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	77,8	76,2	67,9	64,3	63,0	59,4	58,6
	73,4	67,2	67,2	69,0	69,4	66,3	62,6
	80,7	88,6	88,3	95,5	102,4	95,1	95,1
**	93,3	83,3	95,6	105,2	101,0	111,4	92,5
**	101,1	115,7	109,4	110,5	122,1	99,8	95,3
	83,3	75,6	76,9	78,2	77,0	74,9	71,7
	91,1	84,9	73,1	53,4	49,4	46,6	48,2
	95,9	106,2	68,1	74,0	73,1	57,9	52,3
	80,2	76,6	75,5	84,4	92,2	90,0	83,4
	68,0	69,7	70,2	71,0	70,2	68,7	68,4
	76,2	75,7	67,8	67,6	65,5	65,6	71,7
	40,1	34,7	29,8	28,8	28,7	29,8	30,2
	81,8	81,6	85,5	89,8	93,6	92,0	88,3

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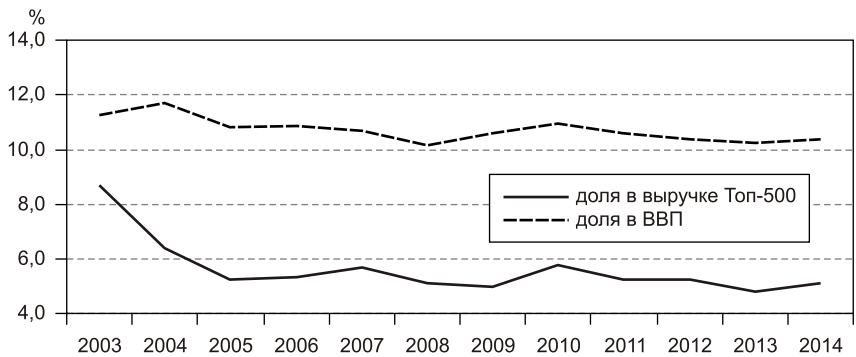
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**V.I. Nefedkin**

### **THE EXTRATERRITORIAL AND THE LOCAL IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

*The article shows that the observed aggravation of budget balancing problems in many Russian regions and, above all, in resource ones is associated with an objective gradual increase of extraterritoriality that has both budgetary and corporate projections. In this regard, it is critical not only to ensure fair distribution of effects emerging from the operations of extraterritorial agents (large corporations) but also to make these agents participate in the development of the territories where they do business. Through the example of the Siberian Federal District, we demonstrate that the role of extraterritorial factors related primarily to changes in tax legislation and the activities of major resource corporations has significantly increased over the last ten years. Having analyzed the dynamics and structure of the largest companies' revenue, we can quantify the growth of extraterritoriality, as well as the observed and expected consequences of this trend for the development of resource regions and certain territories. In order to compensate for its negative impact, we propose to take on new principles of regional policy and, in particular, a controlled formation of local content in regions with large-scale natural resource projects.*

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**Keywords:** extraterritoriality; localization; large corporations; the Siberian Federal District; resource regions; tax revenues

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