
External Economic Factors Of Development Of The Industrial Structure Of The Economy Of The Pacific Russia

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Abstract. The socio-economic development of Pacific Russia is traditionally associated with the active involvement of its natural resource and production potential in the integration processes of the Asia-Pacific region of the world. An important factor that stimulates the foreign economic activity of production is also the favorable economic and geographical position of the region. The aim of the work is to study the influence of foreign economic factors on the formation of the sectoral structure of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District (FEFD). Currently, the positive effect of foreign economic activity in the regions is limited to the "backward" structure of the economy of most subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District (a high share of extractive industries, poor development of manufacturing and services), which has developed due to the uneven distribution of demographic, production and infrastructure potentials. To assess the uneven development of subjects, it is proposed to use the methods of sectoral analysis of the economy, as well as the method of zoning the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District by the specifics of economic activity, incl. commodity structure of exports and imports. Thus, on the territory of Pacific Russia, there are two zones of economic development - 1) "northern" and 2) "southern", differing in the combination of factors and living conditions of the population, the sectoral structure of the economy and foreign economic activity. The subjects of the "southern" zone are distinguished by a higher level of demographic, production and infrastructural potential, as well as a relatively high share of processing and service activities in the sectoral structure of the economy. At the same time, a common feature of all regions of Pacific Russia is noted - the predominance in the commodity structure of exports of products with low added value (raw materials and materials), and in the structure of imports - products of manufacturing industries (machinery and equipment).

Keywords: Pacific Russia, foreign economic factor, sectoral structure of the economy, economic zoning, demographical, natural resource and production potential.

INTRODUCTION

The foreign economic factor has a great influence on the sectoral territorial structure of the economy of the regions of Pacific Russia, on the formation of specialized types of economic activity in the regions that are actively involved in the international division of labor. Under the influence of this factor, the sectoral structure of the economy is being rebuilt, those types of economic activities for whose products there is a consistently high demand in world markets receive an additional impetus. An important factor in the development of specialized types of activity in the sectoral structure of the economy of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District within the Pacific Russia is the presence of developed service industries, modern production and social infrastructure.

The aim of this work is to study the influence of foreign economic factors on the formation of the sectoral structure of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District (FEFD). At present, the positive effect of foreign economic activity in the regions is limited by the "backward" structure of the economy of the Far Eastern Federal District (a high share of extractive industries, poor development of manufacturing and services), which has developed due to the uneven distribution of demographic, production and infrastructural potentials. Territorial combinations of natural resources, production and demographic potentials, act as a set of factors for the development of production in the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District as part of Pacific Russia, determining the features of the formation of their territorial and sectoral structure of the economy, as well as the

effectiveness of international economic ties and relations. The last one depends, first of all, on savings in transport and production costs; differences between foreign exchange earnings and intraregional production costs; current legislation governing foreign economic relations.

It should be noted that the structure of the economy and social sphere of all subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, to varying degrees, is influenced by the economic and geographical factors of the Pacific region, in particular, its richest natural resource potential of land and sea, as well as the unique economic and geographical position [11]. These factors have a favorable effect on the development of the territorial and sectoral structure of the regions, incl. and export-oriented activities, by which the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District are included in international (including Eurasian) integration processes. [8, 9, 15, 17]. At the same time, the use of the natural resource potential and favorable geographical location for the development of the economy of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, in order to increase the efficiency of its economic structure and increase the quality of life of the population, possibly in several directions. For example, increasing production in extractive industries and increasing exports of low value added products; or, the interconnected development of mining and processing industries, on the territory of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, in economic centers of socio-economic zones with the highest level of production and infrastructural potential.

