



**Advanced development zones
of the Primorsky territory
as a basis for regional
integration in the APR**

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT ZONES OF THE PRIMORSKY TERRITORY AS A BASIS FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN THE APR

ZONAS DE DESARROLLO AVANZADO DEL TERRITORIO DE PRIMORSKY COMO BASE PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN REGIONAL EN EL APR

ABSTRACT

The study of the zones of advanced development as part of the territorial structuring system of Primorye allows to trace the formation of recreational and tourist groups within the borders of the zone of advanced development. The purpose of the work is to analyze the elements of the territorial structure oriented to tourism in the development of the fundamentals of regional cross-border cooperation. The authors applied structural-functional and group approaches, which allow them to comprehensively consider the components of the territorial structuring of the tourism industry as a unique system for the development of the Primorye recreational complex. The methodological basis of the research is the analysis of recreational and tourist advanced development zones in Primorye. As a result of this study, the recreational and tourist sectors of the region were analyzed, potential prerequisites for the development of cooperative tourism links at a regional level and their integration in the Asia-Pacific region were identified. The integrated application of special theoretical approaches in the study of the territorial structuring of the Primorsky Territory in the field of tourism allows the identification of characteristics and patterns, as well as the prerequisites for the formation and development of the tourism industry within advanced borders. . development area, and determine the regional integration links of cross-border cooperation in recreational and tourism activities.

KEYWORDS: areas of advanced development, integration, territorial structuring, structural-functional approach, cluster approach, tourism, region.

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RESUMEN

El estudio de las zonas de desarrollo avanzado como parte del sistema de estructuración territorial de Primorye permite rastrear la formación de agrupaciones recreativas y turísticas dentro de las fronteras de la zona de desarrollo avanzado. El propósito del trabajo es analizar los elementos de la estructura territorial orientada al turismo en el desarrollo de los fundamentos de la cooperación regional transfronteriza. Los autores aplicaron enfoques estructural-funcional y de grupo, que les permiten considerar de manera integral los componentes de la estructuración territorial de la industria del turismo como un sistema único para el desarrollo del complejo recreativo Primorye. La base metodológica de la investigación es el análisis de zonas de desarrollo avanzado recreativas y turísticas en Primorye. Como resultado de este estudio, se analizaron los sectores recreativos y turísticos de la región, se identificaron los requisitos previos potenciales para el desarrollo de vínculos de turismo cooperativo a nivel regional y su integración en la región de Asia y el Pacífico. La aplicación integrada de enfoques teóricos especiales en el estudio de la estructuración territorial del Territorio de Primorsky en el campo del turismo permite identificar características y patrones, así como los requisitos previos para la formación y el desarrollo de la industria turística dentro de las fronteras de avanzada. zona de desarrollo, y determinar los vínculos de integración regional de la cooperación transfronteriza en actividades recreativas y turísticas.



Palabras clave: zonas de desarrollo avanzado, integración, estructuración territorial, enfoque estructural-funcional, enfoque de cluster, turismo, región.

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

During the last decades, the eastern territories of the Russian Federation begin to orient themselves more actively in their development towards the Asia-Pacific region countries due to actively developing economies of China, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. The Far East, by virtue of its economic and geographical location, is of strategic importance in ensuring the national security of the borders of the Russian Federation. The Far Eastern territories are of strategic importance for the Russian Federation, and their development "is one of the national priorities, the key to solve many economic, social, demographic and even geopolitical problems" [1]. In this regard, the Russian state develops and implements a set of targeted programs aimed at the development of the region, one of which: the "Program for the Development of the Far East and the Baikal Region until 2025" became a key tool for regional development, since it proposed the formation of a network of advanced development territories (advanced development zones) [2]. To date, about 15 advanced development zones have been established in the territory of the south of the Far East [3] within the boundaries of which, according to P.Ya. Baklanov, the interaction and development of priority activities is carried out, where the transit and transport infrastructure acquires a cross-border, regional and integration significance for the economy of the Russian Far East. It is worth noting that the formation of the advanced development zone is an attempt by the government to solve the main problems of the region related to the lack of labor resources, high migration of people to the European part of Russia, the lack of sustainable transport, logistical infrastructure and information and communication links that are necessary for economic integration and cross-border cooperation with border countries of the Asia Pacific Region. In addition, the tactics chosen by the government for the development of the region not

