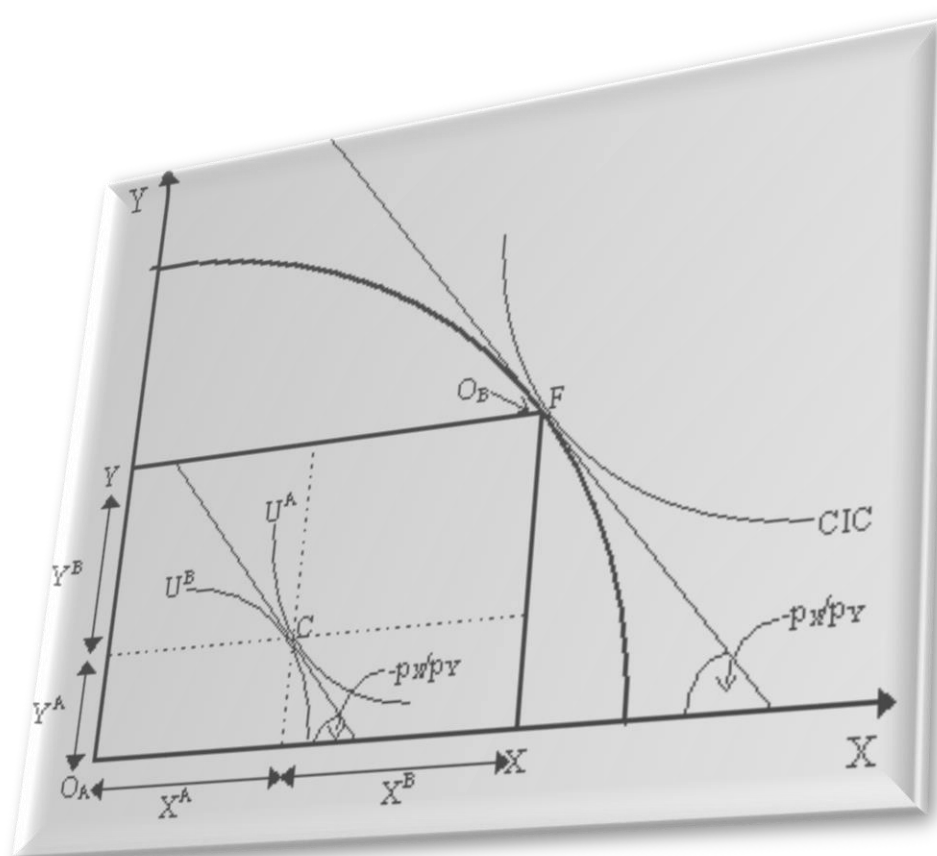


Economic Security Policy of the Russian Federation



Sergei Metelev, Mirosław M. Murat & Vladimir Lizunov

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Preface

This monograph is devoted to the theoretical and methodological fundamentals and practical issues of economic security in the Russian Federation (RF) and its regions. Primarily economic security is represented as a notion of economics and a national security component. The authors review threats and measures to ensure economic security, deliver analysis technique for revealing propensity for corruption in the regulations and management decisions. The authors examine the strategy of economic security of Russia, some indicators that characterize the economic security of the state, the conception of regional economic security as a component of Russia's economic security, external and internal threats to the economic security of the region and economic security as a comprehensive evaluation of socio-economic development of the region.

Particular attention is paid to identification of the ways ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation at the federal and regional levels. Priorities of the economic security of Russia are thoroughly considered, including the monitoring of economic security and measures to ensure the economic security of the regions (Omsk region as an example).

The monograph is essential for specialists in the field of national, economic and other types of security, state - owned and municipal governance, management of corporations and enterprises, economists, sociologists and marketing experts. It can also be used for educational purposes when teaching relevant disciplines in higher education institutions, as well as in lifelong training and retraining centres.

S.E. Metelev & V.V. Lizunov

Introduction

As a rule, economic security is defined as a protection of the vital interests of an individual, the society and the state in the economic sphere from internal and external threats, thus, to ensure sustained economic development of the state and society.

The concept of “economic security” is inextricably linked to the concept of “national security.” The term “national security” has ingrained in the modern society becoming a part of domestic and foreign policies of many countries. Since economic, social, environmental, informational and other aspects are vital activity areas for an individual, the society and the state; the national security cannot be ensured without economic, social, environmental, information and other types of security.

Increased attention from the state and the society to ensuring national security became a characteristic feature of Russia in the early XXI century. It resulted in the need to develop a scientific approach to the study of this phenomenon, both in theory and in practice. The national security of the state and society are to be ensured, especially when the transformation and reform of the economic and legal foundations of the functioning of the Russian Federation are still going on.

The problem of the national security of the Russian Federation in modern conditions is also increasing due to the globalization of the world economy and the integration of Russia into the international economic system. External economic factors of the national security take priority in terms of ensuring economic security of Russia because it is the level of economic development of the country that largely determines its potentially possible ways of protection against external and internal threats.

Economic security of the country is in many respects caused by the level of development of the national economy and its competitiveness in the world market. As shown in the foreign practice, economic security guarantees economic independence of the state, contributing to the socio-economic well-being of the society, diminishing social contradictions and raising the welfare of its citizens. In this regard, the economic security of Russia is considered among the most important national priorities in the development of the Russian state and society.

Traditionally, the economic security is treated as a fundamentally important qualitative parameter of economic system, defined by its feasibility and ability for the normal functioning and development of the national economy through sustainable resourcing, support of decent standards of living of the population and systematic implementation of its national interests. The economic security of Russia consists of the economic security of its regions.

In modern scientific literature, the basic concepts of economic security of Russia have been formulated. However, the issues of the regional economic security have been poorly examined due to a number of reasons. Firstly, it is due to the individual characteristics of the regional economic development of the entities of the Russian Federation. These features have a certain

effect on the demands for economic security in each region individually and for the transformation of the system of evaluation criteria to such a specificity. Secondly, there is no single universal methodological approach to the study of issues of the economic security at the regional level. And thirdly, there are certain (objective and subjective) difficulties in the process of assessing the economic security of the RF entities in terms of the unification of the statistical data.

These factors greatly impede the formation of single, unified standards of economic security assessment at the level of the entity of the Russian Federation, as well as the development of strategic and operational economic security plans, which, in their turn, make an essential impact on the objectives, procedures and measures, implemented by the state and regional authorities.

Thus, the study of the content and how to ensure the economic security of Russia and its regions is extremely timeliness and important for regions and Russia as a whole, as well as it is essential to develop specific practical recommendations for the improvement of the economic security level by means of establishing control mechanisms which ensure and maintain an objectively necessary level of economic security.

Whilst working on the monograph, we used some statistical data, legal documents, electronic resources, the studies of such authors as Anischenko A.A., Antropov T.G., Bogomolov V.A., Vershinin A.V., Davydenko I.V., Edelev A.L., Efimov V.V., Isayev L.A., Kozitsyn A.A., Kremlev N.D., Kuznetsova E.I., Latypov V.F., Metelev S.E., Morunov V.V., Nazarov A.Y., Puzov E.N., Safonov O.A., Seletkov S.N., Firyulina N.V., Yashin S.N., etc.

The research was based on the empirical data of the Federal Service of State Statistics, the information and statistical materials of the Ministry of Economic Development, the materials of law enforcement and regulatory authorities, the results of scientific studies, tested and published in the contemporary scientific literature.

The object of the study is the economic security as a systemic socio-economic notion.

The subject of the study is theoretical, methodological and applied aspects of the economic security at federal and regional levels.

In the course of the study, the methods of scientific generalizations, observations, data groupings, the method of comparison and analogy, decomposition, logical and systematic analyses as well as scientific methods of research were applied.

The goal and objectives of the study. The purpose of this study is to examine the content and essence of the economic security as a scientific notion, as well as to identify the ways of its implementation in the Russian Federation and its regions. This goal is achieved through the following objectives:

- to define economic security and its essence as a scientific notion within the framework of the national security;

- to examine the mechanism, ensuring economic security of Russia in the framework of indicators and their limits;
- to define the concept of economic security of a region;
- to assess the current state of regional economic security under the current conditions;
- to identify the ways to improve economic development and economic security of Russia, including problems and measures, to ensure the economic security in the Omsk region.

The structure and logic of the study. The study includes an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references, comprising 64 items.

The introduction contains the urgency of the research topic, the scientific degree of the problem, the goal and its objectives, the subject and object of the research and scientific methods applied.

The first chapter, “Theoretical and methodological foundations of economic security of the Russian Federation”, deals with the concept “economic security” as a notion of economics and a component of the national security. The authors review threats and measures to ensure economic security, deliver analysis technique for revealing propensity for the corruption in the regulations and administrative decisions.

The strategy of economic security of the Russian Federation is given due consideration in the second chapter – “Strategy and economic security indicators of the Russian Federation”. The chapter delivers indicators that characterize the economic security of the state.

The external and internal threats to the regional economic security are considered in the third chapter – “Regional economic security as a component of economic security of Russia”. The economic security is reviewed as a comprehensive evaluation of socio-economic development of the region.

The fourth chapter, “The ways of ensuring economic security of Russia: federal and regional aspects”, specifies the priorities of the economic security of Russia, including the monitoring of the economic security and measures so as to ensure the economic security of the regions (Omsk region as an example).

The final part is devoted to the main outcomes of the study.

This monograph can be used by specialists in the national economic security and its other types, in the state-owned and municipal governance, in the corporation and enterprise management, economists, sociologists and experts in marketing. It can also be applied for educational purposes, when teaching relevant disciplines in higher education institutions, as well as in the lifelong training and retraining centers.

Chapter 1. Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of Economic Security of the Russian Federation

1.1. Economic Security as a Notion of Economics and a Component of National Security

One of the most important national priorities of the Russian Federation at the present stage of market relations development is the economic security of the country as a whole and its regions [1, 2]. The timeliness of examining the questions of economic security and scientific approaches to the definition of this concept has originated since the period of the market economy transition in Russia and has lately experienced significance in a continuing global systemic crisis. As the global practice shows, the problems of the economic security are used to be seen in the context of solving problems of maintaining and strengthening national security in general. *Economic security*, alongside with the defense of the state, social protection of its citizens, and the protection against ecological disasters, is a structural component of national security system. It is aimed at neutralizing the threats to the survival and development of the country and regions. In accordance with the Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation, the concept of the national security is treated as “a state of security for an individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, which allows to provide constitutional rights, freedom, decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development of the Russian Federation, defense and security of the state” [3]. National security structure can be represented as follows (Figure 1) [17, p. 76]

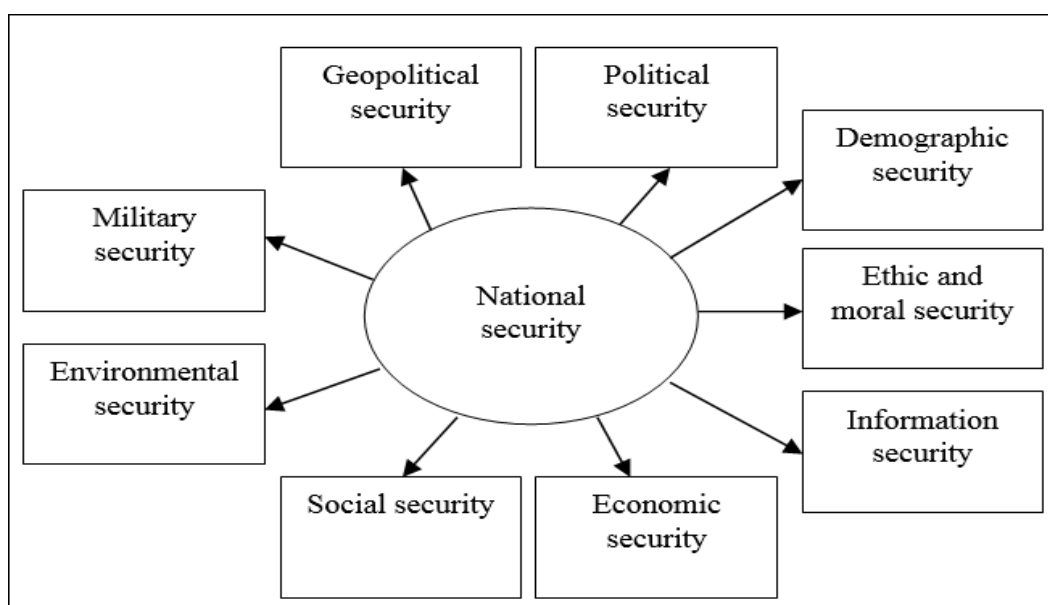


Figure 1 - National security structure of Russia

All the components of the national security are closely related and complement each other: each of the types of the national security can be quite clearly seen in the field of another, complementing or weakening its impact. For example, there could hardly be military security with a weak and inefficient economy.

Likewise, there cannot be either military or economic security in a society, torn by social conflict. However, the main type – the basic in national security – is the economic security.

Therefore, one can assert that the economic security, manifesting in the spheres of influence of other types of national security, penetrating into them and interacting with them, accumulates their impacts and still remains the foundation (basis) for the national security.

In January 2000, the President of the Russian Federation approved “National Security Concept of the Russian Federation”. There are national security challenges in the current Russian system, fundamentally new objectives and challenges for the theory and practice of the national security, ensuring its sustainable development.

Since 2008, the issues related to the security have sharply deteriorated due to the global economic crisis. In accordance with the anti-crisis program, the Russian government has activated the available tools of economic and social policies in order to prevent irreversible destructive processes in the economy, undermining the long-term development prospects of the country.

The security issues and strategic development for the humanity at the turn of the third millennium were closely linked to the sustainable development of the regions worldwide and civilization, as a whole. Examined by the world community at the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and 1997 and at the World Summit in 2002 and 2012, security establishment assumes a balanced development of three components: nature, society and economy.

Besides the economic aspects, social and environmental aspects, i.e. complex cultural issues are under consideration. They require a systematic approach that is necessary to eliminate irregularities and imbalances in development that lead, in their turn, to exacerbation.

In accordance with contemporary ideas,” the world is going on due to diversity, it is driven by contradictions and finds its unity in culture” [35], that is why many experts believe the solution to the economic problems largely to be in addressing culture challenges as a whole. As the law of the cooperation is not less important in comparison with the competition law both in nature and in society, the system stability is provided with the interdependence of the elements and balance of processes (especially their cycles). In the social systems not only economic and legal but also moral regulators and development of social partnership play a special role. Moral, ethical and legal elements of the driving forces of the society greatly influence on the economic development, alongside with the material factors.

The analysis of the national literature shows that the scientific and methodological aspects of the study of the national, economic and social security have not been fully developed; despite the significant scientific, methodological and practical successes a fragmentary, unsystematic, selective approach to certain aspects of this problem is still prevailing.

The lack of the innovation and production efficiency, social stratification and corruption are main problems, the main threat to the society, and the cause of the state degradation and an incipient of a new crisis in Russia.