Approaches to assessing the influence of production factors on the development of the country's spatial economy, including in the form of latitudinal socio-economic zones, are presented in the works of A.G. Granberg [6]. The economic-geographical analysis of the spatial differentiation of the territorial structures of the economy of the Russian Far East was considered in the works of P.A. Minakira and others [12, 13, 8, 7]. In researches of P.Ya. Baklanova, A.V. Moshkova, M.T. Romanova [1-5], the processes of formation of territorial structures of the economy were considered on two hierarchically built structures (sectoral and territorial), latitudinal and meridional socio-economic zones were identified. The allocated zones are distinguished by a specific combination of factors and conditions for the formation of territorial and sectoral structures. It is noted that the territorial and sectoral structure of the economy of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District should have a high degree of stability, ensured by a balanced composition of its constituent elements - mining, processing, as well as a developed industrial and social infrastructure.

As part of Pacific Russia, two groups of subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District can be distinguished, differing in the level of socio-economic development, territorial combinations of factors of production, geographical location, which are combined into special socio-economic development zones of the Far East: 1) "northern" and 2) "southern". In each zone, the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District are concentrated, with a similar set of economic and geographical factors, the sectoral and territorial structure of the economy and the population settlement system.

It should be noted that latitudinal socio-economic zones were distinguished on the territory of Siberia and the Far East of Russia, gravitating to varying degrees either to the Trans-Siberian and Baikal-Amur railways, or to the Pacific Ocean [6, 18]. When identifying such latitudinal economic zones, a set of socio-economic and economic-geographical factors was taken into account, including their geographical position. For example, in the "Northern" zone there are subjects located in the northern part of the Far Eastern Federal District (the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan Oblast, Kamchatka Region and Chukotka Autonomous Okrug), which have the richest natural resource potential, with a low population density and weak infrastructure development of the territory. Extractive industries play an important role in the economy of these entities - mining of non-ferrous metal ores. In the "South" zone - the subjects gravitating towards the Trans-Siberian and Baikal-Amur highways (Primorsky and Khabarovsk Territories, Amur and Sakhalin Regions, Jewish Autonomous Region), also have significant natural resource potential, but differ in a higher population density and the level of industrial development and social infrastructure. The main production potential of the Far East region is concentrated here (manufacturing industries - mechanical engineering, production of building materials, electric power, food industry), as well as the largest seaports of Asian Russia - Nakhodka, Vostochny, Kozmino, Vladivostok, Sovetskaya Gavan. The "southern" zone also includes the Republic of Buryatia and the Trans-Baikal Region, which recently (November 24, 2018) became subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District. A significant natural resource potential is concentrated on their territory, large enterprises of the extractive and manufacturing industries are located, rail and road transport is well developed. At the same time, the sectoral structure of the economy is less differentiated, the level of infrastructure development significantly lags behind the subjects of the "southern", and according to some indicators, the "northern" zone of Pacific Russia [14, 15].

The influence of the totality of economic and geographical factors (primarily, natural resource and demographic potential, economic and geographical position) on the formation and development of the territorial and sectoral structure of the regional economy was considered in the works of Russian and foreign authors [1-5, 20]. At the same time, it is important to take into account that territorial combinations of factors have regional characteristics, which are reflected in the territorial-sectoral structure of the gross regional product. Creation of conditions for the manifestation of favorable economic and geographical factors (including through the

development of infrastructure) will make the territorial and sectoral structure of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District more stable and balanced.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is proposed to use the methods of sectoral analysis of their economies to assess the uneven development of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, as well as the method of zoning the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District by the specifics of economic activity, incl. commodity structure of exports and imports. Thus, on the territory of Pacific Russia, there are two zones of economic development - 1) "northern" and 2) "southern", which differ in the combination of factors and living conditions of the population and economic activity, in terms of the structure of the economy, as well as the commodity structure of exports and imports.

As a result of the study, it is possible to identify spatial differences in the formation of the sectoral structure of value added by subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, to note the sectoral features in the commodity structure of exports and imports in the "northern" and "southern" economic zones of Pacific Russia.

RESULTS

Under the influence of a combination of economic and economic-geographical factors in the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District within the Pacific Russia, two socio-economic zones were formed: "northern", "southern", which have their own characteristics in the sectoral structure of value added (Table 1).