only ensure the national security of the state borders in the East, but also envisage the settlement of relations and the smoothing out of the escalation of tension in the Asia-Pacific region. In this regard, the study of advanced development zones as the basis for the formation of weak but economically promising relations of cooperation between the Russian Far East and the bordering countries of the Asia-Pacific region is relevant. The greatest significance in this matter of interaction is given to the Primorsky Territory. It is precisely the political, economic and social center of Primorye; according to M.Yu. Shinkovsky, it can serve as vents in the global world [5], thereby determining the key points of political, economic, social, legal and cultural interaction with the countries of the Asia-Pacific Region. A similar opinion was held by I.D. Sannachev, who turned his attention to the fact that "growth policies act as key geostrategic points" [6] establishing geopolitical and economic forms of cooperation with neighboring countries. In this direction, it is worth noting the views of P. Ya. Baklanov, who having analyzing the government concept of the program of socio-economic development of the Russian Far East, and considering the growth of the priority development areas, suggested that "international cooperation is possible in priority of our activities" [2] one of which is the formation of recreational and tourist advanced development zones. Today, according to P.Ya. Baklanov, within the boundaries of the Primorsky Territory, it is possible to organize the following advanced recreational and tourist development zones: Muravyinaya, Shmakovskaya, Khasanskaya, Vladivostokskaya. An assessment of their territorial structure will make it possible to determine the degree of development of the multiplicative effect and regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, the object of this study are the centers (focuses) of economic and industrial specialization established within the recreational and tourist advanced development zones, as well as functioning transport and logical infrastructure and information and communication links with the prospect of a multiplicative territorial effect. They act as regional integration units for cross-border cooperation. Their formation and development is carried out in accordance with the Federal Law No. 473-FZ dated 03.30.2015 "On the territories of advanced socio-economic development" [7].

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT ZONES

The organization of advanced development zones with the potential for growth of the multiplicative effect and the formation of the foundations of regional integration and cross-border cooperation can be considered within the framework of the structural-functional concept of I.M. Maergoiz, Yu.G. Sauskin, P.M. Alampiev, G.M. Lappo. The main content, which consists in the fact that the elements of the territorial structure (centers-foci, transport and logistics infrastructure and information and communication links) are explored as a system of interrelated structure-forming and structure-organizing objects of economic activity. The advantages of using the structural-functional approach as a synthesis of cooperation between priority activities and transport and transit complexes within a small, compact territory are the work of P.Ya. Baklanova, A.V. Moshkova, M.T. Romanova, G.E. Tretiak and others.

The idea of the development of ideas about growth points (centers-foci) is considered in the context of theories of polarized development and growth policies by F. Perroux, J.R. Budville. On the basis of their theoretical views, it can be assumed that leading and new sectors of the economy concentrated in individual points (populated points) can act as an impulse for development and stimulate it in various forms (recreational and tourist activities) to neighboring territories.

Economic growth of focus centers is not possible without the proper level of development of transport and transit infrastructure and information and communication links; the problem of their formation can be investigated within the framework of the organizational and functional concept by M. Porter, and the system paradigm by G.M. Lappo. Both theories give a complete picture of the formation of the frame structure (economic frame, supporting frame) and the special role of the linear elements of the territorial structure (transport and logistics infrastructure and information and communication links) in it. The use of paradigmatic foundations within the framework in the study of territorial structuring allows us to discover and establish economic ties with other growth points (centers-foci) of various specializations located in other territories, which are

undoubtedly the basis for creating prerequisites for the formation of similar forms of activity in neighboring border areas. Content analysis of research problems in the field of transport infrastructure allows us to note a rather significant radius of publications by Russian scientists in this field, namely, Yu.V. Tsarionova, Yu.Yu. Kuznetsov, S.L. Antonov, V.A. Blaginina and others.

