

# GTI Policy Dialogue on Industrial Parks



**RANEPA**  
THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY  
OF NATIONAL ECONOMY  
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Centre for Entrepreneurship Research, RANEPA  
SMEs' statistics Lab, Russian Foreign Trade Academy  
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## INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN THE RUSSIAN REGIONS

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**Changchun**  
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- 90s: just places in old Soviet industrial 'giants' (with some facilities from an old factory)
- 2000s: more balanced approach, a lot of instruments (technoparks, SEZs)
- 2010: the Association of Industrial Parks of Russia was created
- 2012: subsidy for industrial parks from the Ministry of Economic Development
- 2014: Federal Law No. 488-FZ "On Industrial Policy in the Russian Federation" and "National Standard of Industrial Parks "
- 2017: many greenfield industrial parks, management companies provide many facilities
- 2018: **sharp increase in competition** between parks (165 operating and 110 constructed) and with 59 territories of advanced development (more favorable tax regimes ).
- Stabilization of the foreign policy (the sanctions will not be removed) and the macroeconomic situation – some optimism to investors (increase in area plots from 2.3 hectares to 10, 15 and 20 ha)

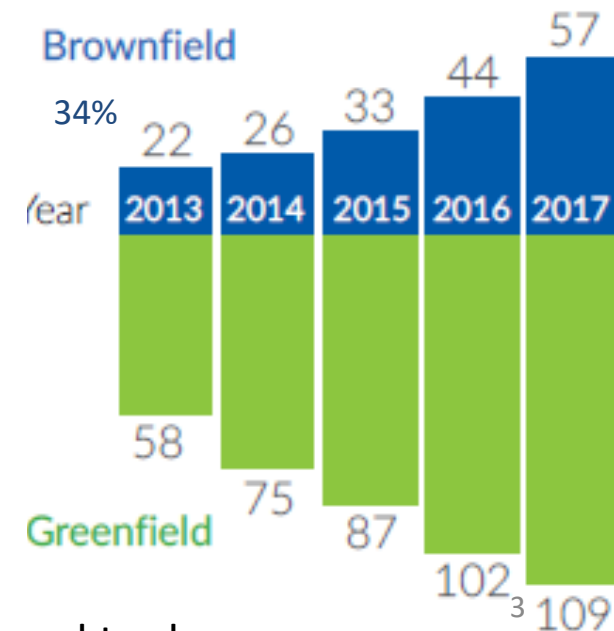
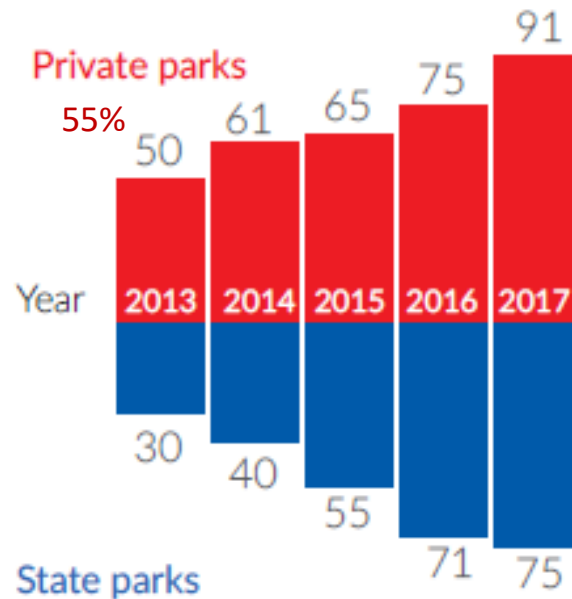
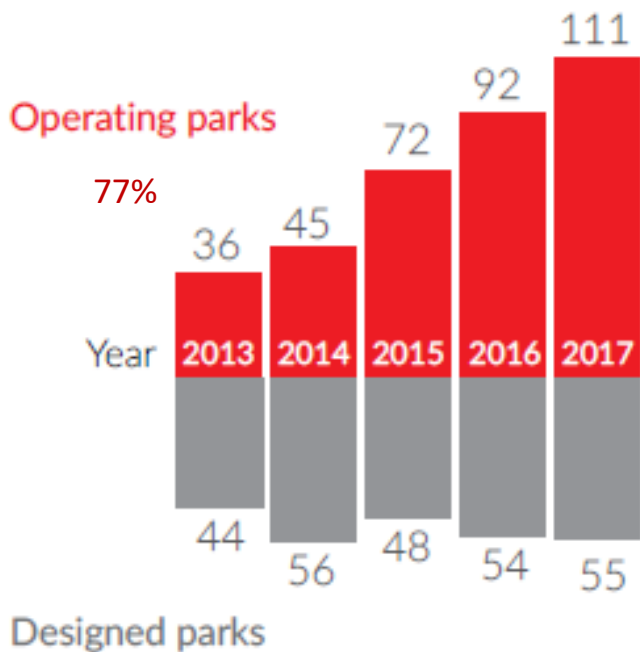
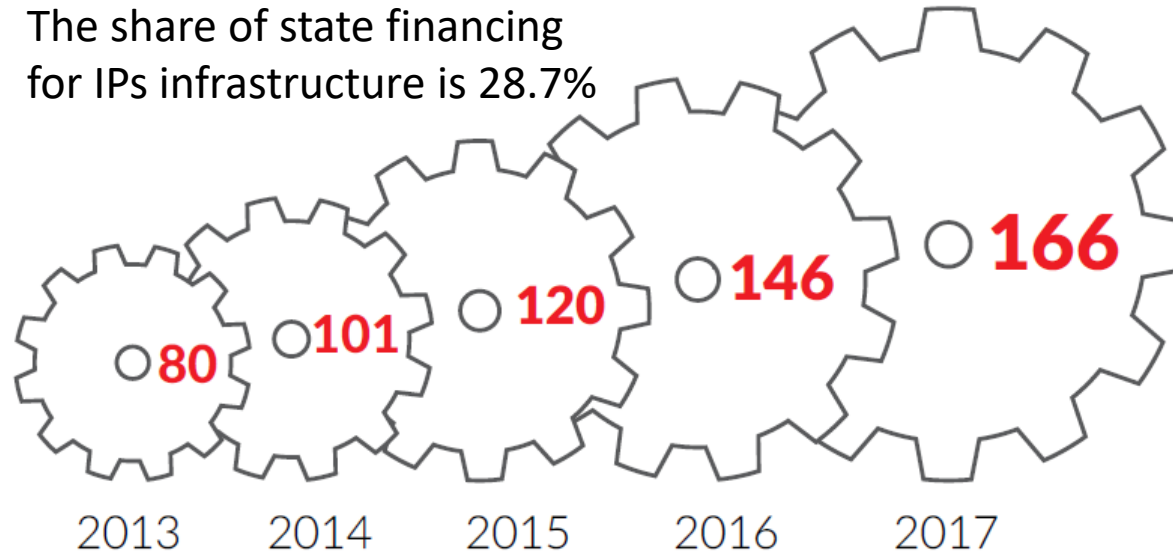


# What are industrial parks in Russia?

The share of state financing for IPs infrastructure is 28.7%

Availability (% of IPs):