The subjects of the "northern" zone are distinguished by a high share in the sectoral structure of the economy of such types of economic activities as mining (for the Kamchatka Region - fishing and fish farming). Manufacturing and infrastructure industries are poorly developed (lower than the average for the Russian Federation).

In the sectoral structure of the economy of the subjects of the "southern" zone, there is a high share of transport and storage, as well as infrastructure activities. Such features of the structure of the economy of the subjects are explained by their higher social and economic development (in comparison with the "northern" subjects), favorable economic and geographical location, the presence of large transport hubs (sea and rail), carrying out transit international transportation. A high share in the extraction of minerals in the sectoral structure of the Sakhalin and Amur regions was formed due to the presence of large deposits of minerals here, raw materials from which are in consistently high demand on world markets (oil, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores).

Table 1: Sectoral structure of gross value added of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District (at current basic prices, as a percentage of the total), 2017. Source: [16].

Subjects Far Eastern Federal District	Sectors of the economy																	
	Rural. forestry, fishing	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Hotel activities	Information and communication activities	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific activity	Administrative activities	Public administration	Education	Healthcare activities	Other	
Russian Federation	4.6	12.1	17.4	3.9	6.2	16.7	8.0	1.0	3.0	0.5	6.5	4.5	2.6	4.7	3.0	3.9	1.4	
1. Subjects of the "northern" zone:																		
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	1.8	48.2	1.1	4.9	10.6	6.0	7.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	5.0	4.3	3.9	1.2	
Kamchatka Krai	20.1	6.2	10.6	6.9	4.8	8.1	5.2	1.3	1.7	0.3	2.1	1.2	3.5	13.7	5.1	7.6	1.6	

Magadan Region	7.0	38.4	1.7	6.5	6.1	7.6	5.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	9.9	3.7	5.5	1.2
Chukotka Aut. district	3.0	43.5	0.5	11.4	5.3	6.1	5.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	10.5	4.8	6.0	1.2
2. Subjects of the "southern" zone:																	
The Republic of Buryatia	4.0	5.2	10.7	6.2	7.4	15.5	12.5	2.4	2.7	0.2	2.8	2.1	1.7	10.3	7.1	7.2	2.0
Amur region	6.3	12.1	5.1	7.0	9.6	13.0	16.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	8.8	4.8	5.9	1.1
Jewish Auth. region	8.0	8.9	8.0	6.1	8.8	7.9	15.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	4.8	2.1	0.7	13.7	4.2	7.5	1.3
Transbaikal region	4.7	14.1	3.3	4.5	8.5	9.1	19.8	1.1	2.1	0.3	7.1	1.7	1.2	9.7	5.6	6.2	1.0
Primorsky Krai	8.4	0.9	10.1	3.6	5.1	19.0	21.1	1.5	2.4	0.3	4.6	2.6	3.0	6.8	3.4	5.0	2.2
Sakhalin Region	4.0	60.0	3.1	1.7	3.7	5.3	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.8	1.9	3.0	0.8
Khabarovsk region	6.6	6.0	10.4	3.8	5.4	15.8	20.2	1.3	2.8	0.4	4.0	1.9	2.5	8.5	4.1	5.0	1.3

Within these socio-economic zones, specific conditions have been formed for conducting foreign economic activity. (Table 2). It should be noted that the presented approach to assessing the impact of the external economic factor on the formation of the sectoral structure of the economy of the Far Eastern Federal District by identifying socio-economic zones is used for the first time.

Table 2: Foreign economic activity of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District as part of the socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia ¹, in percents

Subjects	2005		2018	
	export	import	export	import
Far Eastern Federal District				
Far Eastern Federal District, USD million, total	9413.1	5849.5	29201.3	6829.4
Share of subjects of the "northern" zone, total	40.9	4.5	20.7	6.8
Including:				
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	22,9	1.2	15.9	4.0
Kamchatka Krai	1.6	0.7	2.9	1.1
Magadan Region	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.9
Chukotka Autonomous District	16.2	1.2	0.5	0.8
Share of subjects of the "southern" zone, total	59.1	95.5	79.3	93.2
Including:				
The Republic of Buryatia	2,4	0,7	3,2	1,5
Amur region	1,7	1,9	1,3	4,6
Jewish Autonomous Region	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4
Transbaikal region	2,6	2,8	1,5	8,0
Primorsky Krai	11,2	37,8	11,7	60,7
Sakhalin Region	11,3	42,5	52,3	10,1
Khabarovsk region	29,8	9,6	8,8	7,9

¹ – including the Republic of Buryatia and the Trans-Baikal Region.

