

GEOSTRATEGIC PREREQUISITES FOR THE CREATION OF A MULTIFUNCTIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL WATERS OF ISRAEL

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Abstract. The features of the implementation of the multidisciplinary foresight project of the industrial and transport- logistics cluster located along the Mediterranean coast of Israel are considered. Given the relevance and importance of such a major project for Israel, the large-scale investment contribution of Baron Rothschild to the comprehensive development of Eretz Israel is analyzed. It is concluded that the development of such a national resource as the territorial sea will change the geopolitical structure of the state, its industry, communications and population distribution. Mainly with this in mind, it is necessary to consider the cost-effectiveness of the project, and calculate the cost recovery taking into account the multifactorial benefits of the future period. Moreover, the project should be implemented in stages under the constant long-term control of the state structure and on the basis of the developed concept for the development of coastal waters and the coast.

Key words: Territorial sea, transdisciplinarity, the national foresight project, new reality.

The power of Israel will grow by the means of its sea territory

Modern Israel is a young rapidly developing state with clear advantages in technological innovation and significant economic and military potential. At the same time, unlike many developed countries, the development of Israel contributes by the growth of its population. According to experts of the Institute for National Policy Research Samuel Neaman at the Technion by 2050, the population of Israel will increase to 18 million inhabitants [1].

However, such a population growth with limited resource capabilities, according to the theory of the technological imperative, may lead in the future to a demographic crisis and an inhibition of socio-economic development. This situation should be foreseen and taken into account in the national plans for the long-term development of the state, ensuring that population growth is linked to the expansion of the resource base, thus creating social, economic and environmental benefits for society and a sustainable future for the country.

To implement this, the country needs the national foresight project, designed for at least 30 years, in which the basic positions required for successful development will be predicted, and ways and means to achieve them will be determined. At the same time, it becomes strategically important development of design technologies of future and a possible forecast horizon will determine the width of the decision horizon. When making forecasts, one should take into account the humanitarian trend in the development of society in the spirit of the upcoming post-non-classical rationality [2], in which, in addition to rational ones, emotional factors become

increasingly important and subject-oriented relationships begin to dominate. And also the fact that large projects increasingly require a transdisciplinary approach for their implementation. It should also be borne in mind that the future is multivariate, and bifurcation points arise in the development process, in which, when determining the direction of development, subjective moments, randomness, moral factors, stated development goals, social reflection and the presence of strategic subjects are especially important [3]. The lack of a carefully designed, coordinated and widely supported long-term project can lead to negative consequences in the long run.

Given the above, one of the most important components of a national foresight project may be the development of the Israeli maritime space, which is strategically important for it. Aware of this, the paper [4] of the Haifa Research Center for Maritime Policy and Strategy states: "Israel needs to adopt the idea that the Eastern Mediterranean provides the country, additional strategic depth. The abilities and infrastructures to develop this approach should be examined".

Three zones are distinguished in the maritime space of Israel: the coastal waters (territorial sea) 12 nautical miles wide (approximately 22.2 km); the contiguous zone - a strip of sea located between 12 and 24 nautical miles from the coastline and the exclusive economic zone that extends beyond coastal waters to 110 nautical miles in the south of the country and 70 nautical miles in the north.

At the initial stage, special attention, apparently, should be paid to the development of the Mediterranean coastal waters of Israel, since according to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, it has sovereignty over its territorial sea. Such sovereignty extends both to the airspace above the territorial sea, and to its bottom and bowels. In the Mediterranean Sea, the coastline of Israel, from the Gaza Strip to Lebanon, is 195 km. If we take into account that the width of the most densely populated part of Israel - the Primorsky Valley is commensurate with the width of the territorial sea, and in some places in the center of the country the width of Israel does not exceed 15 km, we can understand Shimon Peres's logical concern about the inconvenience associated with the narrow of territory in the center of the country, and evaluate his statement in 2007 that Israel "should invest in the sea and stretch our Western border in this direction by building artificial islands" [5]. The actual expansion of the territory with its effective use will give a significant incentive to the socio-economic development of Israel, strengthening its defense capabilities and will lay the foundation for the further development of the rest of the sea in the exclusive economic zone.

In [6], three main interrelated factors that impede the development of the territorial sea are considered: the absence of a permanent coordinating organization; insufficient elaboration of legislation, norms and rules for activities in the coastal zone; the absence of a separate long-term concept for the development of the territorial sea and coast, as part of the development strategy of the entire maritime space of Israel. Without solving these problems, the implementation of local projects to create artificial islands and other structures in the territorial sea or on the shore will be inappropriate, since without a systematic approach such structures could become a serious obstacle to the harmonious development of the coastal zone in the future.

The formation of a long-term conceptual project to create a multifunctional coastal cluster in the Mediterranean coastal waters of Israel was considered in [6]. In such a cluster, it is proposed to include industrial and residential areas on artificial islands, a residential and health-resort complex along the coast, and a multifunctional intelligent system of hydraulic structures located between them along the coast, which also performs a transport-logistics function, and uniting the coast and artificial islands.

In the long term, the result of the implementation of such a project on the socio-economic map of Israel may appear a three-layer conglomeration. The central layer will cover the coast with the Seaside Valley and artificial islands with residential settlements and related infrastructure in the territorial sea. The axis of the future conglomeration and the entire map may be the transport-logistics system, that located along the entire coast. The main part of the country's population will live in this residential area.