However, due to the fact that the analyzed growth points (focus centers), transport and logistics infrastructure, information and communication links are studied from various theoretical and practical aspects of the sciences, and also have in their development a complex-structural combination, which in aggregate constitutes "territorial structure of intersectoral integration" [8], and their multidimensionality leads to the emergence of many problems that require further research. Thus, the issues of territorial structuring of focus centers and transport and transit complexes in the formation of a regional integration unit of cross-border cooperation in the form of organizing recreational and tourist advanced development zones are not sufficiently disclosed. All of the above is relevant in the study of this area and determines its purpose: analysis (assessment) of the territorial structural elements of the tourism industry in the development of the foundations for regional integration and cross-border cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to consider the components of recreational and tourist-purpose advanced development zones, identify potential advanced development zones for the development of regional integration links with the Asia-Pacific Region, and construct a map with the proposed locations of designed tourist clusters in the Primorsky Territory.

The methodological basis of this study is based on the analysis of recreational and tourist advanced development zones in the Primorsky Territory. The main methods of research include comparative analysis, structural and functional analysis, and graphic descriptions.

THE RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL AND CLUSTER APPROACHES IN THE STUDY OF ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT ZONES.

Analysis of research with the use of the structural-functional approach in the wor-

ks of I.M. Maergoiz, Yu.G. Saushkin, P.M. Alampiev, G.M. Lappo, M. Porter, and P.Ya. Baklanov allowed to highlight its following advantages:

- Observance of the “integrity” principle as an obligatory condition for the development of the territorial structuring elements;

- Correlation within the system of centers-focuses of various economic orientations with certain patterns of their development and functioning;

- Concentration of an integrated transport and transit infrastructure having such system feature as manageability to certain extent;

- Economic frame (supporting frame) - interconnected placement (layout) of settlements, the main industrial complexes, transport, recreational and resource zones throughout the region.

The complex combination of these conditions leads to the formation of a sustainable economic system within the region and beyond. The presence of such a system creates prerequisites for the emergence of new mechanisms of interaction based on market relations, and for the development of competition among economic entities, and also ensures the development of cross-border relations. The most successful use of a complex organizational structure is observed in the Primorsky Territory in the formation of advanced development areas. The key advantage here is the concentration of elements of territorial structuredness within a small territory, where market mechanisms of interrelations are clearly manifested. At the same time, of fundamental importance will be a multiplicative effect, creating prerequisites for regional international cooperation in priority sectors of the regional economy.

One of the most popular methods in the modern economy, allowing for consideration of the region as a complex and in its interrelations is the cluster approach. It provides the following features:

- Allows considering production within the whole complex of its interrelations (production, consumption, and sales infrastructure);

- Allows us to compare regions with each other on a global scale and determine their competitiveness, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of clusters and regions [9].

The essence of the cluster approach to the regional development management is that the management of the region is formed in the form of a system of purposeful influence of the management entity (executive authorities) on the economic clusters of the region.

The main elements of this approach are:

1. Assessment of regional development opportunities based on an analysis of the competitiveness of economic clusters in a given region.

- 2 The use of primarily indicative methods of influence on clusters, primarily through the development of cluster infrastructure and the formation of the organizational and legal conditions for its activities, that is, the internal and external environment of their existence.

- 3 Stimulation and support of communications between enterprises and elements of the cluster infrastructure.

4. Adaptation of social and engineering infrastructure of the region to the interests of the development of regional clusters.

ANALYSIS OF THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT ZONES.

The Far East, and in particular the Primorsky Territory, are territories with a huge potential for development, especially in the field of recreational tourism; a significant part of the mineral, energy, biological, land resources is concentrated here. In addition, the unique economic and geographical position of the Primorsky Territory makes it possible to develop integration cross-border cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and creates all the prerequisites for a large-scale investment recreational and tourist business.

In Primorye, there are more than 2 thousand archaeological and historical monuments, there are also various natural objects suitable for mountaineering and rock climbing, 160 well-known karst cavities (underground manholes, niches, grottoes, caves),

of which about 40 are objects of caving. The water rafting facilities are 15 rivers of the Sea of Japan basin with a total "floating" length of about 500 km and 7 rivers of the Ussuri river basin with a total "floating" length of about 400 km [11]. In addition, the national parks, thirteen state natural reserves, the Botanical Garden of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the Arboretum of the mountain-taiga station to them of the region named after Academician V.L. Komarov, sanatorium-resort organizations and tourist centers are established in the Primorsky Territory.