Compiled by: [18]

The "northern" zone of foreign economic activity includes the following subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan Region, Chukotka Autonomous District, Kamchatka Region, where the richest natural resource potential of the territory acts as an excess (favorable) factor of production. At the same time, there is a shortage of such factors as capital (investment), labor (low population density, lack of labor resources); poorly developed infrastructure and harsh climatic conditions, which significantly increase production costs. In the foreign economic activity (export and import) of the Far Eastern Federal District, the role of the subjects of the "northern" zone is not great and since 2005 has significantly decreased.

The "southern" zone of Pacific Russia includes the following subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District: the Republic of Buryatia, the Amur and Sakhalin regions, the Zabaikalsky, Primorsky and Khabarovsk territories, the Jewish Autonomous Region. The natural resource potential, as well as a favorable economic and

geographical position relative to the leading world centers of the Asia-Pacific region, favorable natural and climatic conditions for economic management are also redundant factors of production. In particular, it should be noted the positive value of the beneficial cross-border economic and geographical position of the subjects of the southern zone of Pacific Russia. It is these subjects that account for the bulk of the foreign trade turnover of the Far Eastern Federal District of Russia.

As one of the important features of the development of the regional economy of the Russian Far East, one can note the presence of a macroeconomic effect here, which is expressed in the high growth rates of extractive activities and the export of their products, in their greater investment attractiveness, in comparison with processing activities. However, such tendencies negatively affect the formation of a balanced, stable sectoral structure of the economy in the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District. In the sectoral structure of the economy of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, included in the "northern" zone of Pacific Russia, and in some of the subjects of the "southern" zone, there is not only a low share of processing activities, but also a weak development of social and industrial infrastructure.

This feature of the sectoral structure of the economy of the Far Eastern Federal District is also determined by the effect of the external economic factor, when the basis of the commodity structure of exports is made up of products of extractive industries: food products and agricultural raw materials; products of the fuel and energy complex; wood and pulp and paper products. It should be noted that the export of goods from the group of food and agricultural raw materials; timber exceeds the import of goods of these groups three times. In turn, the main share of imports in the Far Eastern Federal District falls on the products of manufacturing industries: machinery, equipment and vehicles; chemical industry products; metals and metal products. Import of machinery, equipment and vehicles; metals and products from them; of chemical products exceeds the export of goods of these commodity groups twice.

The Far Eastern Federal District accounts for 15,2% of exports (in value terms) of food products from the Russian Federation (fish and seafood); 9,3% of timber exports; 5,9% of exports of products of the fuel and energy complex, as well as 4,5% of imports of products of the fuel and energy complex; 3,8% of food products and 3,5% of metals and metal products. (Fig. 1).

