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Building of socio-economic politics in the context of regional safety

Abstract. The authors specify complex of problems devoted to peculiarities of building a system of economic security at a meso-level. The article describes the territorial peculiarities of state economic policy. The features of the state policy for the economies of different structure and types are defined. The role of state economic policy in the country and the regions is validated. The stabilization and structural stances of regional economic policy are set. The essence of state regulation of regional development as a measure of economic security provision at a meso-level is defined. Methods of assurance of sustainable and safe development of regions are offered. The essence of economic, legal and organizational mechanisms of socioeconomic policy realization in regions and their influence on condition of a regional security is found.

Keywords: Economic Security; Regional Economy; Socioeconomic Policy; Sustainable Development

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Формування соціально-економічної політики в контексті регіональної безпеки

Анотація. У статті розглянутий комплекс питань, присвячених особливостям побудови системи економічної безпеки на мезорівні. Розглянуто структуру й типи регіональної соціально-економічної політики. Запропоновано методи забезпечення стійкого й безпечного розвитку регіонів. Розкрито суть економічних, правових, організаційних механізмів реалізації соціально-економічної політики в регіонах і їхнього впливу на стан регіональної безпеки.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека; регіональна економіка; соціально-економічна політика; стійкий розвиток.

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Формирование социально-экономической политики в контексте региональной безопасности

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрен комплекс вопросов, посвященных особенностям построения системы экономической безопасности на мезоуровне. Рассмотрена структура и типы региональной социально-экономической политики. Определена сущность государственного регулирования регионального развития как меры обеспечения экономической безопасности на мезоуровне. Предложены методы обеспечения устойчивого и безопасного развития регионов. Раскрыта суть экономического, правового, организационного механизмов реализации социально-экономической политики в регионах и их влияния на состояние региональной безопасности

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность; региональная экономика; социально-экономическая политика; устойчивое развитие.

1. Introduction. Despite the application of the market-based approach for the implementation of the state economic policy, autocratic methods of economy planning play a significant role, weakening the competition in various sectors and spheres of the economy and increasing the tax burden on small and medium-sized enterprises.

Studying of economic policy is particularly relevant today in the light of different adaptation ability of regions to operate in unstable economic environment. The state policy has to ensure economic security of national economy. The analysis of foreign countries experience shows that economic security of regions is considered as a component of national security in practice of foreign administrative structures.

2. Brief literature review. Despite of significant number of scientific researches of Russian and foreign scientists (Bebonchu Atems (2015) [1], Chor-yiu Sin (2015) [2], Dumciuviene Daiva (2015) [3], Laurence Ales, Pricila Maziero and Pierre Yared (2014) [4], Meng Xu, Susan Grant-Muller and Ziyou Gao (2015) [5], Nurgalieva L. (2015) [6], Zhenshan Yang, Pu Hao and Jianming Cai (2015) [7], Afanaseva L. (2015) [8], Kuznetsova A.V. and Kuznetsova O. V. (2015) [9], Plotnikov V. A. (2015) [10], Podgorniy B. B. (2014) [11], etc.), there are debatable

questions connected with formation of effective socioeconomic policy in the context of regional economic security in this field.

3. The goal of the scientific research is to investigate and generalize local and global scientific experience on a problem of providing economic security of regions.

4. Main results of scientific research

4.1. Structure and types of regional socio-economic policy

The current state policy is characterized by diversification of regions' economy structure. It is caused by formation of «growth points» strategy, capable to act as an engine of Russian economy. By initiatives of federal authorities in regions of Russia, special economic zones are created, and foregrounding national projects are implemented.

The main point of programming of regional development as a method of public administration consists of priority spheres of social reproduction selecting, and the target comprehensive programs (the most effective mechanism of state regulation of economy of a region) act as one of its tools. Regional socioeconomic policy includes the following types:

- tax and budgetary policy is directed on formation of regional and local budgets;

- social policy carries out social programs of a region;
- scientific and technical policy is aimed on support of scientific researches and applied development;
- innovative policy is focused more on commercialization of scientific and technical activity results, manufacturing of new production (works, services), wide usage in economy;
- cluster policy is directed on formation of clusters and support of the cluster initiatives allowing to increase competitiveness of separate branches, regions, state;
- policy of interaction between officials and business means interaction between business and officials at all levels of public administration, including the mechanism of public and private partnership);
- industrial policy is realized in development of industrial potential, organization of an industry, maintenance of competitiveness of separate branches and enterprises, update and expansion of production.

