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Balanced spatial development of the Southern
macroregion: strategic context

The paper presents the results of the analysis of macroeconomic indicators of territories, which allow assess-
ing the contribution of regions to the socio-economic development of the southern macroregion and identifying
directions for the development of the territorial administration system in order to achieve balance in the strate-
gic context. For the analysis, three regions were selected-the Rostov Region, the Krasnodar and Stavropol Ter-
ritories — as basic territories that form the space of the southern macroregion and are capable of building inter-
territorial interaction in achieving national goals. The problem of forming a single territorial space is acute for all
subjects, and the achievement of economic connectivity, which is manifested in the establishment of transport
and logical routes, trade and economic, institutional and socio-infrastructure ties, is possible through the cre-
ation of a supporting framework, that is, the fundamental structure of territorial development. The results of
the macroeconomic analysis based on the methodology presented in the study form the basis for scenario plan-
ning of socio-economic development of territories aimed at achieving the goals of sustainability, connectivity and
balanced development.

Keywords: *basic territorial framework, macroeconomic indicators, territorial connectivity, socio-economic devel-
opment, spatial economy*

For modern Russia, spatial development is not
only an economic problem for the development
and development of territories, but also a con-
cept of its balanced development, taking into ac-
count the economic specialization of regions, their
saturation with assets and the corresponding work-
ing-age population, the development of cities and
small settlements, the organizational ability of regions
to form an optimal economic complex, as an integral
part of In this context, the problem of the unity of
the Russian national economic complex as a set
of geographically isolated regions, which at the same
time act as part of larger territorial communities-
macro — regions, becomes particularly important.

The economic development of the country should
be based on an effective territorial organization,
which can be implemented within the framework of
the allocation of macroregions, which are the basic
elements of the territorial and economic organization
of the country, due to which contradictions between
the volume of centralization and decentralization of
powers and responsibilities of territories are eliminat-
ed. The expediency of conducting a territorial analy-
sis and planning of a macroregion is proved by
the fact that such territorial and economic units of
Russia are distinguished both taking into account
their functionality and their role in the socio-economic
development of Russia, with a focus on determining
the optimal territorial proportions of the country's
economy. However, the uncertainty of the legal status
of the macroregion and the misconception that this
element of territorial planning is identified with the fed-
eral district do not allow it to be widely used in public
administration practice. Therefore, it is extremely im-
portant that today, when making state decisions in
the context of Russia's spatial development, the main-
stay is the grid of macroregions, which demonstrates
a completely different approach, more rational and
less dependent on administrative restrictions.

The updated Strategy of Spatial Development of
the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030
with a forecast up to 2036¹ attempts to abstract from
the administrative borders of the subjects of the Rus-
sian Federation in the process of planning techno-
logical development and rely specifically on the grid
of macroregions. The rationality of this approach lies
in the fact that the opportunities of macro-regions
are wider, including due to the unification of markets,
industrial and scientific cooperation, the absence of
a closed procurement system and limited economic
functionality. In the long-term strategy of spatial de-
velopment, it is the emphasis on the diversity of
the territorial complex and the availability of favora-
ble living conditions in all the constituent entities of
the Russian Federation that will allow achieving na-
tional goals in all their diversity.

At the same time, the problem remains a poorly
developed mechanism and system for implementing
the spatial development strategy, which is manifest-
ed in the lack of fixing responsible bodies, activities,
resources, institutional changes and steps related
to the concretization of the territorial framework. In
the future, the entire territory of the country should
become a space of points of growth and balanced
development that can meet the needs of comple-
mentarity and strengthening of each other's regions.

Conceptually, the term balance and balanced
development should be distinguished in relation to
the economic system, since the former implies
the presence of components that contribute to re-
ducing the cost of achieving development goals and
means a certain equilibrium state, and the latter in-
cludes the process of transition of the system from