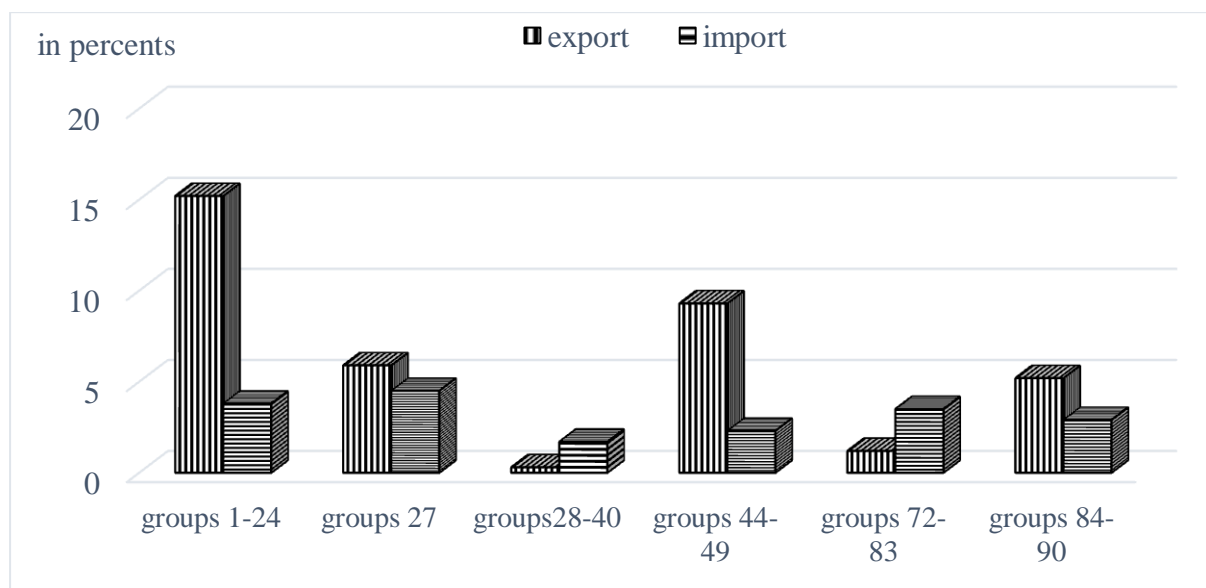


Fig.1: The share of the Far Eastern Federal District in the export and import of the Russian Federation (by main commodity groups, mln USD), in percent, in 2018

Compiled by: [10, 16].

Symbols:

Groups 1-24 – food products and agricultural raw materials; Group 27 – products of the fuel and energy complex; Groups 44-49 – wood and pulp and paper products; Groups 28-40 – chemical industry products; Groups 72-83 – metals and metal products; Groups 84-90 – machinery, equipment and vehicles.

In general, in the Far Eastern Federal District (in value terms, US dollars), the largest export volume in 2018 fell on two product groups: mineral products (39%) and products of the fuel and energy complex (37%). In physical terms, the largest export volumes fell on coal (bituminous, brown, bituminous) - 33 million tons; liquefied natural gas – 29,5 million cubic meters m; crude oil and petroleum products - 16 million tons; Food products

and agricultural raw materials (in value terms) accounted for only 8% of exports from the Far Eastern Federal District (in volume terms - fish and seafood (1,5 million tons; soybeans and cereals – 1,1 million tons; water and beer - 11,6 thousand tons). For engineering products, as well as wood and pulp and paper products - 3% each, metals and products from them - 1%. At the same time, 7,9 million tons of timber were exported; ferrous metals – 1,2 mln tons; ores and concentrates – 1,3 mln tons and diamonds - 115 tons. [19].

Imports to the Far Eastern Federal District were dominated by products of the following product groups: engineering products (48% of all imports in the Far Eastern Federal District), food products and agricultural raw materials (17%), chemical products (11%).

In the commodity structure of exports by the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, included in the "northern" and "southern" socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia, products of the extractive industries are also mainly represented: the fuel and energy complex, fishing and fish farming, forestry and agriculture. In imports, on the contrary, products of manufacturing activities prevail, with a high share of added value (Table 3).

Table 3:Subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District in the commodity structure of exports and imports by socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia, in 2018, in percent