Formation of regional policy depends on type of a state structure [12, p. 436]. Hence, federal states, such as Australia, Canada and the USA, Austria, Germany, Spain and Switzerland provide rather wide independence to the regional and local authorities as budgets of different level have a different autonomy. Unitary states and parliamentary republics, such as Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal and France, are characterized by considerable economic and political dependence of regions from the centre, redistribution of fiscal resources. In Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg, Great Britain creation of infrastructure of territories is not an element of regional economic policy and belongs to national policy. The economy of Russian Federation is characterized by high extent of centralization that considerably limits independence of subjects of Federation in formation of resources necessary for realization of its functions.

4.2 The main points of state policy of the Russian Federation in the context of regions' economic security

The authors classify the types of regional policy based on the guidelines of the state economic policy, which are stabilization and structural stances.

Stabilization stance includes mainly fiscal, monetary, and investment policies.

Industrial policy should be included into the structural stance. Structural stance uses such methods of influence on the economy as government support of the sectors of industry, which are significantly important for the development of the entire economy of the country, production of public goods, privatization, promotion of competition and restriction of monopolies, etc. Structural policy provides the formation of a modern progressive and efficient structure of the national economy.

The report of the Industrial Policy Committee of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly provides the following definition of the industrial policy in Russia: «Industrial policy is a set of actions of the state as an institution undertaken to influence the activities of economic entities (companies, corporations, entrepreneurs, etc.), as well as certain aspects of these activities related to purchasing of production factors, organization of production, distribution and sale of goods and services in all the phases of the life cycle of economic entity and the life cycle of its products»¹.

Almost all the experts point out that state presence in the economy has sharply increased in recent times.

The share of public sector in GDP is not less than 50% of GDP; the volume of sales of the ten largest state corporations is more than 20% of the Russian GDP.

Russian companies with the largest sales volume are state-owned companies of «Gazprom» which form approximately 8% of the national budget.

The largest state-owned companies can be divided into several groups of enterprises, exclusively controlling cer-

tain activities: transportation infrastructure, including Russian Railways, «Gazprom», «Transneft», «Transneftproduct»; communications infrastructure, including «Svyazinvest», «Russian Post», Federal Agency for Government Communications and Information (FAGCI), «Gazprom», Russian Railways, RAO Unified Energy System of Russia «UES of Russia»; energy infrastructure, including «UES of Russia», «Rosenergoatom», production and export of raw materials, including «Rosneft», military-industrial sector, including «Russian Aerospace Agency», financial sector, including Sberbank, VTB, Russian Agricultural Bank, Gazprombank, VEB, etc.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the state-owned companies control 33% of oil and 80% of gas production in Russia.

In terms of affected objects, the economic policy is divided into separate areas.

Territorial subjects of the Russian Federation are characterized by disproportions in socioeconomic development, low competitiveness; wear of basic business assets of enterprises (more than 60%), etc. Despite the import substitution policy in the country, as a result of wear of engineering and equipment, strong dependence of the country on import deliveries of high technologies continues to be observed.

Important problem of providing economic security is to achieve sustainable economic development [13, p. 314]. There are no acute contradictions while determining concepts of a safe and sustainable development. Realization of a safe and sustainable development assumes observance of certain proportions in spheres of activity of a society. Observance of such proportions is only possible with indicators of socioeconomic development reflecting a condition of considered processes. However, it is impossible to determine rational limits of public proportions by existing indicators and, therefore, it is impossible to provide full stability and safety of economic development [14, p. 89].

The main administrative and economic methods used nowadays for providing economic security of regions are showed on the Figure 1.

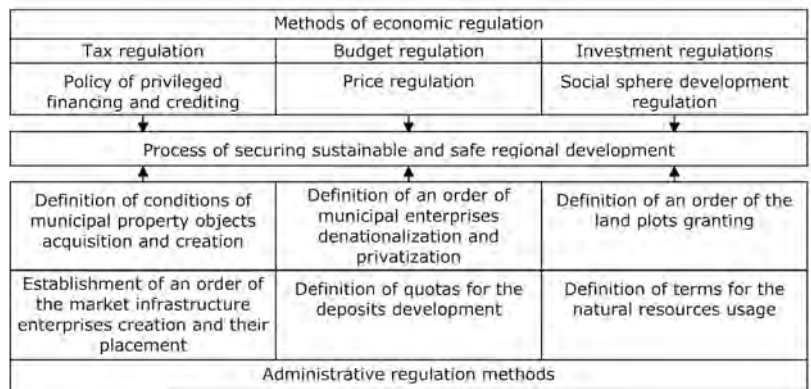


Fig. 1: **Methods of regions' sustainable and safe development realization**
Source: Structured by the authors

Provision of economic security of regions requires essential updating of the production apparatus operation of all the branches of economy, support of investment initiatives at all the management levels, stimulation of production innovative activity.