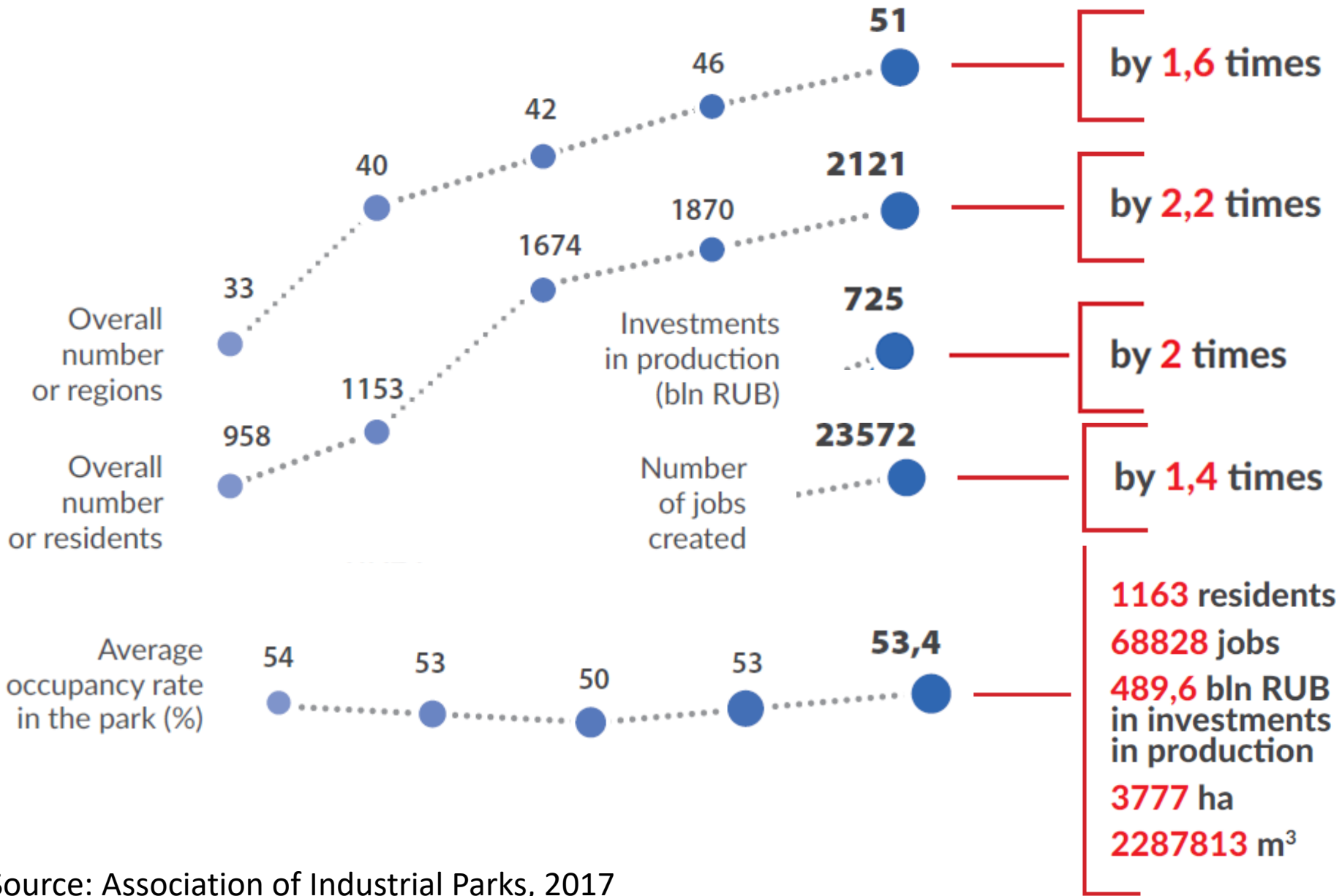
- electricity – 96%
- gas supply – 85.3%
- heat – 54.1%
- water supply – 92.3%
- sewage treatment – 74.1%
- communication channels – 85.9%
- labor resources – 94.7%