According to the international organizations, **Russia is one of the most corrupt countries in the world. With the corruption in all branches and at all levels of the government, it is fundamentally impossible to solve any social, economic or political problems. The effective fight against corruption is one of the directions for the national, economic and social security of the country.**¹

In this monograph a wide complex of scientific- theoretical and practical issues of the economic security in the system of national security as a single complex problem is examined, such a system being crucial for the country and regions.

The state and its entities are considered to be the driving forces providing regulatory functions and the best conditions for the development of an individual, society and the state itself, with the whole spectrum of opportunities, i.e. they are the main subject of the security.

Therefore, the most important methodological principle used by the authors is the principle of unity of the system of national security and its structural elements. The achievement of the national security as a strategic goal is a part of a more general solution of the problem - this is the problem of Russia's sustainable development in a globalizing world, while maintaining basic national values.

The role of the public policy in the field of economic and national security in terms of preventing internal and external threats, taking into account the implementation of the interests of different stakeholders, is shown in Figure 2 [50, p. 196].

The Russian Federation, as a result of the historical development and the actual position - politically and militarily - is a great power. However, the current political and military components of the superpower status are based on an insufficiently reliable economic basis.² Therefore, the national strategy in the field of the economic security should be implemented in order to achieve the common objectives of the national security through the legal, economic and administrative interventions by the institutions of the state power.

¹ Highlights by the publisher.

² Highlights by the publisher.

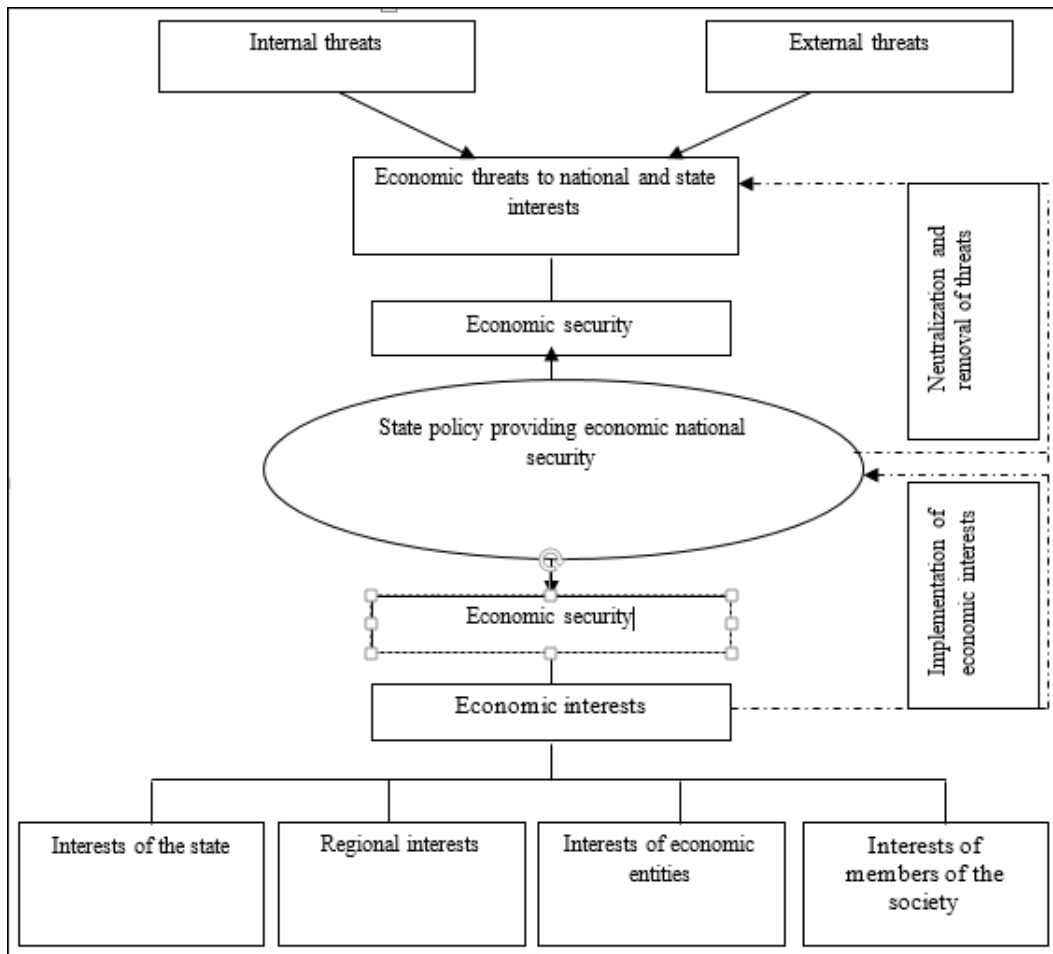


Figure 2 - Relationship of public policy and economic security

At the present transitional stage the state strategy of Russia's economic security should focus on the provision of the socio-political public security, maintenance of an adequate standard of living, preservation of the constitutional foundations of the Russian Federation and the formation of a stable system of national values and interests. In the transition of the Russian Federation to the new socio-economic relations, the state regulation in the field of economic security is a necessary condition so as to prevent the collapse of the society and the state. These goals should not only be identified but also justified, endorsed by all the political forces of the society, accepted and understood by all the strata of the population.

Currently, the national economy has been subject to multilateral onslaught from the foreign producers and inadequately protected from arbitrariness. Degradation of the most advanced and promising industries and production of domestic high-tech industries has been naturally accompanied by a landslide breakthrough of imported products in our domestic market. There is a systematic repression practically on all kinds of domestic production. In the Soviet times, the security was thought to be the protection from the threats and deviations from the natural process of objective historical development. At the moment, the problem of security for the society and the state is associated with the development and implementation of effective strategies for the sustainable development of the country, corresponding to the transition to a new humanity and civilization model, providing development in the Russian civil society, based on a regulated market economy.

In the Russian literature the concept of “economic security” is a relatively new economic notion in connection with the absence of identical concepts in the foreign economic science, where it is assumed to apply to the term “national security”. According to Morunov V.V., the methodology for determining the essence of the notion “economic security” in Russia differs from the interpretation of this notion abroad [44, p. 102]. As previously mentioned the economic threats to the development of Russia, designated in the period of market reforms in the economy of the 1990s, highlighted the need to study the theoretical and methodological and applied aspects of the economic security of the country. The theoretical understanding of the problems of the economic security and the formation and development of the research approaches to its study were influenced by the macro-economic crisis processes [44, p. 102].

The notion of the economic security itself is rather structured, and all the elements of this system are closely linked. This conception can be considered in terms of two criteria: the spatial and socio-directional (Fig. 3) [50, p. 79]. In addition, the interaction of the elements of the economic security leads to the formation of a complex multi-level system, consisting of structural elements such as: economic independence, stability and sustainability of the national economy, the ability to self-development and progress (Appendix 1) [50, p. 197].

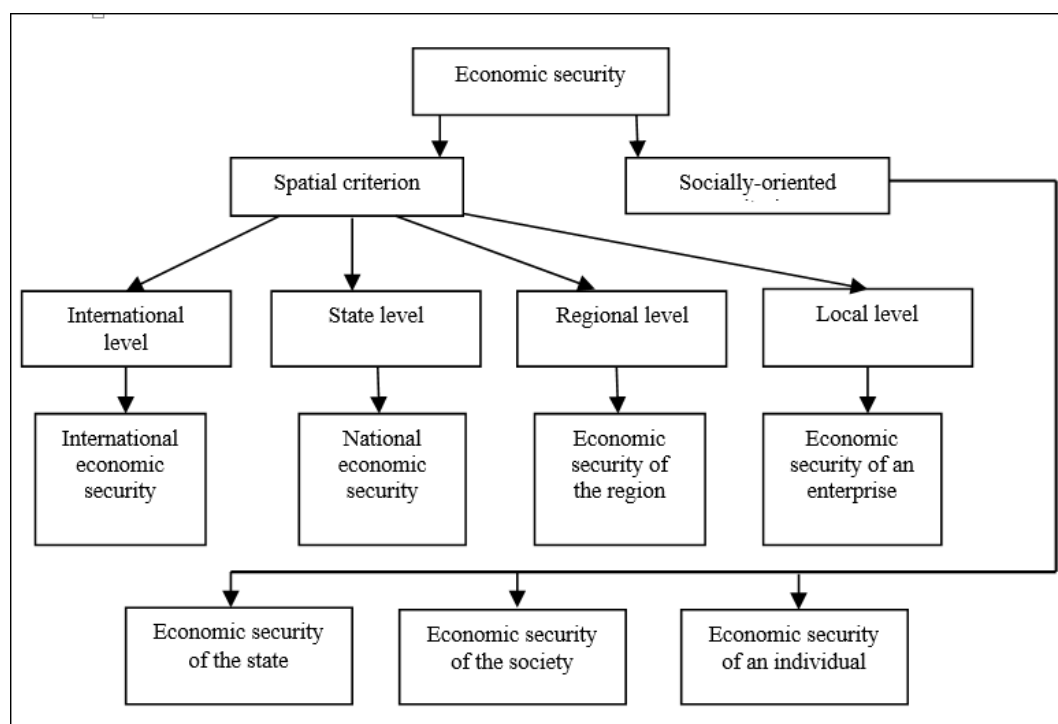


Figure 3 - Criteria and levels of economic security

The authors Radyukova Y.Y. and Shamaev I.N. identify the following components of the economic security, which form a hierarchical system [50, p. 198]:

- Macroeconomic - national economic security (economic security of the national economy);
- Macroeconomic security of regions and sectors;
- Microeconomic - economic enterprise security (firms) and households.

Multidimensionality, complexity and difficulty of the phenomenon under investigation in the Russian science and practice have led to a number of differentiated approaches to the interpretation of the content and scope of the concept “economic security” (Table 1).

Table 1 – Current approaches to the definition of the notion “economic security”

Author	Definition
Belskikh M.V.	qualitatively determined state of the economy, which from the point of view of the society is desirable to preserve or develop on a progressive scale [10, p. 22]
Tsukanov V.K.	ability and willingness of the economy to provide decent living conditions and individual development, socio-economic and military-political stability of the society and the state, to resist impacts of internal and external threats [59, p. 31]
Goncharenko L.P. etc.	the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which determines its ability to maintain normal living conditions of the population, sustainable resourcing of the national economy, as well as the consistent implementation of the national interests of Russia [64, p. 18]
Vechkanov G.V.	economic notion, which characterizes a state of the economy, which provides a stable economic growth, the optimum satisfaction of the public needs, good governance, protection of economic interests at the national and international levels.
	Economic security is a critical component of national security, its material foundation, which provides economic, social, political and military stability in conditions of adverse factors' impacts [14, p. 27]
Senchagov V.K.	a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability and robustness, the ability to a continuous update and self-improvement [63, p. 39]; the state of the economy and government institutions, when guaranteed protection of national interests, social policy orientation, sufficient defense capability are provided even under adverse conditions of the development of internal and external processes [53, p. 36]
Davidenko I.V.	characteristic of national economic complex and its components in terms of its ability to progressive development towards sustainable growth of the welfare for all strata of the population in the context of social and economic stability and effective international cooperation aimed at a positive solution of the internal and external problems that endanger the vital interests of the society [16, 54, 55]
Kalinina N.M.	ability, feasibility and willingness of the economy (economic system) based on the effective management to ensure the stability and sustainable economic growth, the needs of the society and the protection of the national interests against various internal and external threats [23, p. 17]
Bogdanov I.Y.	a state of the economy, which, firstly, in terms of volume and structural parameters is sufficient to provide the current status of the state, its independence from external pressures of political and socio-economic development and, secondly, can maintain the level of legal income, providing such welfare for the absolute majority of the population that meets the standards of civilized countries [44, p. 103]
Meteev S.E.	a scientific economic notion that provides availability of abilities, capabilities and readiness of the national economy to ensure social stability and economic development in the context of maximizing societal needs and protect the interests of the state against various internal and external threats [35, p. 77]
Kochergina T.E.	such a state of the economic system that allows the system to reproduce itself in accordance with the objectives set in the same scale, with constant quantitative and qualitative characteristics [11, p. 38]

Tsylin I.S., Vesnin V.R.	such a mode of the community operation (from a single household to humanity as a whole), which provides independence and invulnerability of its economic interests' implementation in relation to possible threats and negative consequences [27, p. 47]
Gradov A.P.	a state of the national economy that provides vital demands and needs of the country in material wealth regardless of the force majeure, socio-political, economic or environmental circumstances in the world economic system or domestic one [16, p. 227]
Gordienko D.V.	a state of protection of the national economy from external and internal threats, which allows the national economy to provide progressive development of the society and its economic and socio-political stability in the context of adverse external and internal factors [46, p. 44]
Illarionov A.I.	such a combination of economic, political and legal environment, which provides long-term production of the maximum amount of economic resources per capita in the most effective way [25, p. 29]
Abalkin L.I.	a set of conditions and factors that ensures the independence of the national economy, its stability and robustness, the ability to a continuous update and self-improvement [61, p. 27]
Afontsev S.A.	stability of the national economic system against endogenous and exogenous shocks of economic or political origin, manifested in its ability to neutralize potential sources of negative shocks and minimize losses associated with the real shocks occurred [43, p. 62]
Raizberg B.A.	created by the state conditions that guarantee there will be no possibility of irreparable damage on the part of internal and external economic threats to the national economy [12, c.5]
Grunin O.A., Makarov A.D., Skaridov A.S., Safonov O.A.	material basis of the national security that guarantee the sustainable and stable development of the country, its independence [51, p. 3]
Morunov V.V.	a certain state of the economy where under conditions of economic (internal and external) sovereignty and the presence of a competitive environment the subjects of the economic relations (including governments and businesses) provide a steady (constant) economic growth and sustainable development of the economy as a whole. Consequently it leads to: the best individual, society and state want satisfaction, sound economic management, and also provides: protection of economic interests (national and international), protection against internal and external threats, and the impact of negative factors; the integrity of the economic space [44, p. 105]

Summing up the above definitions of the economic security as a scientific notion, the authors of the monograph consider it necessary to clarify its nature and content.

Thus, the economic security is a scientific economic notion that provides the availability of the abilities, capabilities and readiness of the national economy to ensure social stability and economic development in the context of maximizing societal needs and protect the interests of the state from various internal and external threats.

1.2. Threats and Measures of Economic Security Maintenance

At the present stage of the historical development of Russia, there are objectively real internal and external threats to the economic security of the state, their prevention or negotiation should be an important element of the national strategies and systems of economic security of the Russian Federation. The identification of possible threats to the economic security and elaboration of measures to prevent or minimize the negative effects are of paramount importance in the economic security system of the Russian Federation.

The threats to the economy are complex, they are caused by the slow pace of the growing economic potential of the state, and an amplifying lag in the technological development, the level and quality of life of the population, the lack of appropriate measures to regulate the redistribution of property, inefficient use of resources, reduced ability to withstand adequately the risks and challenges associated with the changes in the global markets, the world of globalization and informatization.

The activities of public authorities at all levels should be aimed at the localization, prevention and counteraction of following economic security threats.