4.3 Modern regional policy: experience of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation

Integration of the Russian Federation into global economy has led, in our view, to the allocation the following zones on its territory:

- «world cities»: Moscow has a strong impact on fundamental segments of regional and to some extent global markets of raw materials and safety products; St.-Petersburg plays the leading role in transport and logistics as well as tourist markets;
- zones of technological transfer: Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Irkutsk;

¹The report of the Industrial Policy Committee of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly.
Official web-site: <http://www.prompolit.ru/files/91609>

- zones of innovative development which create an organizational platform for concentration of innovative activity: science cities, higher education institutions, research organizations (Tomsk, Novosibirsk);
- zones of old industrial regions created during the Soviet industrialization (Tver, Tula, Kemerovo, Chelyabinsk);
- raw zones responsible for development of export pipelines, development and production of raw material resources (Northern territories of Russia);
- safety zones - the border territories which are transit corridors of financial streams, human capital and technologies in and out of the country (Vladivostok, Khabarovsk; Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, etc.).

In the regions of Russia special economic zones called «points of economic growth» are created, projects in the field of high technologies are developed, priority national projects in various branches and sectors of economy are implemented (Table 1).

The agriculture of the Russian Federation possesses high development potential. The branch acts as «stabilizer» for regions of the South of Russia.

At the moment, there are following types of the state support of territories:

- granting tax privileges (decrease in a rate of income tax of organizations, in the part enlisted in the region's budget; release from payment of the property tax, land tax, etc.) and customs privileges [15, p. 108];
- construction of infrastructure of Global Economic Zone at expense of federal and regional budgets;
- budgetary transfers (subsidies and grants) on a regional level.

5. Conclusions. Achievement of safe development of a region is one of the directions of state regulation of economy. For regulation of socioeconomic development of regions

Tab. 1: Rate growth of regional branches of Central Federal District for January 1, 2015, in % to previous year

	Electricity production	Manufacturing activity	Mining operations	Agriculture	Construction of houses	Retail commodity turnover	Volume of investments into the fixed capital	Average per capita monetary income	Average monthly salary
Russian Federation	102,1	99,9	101,5	103,5	128,1	96,4	96,4	110,8	105,3
Central Federal District	101,7	91,2	102,3	105,9	96,3	97,0	101,8	113,3	105,3
Belgorod region	94,0	104,9	103,8	107,7	88,5	101,0	141,9	102,5	106,6
Bryansk region	85,7	103,1	80,9	129,9	172,4	93,0	128,5	121,5	105,6
Vladimir region	128,7	134,1	82,8	96,4	96,4	88,6	99,0	112,5	109,2
Voronezh region	100,1	103,8	95,3	99,8	73,3	100,2	114,1	127,1	108,2
Ivanovo region	77,7	92,5	80,3	112,5	83,5	82,5	109,1	102,0	107,2
Kaluga region	92,2	102,2	72,5	102,5	611,6	99,9	96,9	121,2	105,0
Kostroma region	126,7	92,0	96,4	95,4	79,0	94,0	107,8	104,2	103,6
Kursk region	126,0	96,8	100,1	115,3	81,2	94,3	95,1	103,1	104,8
Lipetsk region	101,4	101,0	102,9	104,0	116,1	97,0	104,2	114,4	105,3
Moscow region	92,8	84,4	124,1	97,1	138,4	101,9	89,2	127,7	105,0
Oryol region	81,6	94,5	131,4	97,8	15,8	99,5	85,6	121,0	102,6
Ryazan region	93,4	99,1	104,3	106,1	135,9	92,4	98,7	102,3	103,0
Smolensk region	107,9	85,1	56,3	93,9	120,6	96,7	99,6	138,1	105,4
Tambov region	88,7	98,5	154,4	105,4	116,2	97,4	106,8	114,3	105,3
Tver region	104,5	113,4	43,0	117,6	261,2	94,5	94,3	125,0	104,6
Tula region	83,6	108,8	103,1	100,7	99,0	94,2	120,4	118,0	108,5
Yaroslavl region	78,1	110,7	38,6	107,5	56,4	96,1	74,9	112,9	107,3
Moscow	91,5	81,5	-	94,7	28,7	96,0	101,3	106,4	103,5

Source: Authors' calculations based at the Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service data

in general and at realization of a sustainable development in particular, it is possible to use the general methods which are subdivided into methods of direct influence or administrative methods and indirect methods or economic. We can talk sensibly about the need of management of economic security of a region for provision a sustainable development of economy and optimum spatial structure formation. This task has to be assigned, first of all, to committee of economy of a regional authority.

For effective socioeconomic policy realization, it is necessary to use acceptable foreign experience as well as to form domestic experience of regional socioeconomic processes regulation and economic potential accumulation.

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