The region has 184 units of state and public museums, picture and art galleries; over 2000 units of historical and cultural monuments (urban planning, architecture, monumental-visual arts, and archeology), theaters and cinemas, a seaquarium, more than 300 units of leisure establishments, and about 30 large sports complexes [11]. The possibilities of the leisure and entertainment sector within the framework of the general concept on development of the Primorsky Territory are expanding. The creation of a tourist and recreational special economic zone on the territory of the Russky Island and the "Primorye" gambling zone on the territory of Artyomovskiy urban district gives a new impetus to the development of entertainment infrastructure.

The physical infrastructure of Primorsky Territory is represented by a network of roads, railways, and sea and river routes. The region is the largest transport hub in the Far East with a unique combination of almost all types of transports. However, the transport infrastructure is weakly connected with the tourist industry and mainly provides for cargo transportation. In the "Concept of development of transport of the Russian Federation", international transport corridors (ITC) are provided, which pass through the Primorsky Territory; they are presented in Table 1 [12].

Table 1 (See Annexes). International transport corridors passing through the Primorsky Territory

The road network is being improved, and transport infrastructure facilities are being built within the framework of the general concept of development of the Primorsky Territory as a transport and logistics center.

The hospitality infrastructure of Primorsky Territory is characterized by a process of active development. In Primorye, there are about 450 enterprises that receive tourists, including 200 recreation centers, hostels and boarding houses. There were 150 enterprises in the hotel industry of Primorsky Territory in 2013. By 2017, the number of hotels in Primorsky Territory increased 1.6 times compared with 2013. The total number of employees in the service sector of collective accommodation facilities (CAF) of the region is about 6 thousand people. The infrastructure of services rendered to tourists is represented by a network of institutions, including more than 200 recreation centers, 151 hotels, 23 sanatorium-resort institutions, about 1,100 catering establishments, and more than 100 transport enterprises carrying out passenger transportation [13].

The results of the analysis of indicators for collective accommodation facilities in the Primorsky Territory by types of accommodation for 2016-2017 are shown in Table 3 [13].

Table 2 (See Annexes). Indicators of collective accommodation facilities of Primorsky Territory by type of accommodation for 2016-2017

As can be seen from the data above, at the end of 2017 there were 800 tourist sector objects which provide accommodation services to tourists in the Primorsky Territory, including: 514 (64%) recreation centers with inventory of 45,214 places; 251 (31%) hotels with room capacity of 15 498 beds; 35 enterprises (5%) are sanatoria, health and recreation resorts with room capacity of 9 990 places. By the number of places, the largest share falls on recreation centers - 64%; 22% on hotels; 14% on sanatoriums. In terms of the number of persons accommodated, the largest share belongs to recreation centers - 53% (966,588 people); 39% - to hotels (703,653 people); 8% - to sanatoriums (142,752 people). Thus, the most popular are hotel rooms.

The highest rates of growth in the number of people accommodated are accounted for the sanatoriums (211.38%) and recreation centers (130.17%). In terms of the services provided, the largest share is accounted for by hotels (42%); 30% fall on recreation centers and 28% on sanatoriums. Recreation centers of Primorsky Territory with an average room

rate of 1386 rubles and an average annual load of 21% received income of 2,255.2 million rubles; hotels with an average room rate of 785 rubles and 51% loading received income of 3 122.4 million rubles. Sanatoriums with an average price of 955 rubles and loading of 68% received income of 2,025.1 million rubles. The total number of people placed in collective accommodation facilities was 1.81 million people [13].

According to the law of Primorsky Territory "On the strategy of socio-economic development of Primorsky Territory until 2025", and the author's analysis carried out, the tourism industry occupies one of the priority places in the development of the regional economy, including the transformation of the city of Vladivostok as a center for regional integration at the international level. However, despite the positive prerequisites and the huge potential of the Far Eastern region, and, in particular, of the Primorsky Territory, there are problems of a socio-economic nature. This is poorly developed territory: its infrastructure and investment opportunities are underdeveloped, and also it has a rather low demographic potential: according to P.Ya. Baklanov, about 6.5 million people live in the region [2]. These problems create barriers to the formation of Primorye as a recreational and tourist center. In this regard, a program was developed for the development of tourism in Primorye until 2017. Thanks to its implementation in the region, the situation in the field of tourism has improved significantly.