# Industrial parks in Russia: 5 years of growth

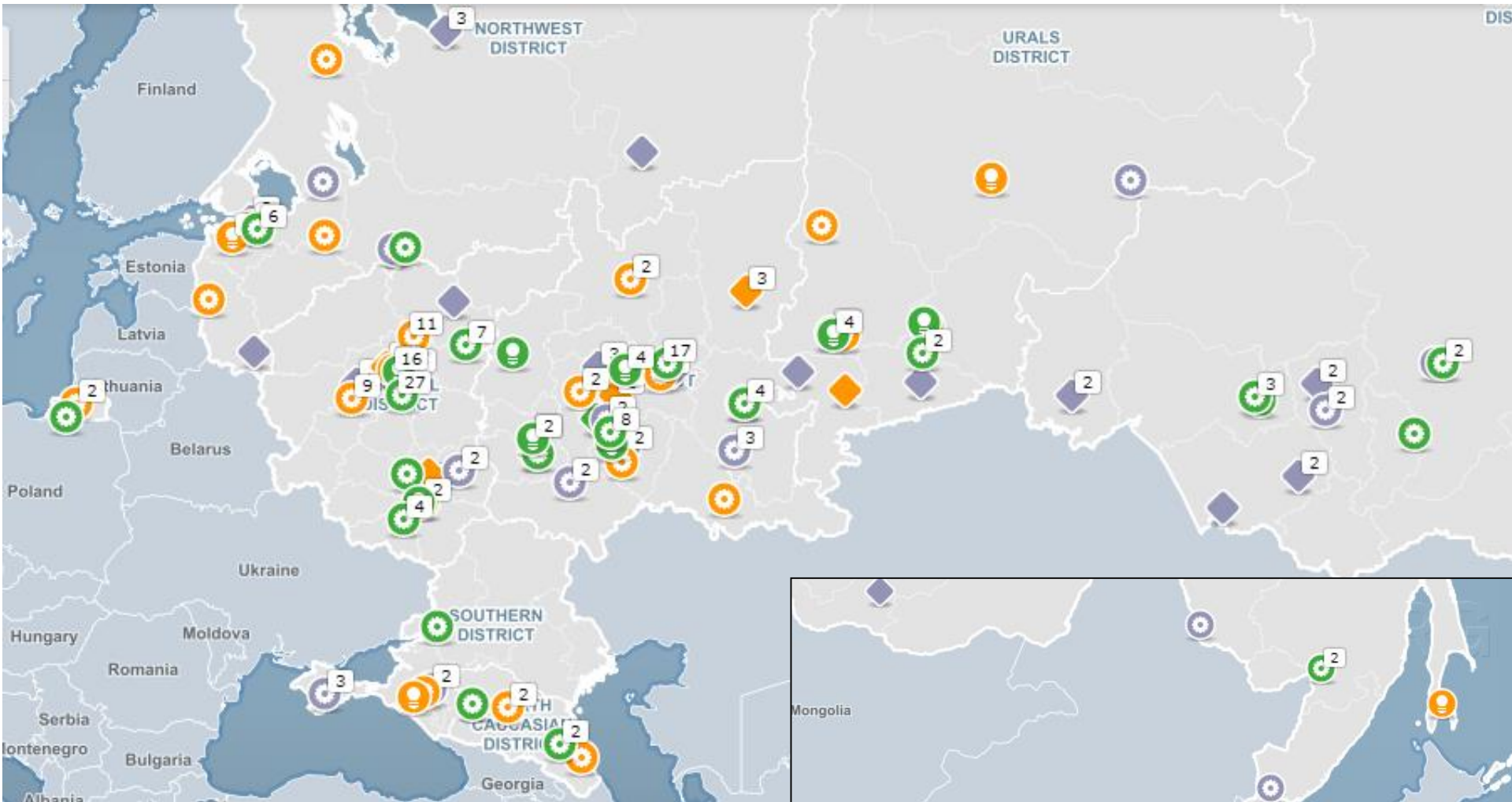
2013      2014      2015      2016      2017