Internal threats

1. The population rundown and its aging that lead to a significant employment potential reduction of the state and growth of demographic burden on a decreasing working age population.
2. Low level of social institutions, restricting many poor people an access to the health care system, education and culture, and on this basis, the deterioration of the physical and mental health; the negative impact of socio-economic conditions of the population, an increased incidence of a significant part of the population, uncomfortable living conditions, reduction and deterioration of the human diet structure, poor ecological environment, heavy workload of women in public manufacture, etc.
3. Unjustified substitution of managerial functions by domineering position, reducing professionalism and imperfection of federal, regional and municipal authorities systems, resulting in an imperfect legislation and low legal, financial and contractual discipline and concealment of income tax evasion, corruption in management, lack of adequate legislation and judicial system, the delay in the establishment of the most important institutions of a market economy, including federal and regional innovation systems.
4. Criminalization of the economy, rise in organized crime, its penetration into the major sectors of the economy due to the weakening of state control, a high level of crime in the information and knowledge economy, exacerbation of social problems - drug abuse, prostitution, vagrancy, etc. The preservation conditions for the growth of corruption and criminalization of economic and financial relations, due to:
 - Imperfections in a number of laws, as well as insufficient transparency of economic relations between the businesses and the state;

- Obvious or hidden propensity for corruption in many laws, legal acts of management and management decisions;
 - Weakening of the state control over the activities of the domestic financial market, in the area of privatization, export-import operations and trade;
 - The ability for criminal structures access to manage some part of the production and banks.
5. Saving and possible strengthening of considerable property differentiation (property stratification) with a high proportion of the population and a possible increase in the population living below the poverty level (subsistence), and the unemployed that limit an effective demand and economic growth in the country and lead to the disruption of social peace and social harmony. The factors determining these threats are:
- Preservation of the low level of income that does not ensure a decent standard of living, food consumption, in amounts sufficient for public activities, and the necessary increase in effective demand;
 - Availability of stubbornly high number of poor, which creates a social base for criminal manifestations: drugs, crime, prostitution, vagrancy, etc.;
 - Increase in the cost of paid binding services (housing and utilities sector, health, education), outpacing growth in real incomes, and the laying of these additional costs on populations with average incomes, which provide growth in effective demand and savings;
 - Deterioration of mass services in education, health, housing and utilities' sector;
 - An increase in unemployment to a level that may cause social conflicts and constant rise in the poor stratum;
 - Obstacles for small and medium-sized enterprises, leading to their mass liquidation.
6. Structural deformation and inefficient structures of the Russian economy, expressed in maintaining its raw-material orientation, insufficient development of high-tech industries, especially in engineering, low investment activity, strengthening territorial differentiation in the objectively existing levels of economic and social developments of the regions. The most important factors determining the continuation of this threat are as follows:
- Violation of industrial and technological relations between enterprises in different regions and, even, within the regions;
 - Physical and moral depreciation of fixed assets, especially equipment, limiting the economic growth and reducing the technical level of domestic production;
 - Steady increase in the gap in economic efficiency (low productivity of social labor, material and high capital intensity) between Russia and the industrialized countries;
 - The growing shortage of qualified personnel, as well as employees of most demanded professions;
 - Weak material and technical base of industries, providing the livelihood of the population;
 - Low domestic effective demand for both consumer goods and products for industrial and technical purposes that limit economic growth, particularly in the processing sector production.
7. Low (with rare exceptions) competitiveness of the Russian economy due to:

- Retardation of technological base in most industries, high energy and resource consumption, low product quality and high production costs;
 - Low innovation activity, technical and technological backwardness of production;
 - Deterioration of the scientific and technical potential, loss of positions in some areas of scientific and technological development, both as a result of “brain drain” abroad and the loss of prestige of intellectual labor;
 - Reduction of applied research and development, insufficient quantity and quality of new or improved products, technologies and managerial procedures;
 - Lack of R & D funding, including from the state budget;
 - Weakening of control over the intended use of property acquired by business entities during the privatization process, and an inefficient management of the state property;
 - Weakening of the control over the implementation of the conditions, imposed on the sale of state property and on a competitive tender basis;
 - High level of monopolization of the economy, the preservation of its raw-material orientation and lack of efficiency of the state control over the natural monopolies;
 - Ineffectiveness of a retention of the technological rent;
 - Delay in applying to modern tools to develop markets: intercompany consolidation of private enterprises and firms, standardization and certification of products and services, integrated marketing and communications infrastructures;
 - High level of crime in the information and intellectual spheres which causes serious negative consequences, declining the competitiveness of the Russian economy;
 - “Brain drain” of qualified professionals.
8. Increased risks of accidents and manmade disasters with significant negative-governmental environmental consequences. The main factors determining these threats are:
- A significant depreciation of fixed assets, especially in industries with continuous technological cycle, as well as transport equipment, communications and product;
 - The growth of accumulated industrial waste, radioactive and toxic substances as well as imperfect technologies for their recycling and ground disposal;
 - Lack of resources to replace outdated environmentally hazardous technological processes.
9. Unstable state of financial-monetary circulation and credit and banking system due to the following factors:
- Violation of the interindustry balance in the national economy;
 - The destruction and the continuing instability in the financial-monetary, credit and banking systems after economic-systemic crisis in 1998;
 - Continuing possibility of sharp fluctuations in the foreign exchange and stock markets, endangering the destabilization of the entire monetary sphere;
 - Narrow monetary base and weak saturation of the Russian economy with the money supply, which makes it difficult to invest and lend to the economy, reduces the efficiency of the functioning of the securities market, and limits the development of the financial sector;
 - A high level of “dollarization” of the Russian economy and the lack of confidence in the national currency;

- Linking the money supply to an influx of foreign currency;
 - Instability of the current account surplus due to the influence of the world prices for raw materials and, accordingly, foreign exchange earnings to the domestic currency market;
 - Insufficiently favorable investment climate, causing capital flight;
 - Low level of capitalization of the banking sector and the effectiveness of corporate governance, poor credit borrowers, inadequate legal framework to protect the rights of the creditor;
 - Low investment activity and the predominance of capital investments in the mediation and financial performance at the expense of production;
 - Increasing payables and receivables of the enterprises.
10. The existence of real threat of the limiting impact of fiscal on economic growth in the country as a result of:
- Lack of fiscal capacity for the development of the Russian production, modernization of its production and technical resources based on the latest systems and technologies;
 - Deregulation of financial and currency control at the federal and regional levels;
 - Lack of the state control over natural resource rent.
11. Reduced capacity to provide the necessary volume, structure and qualitative composition of the mobilization reserve capacity and material resources.
12. The deterioration of the resource base of industry and energy, due to:
- Reduction in the volume of the exploration work, the non-rational use of mineral resources and biological resources;
 - A sharp decline in the volume of investments in geological-parameter study and industrial development of subsoil resources and as a result, the backlog increase in explored reserves of natural resources from the scale of production;
 - The lack of comprehensive use of the mineral raw materials in its production and processing;
 - Loss of the state control over the effective use of strategic resources in connection with the mass privatization of mineral resources sector.
13. Increase in the gap in socio-economic development of the regions and the Russian Federation, as well as towns and villages as a result of:
- Increasing gap between the production of national income per capita between the single entities of the Russian Federation;
 - System of economic federalism, which is not regulated yet, disruption of normal economic relations between the federal center and entities of the Russian Federation that causes inhibition of the transition to self-sufficiency of the regions;
 - Reducing the cost effectiveness of traditional economic relations, mutual debts growth of the enterprises, naturalization in regional economy and as a consequence, segregation of some regions, which is a favorable environment for breeding regional separatism that leads to the rupture of the united economic environment, a common disturbance of the financial and monetary and fiscal national policy, the widening gap in the level and quality of life;

- Infringement of the principles of equality for subordinate entities of the Federation with the center, the manifestations of unlawful forms of institutional reforms in the region, the low level of self-sufficiency in most regions;
 - Violation of the balance of inter-budgetary relations, which leads to a mismatch of interests between the budget process participants.
14. High inflation.
 15. Insufficient mechanisms of formation of economic policy (high impact of regional and sectoral lobbying for the adoption of economic decisions, inconsistency and lack of coordination between central economic departments), which may lead to a breach of financial balance, and generate threat of social conflicts, artificially weaken the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers.
 16. Negative policy in the sphere of privatization, sharp undervaluation of privatized facilities.
 17. Distorted structure of the stock market: only 5 % of the companies listed at Rs have 90% of the capitalization of 98 % of the turnover on the Russian stock market. And given the fact that most of them are in the oil and gas sector, the Russian stock market is actually directly dependent on the situation of the world oil and gas market.
 18. Weak diversification of the GDP and exports due to the high degree of dependence on Russian raw material exports. Drop in oil prices to \$ 12 per barrel will lead to 3 % GDP gap in the balance of payments (instead of, for example, the surplus of 5% at a price of U.S. \$ 23 per barrel).
 19. Investors do not consider Russia to be an investment-attractive country for either direct or portfolio investments. In 2001 Russia had all but \$ 4.8 billion of direct investments and portfolio of \$ 513.2 billion (in Brazil - \$31.9 billion and \$40.6 billion). One of the reasons for the uncertainty is the weakness of the civil institutions in Russia, the undeveloped banking sector. There remains a lack of confidence of investors in the Russian financial system after the actual default of 1998.
 20. High level of internal and external public debt, etc.

External threats

1. High dependence of the Russian economy and all its major areas on foreign economic conditions, on political and economic decisions of integration groupings of foreign countries and international financial and trade organizations, infringing interests of the Russian Federation in the field of economics. Factors determining the threat of foreign economic sphere are as follows:
 - Prevailing fuel and raw material orientation of the Russian exports, the loss of the traditional market channels for military and engineering products;
 - The predominance of the consumer goods and food import while the share of machinery, equipment and modern technology is decreasing; this increases the dependence of the Russian economy on the foreign economic conditions;
 - Weak government support for the export policy, especially high-tech products;
 - The transition of the key production sectors and leading enterprises, which ensure the national security of the state, to the control of non-residents and conversion of these

productions in a direction that is contrary to the interests of the development of the national economy;

- Dependence of the Russian Federation on the international financial organizations and foreign countries in connection with the external debt obligations;
 - Dependence of the national monetary system on the international or national currencies and the balance of payments of other countries;
 - Formation of discriminatory pricing mechanisms for Russia on foreign markets.
2. High level of external public debt, the associated increase in the budget spending on it in quenching, as well as the increased attempts to use it to influence the adoption of the economic and political decisions.
 3. Development of negative processes in the economy, a number of regions (the Kaliningrad region, the Far Eastern Federal District), reinforced expansion of the NATO and the EEC to the Russian borders, territorial claims of Japan and the permanent growth of the Chinese population in the Far East and the spread of their political and economic impact on the relevant Russian territory.
 4. Acquisition of the Russian enterprises by foreign companies with intention to drive domestic production both externally and internally out of the market and, as a consequence, their conquest of the Russian domestic market for many types of consumer goods, and Russia's dependence on the imports of many products, including the goods of strategic importance, such as food and components for mechanical engineering.
 5. Discriminatory measures of foreign countries or their communities in the international economic relations with Russia, especially in connection with Russia's WTO accession.
 6. Lack of export and foreign exchange control, imperfections in customs and state borders.
 7. Poor transportation infrastructure in export-import operations, unauthorized selection of petroleum oil and gas pipelines, passing through the territory of Ukraine, Belarus, the Chechen Republic and Latvia, in particular.

The internal threats are the most dangerous in the present transitional period. However, the external threats often force the danger of some internal threats, due to the totality of systematic threats.

During the Russian transition to the new socio-political, the economic and interstate relations the main state policy in the field of the national security sets the task of preventing "the trajectory of development of society and the state in areas of high risk" for all the spheres of security.

In the social sphere one refers to the "high hazardous" states for the progressive development of the individual, society and the state: the loss of ability to "reproduce" the qualitative and quantitative level of the population as a result of a critical drop in the living standards, deterioration of a physical, psychological and genetic health of the population, loss of morality and security for the individual and society; degradation of cultural, educational and professional level of the population, an intense destabilization of society and loss of social prospects for the majority of population, the growth of social conflicts and lack of effectiveness of the authorities.

In the economic sphere to the "high hazardous" states one should refer:

- Loss of the ability of the economic system of the state to get out of the systemic economic crisis as a result of the critical factors, such as the rapid growth of the economic crime, which reduces the effectiveness of the state economic system and civilized business;
- Quality degradation and structural crisis in the industrial system due to a critical decline in industrial, technological, scientific, technical, export, payment potentials of the state;
- A rapid growth of the production costs and the deployment of inflation;
- The virtual absence of the federal innovation system and other infrastructure of the state, etc.

In the military sphere the biggest danger is the lack of the ability of the state to provide effective resistance to the potential military threats and dynamically build up a new technological, scientific and technical and military potential. According to some experts, the military-industrial potential of Russia is not sufficient to create an effective weapon of the fifth generation (precision weapons with elements of artificial intelligence), which implies possible Russia's transition into the category of the militarily underdeveloped countries.

In the field of information the biggest danger is the loss of the ability of the state to ensure effective counteraction to the use of media, in case they deliver media hype, a negative impact on the mass consciousness, deliberate destabilization of the socio-political system, misinformation, produce deliberate impact on the information resources of the state, as well as obtain state and military secrets, intelligence production with an intention to undermine the national security.

Problems of ecological security are global, and mostly they get exacerbated in case of crisis in the economic system of the state, because the opportunities weaken for a wide range of environmental measures, restoration of ecosystems, the introduction of cleaner technologies, etc. Critical reduction in environmental safety causes social and political tensions, confirming the close relationship of different spheres of security and the need for an integrated approach to the national security. Currently, the main measures to ensure program-oriented development of the Russian Federation shall be conducted within the framework of the presidential, federal, regional and international programs. However, these programs do not have a common conceptual framework of the system. There should be a constant concern and responsibility of federal, regional and municipal governments in order to prevent and overcome these threats to the economic security of the Russian Federation.

The relationship of the notion concept security with the concepts of sustainability, stability and development, economic growth should be of a special attention, as the absence of sustained economic growth and development of the national economy inevitably leads to a low level of resistance to the external and internal threats, reduces the chances of the survival of the country. Sustainability, as a significant characteristic of the economic system, determines the strength and reliability of its components, system connections, and the ability to counteract internal and external threats. The direction of the economic security at federal and regional levels are shown in Table 2 [1; 3-6; 8, p. 26; 15, p. 17; 31, p. 151-152 and 33, p. 98; 37, p. 224; 52, p. 36; 63, p. 526-527].

