

図が見られる。

ただし、それらの組織も所詮は極東開発省という行政機関の指揮のもとで働く公的存在であり、効率的に機能するかどうか確かではない。ロシアの領土の3分の1を占める広大な極東地域に関して連邦管区や極東開発省が独占的な権限を強化することに対する懸念も大きい。腐敗と利権の温床となる可能性も高く、他の省庁との新たな軋轢も生まれている。極東政策の管理が再びモスクワに戻されたこ

と、また先進発展区域の案について極東開発省の直接統治の色彩が強いことに対しても、連邦構成主体からの懸念が表明されている。三都市に分散された極東開発省の業務が正常に機能するかどうかについても懸念する向きは多い。当面、プーチンやメドベージェフが省庁間の意見対立に対して明確な決断を下せるかどうか、そして、モスクワと極東各地、そしてアジア太平洋諸国を股に掛けるガルシカ大臣のフットワークと手腕が問われることとなろう。

The Transformation of the Governing Structure in the Russian Far East and Regional Policy

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Summary

In Russia the development of the Far Eastern region has been designated an issue of top national priority. What demonstrated this was the creation of the Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East in May 2012. Appointed as its first minister was Victor Ishaev, former governor of Khabarovsk Krai. He concurrently held the office of Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District and his ministerial post, and the headquarters of the ministry were located in Khabarovsk Krai in the Far Eastern region. These things signified a course of "localization" of the Far Eastern regional policy which had been carried out under federal government leadership. However, Minister Ishaev, while insisting repeatedly on the expansion of the ministry's powers, produced proposals which disregarded economic rationality and the limitations of federal funding in the process of the selection of projects for investment in the Far Eastern region and the formulation of the "Federal Target Program on Economic and Social Development of the Far East and Zabaykalye up to 2025", and deepened the friction with other ministries and agencies. "Localization" exposed the negative, and in August 2013 Ishaev was dismissed.

While Yury Trutnev, who assumed the office of Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District, and Alexander Galushka, who assumed the post of Minister for the Development of the Russian Far East, have close relations with President Putin, they don't have any career history in the Far Eastern region. The Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East, via a large-scale reorganization, has been dispersed among the three cities of Moscow, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok, and half the staff members have been assigned to Moscow. Within the Russian government, the "Government Commission on the Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Far East" with Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev at its head was established, and Far Eastern regional policy has once again been concentrated in Moscow.

Alongside this, the Russian Far East policy concept itself has also been transformed. Ishaev's concept was to put in place infrastructure via large-scale financial contribution from the federal budget, and to encourage residents to put down roots permanently and modernize the economy of the Far Eastern region. The new concept is one of selecting a new type of special economic zone called "advanced economic development zones" within the region, attracting internal and external investment there from preferential treatment for taxation and other matters, and promoting exports to the Asia-Pacific region. The putting in place of new institutions and legislation is proceeding in accordance with this. National programs have also been revised, and the total contribution from federal financing has been cut to less than 10%.

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