Currently, according to the latest report on the implementation of the state program "Development of tourism in Primorsky Territory" for 2017, the inbound tourist flow amounted to 517.9 thousand people, compared to 460.13 thousand people in 2016, it grew by 12% [15], what indicates the recreational and tourist attractiveness of Primorye for the Asia-Pacific region countries. The main tourist partner is China; this situation is partly explained by the presence of a common border with a length of 1,145 km and an agreement on visa-free group tourist trips concluded between the governments of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. It is followed by the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam. A significant increase in foreign tourists from became possible due to the active work of the controlling authority of the executive power - the tourism department

of the Primorsky Territory and the autonomous non-profit organization "Tourist Information Center of the Primorsky Territory". The result of their joint work was the transformation of objects of the tourist industry, as well as the creation of new objects of the tourist show, cultural objects, transport and tourist infrastructure; holding major event events; Participation of Primorsky Territory in significant international tourism exhibitions and investment fairs in China, such as: Russian-Chinese EXPO in Harbin, BITE in Beijing, CITM in Kunming and city of Shanghai, an exhibition on border trade in Suifenhe, meetings of the Tourism Council of the Enhanced Tumangan Initiative [14].

Despite the relative increase in tourism, in the Primorsky Territory there are problems in the development of a recreational and tourist complex of infrastructural, financial, personnel, and marketing character [15].

Thus, in Primorye, international transport corridors are mainly focused on freight traffic; passenger traffic is not considered in them, and roads and other transport arteries intended for tourism within the Primorsky Territory generally have a negative development trend. In general, most of the tourist infrastructure is in a difficult situation and tends to decrease. Thus, over the past 10 years, the number of cultural and leisure institutions has decreased by 125 units, and the number of folklore, music, theater, and others groups - by 840.

The emerging trend does not allow a holistic view of the regional tourist product to form, reduces the scope of providing services to domestic and foreign tourists.

Innovative and educational services in this sector of the economy are very poorly developed. There are no specialized training agencies for the tourism industry in the region. Training in this specialty is being conducted in five non-specialized universities of the region. In the system of secondary vocational education, this area of training is present only at the Vladivostok shipbuilding college. In other educational institutions, cooks, confectioners and hairdressers are trained for the sector of services.

It is advisable to include the following to the factors hindering the development of re-

creational and tourist center for the services sector:

- The lack of integrated tourism products, the formation of which is largely determined by the lack of coordination and interdepartmental fragmentation of infrastructure. Since, each subject of the tourist sphere is trying to create its own product and sell it independently;

- Poor development of innovation, information and educational infrastructure. In fact, in Primorye, the core of the recreation and tourist center had not been formed yet. The educational system responds poorly to the demands of the labor market; specialties demanded by the branches of the recreation and tourist center are opened in non-specialized universities, what does not allow for formation of its full-fledged core. As a result, it is difficult to obtain information services and consulting support to tourist companies operating in the local market;

- Extremely slow commercialization of infrastructure facilities that make up the content of the tourist product. As a rule, objects that form the basis for tourism are state-owned and their use is governed by regulations and standards, which is caused by the need for their preservation. Because of this, their use for commercial purposes is difficult. Efforts to commercialize face a lack of motivation among the employees of these institutions and poor coordination on the part of state authorities in the region. At the same time, without the use of these facilities, the normal functioning of a regional recreational and tourist center is impossible.

Overcoming these negative trends is possible only within the framework of the deep integration of tourism sector participants into the cluster and the promotion of infrastructure development by regional authorities [16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21].

These problems have a negative impact in one degree or another on the formation of Primorye as a recreational and tourist center. As a result, decisive measures being put in the first place to transform the territorial structuring of the Primorsky Territory due to the formation of new and functioning of the former objects of transport and transit infrastructure and information and commu-

nication links, as well as objects of the tourist industry. In order to develop the elements of territorial structuring, the state program "Development of tourism in the Primorsky Territory for 2013-2020" is being adjusted and successfully implemented. Its main task is to increase the competitiveness of the tourist market in the Primorsky Territory, what satisfies the needs of Russian and foreign citizens in high-quality tourist services. The designated goal is achieved by implementing a task that is significant for the territorial structuring: creation of the tourism industry infrastructure using a cluster approach.