Table 2 – Economic precautions

Key measures	Level of management	
	Federal	Regional
Information-analytical measures		
1. Monitoring of the economic interests' vulnerability	Monitoring of the threats to economic interests of the Russian Federation	Monitoring of the levels of socio-economic development of the regions (the entities of the Russian Federation)
2. Current and prognostic evaluation of the economic development	The system of the indicators to measure the economic development of the Russian Federation	The system of the indicators to measure the economic development of the region (the entities of the Russian Federation)
Regulatory impact measures		
1. Improving the legal framework and institutional change	Adoption of federal laws, codes, decrees of the RF President, the RF Government Regulations, etc.	Adoption of laws, the RF legislative and executive authorities' regulations at the regional level within the limits of competence
2. Elimination of crisis tendencies	In the country as a whole, in some industries, regions	In the region, cities, enterprises within the competence
Measures of direct action		
1. Bailout package	The Russian Federation	Region (the entities of the Russian Federation)
2. State regulation of regional development	Development and implementation of the targeted programs of socio-economic development of regions	Participation in the implementation of the federal target programs of socio-economic development of the regions and attracting extra-budgetary funds
3. Countering threats to the interests of the country	Improvement of the financial system, lobbying the interests of domestic producers at the international market, the alignment at the maximum degree of the regional-economic development	Enhance the economic, social and budgetary management efficiency regions (the entities of the Russian Federation)

In the current economic conditions the primary importance is given to the problems of ensuring economic security at the level of the RF entities within the framework of the development of the national unity conception.

1.3. Analysis Technique for Revealing Propensity for Corruption in the Regulations and Management Decisions

The analysis technique for revealing propensity for corruption in the regulations and normative legal acts (NLA) of the executive bodies was developed by the Foundation “Center for Strategic Research” (CSR) and sent to the Russian regions in 2008. In the Omsk region it was published in the newspaper “Commercial News” March 26, 2008 [35].

The analysis technique provides the identification of various factors that directly contribute to the appearance of corruption not only in the bodies of state and municipal government, but also in the corporate management. This section provides a brief analysis of it.

The use of phrasing “have the right/eligible” and “may.” Many legal acts define the competence of a management body (an official) with the wording “have the right/eligible” and “may.” This applies to any type of authority - registration, permissive, control, jurisdictional (may take control, may be brought to justice, may issue a license), and, even, law-making.

The right and duty form procuracy of governing body, that is, they are inextricably linked. The procedures and conditions for the application of the authority are detailed in the normative legal acts. In the theory of administrative law, competence is treated through the unity of the rights and responsibilities of the public authority.

However, the division of the rights and responsibilities in the regulatory formula creates a non-justifiable illusion that, in certain cases, you can use a procuracy as the right (that is, without carrying it out). Moreover, a government employee can lawfully misinterpret their right only as an opportunity and not an obligation of committing one or another action, and put it in the implementation only in case of bribery.

Latitude of discretionary powers. The executive and administrative activities cannot be determined without a free discretion of government employees (administrative discretion). That is why the authorities have some discretion procuracy, allowing the discretion to act, depending on the circumstances. However, there are segments of the management activities that need to be narrowed down to a minimum possibility of free discretion of a government employee.

Decision lead time. Since it is almost impossible to determine accurately the period within which an employee is obliged to take a decision or specify the period for an administrative action, one usually applies to the formula “for” or “at the latest”. The corruption potential increases with the increasing duration of such terms or the establishment of a wide time range, as well as the absence of time limits.

Conditions (reasons) for the decision. A government employee always has a choice of, at least, two solutions (positive or negative). The most prone to the corruption is the situation when NLA gives several possible ways, without exact conditions for making this or that decision.

Ideally, it is the law that should formalize the selection of a particular variant solution, not the NLA of the executive bodies.

Concurrent authority. Often simultaneously involving several governments when making their decisions (joint decision-making agreement). Lower propensity for corruption and “trade unions - “can enshrine the principle of “one window” - when receiving the necessary approvals for the final decision, the governing body and not the applicant should be responsible.

Redundancy discretion evaluation in each particular case is the efficiency evaluation of the management process – an expert is to assess, if everything enshrined in the PPA agreements are truly necessary, whether the uncontrolled decision-making power is concentrated in the same hands, etc.

Excessive demands. When conditions (requirements) needed to implement the subject of the rights are so burdensome that become unreasonable, corrupt relations become almost inevitable. This factor directly contributes to the generation of corruption. It is manifested in the implementation of licensing and registration authority. The identification of this factor is one of the most difficult tasks and the expertise depends on the qualifications of the expert.

Defects in the formulation of requirements to an applicant are detected when analyzing the reasons for the refusal to accept the documents. Corruption potential increases if the list of grounds for refusal is not exhaustive, contains links to other grounds or contains a “blurry” subjective evaluation of the reasons for refusal (e.g., documents submitted by the applicant “are not full”).

Linguistic corruption potential. Any normative legal act must be formulated from the viewpoint of the commonly agreed rules and the clarity of the language. The corruption potential is increased when there is a use of ambiguous or unsettled terms, concepts and language, evaluative categories with unclear, vague content, allowing different interpretations, etc. Thus, it allows an official to vary their discretion and increases the likelihood of an arbitrary application of the rule.

A gap in regulation. This corruption factor is expressed in the absence of rules of statutory character, assigned to the implementation body functions, etc., which makes non-arbitrary treatment of their actions possible for the employees according to their sole discretion.

Lack of administrative procedures. Corruption decreases if there is a clear procedure for decision-making policy (administrative procedures). Thus, the order to exercise its powers of control can be the introduction of administrative procedures - established legal order and timing of actions. There are decision-making procedures, and using information, consideration of citizens and legal entities, control, etc.

For example, federal executive authorities should develop their own administrative regulations in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 11, 2005 № 679 “On the procedure of development and approval of administrative regulations and the performance of the public functions of administrative regulations providing public services.” Administrative procedures constitute the content of administrative regulations.

Lack of competitive procedures. Implementation of some kinds of authority (e.g., licensing) suggests the presence of several individuals or legal persons applying for having specific rights to acquire, lease, enter an agreement for the supply, etc. Since the choice of the assignee cannot be arbitrary and biased, there should be special procedures, called in the civil law “bidding” (auctions and tenders) that can reduce the possibility of government employee subjectivity.

Lack of specialized and detailed prohibitions and restrictions for government employees. This refers to such activities as the management of the state property, tax, customs regulations, etc. This factor is close to the latitude of discretionary powers and due to the fact that it is advisable not to leave a public servant one to one with the client (because there is a temptation), without adjusting these relationships. But in the first case, it is an administrative procedure, and in the second - the establishment of a number of restrictions and prohibitions that are substantive law.

Absence of liability for government employee wrong doing. Criminal and administrative responsibility of government employees can only be established by law. But in legislative acts, usually there are no rules on liability of employee or one uses the formula “responsible in accordance with the law.” There is often a difference between the responsibility of a company official and a public servant. In the NLA penalties for misconduct must be provided, as well as for violations of restrictions and prohibitions. It is recommended to use the possibility of disciplinary responsibility of employees, as well as other “levers” to respond to misconduct (e.g. bonus reduction).

Lack of control, including the public one. This factor can’t be found almost in any regulatory act. In this sense, our legislation as a whole can be considered prone to corruption. If NLA has rules to ensure accountability of its activities, it reduces significantly the propensity for corruption in the regulations.

False goals and priorities. To evaluate this factor it is necessary to assess not separate NLA norms, but the whole text and its message in terms of the objectives and priorities. The true goal of adopting the NLA may fail to be apparent or they can be different from the ones declared. The NLA should be based on a combination of law and appropriateness. When there is no appropriateness, the regulation is redundant, unnecessary, it puts additional administrative barriers, intentionally sets impossible demands, etc. the adoption of such NLA can cause not only cases of corruption, but it can also directly set the corruption schemes, making them the norm.

Collision regulations. Collision (collision of opposing interests) in the legal and managerial aspects means the difference or contradiction between the various legal acts or administrative decisions. The ideal thing is to apply to the statutory principles and rules of conflict in conflict resolution (e.g., Art. 76 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is a conflicts norm), which are the rules of selecting priority rules. However, the conflict rules are not always established by the legislation, and this means that the responsibility for selecting priority rules goes to the employee or manager that allows them arbitrarily, from their point of view, to choose the rate that greatly increases the possibility of corrupt transactions and therefore is a corrupt factor.

Excessive freedom of departmental and local rulemaking. The presence of this factor makes it possible to regulate some important issues by statutory acts. In some cases it is justified, but it is important that the essential terms be defined in this regulation by law. Often it's not just about the detailed view on the norms of the law, explanation of their application, but it's also about a public authority that adopts its own legal acts (On the rules of procedure with citizens and legal entities, on the competition procedure, etc.). Often they contradict the laws of the Russian Federation and the entities of the Russian Federation. The law, leaving the regulation of relations to executive authority, provokes this body to create conditions suitable for itself, not for the citizens. Among these conditions there are often corrupt acts.

In their turn, the NLAs of executive authority may provide (often by default) local opportunities for rulemaking (adoption of their own legal acts by state and non-state organizations - legal entities). Freedom of the local rulemaking may witness the failure of the executive authorities in their own regulatory functions that enables organizations to adopt their legal acts. And corruption in executing local acts provoke hereby misconduct.

Adoption of NLA by an executive authority beyond the powers. The executive authority's operation in any direction, including regulations adoption, is based on the competence of that body. The authority may not extend beyond its powers; it was endowed according to the statutory act (statute, charter, etc.). The powers of some bodies can be lodged directly in the law. Disputes about the powers of the state bodies are treated by Constitutional Court (between the Federal state governmental authority, between the bodies of the State authority of the Russian Federation and the bodies of the state power of the entities of the Russian Federation, between the higher state bodies of the RF entities).

It should be borne in mind that the delineation of the power, particularly in the Federation, is rather mobile and constantly changing. This process is illustrated by the Federal Law of October 6, 1999 (with numerous alterations) "On general principles of organization of legislative (representative) and executive bodies of the state power of the entities of the Russian Federation" and by the Federal Law of December 31, 2005 "On amendments to certain acts of the Russian Federation in connection with the improvement of differentiation of the powers."

Adoption of the NLA beyond the powers is a subordinate regulation issue which should be regulated by either the law or regulations of other agencies. If such NLA contains corruption provisions that allow a public servant to extract rents from the implementation of those powers for which he is not responsible, or to offer a quick "paid" services instead of the order established by the other act.

Filling legislative gaps by means of NLA. Gaps in the legislative regulation can be quite easily fixed through a by-law, and the bodies of executive power were often succumbed to this temptation during the formation of the new Russian legislation. This way the Presidential "rule by decree" was formed, when the new regulations were often introduced through such by-laws. This happens also nowadays. Thus, the main provisions of the Presidential Decree of the August 12, 2002 № 885 "On approval of the general principles of official conduct of public

officials” were included in the text of Article 18, “Requirements for the official conduct of a civil servant” FZ of July 27, 2004 “On State Civil Service of the Russian Federation”.

This is often a temporary and necessary step, dictated by the duration of the legislative process. Bearing in mind the positive effect of the legislation gaps when the entities receive the regulations, they may be guided with, one should not overlook corruption aspect of this phenomenon. By bylaw regulations are the new mandatory rules of the conduct which actually become the sole and supreme legal power source of regulation in the public relations in the absence of the law, as such. It makes it possible to regulate even the matters that need to constitute an exceptional item of the law, not a by-law. With the presumption of correctness of the act, on the basis of the regulatory gap in NLA there may be many corrupt deals.

“Imposed” propensity for corruption. By-law may contain corruption regulations due to the fact that the law (statutory act) provided opportunities to departmental rulemaking and, thus, in advance sanctioned all that is in the NLA, without indicating the criteria and conditions of the by-law regulation. This factor is easy to detect, if one finds in sectoral legislation a norm that leaves a series of questions to the subordinate control of the authorized executive body.

There’s also a situation when an NLA by the body of executive power shall be based on the corruption-law (by bylaw regulations, the new mandatory rules of conduct which actually become sole and supreme legal power source regulation of social relations in the absence of the law). It is quite difficult to react for an executive body to such a situation because it is “tied” by the same law. As a result, possible corrupt deals will have dual “degree for protection” within the NLA and the law.

Other manifestations of the corruption. In this category there are such manifestations for corruption, which are under certain conditions may indicate the occurrence of any corruption (corruption indicators) or contribute to the realization of corruption factors (pre-corruption factors).

Formal technical corruption potential. Here one combine formal and technical factors, factors of procedural nature, which under certain conditions may contribute to corruption or evidence of corruption interest. To identify these factors, it is important not the NLA content itself, but compliance with applicable requirements to their form, order taking, registration and publication.

An expert must verify whether there are necessary formal requirements in the examined NLA. Thus, the analysis is not exposed to the NLA rules, but to the activities of public servants in their decisions that can create conditions for the implementation of norms or serve as evidence of corruption offenses.

Failure to comply with the established form of NLA by the body of executive power. Failure to comply with the established form of NLA may reveal corruption offenses, evidencing of “crawling” appropriate officials while adopting.

This can be revealed through:

- The signing of the NLA is not by the manager or the person fulfilling the responsibilities, but another person;
- A signature (visa) of an improper person;
- Lack of a mandatory state registration of the NLA;
- Adoption of the NLA via letters or telegrams;
- Violation of the established structure and details of the NLA.

Failure to comply with the established form assists corruption standards available in the NLA to be adopted.

Non-compliance (violation of the adoption procedure) of the NLA by the executive body. NLA adoption occurs at a certain procedure with various approvals, visas, etc. Violations of the adoption procedure may be revealed in such activities as:

- Adoption of the NLA without necessarily agreement (visa) of another executive body;
- Adoption of the NLA without mandatory state ecological expertise when it is needed by the law (Article 11 of the Federal Law on Environmental Impact Assessment);
- Adoption of the NLA without consulting the trade unions to the extent necessary and permissible under the applicable law (Article 11 of the Federal Law on Trade Unions, their Rights and Guarantees);
- Publication of a unilateral act, instead of jointly-authored;
- Violation of the adoption of internal corporate procedure (e.g., lack of legal service visa);
- Violation of the terms of the NLA and its registration;
- Violation of the enactment of the NLA;
- Adoption of the NLA by a structural subdivision or a territorial authority of federal executive bodies.

Violation of the NLA adoption procedure is corruptive in its nature because it can hide a corruptive interest, and corruption provisions in the NLA may become the basis for the perpetration of corrupt deals.

Violation of the transparency of legal information. Any legal acts affecting the rights, freedoms and duties of an individual and a citizen cannot be used if they are not officially published (Part 3 of Article 15 of the Russian Constitution). Thus, any NLAs shall be published officially, except acts or certain provisions containing information constituting state secrets or confidential information. A positive example of the increased transparency at the federal level is the Government Decree of February 12, 2003 № 98 “On access to information about the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for federal executive bodies.”

However, the official publication is only an initial step necessary to enact the NLA. The executive body must make it public, bring the adopted act to stakeholders, especially acts concerning citizens and organizations (through its website, themed stands, booklets and brochures). The absolute norm of transparent governance is to supply an applicant on request

with any relevant NLA. For example, in case of tenders (public procurement, privatization) an applicant should clearly know the rules of a tender while filling in the form. Concealment of such information may indicate the presence of a favorite, pre-known winner.

Exception of normative legal act (inaction). Strictly speaking, this factor cannot be revealed by analyzing an already adopted NLA. Its essence is precisely in the absence of corruptive NLA. This manifestation of propensity for corruption can be found by analyzing the complex of the enacted NLAs adopted by an executive authority, its statutory acts and the existing practice of operational activities of the body. Executive authority, guided by corruption interest as well, may prefer not to issue normative act as long as possible, and to enact in each case individual acts, reserving the right to choose a solution. In other words, the NLA intended for an indefinite number of people is not intentionally adopted for the sake of not to limit the freedom of action and unlimited discretion of officials.