Main product groups	Far Eastern Federal District	"northern" zone				"southern" zone							
		The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	Kamchatka Krai	Magadan Region	Chukotka Aut. district	The Republic of Buryatia	Amur region	Jewish Auth. region	Transbaikal region	Primorsky Krai	Khabarovsk region	Sakhalin Region	
Food products and agricultural raw materials	export	100.0	0.1	21.0	2.8	0.2	0.5	4.5	1.1	0.5	40.0	8.0	21.3
	import	100.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.0	3.2	0.7	20.4	64.1	2.8	1.7
Products of the fuel and energy complex	export	100.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.7	3.4	83.4
	import	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	49.1	18.6	29.8
Chemical industry products, rubber	export	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.1	0.1	20.7	58.7	10.3	1.5
	import	100.0	1.3	0.9	3.3	2.9	1.3	3.9	0.3	6.9	64.3	7.8	7.1
Wood, pulp and paper products	export	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.5	0.9	3.2	30.98	50.6	0.0
	import	100.0	0.3	9.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.8	3.8
Metals and metal products	export	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	39.9	43.8	12.9
	import	100.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.6	5.2	1.7	1.9	49.2	8.5	27.6
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	export	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.1	50.5	12.8
	import	100.0	6.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	4.7	0.3	4.2	61.0	8.1	12.1

Compiled by: [10, 16].

DISCUSSION

There is no doubt that foreign trade should be considered as the most important factor in the economic dynamics of the regions. At the same time, export activities stimulate the development of production in the external sector of the economy (by increasing the volume of aggregate demand and great opportunities for marketing products).

In addition, the multiplier effect from the growth of export industries is manifested in the development of associated auxiliary and service activities, which creates an impetus for regional growth. The influence of imports is manifested in the satisfaction of intraregional needs for products of service industries [7, 8, 12]. However, in general, the positive economic effect of foreign economic activity is manifested in the regional economic growth of the Far Eastern Federal District is extremely uneven. Economic and geographical factors also play an important role, leading to high differentiation of the territorial and sectoral structure of the economy. For all commodity groups in exports and imports (in value terms, US dollars), dominated by the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, included in the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia. For example, in the commodity group "food products and agricultural raw materials", 75,9% of exports go to the subjects of the "southern" zone, including only the Primorsky Krai – 40,0%; Sakhalin Region – 21,8%. Among the subjects of the "northern" zone, which stand out in terms of the volume of exports of food products and agricultural raw materials, the Kamchatka Region should be noted (21,0%). A similar situation has developed in the import of food products and agricultural raw materials, where only the subjects of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia - Khabarovsk and Primorsky Krai accounted for 84,5% of all imports of goods in this group.

In the commodity group ("products of the fuel and energy complex"), 95,3% of exports from the Far Eastern Federal District accounted for the subjects of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia (in physical terms, exports are represented by the following goods: coal, oil, liquefied natural gas). The Sakhalin Oblast alone provided 83,4% of the export of products of this commodity group. By the size of imports of goods of this group, the constituent entities of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia stand out: Primorsky Krai (49,1% of all imports of fuel and energy goods), Sakhalin Region (29,8%), Khabarovsk Region (18,6%).

In the commodity group "products of the chemical industry, rubber", the leading exporting regions are the subjects of the "southern" zone – Primorsky Krai (58,7% export of goods from the Far Eastern Federal District), Transbaikalian region (20,7%), Khabarovsk region (10,3%). Primorsky Krai stands out among the importers of goods in this group (64,3% of all imported goods of this group in the Far Eastern Federal District).

In the commodity group "timber and pulp and paper products", the main volume of exports falls on the subjects of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia, among which are the Khabarovsk (50,6% of timber exports from the Far Eastern Federal District) and Primorsky Krai (30,9%). Primorsky Krai can be noted among the main importers of wood and pulp and paper products (80,5% of all imported products of this commodity group).

In the commodity group "metals and products from them" the main volume of exports of goods of this group (99,1%) falls on the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia. Including 43,8% - to the Khabarovsk Region, 39,9% - to the Primorsky Region and 12,9% - to the Sakhalin Region. Among the importers of this group of goods, the subjects of the "southern" zone also prevail, for example, the Primorsky Krai accounts for 49,2%, the Sakhalin Region - 27,6%, the Khabarovsk Krai – 8,3% and the Amur Region – 5,2%.