¹ The Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federa-
tion for the Period up to 2030 with a Forecast up to 2036 was ap-
proved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of
December 28, 2024; 4146-r. URL: <http://government.ru/news/53917>
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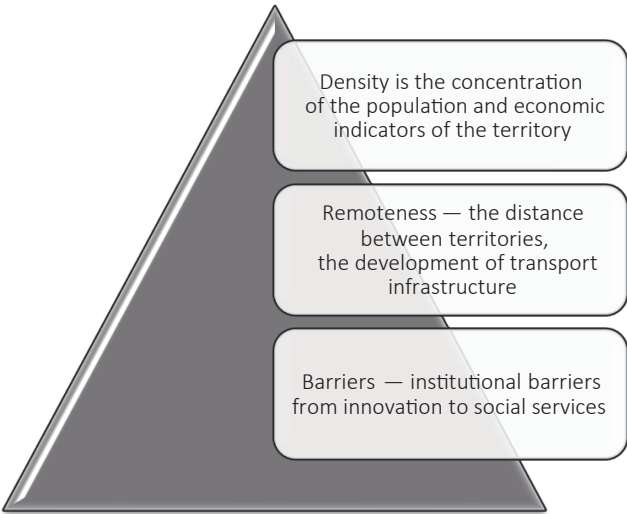


Fig. 1. Factors influencing spatial territorial development

one state to another, characterized by a level of sustainability, under the influence of external and internal factors. That is why today the priority of balanced development of the territory within the framework of its interaction with other regions and connectivity in the macroregion space, as well as a special socio-economic role in general for the national economic complex of the country becomes obvious and accepted thesis, and, accordingly, a guide to the implementation of program documents and institutional transformations.

According to the authors, the development of strategic scenarios for spatial development of territories in order to form a reference territorial framework is based on data from a macroeconomic analysis of socio-economic indicators of territorial development [1]. However, it is important not only to analyze the available indicators for a particular region-subject of the Federation, but also to understand the processes of interconnection of regions within the national space in the grid of macroregions, to see development points and complementary economic processes more broadly, linking the development goals of a particular region with the goals and specialization of other similar or nearby territories. This will allow us to decide on a set of measures aimed at achieving a balanced

development of the entire territory of the macroregion, taking into account special attention in the framework of territorial administration to aspects of the functioning of individual territories that may or may negatively affect the integrity of this macroeconomic space.

That is why the authors allowed us to offer an elementary analysis of the main macroeconomic indicators for three basic regions of the southern macro-region-the Rostov Region, the Krasnodar Territory and the Stavropol Territory. These regions within the entire Southern macro-region can be assessed as basic, as supporting subjects that determine development opportunities, and sometimes directly affect the economic activities of subjects in other regions. Although their economic specialization differs, there are many similar socio-economic, geographical and spatial characteristics, which make it possible to recognize their leading position throughout the south of Russia. At the same time, it should be recognized that the typology of specializations of territories, of course, does not correspond to the real structural economic diversity, does not fully demonstrate the multiplicity of characteristics of Russian regions, which leads to the primitivization of the typology associated with their narrow specialization, previously extremely fashionable doctrine of regional economic development.

Let us consider in Fig. 1 a grouping of factors affecting the spatial development of the territory, which will be reflected in the analytical set of indicators formed in the study (grouped according to data from [2, 3]).

Consideration of these factors should be reflected in new models of regional planning that meet modern challenges and threats, as well as in the mechanisms of interaction between the centre and regions, government, business and citizens. At the same time, the macroeconomic analysis of territorial development indicators, taking into account spatial aspects, as one of the stages of the territorial management system, should include the following blocks:

- key economic indicators;
- indicators of social inequality;
- infrastructure indicators.

It should be noted that in addition to classical socio-economic indicators, special attention is also paid to relative indicators that allow us to assess the contribution of a particular region to the formation of the basic territorial framework of a macroregion. A dynamic assessment of the presented blocks, reflecting a sample of