Violation of the balance of interests. Civil legislation is based on the recognition of equality of the participants in regulation their relations, sanctity of property, freedom of contract, inadmissibility of arbitrary interference in private affairs, the need for unhindered exercise of civil rights, guaranty of restoration of violated rights, their judicial protection (Article 1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). Accordingly, when making a normative legal act official on the issue of civil law the rights and legitimate interests of the parties should not be hindered. If NLA analysis indicates that only one group of civil rights benefits from the result of its adoption (e.g. insurance organizations, big business), the very development of NPA could be the consequence of pressure by this group, illegally lobbying their interests, hindering the rights of others.

To neutralize the corruption of this kind one can recommend to involve into discussion and development of the NLA the widest possible range of interested parties and experts - representatives of public organizations, business associations, employers, trade unions, self-regulatory organizations, etc. [35, p. 238-248].

Chapter 2. Strategy and Indicators of the Economic Security of the Russian Federation

2.1. The Strategy of Economic Security of Russia

Framework development of national security organization, part of which is economic security, is an important part of political life and democratic transformation in Russia. This is due to the fact that *the security system of the former USSR* actually decayed and the creation of its own system of the Russian national security occurs simultaneously *with the transformation of the political and economic systems*, reforms in the system of social relations in general, the radical changes in the spiritual realm. The formation of an effective national security system is one of the essential components to create a new democratic Russian state. To solve this problem one needs serious scientific and methodological procedures.

The issues related to the national security of Russia occupy an extremely important place in the development of the theory of the Russian state at the present contradictory and difficult stage of its formation and development, during the formation and implementation of practical politics, which is adequate, on the one hand, to the objective role and place of Russia in the world community and, on the other, to the real threats to its national interests and security.

Conceptually, the official attempt to define the meaning of security in Russia was made in the Russian Federation Law “On Security”, which was put into execution by the Supreme Council Decree as of 5 March 1992. Article 1 of the decree defines security as “the state of protection of vital interests of an individual, the society and the state from internal and external threats”. This approach made it possible to move away from the old narrow treated notion of security, which means exclusively national security, and even that notion was reduced mainly to ideological security and the impermissibility of any opposition. The law consolidated a fundamentally new for our country qualitative leap in the approach to security, which was manifested in the termination of ignoring the interests of the individual and society. In its essence the concept of “security”, as described in the decree, is more in line with the term “national security” in internationally accepted practice.

The Russian Government developed National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020 to assist to effective translational motion of the domestic economy, welfare improvement of the Russian society, strengthening national defense, security and the rule of law, political stability, improvement of the international image of Russia and its competitiveness on the world market [3]. This Strategy is officially the recognition of the strategic priorities, objectives and measures in the field of domestic and foreign policy, determining the level of national security and sustainable development of the state for a long-term perspective. The key areas of Russia’s national security in this document are highlighted in the strategically important national priorities, determining further effective solution to the problems related to social,

political and economic reforms to create safe conditions for the realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms for the RF citizens, national sustainable development, preservation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the state [39]. According to the Strategy [3] Russia's long term national interests are as follows:

- The development of democracy and civil society, competitive growth of the national economy;
- Ensuring the stability of the constitutional order, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation;
- Transformation of the Russian Federation as a world power, which seeks to maintain strategic stability and mutually beneficial partnership in a multipolar world. The primary areas of implementation of the National security Strategy in the framework of national defense, state and public sovereignty of the Russian Federation are the focus of resources and efforts of the RF Government [3, 4, 20, p. 101, 36, p. 75]:
- Improving the quality of life and well-being of the population due to personal security provision and availability of high living standards;
- Economic growth through the development of the national innovation economic system and the increase in the volume of investment in human capital;
- Socially important sectors (science, technology, education, health, culture) through the development and strengthening of the role of the state and public-private partnership;
- Living ecosystem maintenance and environmental management through support by well-balanced consumption, introduction of advanced technologies and optimize reproduction of natural-resource potential of Russia;
- Ensuring strategic stability and partnership on the basis of Russia's active participation in the development of a multipolar model of the world. In addition, strategically important landmarks of the Russian Federation in the medium term are to ensure and maintain the required level of national security in the field of economics and technology, to enter the list of leading countries in terms of GDP per capita.

Economic growth as a basis for ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation is to be achieved through the innovative development and modernization of the national economy and its individual regions, growth in labor productivity in all sectors of the economy, development of new sources for economic activities, improving financial sector and its inter relations, the Russian banking system.

As the strategic risks and threats to economic security in the economic sphere the following ones are indicated: export resource model development of the national economy, reduced competitiveness and high dependence of its critical areas on foreign economic conditions, loss of control over national resources, deterioration of industrial raw material base - and energy sector, uneven regional development and progressive labor scarcity, low stability and security of the national financial system, existence of the conditions for corruption and criminalization of economic and financial relations, as well as illegal migration [28, p. 178-179, 38, p. 22].

Low efficiency of government intervention in the economic life of the country, the economic slowdown, the presence of trade deficit and balance of payments, the reduction in income

budgets of all levels in the future will contribute to slowing the transition to innovative economy, social tensions in the country. However, the negative impact of these trends may be supplemented by deficit of energy, water and biological resources, discrimination and increasing unfair competition against Russia in the world markets, the crisis in the global financial and banking systems. To neutralize and overcome threats to economic growth reduction and prosperity of the country The Russian government suggests to focus on the development of science, technology and education, improving institutional structures in the field of finance and investment in order to maintain and increase the military, defense and industrial security of the state on an international scale. Avoidance of regional threats to national security caused by differentiation and unevenly developed regions is planned through regional rationalization policy of the state, focused on the improvement of the coordination mechanism between state authorities, local authorities, enterprises, community and civil society institutions.

Energy security is a priority to ensure the economic security of the Russian Federation. The conditions ensuring energy security are multilateral interaction in favor of the formation of energy markets according to the Chambers-principles of the World Trade Organization, international development and the exchange of promising energy-saving technologies, and the use of environmentally friendly, alternative energy sources. RF energy security is achieved by ensuring a sustainable supply sufficient amount of energy of standard quality, efficient use of energy by improving the competitiveness of domestic producers, preventing possible shortages of energy resources, the creation of strategic reserves of fuel, spare capacity and peripheral equipment, stable operation of electricity and heating [3].

In order to counter and neutralize external and internal threats to Russia's economic security the efforts of the Government of the Russian Federation in the context of interaction with civil society are supposed to direct at the state effective socio-economic policy. These are as follows [3, 56, p. 43]:

1. Antitrust regulation, improvement of production and export structure of the economy, of effective competition policy;
2. Innovative economy development, promoting the implementation of high priority projects and programs for the development of priority sectors;
3. enhance the liquidity of the domestic banking system to strengthen financial markets;
4. increase investment in human capital, reducing informal employment, legalization of labor relations, effective migration policy;
5. balance of indigenous people and migrant workers interests with regard to their ethnic, language postglacial, cultural and religious differences, including the improvement of migration control, as well as reasonable spatial distribution of migrant workers on the basis of regional needs in the labor force;
6. Strengthening the integration processes in the sphere of science, education and industry, creating a system of scientific and technological forecasting for the implementation of scientific and technological priorities;
7. Competitiveness growth and further development of the domestic pharmaceutical industry;

8. Development of the information and telecommunication technologies, computers, electronics, telecommunications equipment and software.

In the medium and long term development of the Russian Federation, its interests in the maintenance of national security should be focused at improving the competitiveness of the economy of Russia, product distribution expansion, increasing the efficiency of the fuel and energy sector through energy-saving technologies, expansion of the instrumental basis of public-private partnership to address the strategic objectives of the economic development, creating a sound infrastructure (transport, energy, information , military strength) on the territory of the Arctic zone, Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The improvement of the state regulation of economic growth through the formation of conceptual projects and interregional territorial planning and the development of a comprehensive risk control system are intended to improve the economic security due to [27, p. 156]:

- Implementation of a proactive public policy in the anti-inflation, monetary, exchange rate, monetary and fiscal areas, aimed at reducing the impact of imports on the structure of production and consumption, as well as support the real sector of the economy;
- Encouraging the development of innovation, high-tech products and products with high added value, promising technologies.

From the perspective of regional development, economic security is ensured through effective, balanced, comprehensive and systematic development of the RF entities. However, the required level of national security in a regional context, in the medium term can be achieved through the development of balanced territorial development programs and reducing disparities in socio-economic systems of the RF entities. Prevention of these trends in the development of the Russian regions in the long run is achieved through the implementation of the national innovation system scale in developing advanced industrial areas in the southern territories of Russia, in the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and other regions of Russia.

At the level of the RF entities the Government's national security measures, in collaboration with civil society organizations, are aimed at promoting the effective implementation of the functions and powers of state authorities, local government authorities through the coordination of their activities on the federal, regional and municipal measures implementation, contributing to the development of the regional socio - economic system, including the alignment of their budgetary provision [18, p. 65 , 22 , p. 207 , 45 , p. 143].

The process of practical implementation of the Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation involves monitoring day to – situation, by quantifying and recording important indicators of socio-economic development of the country, as well as their limits in terms of the risk of endangering values. The analysis of modern economic literature revealed two approaches for the solution to this problem. On the one hand, on the basis of international and domestic experience the experts are trying to develop a unified threshold indicator of safe development of the state as a whole, on the other hand the objective is to calculate the thresholds for the assessment of the economic security of Russia.

2.2. The Indicators of the National Economic Security

To interpret the content and the essence of the concept of economic security a system of criteria is used, but to assess the level of the latter in the modern conditions it is more essential to use thresholds instead of the parameters of their limits. Threshold-exceeding is considered an obstacle towards the economic growth and development, resulting in the emergence of negative trends in the sphere of economic security. According to Seletkov S.N., economic security thresholds are presented as quantitative parameters, forming the boundary between risk and no - risk zones in the various sectors of the economy [52, p. 28]. The system of indicators of economic security of Russia is presented in Appendix 2 - 5. However, there is now a need to develop a methodological approach to unified economic security of Russia and their limit values. The analysis of existing approaches allowed us to formulate some principles for economic security thresholds, namely:

- Economic security thresholds are subject to a dynamic change because of economic and social trends and paradigms;
- The growing problems of economic security during the crisis, and as a consequence, the constant revision of the limit values;
- An impact of the productive forces in a given country or region of natural and geographical factors, the state of society, etc. on the dynamic development of the thresholds system the economic indicators.
- In accordance with the theory of social stability within a systemic approach for assessing the level of economic security and performance analysis of the limit values, one should use the entire set of parameters.

Most of the leading experts in the field of economic security specify the following evaluative parameters [21, p. 153, 26, p. 44, 48, p. 234]:

- Quality of life (per capita GDP, the level of income inequality, the availability of material goods and services for major groups, employability of the population, environmental conditions, etc.).
- Dynamism and adaptability of the economic mechanism as well as its dependence on external factors (inflation, deficit of consolidated budget, the effect of external economic factors, the stability of the national currency, internal and external liabilities);
- Economic growth rate (the dynamics and structure of national production and income, the growth rate of industrial production, sectoral structure of the economy and dynamics of individual industries, the size of investment, etc.);
- State capacity (natural resources, industrial, scientific and technical).

National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation contains the main characteristics of the national security state. They are designed to assess the state of national security and include assessment of the level of unemployment, the decile ratio (the ratio of the incomes of the richest 10% and 10% of the population), the growth rate of consumer prices, the share of external

public and domestic debt as a percentage of the total gross domestic product, the degree of resource supply to such areas as health, culture and education, science as a percentage of gross domestic product, the level of the annual renewal of weapons, military and special equipment, as well as security and military engineering technical staff [3 , 4, 5]. Maximum allowable values of economic security may be presented as a set of general and socio-economic parameters, in particular [7, p. 51, 21, p. 54, 29, p. 152, 54, p. 79]:

- Threshold of decline in economic activity, output growth, investment and financial processes, exceeding which endangers the economic development of the state, its scientific and technological progress and competitiveness of the economy, maintaining the required level of the potential of the country (defense, scientific, technical, of innovation, investment and educational qualification);
- Threshold reduction welfare, level and quality of life, exceeding which leads to serious negative social situation, social tension in society, the probability of conflict, leak productive “human capital” into more socially favorable regions;
- Threshold of reducing the costs of preservation and development of natural ecological potential, exceeding which entails the emergence of the threat of environmental disasters, destruction of ecosystems, loss of natural resources as a factor of economic growth, as well as harm to life and health of citizens.

Thresholds indicators of economic security are determined by national interests of the country in the economic sphere (Table 3) [11, p. 145, 24, p. 257, 25, p. 221, 32, p. 114, 34, p. 39, 52, p. 37, 63, p. 421].

Table 3 – The indicators of national security

Sphere	Indicators
1	2
Economic security	<p>The following indicators are related to the threshold values :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross domestic product (GDP); - Average annual growth rate of GDP; - The volume of industrial production; - Foreign exchange reserves; - The balance of trade; - The rate of inflation; - The proportion of the cash component of the money supply; - Surplus (deficit) of the federal budget; - Investment in the fixed assets; - Budget expenditures on science in budget system levels; - Share in GDP surplus (or deficit) of the federal budget; - The proportion of the costs of servicing the public debt in the amount of the federal budget; - Innovative products share in total industrial production of mechanical engineering and metal working; - Accounts payable share in production volume; - The degree of depreciation of the active part of the fixed assets; - Shares of fully depreciated fixed assets

Food supply security	The following indicators are related to the threshold values : - The gross grain harvest; - The share of food, received on imports in total food resources
Social security	The following indicators are related to the threshold values : - Volume of real disposable income; - To the subsistence level of per capita income, the average monthly pension, the proportion of persons with incomes below the subsistence minimum in the whole population; - The ratio of incomes of the population between most prosperous and least secured; - Index of income concentration; - The proportion of the employed population with secondary and higher education; - The share of the unemployed in the economically active population
Demographic security	Ratio to the threshold values of life expectancy
Environmental security	Ratio to limit values of concentration of harmful substances indicators
Military security	Expenditure on defense ratio to the thresholds of the proportion of GDP

According to a number of practitioners and scholars the following thresholds of economic security in the manufacturing sector may be taken into consideration [52, p. 39, 63, p. 432, 64, p. 223]:

- GDP as a whole - 75% of the national average of G8;
- GDP per capita - 50% of the mean in terms of GDP countries of the Group of Eight, 100% of the average GDP worldwide;
- The proportion of manufacturing - 70%, engineering - 20% in total industrial production of the country;
- The share of imports in domestic consumption - 30%, including food - 25%;
- The share of new products in total output - 6%;
- Investments - 25% of GDP.

Thresholds indicators of living standards of the population may be presented through the following parameters: the proportion of the citizens with incomes below the subsistence minimum, - 7%, life expectancy - 70 years; relation between income 10% of the most profitable and 10% of low-income groups - 8 times, the unemployment rate - 7% in total population of the country [48, p. 235].