In the commodity group "machinery, equipment and vehicles" the main volume (98,8%) of exports of products of this commodity group falls on the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District of the "southern" zone of Pacific Russia. At the same time, the undisputed leader is the Primorsky Krai – 50,5% of all exports of machinery and equipment from the Far Eastern Federal District. Primorsky Krai is also the leader among the importers of machinery, equipment and vehicles – 61,1% of all exports of goods of this group to the Far Eastern Federal District.

It should be noted that the existing commodity structure of exports and imports in the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District of "northern" and "southern" socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia is to the greatest extent due to the influence of surplus factors of production located here: natural resources (oil and natural gas; fish and seafood; timber). In addition, the main transport and logistics centers are located in the Primorsky and Khabarovsk Territories, integrated into the international division of labor - the seaports of Nakhodka, Vladivostok, Sovetskaya Gavan, Vanino, etc. In the "northern" zone of Pacific Russia, the Kamchatka Krai can be noted among the largest exporters of food products, which is also explained by the presence of an excess factor of production here (fish and seafood), as well as the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - the export of fuel and energy products (coal).

In the Russian Far East, the following areas of international cooperation have been formed. The largest consumers of export products (mainly raw materials and supplies) from the southern regions of the coastal zone of Pacific Russia in 2018 were the Republic of Korea (received goods for \$ 9 billion), China (\$ 6,44 billion), Japan (\$ 6,21 billion) [18]. The undisputed leaders in terms of the volume of exported goods are the Republic of Korea (32% of all exports from the Far Eastern Federal District), China (23%) and Japan (22%).

In turn, the bulk of imported goods falls on products with high added value - machinery, equipment and vehicles; chemical industry products; metals and metal products. Main importing countries: China (53%), Republic of Korea (9%), Japan (8%), USA (7%), Germany (2%). The largest volumes of imports of machinery, equipment and vehicles come from China, Republic of Korea, Japan, USA, Germany.

Foreign economic interaction between the Russian Far East and the APR countries is carried out through large transport hubs, which are combinations of several types of transport (rail, road, sea, pipeline, aviation). Their peculiarity is the export of local raw materials (coal, oil, natural liquefied gas, timber, fish and seafood), the import of engineering products, as well as the transit of goods from Siberia and the European part of Russia to the APR countries and back.

These traffic flows are characterized by the key role of transport hubs (large seaports and port points, border transport crossings) through which the products of mining industries are transported (coal, oil, natural gas, logging, fish catch and seafood mining, ore mining ferrous and non-ferrous metals, diamonds) located in the Russian Far East, to manufacturing facilities located in the APR countries.

In a similar way, unified technological chains turn out to be territorially "broken", the initial elements (extraction of raw materials and its primary processing) are located within the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District of Russia, and the final stages (processing of raw materials and semi-finished products exported from the region) - in the APR countries. The creation of processing industries on the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District (for example, in large transport hubs - seaports) will significantly reduce the cost of transit of raw materials for foreign consumers and will increase the amount of added value for the products of Russian companies.

CONCLUSION

Strengthening integration processes in the world economy on the basis of international division and cooperation of labor is expressed in the establishment of close production, trade and promotional ties between Russian regions and the APR countries.

A distinctive feature of the economy of the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, included in the socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia, is the export orientation of their development. At the same time, the general trend of the economy of adjacent cross-border regions - China, Japan, South Korea to a large extent, is focused on imported raw materials and export of finished products outside the country. At the same time, all the subjects of the Far Eastern Federal District, included in the "northern" and "southern" socio-economic zones of Pacific Russia, to a greater or lesser extent, are characterized not only by rich and unique combinations of natural resources, but also by the chronic lagging behind the needs of servicing production facilities and infrastructure. production and population.

Guided by the principle of complementarity in the organization of production in adjacent regions, as one of the development directions of the subjects of the "northern" zone of Pacific Russia, one can consider the orientation of the economy towards the extraction of natural resources, production of raw materials and semi-finished products, and the subjects of the "southern" zone - towards the development of manufacturing industries, production products with high added value, which have a stable and high demand in the APR countries.

Gratitude

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