to the Concept of Sustainable Development of the country and its territories. The transition to sustainable development implies the socio-economic development of the region and the preservation of the environment and resource potential. In our opinion, it is advisable to start with environmental problems. There are many industrial enterprises in the region that negatively affect the environment, and this affects the population of the territory. Of course, enterprises cannot be stopped, therefore it is necessary to restore order with sewage treatment plants, excessive emissions of harmful substances, water purification, fire measures, the introduction of environmental monitoring, introduce environmental restrictions on economic activity. It is necessary to introduce new business models and environmental-oriented management methods. At the first stage, it is advisable to introduce resource- and energy-saving technologies, change the structure of personal and public consumption.

The second stage provides for deeper implementation of the principles for sustainable development. At the second stage, it is necessary to create a legal framework for the transition to sustainable development. It is necessary to improve the current legislation and provide in its economic mechanisms that will help regulating the use of natural resources and environmental protection. It is necessary to develop a system that stimulates economic activity and the establishment for measures of responsibility for the environmental results of their activities. At this stage, a common understanding should be formed that nature is not only a supplier of resources, but also the basis of life and is an indispensable condition for socio-economic development. In creating conditions that ensure the interest in sustainable development of all citizens, social groups and legal entities, the leading role should belong to the state.

The third stage involves the harmonization of the interaction of nature and society. It is necessary to pay attention to the growth of indicators of the life quality in the region, which include life expectancy, health status, level of education, degree of realization of rights, income, etc. The consumption of energy and other resources, waste production, and the state of the environment should be subject to control. The problems of the state of the atmosphere,

water, and climate change are not solved within one territory and must be solved on a global scale. The concept is a system of views on the purpose, principles, content and ways of implementing the unified state policy of the Russian Federation within the country and in the international arena on issues related to climate change and its consequences.

5 Conclusion

The article considered the concept and essence for the concept of sustainable development. In the Krasnoyarsk region, by order of the Governor of the Krasnoyarsk region dated 13.02.2015 No. 44-rg "On the development of a strategy for the socio-economic development of the Krasnoyarsk region until 2030", a draft strategy was developed that is focused on the sustainable development of the region. The draft Strategy has passed the procedure of public discussion, approved by the federal authorities and the Legislative Assembly of the region. These documents should contribute to achieving sustainable development at a faster pace.

The article attempts to analyze the current state of the region in terms of sustainable development, analyzes the factors that negatively affect the sustainable development of territories, the problems that hinder it, legal documents that contribute to this development and accelerate the transition to the concept of sustainable development of territories.

For Russia, this topic is quite new, it has been seriously developed in the last 4 years. In the future, it is planned to consider the proposed stages and consider sustainability indicators for cities, municipalities, rural areas.

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is primarily a matter of long-term state planning, which can make it possible to bring the Russian economy to the forefront of the world.

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