mutually enriching dialogue between the empirical data and the literature can be reached at this stage of the research.

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TECHNOLOGICAL TRAPS OF RESOURCES MINING IN NEW OIL AREAS

The current stage of oil and gas complex development in Russia is characterized by the decline of the production level in the traditional oil and gas producing areas of Western Siberia and access to new areas, such as Eastern Siberia.

Hydrocarbon fields in such areas are complex and multi-component. That doesn't allow using the experience and approaches of mining projects implementation accumulated in Western Siberia. Complicated geological conditions and lack of infrastructure don't allow companies to mine fields with an acceptable level of profitability without providing benefits. The lack of the necessary technology and equipment lead to a constant increase in costs and decrease of extraction ratio.

Now, when the geological conditions of resources mining become more complicated, the share of Russian intellectual and industrial resources is decreasing [1]. Mining companies, which begin to develop the new fields,

often attract foreign suppliers and foreign service companies. High share of imported equipment and technologies lead to a low level of localization effects from investment programs both at the level of the region and the country as a whole.

The purpose of this study is an empirical assessment of the impact of big investment projects in the oil and gas sector on the development of related industries in the region.

The complexity of mined fields with a lack of technologies is one of the most urgent problems of Siberian regions. This problem is well illustrated by the Krasnoyarsk region - a region where a new center of oil production is forming.

The commercial production at the Vankor field has started by public corporation oil company “Rosneft” in 2009. By the beginning of 2012, the total volume of investments in the Vankor project has exceeded 350 billion rubles. Annual amount of the project investment is a significant share of the total investment in fixed assets in the region. However, this doesn’t lead to a significant increase in investment or production in the related industries. Thus 1 ruble of investment in oil and gas industry has led only 4 kopek investment in machinery and equipment in 2011.

No wonder that the import of machinery and equipment in the region is growing. Considerable part of the need in engineering products is fulfilled by imports. Today Vankor demands less than 2% of Krasnoyarsk enterprises production. Technology and technological services import of in the region is almost 12 times greater than their exports (in 2011), and over 80% is accounted for engineering services. In 2009 oil service company “Schlumberger” opened its own manufacturing base for drilling works at Vankor[2].

Meanwhile, the regional social and economic effects of the resources mining in the current tax system (in which up to 90% of taxes and other payments go to the federal budget) are directly depend on the level of localization of capital and operating costs of oil and gas companies in the region. Hiring foreign suppliers and purchasing foreign equipment we’re deprived of the multiplicative effects of the projects and run the risk of losing the whole range of related industries.

The analysis of foreign experience shows that in order to overcome the technological gap Russia has to shift to model based on the formula: “Russia's resources and technology + foreign technology and foreign capital = access to new resources and markets”. But this goal can be achieved only implementing the systematic state policy both in the field of subsoil use and the development of the related industries.

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