финансовых возможностей, разработке и осуществлению мероприятий по обеспечению финансовой устойчивости.

Эффективное использование финансового потенциала напрямую зависит от эффективности исполнения регионального бюджета, который предназначен для финансового обеспечения задач и функций региона[4].

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The Application of Mechanisms of Public-private Partnership in the Arctic Zone of Russian Federation

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The Arctic is a unique geopolitical region that contacts with America, Europe, Asia, the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, a region with a large territory, with the lowest population density on Earth and large strategic reserves of minerals.

The region concentrates in itself most of the unique and large hydrocarbon fields discovered in Russia. The Russian shelf plays a key role in maintaining world oil production. This is an important reserve for the growth of mineral and raw materials base of hydrocarbons for long-term perspective. The production of hydrocarbons here will play an important role in the energy balance of Russia, being necessary to replace the decline in production in existing fields and maintain the country's condition of growing domestic and external demand for oil and gas.

For the qualitative development of the hydrocarbon potential, it is necessary to form production centers located in the areas where the largest oil and gas fields are located, with the creation of the necessary infrastructure ensuring uninterrupted extraction, processing and transportation of raw materials and products of processing.

Among the main directions of economic activities in the Arctic, one can single out the extraction of hydrocarbons and the development of the Northern Sea Route (NSR). The bulk of hydrocarbon fields discovered on the Arctic shelf has extremely high development costs and requires the creation of unique technologies on a global scale which carries significant environmental risks. The internal development of the region should become the basis for creating the logistics potential of the NSR. It is necessary to turn the NSR into a full-fledged transport artery, through which cargo ships will go round the year and regularly. Revitalization of activities in these areas will provide demand for marine equipment capable of operating in extreme climatic and ice conditions. Navigation, hydro meteorological, telecommunication, rescue and repair technologies and will ensure the development of port infrastructure.

To realize the existing resource potential, social and economic development of remote Arctic regions, it is necessary to use the mechanism of public-private partnership in which the

state will undertake initial geological exploration and infrastructure development, and detailed geological exploration and construction of mining complexes will be undertaken by businesses. Joint development of the mineral and raw potential of the shelf and land of the Arctic zone will create a synergetic effect, minimize infrastructure costs and increase the profitability of the implementation of relevant projects.

It is possible to single out the following priority tasks in the Arctic:

1. Ensuring the transport connectivity of Russian regions, largely determined by the clear functioning of the Northern Sea Route;
2. Effective and rational use of the region's natural resources;
3. Ensuring national security, maintaining the defence capability in the Arctic, maintaining the ecological balance of natural systems, resulting in social and economic well-being of the population;
4. Gaining Russia's geopolitical leadership in the Arctic region.

The ensuring of a successful solution of these problems can only be a planned work of the state in interaction with business structures. Creation of a successful management model on the basis of public-private partnerships becomes a test of the current system of public administration for readiness to work with integrated megaprojects.

The main specificity of the region is the imposition of climatic conditions on the complexity of the delivery of equipment and performance of work. Thus it is necessary to carefully plan logistics operations to mobilize equipment, personnel and supply construction materials and everything necessary for work and life during 6-8 months. In order to undertake Arctic projects, companies need to have trained specialists and their own equipment.

The main requirements of the Arctic is a strict policy for safeguarding activities, quality control of the performance of all construction and installation works.

Rosneft and Gazprom have carried out a huge amount of work on the Arctic shelf. But all the information about the exploration of the fields, run by Gazprom and Rosneft remains in these companies, and academic institutions and universities do not have access to it. The high costs of providing economic activity in the Arctic require concentration of all resources. It is important not to allow monopolization of this activity by a small number of corporations. The level of monopolization of activities in the Arctic should be reduced. It is necessary to pursue a state policy to attract all interested Russian companies, including small and medium-sized businesses, and scientific institutes to Arctic projects. The Arctic should become a region favourable for the use of innovative technologies and cultivation of domestic technology companies.

The evolution of Arctic in the short term should not be only major projects, but also a developed innovation-oriented environment, based in its development on small and medium-sized businesses in a variety of economic areas. In new flexible approaches to international cooperation, we need to talk about the modernization of certain subsystems of public administration, the development of new forms of close interaction between government and business, and the real support of small and medium-sized innovative companies. In the social sphere, it is important to attract and retain significant human resources: local workers, and those who moved from other regions of Russia. It is necessary to seek, develop and implement technologies that minimize damage to the environment to an acceptable level. It can not be avoided at all, but it is quite possible to reduce it, as well as to take measures to restore the nature of the North. A significant increase in forces and resources is required to intensify the monitoring of climate change and the state of permafrost soils of the Arctic zone.

The implementation of projects in the Arctic requires long-term and coordinated solutions and measures with much greater attention to the consideration of multiplicative regional effects. The development of resources requires the timely creation of new technologies and the active development of innovative processes. The most important condition for the sustainable development of the Arctic zone of Russian Federation is the creation of an institutional framework for the implementation of Arctic policy with the

participation of the state, business, science, civil society structures on the basis of mutual responsibility and the introduction of civil legal bases in relations between the state and nature users. It is necessary to develop forms of public-private partnership, ensure transparency of property relations, stimulate the private sector to efficient use of natural resources, environmentally responsible behavior and preservation of the environment.

Arctic projects require significant costs and calculation of long-term results. Therefore, strategic planning is becoming especially important for the Arctic, not tied to the short-term conjuncture of economic cycles. It is necessary to give serious attention to the exploration of reserves, create a reliable infrastructure for ensuring economic activity using the mechanisms of public-private partnership.

The increasing dependence of the world economy on energy resources is pushing the country to actively develop new strategies to promote its interests. The role of public-private partnership in this regard can not be overestimated. Overcoming the heterogeneity of the economic space of the Arctic region is possible through the implementation of mega-projects with the participation of the state and business at various levels. The most important condition for successful interaction between state and private structures is harmonization of conflicting interests in the development of Arctic deposits.

Thus, the wide use of public-private partnership mechanisms in the Arctic zone of Russian Federation will ensure sustainable development of the region in the long term, as well as contributing to the development of the country's economy.

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**The problems of adequacy of banking institutions establishment and development in
Russia and Ukraine: comparative aspect**

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Abstract

Successful promotion of the countries in the hierarchy of economic development has divided all the countries into the clubs – developed, developing and third world, which illustrates the irregularity of the countries' development. This trend of irregular development affect, naturally, the state of all the components of the financial market, including the state and functioning of banking institutions of different countries.