In the part of the territorial sea that is remote from the coast beyond the horizon, a layer with industrial and other facilities necessary for the state will mainly be formed. To this layer should be added all structures located in the contiguous and exclusive economic zone of Israel.

Another layer will be more distant from the coast the land part of the country with a socio-economic structure. The problems of this part of the country related to the lack of water for the development of agriculture, restoration of the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea can be solved by creating desalination enterprises on artificial islands. Its emerging resource base will also accelerate the development of desert areas.

Thus, under the conditions of an increasing deficit of the territory suitable for housing and industrial activity, a new habitat is being formed, which allows placing a large number of residents in the central layer in 20-30 years on the islands of the territorial sea and on the coast. The conglomeration created in such a configuration, in fact, a new reality, will allow Israel as a whole to maintain its population at the level of 25 million, as well as create conditions for the sustainable development of the state for many years to come and thoroughly strengthen its geostrategic position in the world. Along the way, the creation of a new habitat will address actual issues for increase its comfort and improve the environmental situation.

As you can see, the prospects for developing the coastal zone are attractive. This is a significant resource potential of the country, allowing to expand its habitat. Given the geopolitical situation around Israel, it is necessary to start as soon as possible the implementation of the necessary project. However, as noted above, for this it is necessary, in addition to the concept, to have an appropriate legislative base, and a permanent coordinating organization. Using the terminology of Decision theory, such a subject coordinating all activities in the coastal zone can be called a group of decision-maker (DM). Without the presence of such a DM, it will be impossible to develop a long-term foresight-project and to go through a difficult, thorny path to its successful completion.

As a group DM, as noted in [6], a state committee acting on a long-term permanent basis can act, which will depend little on a change of government and mood swings in the deputy corps, and will allow for the sustainable implementation of projects strategically important for the state. One of the founders of the Japanese economic miracle, Nobel Prize winner in economics, Vasily Leontyev especially emphasized the need for constant state regulation in the implementation of strategically important projects. The need for such a structure for the development of the marine space of Israel is noted in [7,8,9].

It is useful to delve a little into the history. In the formation of the new Israeli state, a great contribution was made by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Over the years, he acted as a DM, starting with the creation and support of Jewish settlements in Eretz Yisrael to form the foundations of the economy and science of the future state. In fact, the basis of his actions was a long-term foresight-project, which he, along with his team, rigorously and rather rigidly implemented, while gradually increasing the resource base, he made the necessary tactical and strategic additions and changes. The result of such focused efforts over decades has been the formation of the economic foundation of the future state of Israel.

The experience of implementing the strategically important project for Israel, which was carried out by Rothschild, is very useful in considering long-term and strategically necessary projects. In particular, in the analysis of its economic component. It is difficult and often impossible to make sufficiently accurate estimates of the economic costs of implementing such projects. Here, the main thing is not the accuracy of economic calculation, but the long-term economic effect of the project. Let us recall the economic curiosities with the implementation of large strategically important projects, such as the construction of the Suez and Panama Canals, associated with an unexpected multiple excess of construction costs and even the bankruptcy of the companies that started this business. To whom it is now important, knowing how geostrategic they are important and effective. Baron Rothschild probably did not calculate cost recovery by investing in the creation of the state of Israel, and many of his entourage saw this as a knowingly hopeless enterprise. The only one, as a real DM, he controlled and managed the

effectiveness of the targeted use of funds, such as, for example, when saving the new Jewish settlement of Rishon Lezion from bankruptcy. Now the city of Rishon Lezion is one of the industrial and commercial centers of the country.

In this case, it should be borne in mind that the effectiveness of such an important project will be amplified by positive feedback and may lead to a change in the economic and political situation in our region. It is impossible to approach a fundamentally profitable large-scale long-term project from the position of meticulous economic calculation, but it is necessary to gradually implement it, testing out the technology and methodology of economic calculations.

One of the sources of funding for the multifunctional coastal cluster in the coastal zone of Israel may be funds allocated by the state to protect the coast from erosion by sea waves and currents in the Mediterranean Sea. And also, due to the complex economic effect, it can also be targeted funds of the ministries: national infrastructure, energy and water supply; economics; transport; tourism and ecology. Since the development of such a cluster is in the socio-economic interests of coastal cities, they can also contribute to its creation. Given the strategic importance of the project for the state, those reserves of foreign currency funds that can be used for the long-term development of the real economy can be directed to its implementation.

A significant share of the funds can be invested by investors who are ready to develop the resort and tourism business and large investors interested in the prospects for industrial development of the coastal zone.

At the same time, in order to carry out further studies in this area, the state of Israel should clearly determine the tax policy regarding a comprehensive project for development the territorial sea, taking into account its strategic nature and a significant burden on budget [8].

In addition to funds allocated by the state, one of the sources of financing and additional income of the state may be the sale of sections of the territorial sea to all citizens and private enterprises of Israel who wish to take part in its development. The allocation of such sections of the sea and the control over their development should be carried out by a permanent DM, which will control all work in the coastal zone and coordinate them with all state structures.

Given the very high costs of the project, it should be divided into stages of construction with the simultaneous development of numerous new technologies in the implementation process.

The creation of a multifunctional industrial cluster in the Mediterranean coastal waters of Israel will significantly expand the country's socio-economic space, will serve both the development of various sectors of the real economy and the stabilization of the entire economy as a whole, increase the level of security of Israel, and create conditions for the comprehensive development of infrastructure of coastal cities, significantly will increase the speed of transport between them and their logistics.

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