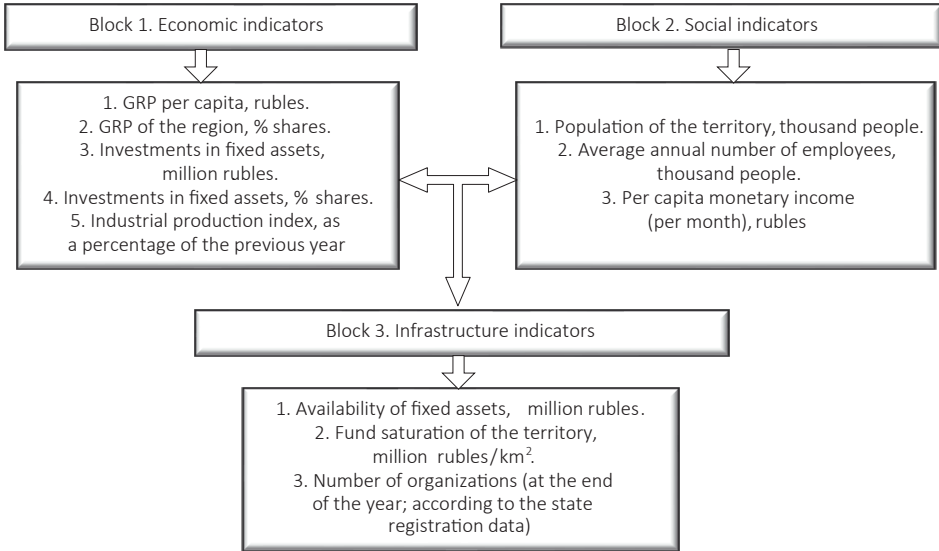


Fig. 2. Details of analytical blocks by indicators [4]

Table 1. Main characteristics of the territories forming the southern macroregion

Name of the indicator	Unit of measurement	Note
Rostov region		
Territory area	101 thousand km ²	The territory of the Rostov Region is 22.6 % of the territory of the Southern Federal District, has a pronounced industrial and agricultural structure
Population as of January 1, 2024	4,152.5 thousand of people	In the Rostov region, the share of the urban population prevails — 67.8 %, and the rural population only 32.2 %
The number of municipal entities	463	In the Rostov region, rural settlements predominate among municipalities — 391
Stavropol Territory		
Area	66.2 thousand km ²	This region belongs to the North Caucasus Federal District, but the territorial proximity to the south, logistics routes and economic structure allow us to state that this region is included in the southern macro
Population as of January 1, 2024	2,886.1 thousand of people	In the Stavropol Territory is dominated by the urban population, however, the share of the rural population is very high
Number of municipalities	33	The ratio of municipal and urban districts is 16 to 17
Krasnodar Territory		
The area of the territory	75.5 thousand km ²	The territory of Krasnodar is 16.8 % of the territory of the Southern Federal District
Population as of January 1, 2024	5,833 thousand of people	In the Krasnodar Territory the share of urban population is 57.3 %, and rural 42.7 %
Number of municipalities	426	There are 351 rural settlements in the Krasnodar Territory

indicators at the state level with details for three regions, will help to find out the causes of spatial inequality in the macroregion, conduct a comparative analysis, and propose a set of territory-specific measures (Fig. 2).

For conducting a macroeconomic analysis, it is necessary to reflect the characteristics of the territories selected as basic in the formation of the Southern macroregion space (Table 1).

We will present analytical tables based on previously schematized blocks of analysis. Information sources for compiling tables are official statistics data, analytical information from the website of the Main Directorate of the Bank of Russia, and information from the forecast of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation [5].

The analysis of the block of economic indicators reflecting the level of territorial development is presented in Table 2. It is important to conduct a dynamic analysis over a number of periods in order to identify trends in indicators, which should form the basis for drawing up forecast scenarios for territorial development.

Management decision-making in the process of developing a development strategy is based on conclusions on the dynamics of GRP in the regions. Analysis of the dynamics of GRP per capita shows a positive trend, while all three regions have a strong growth trend, showing built-in regional relationships. To study the spatial aspect, it is important to assess the contribution of regions to the GRP of the Russian Federation, and here, according to the analyzed territories, it can be noted that all three regions are dynamically increasing their contribution to the development of the national economy. At the same time, it is the Krasnodar Region, where the economy is more diversified and has a developed tourism sector, as well as extremely favorable climatic conditions for farming, that is ahead of the growth of the other two analyzed regions. In this context, the Rostov and Stavropol Regions have different roles in Russia's macroeconomic development. If you look at the Rostov region, its geographical position and industrial development in recent years within the framework of import substitution-oriented

industries clearly demonstrates its high-tech orientation and transport and logistics specialization. Regarding the Stavropol Territory, it should be noted that the agricultural and medical-tourist orientation of this territory will only increase as part of its connection with the subjects of the North Caucasus, form a single economic complex with a diverse agricultural sector and powerful service and tourism enterprises [6–11].