Currently, the following activities are being implemented in the Primorsky Territory under the state program "Development of tourism in the Primorsky Territory" for 2013-2020:

- Creation of tourism industry infrastructure using a cluster approach;

- Formation of the recreation and tourist cluster "Pedan" in the territory of the Shkotovsky municipal district;

- Formation of a recreational and tourist cluster "Ussuriisk-Mikhailovka" in the territory of the Ussuriysky urban district, Mikhailovsky and Spassky municipal districts;

- Organization of the recreation and tourist cluster "Arsenyev" in the territory of Arsenyevsky urban district and Yakovlevsky municipal district;

- Establishment of the Nakhodka-Partizansk recreation and tourist cluster in the territory of the Nakhodka urban district, Partizansky and Lazovsky municipal districts;

- Formation of a recreational tourism cluster "Khasansky" in the territory of the Khasansky municipal district;

- Development of a recreational and tourist complex in the area of the Primorsky Territory;

- The establishment of a health and fitness cluster on the territory of the Kirovsky municipal district of the Primorsky Territory;

- Of particular importance in the Primorsky Territory is an investment development

project, an integrated entertainment resort “Primorye” located in the territory of Artyomovskiy urban district in Muravyinaya Bay [15].

The specified projects of the tourism industry are included in the register of the federal target program “Development of domestic and inbound tourism in the Russian Federation (2011-2018)” and are priorities in the field of tourism. The key moments of attracting tourists here will be their individual peculiarity, which will manifest itself even more at the completion of the stages of their formation, where the cluster management system will function in full force. The projected tourism clusters are shown in Table 4, which is based on the reports of the Primorsky Territory in the field of tourism [14] and the materials of the state program for the development of tourism in the Primorsky Territory [15].

Table 3 (See Annexes). Designed tourist clusters

These projects which are functioning at the initial stage already bring a certain contribution to the development of the tourist sphere of Primorye. Thus, the sanatorium treatment zone Primorskoye Ring, the Emerald Ring cluster, and the Pidan cluster in 2015-2017 were visited by 1,326.03 thousand foreign tourists [14]. Their development to the final result will ensure the creation of objects of economic and infrastructural recreational and tourist activities of the international level, what will undoubtedly lead to an increase in the volume of incoming tourist flow from the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and, accordingly, to an increase in investment in the development of the regional economy opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses engaged in tourist and recreational activities. The implementation of projects on the formation of recreational tourism clusters and the development of the integrated entertainment resort Primorye will ensure the development of a strong economic framework, elements of which will be endowed with economic and political functions and focused primarily on the development of regional integration of cross-border cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The authors identify 7 zones of location for the proposed and projected recreational and tourist clusters in the Primorye Territory: TRK Arsenyev, TRK Khasansky, TRK Pidan, TRK


Kirovsky, TRK Nakhodka-Partizansk, TRK Ussurisk-Mikhailovka, and TRK “Integrated complex Primorye”. The proposed map-scheme suggests the development of transport and transit infrastructure and information and communication links as a tie in formation of relationships between centers and foci of recreational and tourist nature within and outside the advanced development zone, what creates prerequisites for the development of the business sector and competition among business entities, thus ensuring the construction of a cluster development management system. Functional coordination of all elements of territorial structuring is achieved in the process of preparation and implementation by state authorities of decisions in the field of tourism development, and also organization of activities to attract tourists and promote the region in the Russian and international tourism market. The most promising segment here is business and cultural tourism, since it most closely corresponds to the recreational realities of the Primorsky Territory area and makes it possible to effectively use the infrastructure created for the APEC summit, to consolidate Primorye’s status as a business and cultural center. Especially, here it is worth noting the activities of the autonomous non-profit organization “Tourist Information Center of Primorsky Territory”, the Tourism Department of Primorsky Territory, small and medium-sized businesses.

Thus, the proposed recreational tourism clusters will ensure the functional interrelation of all elements of the system, which will have a beneficial effect on the organization and development of tourist industry facilities in the Primorsky Territory and will also contribute to the multiplicative effect, not only within Primorye, but also beyond the international level: regional integration of cross-border cooperation with countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

CONCLUSIONS

The advanced development zones are the foundation for the development of recreational and tourist clusters, the organization of the business sector and the growth of economic entities of tourism, the formation of regional integration ties with the border countries of the Asia-Pacific Region. The advanced development zones have the advantages to create a competitive, business and cultural

center of Primorye in the Far East. At present, 6 advanced development zones are allocated on the territory of Primorye for the creation and development of tourism using the cluster approach, within the boundaries of which it is planned to form sustainable conglomerates of tourist development. It is thanks to the integrated implementation of recreational and tourist projects of the cluster type that the direction designated by the government in the creation of the Primorye tourism center will become possible. This will ultimately affect the dynamics of the growth of number of tourists, so, according to the predicted data, their number, in this case, will be 7.5 million [14] and it is possible that Primorye will reach a significant level of development of tourism in Russia.