To assess the economic security from the perspective of the financial condition, you can use the following criteria: the volume of domestic debt - 30% of GDP, external debt - 25% of GDP

budget deficit - up to 7% of GDP, the volume of foreign currency in cash to the amount of cash rubles - 25%, money - 50% of GDP [27, p. 161]. Summarizing the material of the first part of the paper, we can say that in modern science, economic security is a scientific-economic concept, meaning availability of abilities, capabilities and readiness of the national economy to ensure social stability and economic development in the context of maximizing societal needs and protect the interests of the state and regions in different areas against internal and external threats.

The Strategy of National Security of the Russian Federation until 2020 is one of the conditions for effective transition of the domestic economy. Thus, it ensures the economic security of the Russian Federation. It is designed by the Russian Government as officially determined strategic system of national long-term goals and programs in the field of domestic and foreign policy, affecting the level of national security and the degree of sustainable economic development of the state and the state in the long run. The interpretation of economic security can be given through the system of criteria and indicators, particularly in the calculation of their thresholds, which are quantitative parameters that line out deviations between safe and dangerous areas in various sectors of economy.

Chapter 3. Regional Economic Security as a Component of Economic Security of Russia

3.1. External and Internal Threats to the Regional Economic Security

It is obvious that economic security is an integral component of the regional and the basis of economic security of the Russian Federation as a whole. In this regard, the content of economic security in the regional aspect is manifested in the fact that an entity of the Russian Federation has the ability and opportunity to implement programs to maintain the socio-economic and political stability in the region, economic welfare and improvement of living standards, the neutralization of internal and external risks and threats to regional economy development, the efficient use of all kinds of resources [7, p. 16]. As evaluation criteria of economic security in the region ensuring a stable and sustainable growth of socio-economic parameters the following ones may serve [13, 18, p. 31-32, 53, p. 36]:

- Expanded reproduction of economic and social infrastructure of the region;
- Threshold value range of max allowable region's dependence on imports of major products;
- Creating conditions for maintaining the required level of quality of life and satisfaction of the population needs in the region.

According to the majority of the leading specialists in the field of mathematics, in the analysis and assessment of the level of economic security in the region, one should apply the quality rating system based on the specifics of economic development in the region. It allows to identify potential and actual threats and developing a comprehensive target program to protect from threats and risks impeding the effective economic development. A consolidated and systematized list of external and internal threats to economic security of the region is shown in Table 4, Table 5 [9, p. 102-103, 19, p. 149, 55, p. 220, 58, p. 94, 60, p. 85].

Table 4 - Internal threats to the economic security of the regions

Threat	Manifestation of a threat
1. High depreciation of fixed production assets of enterprises in the region	1. Low competitiveness at regional and federal levels. 2. Impossibility of an effective situational diversify production equipment. 3. The high cost of products, which is due to high cost of equipment depreciation
2. Low profitability of regional industrial enterprises (except monopoly giants, specializing in the production and refining of oil and gas in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc.)	1. Forced reduction of production, incl. closing of an enterprise. 2. Growth of unemployment and social tensions in the regions. 3. Destruction of the element base of the common system of Russia's economy
3. Low degree of fiscal support in regional economic development (both from the federal budget and regional budgets of)	1. Inability to implement development projects on production cost and regional infrastructure. 2. High degree of budgetary funds stealing at various administrative levels

As socio-economic parameters of regional economic security, the following ones may serve: average wage in the region, cost of living, the ratio of average wage to the social benefits of the subsistence level of the working population, the unemployment rate in the region, the number of registered unemployed, the number of vacancies and available vacancies, past-due debt of enterprises and organizations, the amount of payables and receivables, the number of economic crimes committed in the region [40, p. 95 , 60 , p. 44-46].

To maintain and provide economic security at the regional level the federal government must conduct consistent government policies to promote regional development through the implementation of federal programs, including the placement of state orders, equal participation in investment projects of regional scope. Also, we consider it necessary to exercise equal cooperation of budget systems at all levels, development of regional economies on the basis of favorable federal climate, development of evidence-based strategy to build up effective economic relations between the federal center and the regions.

Table 5 - External threats to regional economic security

Threat	Manifestation of a threat
The growing dependence of regional economic systems of foreign capital, the import of food and equipment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of regional production. 2. Hypertrophied and inadequate growth of services sector to household income, in particular entertainment companies where criminal activity is concentrated. 3. Harm to human health due to low-quality and genetically modified food.
Reduction of regional production, due to unprofitability and the inability to compete on the market of goods.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth of unemployment rate, impoverishment and de-socialization. 2. De-structuring of the economic system of the Russian Federation
The development trend of regional economic and socio-political separatism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possible collapse of the Russian Federation within the next 20-30 years. 2. Growth of ethnic, confessional and ethnic tensions which may cause major conflicts. 3. Loss of statehood.

Solving problems of economic security can be provided through the formation of regional policy in this area as an integral part of the general economic policy of the entity of the Russian Federation. Thus, the policy of economic security at the regional level is the concentration of social and economic interests in the region [18, p. 56]. From the standpoint of internal content the above named policy should include a set of conceptual positions revealing prospects of rational consumption of local resources in the context of combining the interests of national security priorities and socio-economic development of the region. Implementations of the policy of regional economic security provided by the competent authorities can be performed through their duties, legal, economic and administrative interventions that are able to withstand the threats of economic security in the region.

In today's economic environment the priorities to ensure the economic security of the region are as follows [22, p. 208, 23, p. 22, 42, p. 193, 55, p. 221, 60, p. 210]:

- The support of socially significant for the region enterprises and infrastructure;
- Available conditions for living standards;
- Providing favorable conditions for the development of the most promising and highly profitable enterprises in the current term, as well as businesses and organizations that have long-term economic potential in the system of territorial division of labor;
- Effective development of regional infrastructure.

A major step to implement this policy may be the development of programs of economic and regional security, and first of all, these are monitoring the identification of factors (threats), entailing a violation of the stability and translational motion in socio-economic development of the region in the short and long term.

3.2. Economic Security as a Comprehensive Evaluation of the Socio-Economic Development of the Omsk Region

Socio-economic development of the Omsk region as an entity of the Russian Federation is influenced by numerous factors, both external, determining the socio-economic development of Russia in general and domestic, related to the local conditions.

The goal of the economic development in the Omsk region is the formation and effective performance of multi-sector economy, contributing to the welfare of the population under the current economic conditions. This goal involves the solution of priority tasks of the Omsk region, as [40, p. 94-95]:

- Concentration of the regional economy on manufacturing products with high added value and high degree of depth of processing;
- Increase in the degree of intraregional cooperation, particularly between agriculture and food industry, engineering and other sectors of the regional economy;
- The creation of closed cycles, aimed to meet local demand in the local market;
- Reduction of the inputs intensities of the regional economy and, consequently, increase its efficiency.

Let us consider the dynamics of economic security and social and economic development of the Omsk region (Appendix 6) [47, 62].

Thus, the steady growth of the economy is characterized by a number of indicators, primarily GRP growth rate of the previous year, adjusted for inflation, which is in the period under review increased by 30.3 %, indicating an upward trend in the development of the regional economy.

External growth constraint in the regional economy is its geographical location. The region is cut off from the nearest major markets by dynamically developing neighboring regions. The common cross-border territory involves solving political problems in respect of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where instability of legislation in the sphere of foreign trade complicates the bilateral trade and economic relations.

Our region is characterized by relatively unfavorable environmental conditions, the presence of potential sources of environmental emergencies (wastewater discharges into water bodies, the release of toxic waste by industrial enterprises, increasing number of vehicles, and pollution of the Irtysh River by industry of Kazakhstan).

There is still quite a slow update of the regional enterprises regarding the fixed capital - the Omsk region is characterized by a weak investment policy. Technological innovations are implemented exclusively in the chemical and petrochemical industry in the region. The research funding in 2012 amounted to 0.9% of GRP at the threshold of 5% [47, 62]. Let us consider the dynamics of structural changes in industrial production in 2009-2012. (Table 6) [47, 62]. The pivot in the economic potential of the Omsk region is electricity and fuel industry (32.2%), chemical and petrochemical industry (15.9%) and food (25.9%).

Table 6 - Structure of industrial production * (%)

Showing	2009	2010	2011	2012
Industry as a whole	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including:				
Power and fuel	29,4	30,1	31,2	32,2
Chemical and Petrochemical	14,7	14,8	15,4	15,9
Machinery and metalworking	21,3	20,9	17,2	15,0
Food	26,2	25,4	25,8	25,9
Flour-and-cereals and feed mill	3,1	3,3	3,8	4,0
Construction materials	2,0	2,1	3,5	3,8
Consumer goods industry	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,5
Timber, woodworking, pulp and paper sector	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2
Printing and publishing industry	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6
Others	1,2	1,3	0,7	0,9

The thresholds of economic security, adopted in the practice, are so that the share of industrial production in manufacturing industries should be within 70 %, engineering - 20%. The Omsk region is characterized by high costs on the economy, it is caused by considerable costs on the heating (long winter, large overhead expenses because of heat losses associated with significant transport distribution extent of heating facilities system, depreciation of the fixed assets in the

communal infrastructure), high transport costs on end products carriage outwards. There is regional commodity dependence (including energy dependence), requiring the development of its own raw material base, CHPs reconstruction, construction of transmission lines “Barabinsk – Tavricheskaya”.

Military-industrial specialization of the majority of city- industrial enterprises dictates the need to adapt their technical and production potential to market conditions. Financial and economic situation of the industrial enterprises is unstable, there is a retained tax payment and settlements with partners (counterparties disks), and there is a lack of working capital. Due to the significant depreciation of the fixed assets there is a strong need of reconstruction, modernization of agriculture, industry, production - governmental and municipal infrastructure.

A general indicator of the level of consumer goods production is their production per ruble wages (Table 7) [47, 62].

Table 7 - Production of consumer goods in 2009-2012.

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production of consumer goods, mln	5057	7500	9532	10709
Payroll, mln.	10021	15712	21725	27197
Production of consumer goods per ruble wages, kopecks	50	48	44	39

The data in Table 7 allows us to conclude about the relatively low level of development of consumer goods production in the region. Consumer demand is satisfied mainly by imports of goods from abroad or other regions of Russia. However, Omsk analysts forecast there is a large pool of development for refining industry in the region. As for the parameters of welfare and living standards of the citizens of Omsk region, these indicators are below the prescribed limits. Our region is characterized by the level of stratification of the population by income, in particular the ratio of the extreme decile groups was 9.8 times at the threshold – 7 at the year-end in 2012.

According to the Omsk Regional Statistics Committee, the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum was 63.3% in 2012. That exceeds the threshold value more than 2 times, while the ratio of the average wage and the subsistence level increased, and overcame critical value in 2009.

Health-care and culture spending, funded from the regional budget, remained low. It should be noted that in 2012, the criminal situation deteriorated, there was also a significant increase in the number of mental pathologies -100000 - 1979.5 pers. We consider it necessary to supply the regional quality of life indicators with some information on rational norms and actual consumption of major foods in 2009-2012, based on a balance of food resources (Table 8) [47, 62].

Table 8 - Rational norms and actual consumption of major foodstuffs (average per inhabitant per year, pounds)

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	Rational norms	2012 % to standards
Meat and meat products	42	44	46	55	70	78,5
Milk and milk products	216	231	234	245	360	68,0
Eggs (pieces)	207	225	239	281	265	106,0
Fish and fish products	8,0	8,0	8,0	11	18	61,1
Vegetable oil	7,2	8,2	9,0	10,1	13	77,6
Bakery	120	116	118	122	105	116,2
Potatoes	210	190	191	167	105	159,0
Vegetables and gourds	119	118	117	119	140	85,0
Sugar	31	32	32	33	35	94,3
Energy value, kcal per day	2648	2615	2672	2762	Min 2237	-

These data indicates that there is no significant improvement in food consumption. Thus, the majority of Omsk households are deprived of diversity in terms of food consumption with a general trend to insufficient consumption of animal protein, vitamins, macro- and microelements and biologically active substances. Energetic value of a consumed food basket is slightly higher than the lower limit.

Omsk region is a zone of risky agriculture. Therefore it is necessary to carry out work on the creation of breeding varieties of cereals and forage crops adapted to local climatic conditions and the introduction of appropriate agriculture. Assessment of food security in the region allowed the authors of this study to suggest that in the agricultural sector of the Omsk region the mechanism of reproduction “demand - production - income – accumulation” is significantly disrupted, and there is a big gap between a reproduced demand on resources and importance of getting them due to own economic activity. Reducing resource support of agriculture in the region goes on against a background of reducing acreage, which in turn leads to a reduction in intraregional feed production and reduction of cattle (Table 9) [47 , 62].

Table 9 – The structure of sown areas in all categories of farm households (total sown area, %)

Indicators	1990	2010	2011	2012
Crops	35,3	24,4	24,9	24,4
Linen flax	4,1	1,4	1,5	0,6
Potatoes	2,8	5,1	4,9	5,0
Vegetables	0,3	1,1	1,2	1,2
Forage crops	57,5	68,1	67,5	68,5
Total	100	100	100	100

According to Omsk farmers, optimal share of crop areas should be in the range of 37-38%. Therefore, according to Table 9, we can talk about abuse of a rational structure of agriculture, which could then lead to a decrease in soil fertility in the region; this is an important input factor in the agricultural sector of the regional economy. As for the economic security of the region in terms of quality assurance and standards of living, the statistics indicate the presence

of complicated demographic situation in which there is a tendency to reduce the population, despite the increase in the birth rate, reducing infant mortality and increase growth at the expense of workers. Thus, the level of depopulation in 2012 was at 0.55 with the limits of 1.3, the average life expectancy in the region in 2012 was 65.2 years. The formation of economic security in the region may be also carried out, in our opinion, by the influence of public authorities on the development of domestic policy, the decisions made by joint stock companies. This is accomplished through the participation of executive power in the region in enterprise management, the presence of the share capital (Table 10) [47, 62].

Table 10 – The structure of the authorized capital of industrial enterprises by groups of shareholders (founders) at year-end (for large and medium-sized enterprises, percent)

Indicators	2010	2011	2012
Share capital (fund), total, including:	100	100	100
Federal executive bodies	3,5	4,0	0,5
Executive authorities of the Russian Federation	3,0	3,2	0,8
Local governments	1,5	1,5	1,6
Commercial entities (except credit and financial)	46,4	65,5	73,8
Financial institutions	8,8	6,1	3,7
Non-profit organizations	0,9	0,5	0,8
Individuals	35,8	19,2	18,8

The analysis shows that the executive power of the region, local authorities cannot yet directly affect the production and management decisions by joint-stock companies. But in the end, the overall analysis of the socio-economic development of the region indicates a positive growth of the economy in 2009-2012. A comparative analysis of the economic security of Kemerovo and Omsk regions [29, p. 152-154] was carried out with usage of the technique that was developed by the Institute of economics the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Science. This technique shows a system of indicators, grouped by areas of economic security (Appendix 7). The analysis allowed us to conclude that the economic security in the Omsk region is safer than in Kemerovo, although both regions are equally investment attractive.

