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### **Transportation and Siberian Development**

#### **Abstract:**

Geopolitical position of Russia requires its integration into the system of Eurasian communications and into the world economic flows. Potential accumulated under the Soviet regime has been exhausted; transportation system needs large investments. The Soviet planned economy led to structural disproportion that resulted in recurrent failures of the national transportation system; railways and pipelines (that in 2004 provided for 94 percent of national cargo turn-over) suffered the most. During the recent resurrection of the Russian economy, transportation and energy became the weakest links that on a certain stage could impede transformation and modernization of the country. Both federal and municipal structures are really interested in modernizing transportation systems including construction of high-speed railways, seaports, airports that comply with international requirements, transportation and logistics terminals. To meet new requirements the "just-in-time" principle is implemented, transport turns into a complex goods-producing logistics system. The system of supply chain management should be implemented that would include Russian regions both into world processes of production, storage, distribution, and transportation and into the corresponding information and financial flows. The economic interests of Russian regions demand increase in economic activity of business-structures (industrial, trading, infrastructural), to increase production and, consequently, to increase finance flows into the budget. Investments into the economy would help to reconstruct and in some cases to build new infrastructures complying with the new technological requirements. The positive effect for society will be in increasing number of jobs, of taxpayers, in improvement of technological culture in logistics, storage, and transportation.