The economic structure (supporting framework) created will fulfill the task of a stabilizer which will preserve the intrasystem functional links between the elements of territorial structuring, as well as form regional transboundary cooperation with the Asia-Pacific region countries. The formation of cross-border ties in the recreational and tourist sphere will be one of the directions for the development of the economy of the Russian Far East in the Asia-Pacific region. 

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ANNEXES

Name	Route	Specialization
Transsib	Berlin - Warsaw - Minsk - Moscow - Ekaterinburg - Vladivostok (Nakhodka)	International transit to the destinations of Japan, Korea, China (Shanghai), Taiwan, Western Europe, the Middle East, Afghanistan.
NSR (Northern Sea Route)	Vladivostok - Arctic - European ports	Through movement of ships for international transit.
Primorye-1	Kharbin - Suifenhe - Pogranichny - Vladivostok (Nakhodka / Vostochniy) - APR ports	Ensuring the growth of international trade with Heilongjiang Province, with Asia-Pacific region countries and seaports of South China.
	Suifenhe - Pogranichny - Ussuriysk - Vladivostok (East / Nakhodka)	
Primorye-2	Hunchun - Kamyshevaya - Posyet (Zarubino) - APR ports	Ensuring foreign trade relations with Jilin Province, with Asia-Pacific region countries and seaports of South China.
	Hunchun - Kraskino - Posiet (Zarubino)	
East-West	Harbin - Pogranichny - Port Vostochny - US West Coast Ports	Securing trade in the northeastern provinces of China and the United States.
Transkoreyskaya highway Transsib	Busan - Rajin - Hassan - Baranovsky - Transsib	Foreign trade between the Republic of Korea, the DPRK and the countries of Western and Eastern Europe.
Compiled by the authors, source [12]		

Table 1. International transport corridors passing through the Primorsky Territory

Types of collective accommodation facilities	Number of enterprises, units		Load factor		Number of hosted persons, people	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Recreation center	255	514	0.23	0.21	742584	966588
Absolute changes +/-		259		-0.02		224004
Rates of growth, %		201.57		91.30		130.17
Hotel	195	251	0.44	0.51	719329	703653
Absolute changes +/-		56		0.07		-15676
Rates of growth, %		128.72		115.91		97.82
Sanatorium	35	35	0.53	0.68	67533	142752
Absolute changes +/-		0		0.15		75219
Rates of growth, %		100.0		128.30		211.38
TOTAL	485	800	0.42	0.46	1529446	1812993
Compiled by the authors, source [13]						

Table 2. Indicators of collective accommodation facilities of Primorsky Territory by type of accommodation for 2016-2017

Cluster name	Attractive features (possible)	Planned transformations
"Emerald Ring"	Landscape-historical park "Emerald Valley" in the village of Utesnoe, 6 km from Ussuriysk and the museum complex "Tsargrad" (Krasnoyarskoe Gorodishche).	The development of accommodation facilities in the village of Mikhaylovka and the village of Kronshtadka, Spassky district, and road infrastructure complex on the A-370 "Ussuri" route.
"Pidan"	Ski resort, geographical location near airports and the Primorye gaming zone.	The development of new ski slopes of various categories of complexity, equipped with a snowmaking system, and chairlifts.
"Primorsk Ring"	Sports complex of regional and international level.	Creation and development of new youth and children's sports schools, as well as accommodation infrastructure.
"Slavic coast"	Recreation area.	Development of accommodation and leisure infrastructure.
"White Mountain"	Sugar loaf mountain "Obzornaya".	Projects of the ski complex.
	Sanatorium treatment zone, mineral springs.	Development of accommodation and leisure infrastructure.
"Seaside World"	Livadia Lake District.	Development of accommodation and leisure infrastructure.
Compiled by sources 14, 15		

Table 3. Designed tourist clusters