The analysis of fixed capital investments in all the regions studied confirms that the regional policy is aimed at significant investments in the purchase and renovation of buildings, structures, and equipment, since the dynamics of the indicator for all three years in all regions is only positive and there is a steady growth trend. This fact should lead to the development of industrial clusters in the regions, but according to the index of industrial production, a positive trend is observed in the Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories, despite the fact that agriculture prevails in the industry specialization here. The strategy of primary economic diversification is inherent in each of the analyzed regions, but it is clearly expressed in the Krasnodar Territory, whose development is also characterized by rather specific social indicators. Let us consider in Table 3 an analytical sample of indicators of social orientation.

Based on the results of the analysis of social indicators for three territories, it should be noted:

- the population is declining in the Rostov Region and Stavropol Territory, which negatively affects the indicators in the macro-region, but the influx of the population of the Krasnodar Territory as a whole contributes to the stabilization of the indicator;
- the employed population in the regions is increasing, which reflects the high labour potential of regional development;
- with the growth of labour potential, the population's monthly income also increases, with an average increase of 10–13 % in each region.

At the same time, it is also necessary to assess the involvement of the working-age population in the functioning of certain

Table 2. Analysis of the dynamics of economic indicators of territorial development*²

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Abs. dev. (+, –) 2023 from 2022	Growth rate, % 2023 to 2022
GRP per capita Rostov Region, rubles	485,902	556,629	647,600	90,971	116.34
GRP per capita Stavropol Territory, rubles	357,475	414,255	464,150	49,895	112.04
GRP per capita Krasnodar Territory, rubles	563,372	738,801	819,100	80,299	110.87
GRP Rostov Region as a percentage of the Russian Federation, %	1.67	1.72	1.74	0.02	–
GRP of the Stavropol Territory as a percentage of the data for the Russian Federation, %	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.02	–
GRP of the Krasnodar Territory as a percentage of the data for the Russian Federation, %	2.68	2.9	2.9	–	–
Investments in fixed assets Rostov region, million rubles	393,753	470,546	643,711	173,165	136.8
Investments in fixed assets Stavropol Territory, million rubles	254,164	286,449	334,690	48,241	116.8
Investments in fixed assets Krasnodar Region, million rubles	558,590	753,059	860,631	107,572	114.28
Investments in fixed assets in the Rostov region, share in % of data for the Russian Federation	2.4	2.65	2.56	–0.09	–
Fixed capital investment in the Stavropol Territory, percentage % share of the Russian Federation	1.01	1.01	0.95	–0.06	–
Investments in fixed assets in the Krasnodar Region, percentage of the Russian Federation	1.69	1.66	1.9	0.24	–
Index of industrial production Rostov Region, %	110	109.3	103.5	–5.8	–
Index of industrial production Stavropol Territory, %	113.5	103.1	106.4	3.3	–
Industrial Production Index Krasnodar Region, %	108.3	103.8	106	2.2	–

Note: * — Grouped by data from the Statistical compendium of the Russian Region, research by the Stolypin Institute for Growth Economics, and analytical data from the Main Directorate of the Bank of Russia.

Table 3. Analysis of social indicators of territorial development*

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Abs. dev. (+, –) 2023 from 2022	Growth rate, % 2023 to 2022
Population, thousand, hours of fir trees					
Rostov region	4,192.3	4,162.5	4,152.5	–10	99.76
Stavropol Territory	2,902.5	2,891.2	2,886.1	–5.1	99.8
Krasnodar Region	5,832	5,819.3	5,833	13.7	100.24
Annual number of employees, thousand people					
Rostov Region	1,984.6	2,017.2	2,092.1	74.9	103.71
Stavropol Territory	1,271.1	1,294.1	1,344.4	50	103.9
Krasnodar Region krai	2,703.1	2,739	2,908	169	106.17
Per capita monetary income (per month), rubles					
Rostov Region	34,743	41,377	46,840	5,463	113.2
Stavropol Territory	25,133	30,100	32,930	2,830	109.4
Krasnodar Territory	42,228	48,684	54,627	5,943	112.21

Note: * — Grouped according to the statistical compendium of the Russian Region 2024.

industries (Fig. 3). Let's present the top 5 industries in the region in terms of the number of employees of the organization.²