Summarizing the results of this part of the work the authors came to the following conclusions. In general, we can say there exists a relative stability of the values of social and economic development of the Omsk region and exceedance of threshold level of economic security in the region, despite such threats to economic security, as the external debt of the region, lack of monetary resources and their use in import operations, the presence of negative trends in the formation of the revenue part of the budget, the lack of a unified regional policy of the federal center; underfunding of the region in the implementation of the federal and regional projects, environmental degradation, the growth of economic crimes; decline in living standards. It should be also noted that there is a complex of program activities, involving external consultants, experts and public representatives into the development and implementation of the Strategy for socio-economic development of the Omsk region until 2025 and a medium-term-oriented conception of regional economic security in the Omsk region.

Chapter 4. Ways of Ensuring Economic Security of the Russian Federation: Federal and Regional Aspects

4.1. Priority Directions of Ensuring Economic Security of Russia

Nowadays, when the Russian economy is in the age of globalization and increased competition in the global market, according to the leading specialists it is necessary to focus attention on improving the competitiveness of domestic enterprises in the framework of the following directions in order to ensure the economic security of the Russian Federation:

1. Development of public science policy linking with innovative and industrial policy, new stage of privatization policy and policy on the wearing of small businesses.
2. Acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improvement of the competitiveness, the key to which lies in free enterprise and market mechanisms.
3. Consistent implementation of policy on strengthening the Russian science on the basis of strengthening the foundation of the real sector of the Russian economy, especially with regard to agriculture and industrial sectors producing consumer goods.
4. Transition of the Russian production onto innovative path of development, namely:
 - Creation of a strong innovation- industrial complex, operating in a developed market infrastructure environment;
 - Consistent policy of continued support and expansion of new competitive advantages of those enterprises, whose focus is on the release of new technology products and their own brands promotion, while getting rid of non-competitive bankrupt enterprises;
 - Conducting antitrust policy prohibiting any artificial support and lobbying the interests of individuals, especially inefficient manufacturers;
 - Completion of the reform to the natural monopolies, aimed at the formation of competitive units of domestic manufacturers;
 - Development of a national program to improve the productivity and competitiveness of production in order to stimulate domestic business innovation, strengthening the links between academic institutions and universities, research institutes and industry laboratories and industrial plants;
 - Changes in the tax regime for innovative companies and divisions;
 - Development of sound legislation to protect intellectual property.
 - Raising the level of investment from 20 to 30% of GDP, so the main policy priority is the investment climate to attract private investment.

In consideration of the foregoing, the effective implementation of these areas will contribute to such factors and conditions as:

1. Reform of the Russian science, which includes the following steps:

- Commercialization of R&D: incorporation promising researchers and developers into the market mechanism, applied use of their achievements;
 - The orientation of research (fundamental and applied) to the specific targeted programs, to funding the specific scientific projects related to the development of innovative business;
 - Forming the chains “science - experiment – production” and resulting in an increased share of private R&D funding while the share of public funding is decreasing.
2. Ensuring adequate funding of scientific and technical sphere. Unfortunately, R&D costs in the country are totally up to \$12 billion, while in the United States they are 264, in the European Union and in Japan - \$150 and 130 billion, respectively. [25, p. 68]. In addition, we should point out that a significant portion of our research and development costs is still in the military-industrial complex and hardly touches the mass manufacture of domestic products for civilian use.
 3. Formation of the close relationship between R&D and industry:
 - Creation of a state system of support of business structures, implementing production in innovative research and development;
 - Special-purpose funding of especially important and promising projects, including double purpose (defense and civil);
 - Lower taxes, special loans, leasing of new types of machinery and equipment under the state guarantees.
 4. Priority of the scientific and technological progress and innovation. The state should have a special program to accelerate scientific and technological progress and innovative development of the Russian industry. Such programs are available in almost all developed countries.
 5. Expansion of international scientific and technical cooperation, studying useful foreign experience, ensuring technology transfer at a world level.

This shows the need to strengthen the economic security of Russia, by addressing a number of important tasks. Firstly, it is an effective reform of science, strengthening its links with industry (otherwise, an increase in funding will not give the desired economic effect). Secondly, it is the creation of federal and regional innovation systems, transition of Russian industrial production into innovative development. Thirdly, it is the expansion of scientific and technical communication and the establishment of partnerships with global scientific and technological leaders. Fourthly, it is the formation of optimally cooperative ties (regional clusters) to ensure effective creation of totally competitive innovative product.

Obviously, the innovative capacity of the economy is the major factor in its competitiveness. A country or a region with such kind of capability gets a strategic advantage. Consequently, it is necessary to form a modern communication mechanism of science, technology and business, to provide a choice of priorities and “growth points” on the basis of innovation. Thus, the main factor in ensuring economic security of Russia and its regions is to increase the competitiveness of the economy by enhancing innovation and investment processes, preservation and future development of science and technology.

4.2. The Monitoring of Regional Economic Security

The monitoring of the economic security of the Russian regions is a modern and popular practice basis, which contributes to the improvement of the economic mechanism for the territorial entities to provide operational control of the economic security and duly detect the threats to the socio-economic system of the region. The monitoring of the economic security is focused on [49, p. 13, 57]:

- Analysis and evaluation of the current state and prospects of regional economic development;
- The establishment and implementation of the destructive tendencies of socio-economic potential of the region, determining the causes, sources, nature and intensity of risks;
- Forecasting the possible impact of risks and threats not only to the economic potential of the region, but to all areas of activity, products and services provided by this potential;
- A holistic system- analytical study of day-to- situation and the dynamics of its development and development based on information received program-target risk activities planning.

Functioning of the monitoring system involves following the principle of continuous surveillance over regional economic security in the context of its socio-economic potential and influence on these processes of other system-wide significant factors. The procedure for monitoring the economic security of the region is shown in Table 11 [57].

Table 11 – The procedure for monitoring the economic security of the region

Stage	The content and sequence of the monitoring
1	Identification of the monitoring object
2	Formation of technical and economic indicators of economic security assessment according to the specifics of functioning
3	Collection and preparation of information describing the state of the monitoring
4	Identification (definition) of the factors characterizing promising directions of regional development
5	Modeling and formation scenarios and strategies for the development of the region
6	Calculation of technical and economic parameters to the full depth of the forecast period
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of economic security.• Development of proposals to prevent and neutralize threats to economic security

To monitor the economic security of the region one needs to develop a tool that allows not only to assess the economic potential of different regions, but also the degree of efficiency of its use.

Having analyzed the main methods of determining the level of economic security, we can conclude that it is necessary to complement and reinforce existing approaches for a better reflection of the economic realities. At the same time, as components of the conceptual framework, one should use some private methods that have been proposed as independent and versatile for monitoring the economic security of the regions, such as:

- The method of monitoring the economic security of the regions, based on an assessment of their fiscal capacity [26, p. 46-47];
- Methodical approach to security monitoring, based on the diagnostics of economic interests of the regions with an access to the key safety indicators [18, p. 102];
- Methodological basis for monitoring the safety of entrepreneurship in the region [24, p. 226-228];
- Organization monitoring the fiscal sphere [58, p. 93-94, 59, p. 356];
- Diagnostics of regional loans [60, p. 177-179];
- Monitoring of legal acts, ensuring the security of the region [51, p. 4-5];
- Monitoring of the demographic situation in the region [54, p. 112].

In addition, there is a need in institutional breakthrough, processing proposed theoretical assumptions of monitoring regional economic security: regulation activities on the sequence of the monitoring, layout of the forms of documents - accounting, administrative, logical methodology, the definition of the order of stakeholders' interaction, etc.

To determine the level of regional economic security the following methods are used currently [26, p. 46, 54, p. 96]:

- Methods based on the detection and monitoring of the actual values of macro-economic indicators and their comparison with the limit values as well as the use of the indicative analysis;
- Expert evaluation methods to rank the level of threat areas;
- Methods based on the use of the relative tempo indicators on macro-economic indicators and their dynamics;
- Mathematical methods, including statistical analysis, game theory, etc.;
- Methods based on the use of the economic methods of determining the quantitative and qualitative impact assessment of threats to economic security by calculating the amount of damage material damage.

The main conceptual issues of monitoring the economic security of the regions are shown in Figure 4 [18, p. 41].

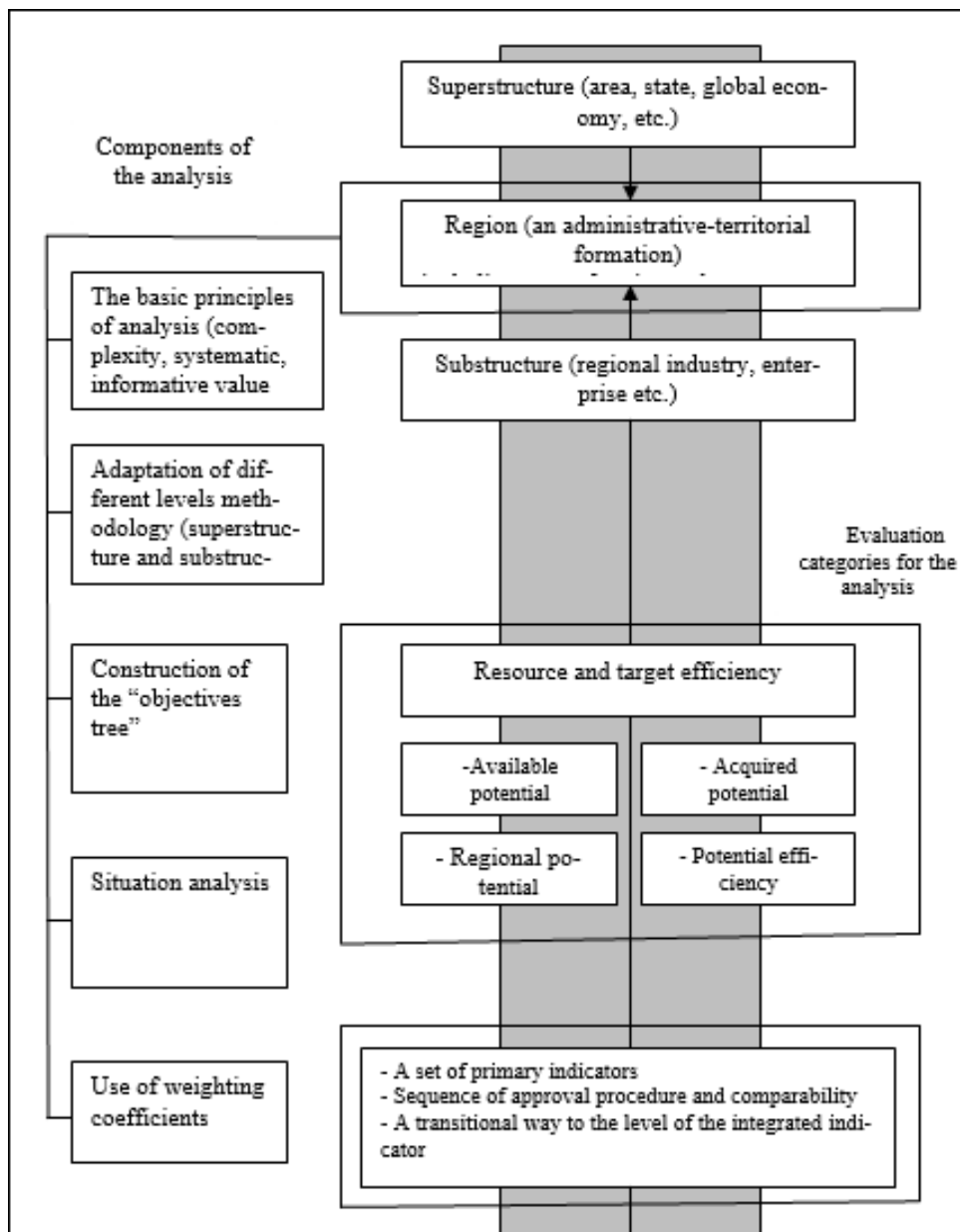


Fig. 4 – Evaluation categories for monitoring regional economic security

Thus, the main conceptual issues of monitoring the economic security of the regions can be summarized as follows:

1. Usage of both methodology for assessing the enterprise (business), and the macro-economic framework for comparative evaluation.
2. Definition of a set of primary indicators, the order of development, endorsement, and approval, comparability; method of transition to the level of the complex index.
3. One should take into account two trends: the presence of the objective and acquired capacities in the region, and therefore, the definition of indicators describing the economic potential of the region and the efficiency of its use.
4. Possibility of using the developed tools for assessing different regions, as well as for comparison with the average values or aggregates.

5. Comparative analysis of the economic potential of the region should be based on the principles of:
 - Integrated assessment, which guarantees a record of all key economic security indicators;
 - Systematic evaluation based on the relationship between core indicators and regional development characteristics;
 - The reliability of the source of information in establishing the core indicators of the regional development;
 - Substantial compliance of economic security scorecards to challenges in analyzing and forecasting socio-economic development of the regions;
 - Maximum informative estimates of the results to optimize managerial decision making process at various levels of government.
6. A continuous monitoring of the economic situation in the region, the possibility of variability in tools and methods, depending on the research objectives by calculating substantiated weighting coefficients.
7. Need to develop “objectives tree” structure for problem-structuring and analysis of the region’s potential and the definition of the objectives in quantitative terms.
8. Developing a monitoring system of regional economic security and an assessment system, it is necessary to determine what kind of efficiency will be the basis for the analysis: the resource or task.

The conceptual issues of the definition of the indicators should be thoroughly thought over. The key problem here lies in developing uniform criteria, as well as in an access to extensive statistical material. It is worth pointing out that three main groups of indicators can be sorted out in these methods [9, p. 104, 26, p. 43, 22, p. 206]:

- Based on the presence of a single indicator (often represent relative values per capita);
- Based on the decomposition of the aggregated group through primary indicators;
- Based on the definition of damage (integral compromise assessment of socio-economic security of the region).

An outlined methodical approach, analysis tools and diagnostics of the regional economy contribute sufficiently to a detailed study of factors and threats to economic security of the region, as well as on a scientific basis they allow organizing and carrying out continuous monitoring of economic security, according to its outcomes we can analyze the ever-changing socio-economic indicators of the region.

4.3. Problems and Measures for Ensuring the Economic Security of the Omsk Region

Regional economic security activities comprise identification and determining the degree of influence and the nature of internal and external threats to the socio-economic balance, a database of significant and dangerous risks from the standpoint of economic interests in the region, development of an effective mechanism of local authorities' response to arisen threats to the economic security of the region. The priority areas for reducing threats to economic security of the region are given in Appendix 8 [41, p. 126-127].