Source: Association of Industrial Parks, 2017



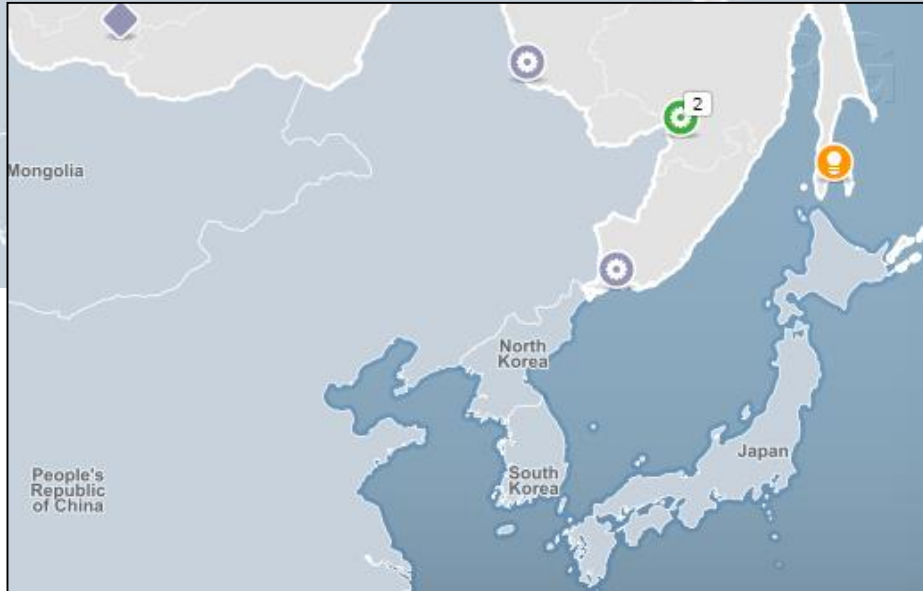
# Geography of industrial parks in Russia



Moscow Region (34), Tatarstan (19), Kaluga (10), Leningrad region (7), Bashkortostan (6), Vladimir (5), Sverdlovsk (5), Ulyanovsk (5), Novosibirsk regions (4)

Source: GIS. Industrial parks. Science parks. Clusters.

URL: <https://www.gisip.ru/#!en/parks/ind/238/>





- **Tatarstan:** "special" republic, range of services, investment attractiv. *SEZ Alabuga* (greenfield, state, 48 residents (FordSollers, Interscol), 97.8 billion rubles – investment of residents, 5000 new jobs), *Technopolis Khimgrad* (brownfield, private, 253 residents (chemicals), 17.6 billion rubles, 8000 new jobs), *Kamsk Industrial Park Master* (brownfield, private, 257 residents (machinery, , 1.8 billion rubles, 5 thousand jobs))
- **Kaluga region:** personal work of the governor with large investors, ready infrastructure, the main advantage - proximity to Moscow (the largest market of finance, consumer and labor). *Grabtsevo* (greenfield, state, 15 residents (Volkswagen), 242 billion rubles, 7000 jobs), "Vorsino" (greenfield, state, 43 residents (Nestle, Samsung), 187 billion rubles, 10000 jobs)
- **Leningrad region:** seacoast, market of St. Petersburg, regional law, tax benefits for management companies. *Levoberezhniy* (brownfield, private, 11 residents, 800 jobs), Greenstate (greenfield private, 12 residents, 1500 jobs), M10 (greenfield private, 12 residents, 500 million rubles, 1000 jobs)
- **Tyumen region:** investment loans, infrastructure ("*Bogandinsky*", "*Borovskiy*", "*Ishimsky*"), software support, tax benefits, R&D grants





- Industrial park is one of the fast growing sectors in Russia
- Great variety of IPs' forms: science parks, SEZ, industrial parks, clusters, etc.
- IP is an instrument of regional development and diversification (yet no strong IPs in the Far-Eastern part)
- Management: not only infrastructure, but assistance to residents with financing and finding suppliers, conducting negotiations with regional authorities and training employees
- Digitalization: automation of the process of site management and access to an IT infrastructure for processing big data
- International and interregional cooperation



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[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stepan\\_Zemtsov](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stepan_Zemtsov)

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