Industrial specialization of the employed population in the region is an important indicator of socio-economic development and can help identify the causes of population decline in specific localities. So, for example, in the Krasnodar Territory, it is agriculture that prevails in the sectors with the highest employment of the population, and if we consider the ratio of the urban and rural population of this territory, then here, in fact, the urban population is equal to the rural

population. Thus, the highest per capita monetary incomes out of the three analyzed regions are observed in the Krasnodar Territory, which suggests that this particular region is characterized by a well-structured strategy of socio-economic development. The Rostov region, which has a huge potential in the development of agricultural sectors, adheres to the policy of technological leadership, and also acts as the largest transport and logistics hub, which requires the development of a more specialized strategic scenario for territorial management. The Stavropol Territory is the most important transport corridor to the Caucasus, and has a huge natural resource potential, which should be used in the strategy of territorial administration and take these factors into account [12–14].

² Regions of Russia. Socioeconomic Indicators. 2024 : Stat. collection. Rosstat. Moscow, 2024; 1081. URL: <https://rosstat.gov.ru/folder/210/document/13204> (rus.).

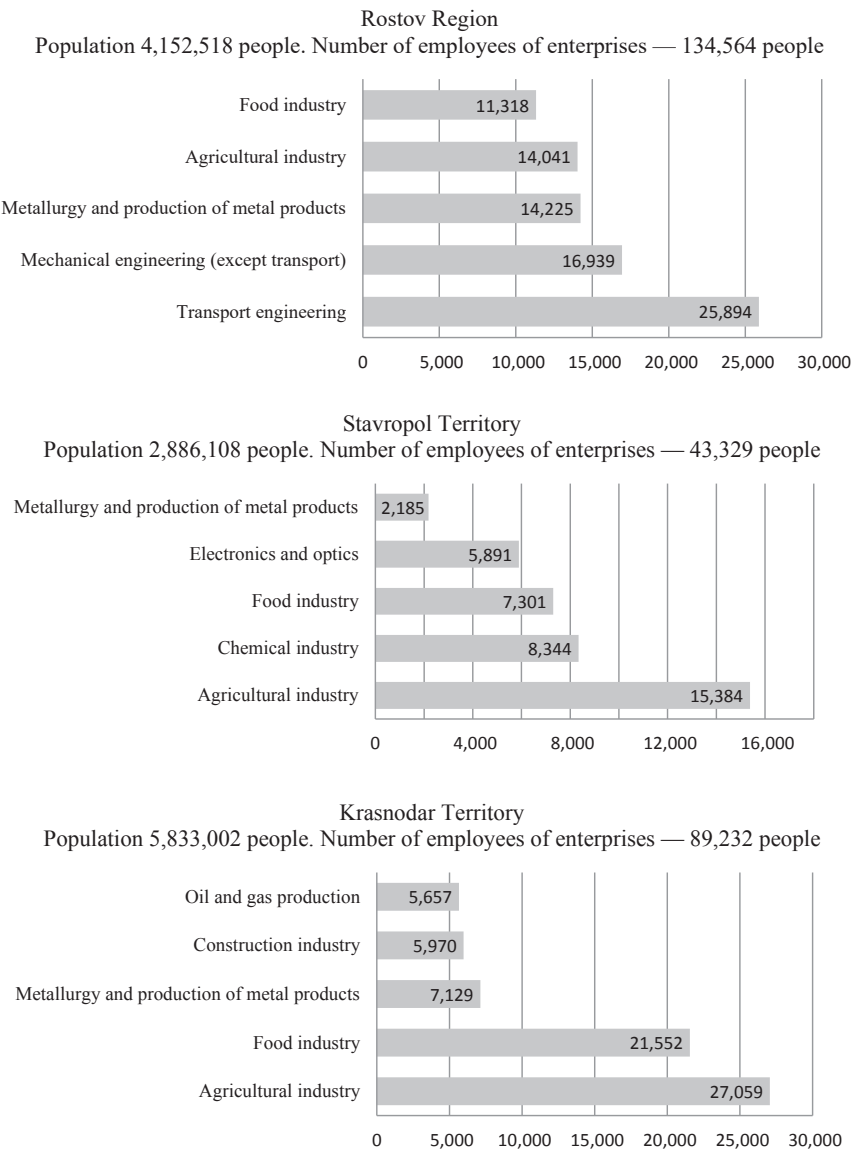


Fig. 3. Assessment of the industrial specialization of the employed population, detailed by region (compiled according to the Map of Industry of the Russian Federation — Urbanik project)

Table 4. Analysis of infrastructure indicators

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Abs. dev. (+, –) 2023 from 2022	Growth rate, % 2023 to 2022
Availability of fixed assets Rostov region, million rubles/ km²	7,460,101	7,658,598	8,280,586	621,988	108.12
Availability of fixed assets Stavropol Territory, million rubles/ km²	3,637,184	3,685,383	3,857,823	172,440	104.7
Availability of fixed assets Krasnodar Territory, million rubles/ km²	1,3970,321	14,670,743	16,105,257	1,434,514	109.78
The territory Rostov region, million rubles/ km²	73,862.4	75,827.7	81,986	6,158.3	108.12
The territory Stavropol Territory, million rubles/km²	54,942.4	55,670.4	58,275.3	2,604.9	104.7
Fund saturation of the territory Krasnodar Territory, million rubles/km²	185,037.4	194,314.5	213,314.7	19,000.2	109.78
Number of organizations (at the end of the year; according to state registration data)					
Rostov Region	70,966	66,538	65,600	–938	98.59
Stavropol Territory	34,427	32,696	32,518	–178	99.5
Krasnodar Territory	107,721	105,233	102,927	– 2,306	97.81

We will analyze the third block of indicators, namely infrastructure data (Table 4). The set of indicators has an estimated coefficient-the territory's fund saturation, million rubles/km², which is determined by dividing the value of fixed assets by the area of the region's territory and characterizes the infrastructure potential of the area [15].

The analyzed regions have a huge infrastructure potential, as the fund saturation indicator is growing every year.

Thus, the analysis suggests that there are factors of spatial inequality in the Southern macroregion, which are manifested in the focus of the resource base and growth factors in specific economic centres, inequality in key socio-economic growth indicators, significant differences in intraregional quality of life, weak interregional interaction and the use of complementary resources for cluster interregional development. The scenario planning approach aimed at forming a basic territorial framework, integrated into the socio-economic development programmes developed in the regions and implemented taking into account the assessment of structural regional specifics, will allow achieving balanced spatial development.

When developing scenarios for the strategic development of territories, taking into account a single spatial framework, special attention should be paid to:

- industry specifics of the regional economy and the size of enterprises in the region;
- the size of the average per capita income of the population;
- sources of income and intraregional income inequality;
- differences of households in the marginal propensity to save and consume in the region;
- the quality of life and the level of economic development of the region as a whole [18].

Scenario planning of territorial development with the formation of a reference framework should become the basis of programmes for socio-economic development of territories and include a number of stages: analysis of macroeconomic indicators, identification of cause — effect relationships, formulation of conclusions, construction of maps detailing problem areas and growth points. The success of balanced spatial development is the presence of a system of cooperation and interaction at all levels with the improvement of federal relations, both vertically and horizontally.

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Сбалансированность пространственного развития южного макрорегиона: стратегический контекст

В статье представлены результаты анализа макроэкономических показателей территорий, которые позволяют оценить вклад регионов в социально-экономическое развитие южно-

го макрорегиона и выявить направления развития системы территориального управления с целью достижения сбалансированности в стратегическом контексте. Для проведения анализа отобраны три региона: Ростовская область, Краснодарский и Ставропольский края как базовые территории, формирующие пространство южного макрорегиона и способные к выстраиванию межтерриториального взаимо-

действия в достижении национальных целей. Проблема формирования единого территориального пространства остро стоит перед всеми субъектами, и достижение экономической связанности, проявляющейся в налаживании транспортно-логических путей, торгово-экономических, институциональных и социально-инфраструктурных связей, возможно через создание опорного каркаса, т.е. основополагающей структуры территориального развития. Результаты макроэкономического анализа по представленной в исследовании методике ложатся в основу сценарного планирования социально-экономического развития территорий, направленного на достижение целей устойчивости, связанности и сбалансированного развития.

Ключевые слова: опорный территориальный каркас, макроэкономические показатели, территориальная связанность, социально-экономическое развитие, пространственная экономика

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