At the present stage of market relations a conception of regional socio-economic development in the medium term is under consideration. Developing this conception one must take into account an assessment of economic security in the region, as it has been set out in the previous part of the study:

1. Despite the positive dynamics of indicators of socio-economic development of the region, there are still some threats and risks in terms of ensuring the economic security of the region; the trend data are unstable and some recessionary trends remain negative.
2. The current regional structure of industrial production does not contribute to high rates of economic development, and therefore one should pay particular attention to the acceleration of growth in the manufacturing industries, while the achieved volume of industrial production is maintained in the primary sector.
3. Modernization of the regional economy should be based on such a priority area as an innovative investment as part of establishing legal and economic conditions for the integration of financial and industrial capital, contributing to the efficient use of the borrowed funds in the real economy financing.
4. It is necessary to increase the cost of science, culture, health care funding, thereby improving the quality of life.
5. It is necessary to achieve real wage growth and to increase the growth rate of housing construction.
6. One needs to carry out a continuous monitoring of economic security of the Omsk region, to explore emerging threats and to develop measures to maintain economic security.

As the fundamentals of improving the competitiveness of the regional economy in terms of its socio-economic development and, therefore, economic security, there can be an algorithm which provides a certain sequence in task solution [10, p. 108, 14, p. 31-34]:

- Effective redistribution of financial flows and their distribution channels between recessive and efficient industries (depressive and developing territories) of the regional economy;
- Concentration of investment activity in the sectors of the economy that are the most attractive in terms of competitiveness and profitability in order to stimulate their market activity to increase the flow of financial resources needed to overcome the crisis of other industry segments of the regional economy;

- Overcoming stagnation processes in the regional economy;
- The inclusion of depressed sectors and territories in the sphere of economic activity of high-potential sectors in terms of development of the region.

It should be highlighted that the implementation of the above algorithm does not allow to solve all the problems of ensuring regional economic security, because according to the logic of the algorithm and methodology of solutions some threats still remain, such as [41, p. 117]:

- Firstly, the decrease in the share of engineering products, deindustrialization of depressed industrial sectors;
- Secondly, the decline in the share of closing cycle production typical for specialization in Russia;
- Thirdly, the inertia to overcome stagnation processes in the economy;
- Fourth, substantial financial and material resource support for the implementation of actions in terms of structural changes in the industrial and manufacturing facility in the region.

The proposed anti-recessionary program intended for administrative, financial bodies and services of social protection is gradually differentiated depending on the consistency of implementation of the proposed activities and it provides the following procedures [62]:

- Initialization of the formation of industrial corporate structures with competitive advantages in both domestic and foreign markets;
- Support for interregional and international relations in stimulating export activities;
- Development and implementation of anti-recessionary regional target programs and development projects for industries and territories with federal support;
- Creation of favorable treatment of the restructuring process of commodity markets in the technical modernization of industries, as well as the implementation of resource and technological transfer.

To ensure economic security in the fiscal sphere we consider it is necessary to implement some stagewise measures:

- A minimum level of investment into depressed industries and territories while providing socio-guaranteed level of funding a nonmaterial sphere;
- Creating a favorable investment climate in the region;
- Active involvement of financial resources of small investors and social funds (insurance, pension);
- Development of the state and municipal loans.

Required level of regional economic security in social protection in the region is possible through the implementation of the following measures:

- Raising the level of occupational mobility of the economically active population in the region by organizing professional training and retraining, development of cross-training;

- Improving inter-sectoral and territorial mobility of the economically active population in the region.

As a way to ensure the economic security of the region we can highlight such events as the fight against corruption and the “shadow” economy, economic crimes within the coordination and consolidation of law enforcement, enforcement, fiscal and other authorities.

The practical significance of the above recommendations for the economic security of the region involves adherence to the principles of market-based instruments in defining the strategy of economic behavior (limited resources, variations in scenario, freedom of choice, etc.).

Thus, the regional economic growth and its social stability depend directly on improving the competitiveness of regional entities in market relations, social security and welfare, funding priority growth areas in science technology and production. As a result it will contribute to the economic security management in the Omsk region and Russia in general.

Conclusion

Market economy development in Russia has caused a differentiation in government activities and grouping national security measures as a major independent state activity, including economic security at federal and regional levels. In the theoretical part of the study, the economic security is found out to be a scientific economic notion that provides availability of the abilities, capabilities and readiness of the national economy to ensure social stability and economic development in the context of maximizing societal needs and protect the interests of the state from various internal and external threats.

The Strategy of National Security of the Russian Federation until 2020 is one of the conditions for effective transition of the domestic economy, and, thus, it ensures the economic security of the Russian Federation. It is designed by the Russian Government as officially determined strategic system of national long-term goals and programs in the field of domestic and foreign policy, affecting the level of national security and the degree of sustainable economic development of the state and the state in the long run. The interpretation of the economic security can be given through the system of criteria and indicators, particularly in the calculation of their thresholds, which are quantitative parameters that line out deviations between safe and dangerous areas in various sectors of economy.

At the present stage of market relations, economic security of the region draws the attention of experts to various fields and areas as an independent object of study because the economic sphere has a paramount importance and plays a significant role in the public life and the society.

In the current literature the economic security of the region determines the resource capabilities and the ability of the regional economy to raise consistently the welfare of citizens, taking into account nationwide and international living standards, to counteract the emergence of external and internal threats and their consequences, to ensure the socio-economic and political stability of the region.

The important indicators of regional economic security are expanded reproduction of socio-economic regional infrastructure; failure to reach a threshold of regional dependency on imports of major products, consumer satisfaction maintenance in order to create necessary conditions for normal life in the region. Economic security requires a continuous monitoring of socio-economic development.

Based on the research findings the indicators of the Omsk region economic security were found out to be basically the same as the macro indicators for evaluating national economy, they are used for the analysis of the state of economy as a whole. Thus, despite the presence of external and internal threats to the economic security of the region, in 2009-2012 there was an observed stability of socio-economic development in the Omsk region. The main advantage contributing to the growth in the Omsk region is the availability of chemical, petrochemical and refining industries, mechanical engineering with a focus on transport and agricultural machinery,

agriculture with significant agricultural resources and the availability of facilities for the processing of agricultural products on its territory that have no analogues in Russian. These industries have a fairly strong competitive position in specialization of labor Siberia, occupy a prominent niche on relevant markets and may become core industries in socio-economic development of the region.

However, the region has relatively unfavorable environmental conditions; there are potential sources of emergencies and a slowly going renewal of the fixed capital. The Omsk region is characterized by high costs on the economy, caused by considerable costs on heating, high transport costs on the export of finished products; there is a commodity dependence in the region. In addition, the region is a zone of risky agriculture therefore it is necessary to carry out pedigree seed activities on varieties of cereals and forage crops to be adapted to local climatic conditions and to plant relevant agriculture.

The indicators of well-being and living standards are below the threshold, there is a tendency of further stratification of the population by incomes. Health and culture spending continue to be low; crime situation is left unimproved. There is no significant improvement in the nutrition structure of the population, as evidenced by the facts of insufficient intake of animal protein, vitamins, macro- and micro-elements and biologically active substances. Energetic value of the food basket insignificantly exceeds the threshold value of the index.

The content of the regional and municipal economic policy comprises promotion of cost-effective production, strengthening the industrial potential of the region in order to provide a framework for the implementation of social programs and the performance of the government functions in the social sphere.

The determination of external and internal threats to economic security of the region is made for the purpose of timely analysis and assessment from the perspective of economic development. The assessment of the impact of these risks is carried out through qualitative and quantitative indicators of economic security. The identification of the actual availability of threats to economic security of the region and predicting their effects is carried out by means of monitoring, that is the information-analytical system to observe the dynamics of the situation in the region.

The main measures to reduce the threats to the economic security of the Omsk region are as follows:

- The development of high-tech industries, strengthening the interaction between science, education and industry, developing and manufacturing competitive products, training and employment of highly qualified personnel;
- The implementation of existing technological capacity and transfer of advanced technologies for effective cooperation with due account for the strategic directions of the Omsk region and neighboring regions;
- Effective use of the military-industrial complex potential to implement federal programs, the development of dual-use items production;

- Development of construction materials due to the expansion and modernization of existing production of local construction materials, the components and constructions in the volumes that meet the needs of the regional construction complex, attraction of investments;
- The development of foreign trade activities, optimization of the commodity structure of exports and imports;
- Government support of foreign trade participants in the Omsk region to promote goods and services produced, thus, allowing to expand foreign trade potential of the region;
- Improvement of the regulatory mechanism of migration flows to substitute natural population loss;
- Decrease in environmental stress as a result of reducing the negative industrial impact on the environment;
- The arrangement and implementation of the state environmental monitoring.

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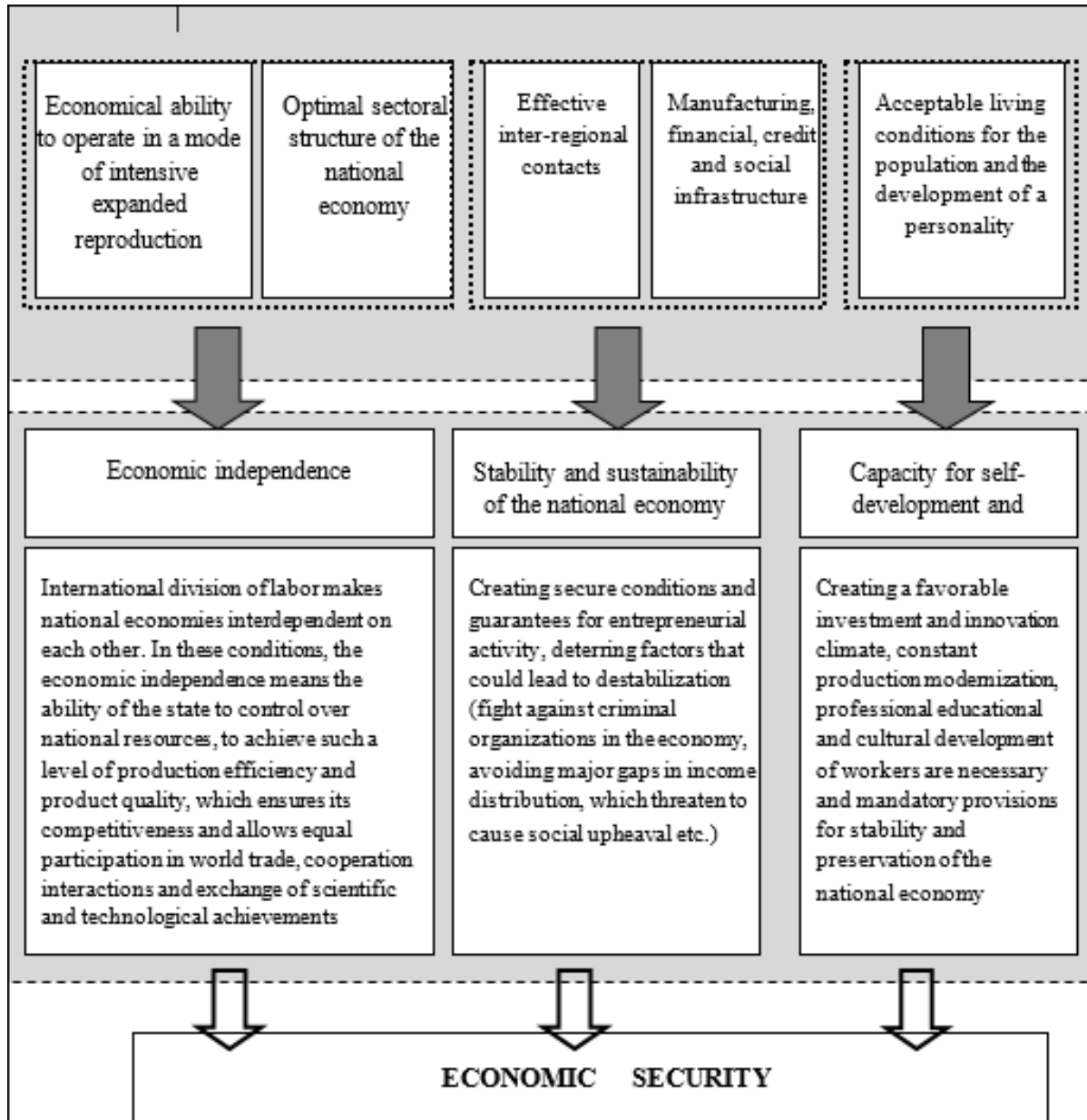
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Supplements

Supplement 1. Economic security as a multi-level system [50, p. 197]



Supplement 2. Dynamics of the real volume of GDP, in % to the previous year [52, p. 28]

		2009	2010	2011	2012
Section A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	105,5	103.0	101.5	101.7
Section B	Fishing, fish farming	103,4	101.2	103.4	112.0
Section C	Mineral production	110,8	108.6	100.9	102.1
Section D	Processing industries	109,5	106.7	105.7	104.9
Section E	Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	101,6	102.0	101.3	102.6
Section G	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	113,2	109.2	109.9	108.7
Section H	Hotels and restaurants, catering	101,3	105.9	108.8	111.2
Section I	Transport and communications	107,2	110.9	106.8	109.4
Section J	Financial activities	109,6	109.9	109.8	110.4
Section K	Real estate, renting and business activities	103	102.8	111.8	105.6
Section L	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	99,5	105.5	96.9	105.0
Section M	Education	100,9	100.4	100.4	101.8
Section N	Health and social services	96,1	101.1	103.1	103.8
Section O	Other community, social and personal services	100	112.4	107.5	112.7
	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	107,5	114.1	106.9	111.0
	Total value added by economic activities	107,4	106.9	106.2	106.3
	(at basic prices)				
	Net taxes on products	105,9	109.8	108.3	108.9
	Gross domestic product (at market prices)	107,3	107.2	106.4	106.7

Supplement 3. Main Demographic Indicators of the Russian Federation [52]

	1990	1998	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population - total, thousand pers	147665	148292	146304	145649	144964	144168	143474
Including:							
Urban	108736	108311	107072	106725	106321	105818	104719
Rural	38929	39981	39232	38924	38643	38350	38755
Out of the total population – age, thousand pers:							
Under working age	36101	33615	28387	27274	26115	25014	24095
Working age	83943	84540	88040	88515	89206	89896	90218
over working age	27621	30137	29877	29860	29643	29258	29161
Life expectancy at birth, number of years:							
The entire population	69,2	65,8	65,2	65	64,9	65,3	65,3
Men	63,7	59,6	58,9	58,7	58,6	58,9	58,9
Women	74,3	72,4	72,2	71,9	71,8	72,3	72,4
Per 1000 population							
Born	13,4	8,9	9	9,7	10,2	10,4	10,2
Dead – total	11,2	14,2	15,6	16,2	16,4	16	16,1
Including children under the age of 1 year	17,4	17,4	14,6	13,3	12,4	11,6	11
Natural increase, decrease (-) of the population	2,2	-5,3	-6,6	-6,5	-6,2	-5,6	-5,9
Number of marriages	8,9	5,9	6,9	7,1	7,6	6,8	7,5
Number of divorces	3,8	3,8	5,3	5,9	5,5	4,4	4,2
Migration increase, decrease (-) of the population	1,9	3,5	1,9	1,6	0,6	0,7	0,9

Supplement 4. The Number of Recorded Offence by Type (Thousand)

	1990	1995	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recorded crimes - total	1839,5	2755,7	2952,4	2968,3	2526,3	2756,4	2893,8
Including:							
Murder and assault to murder	15,6	31,7	31,8	33,6	32,3	31,6	31,6
Intended infliction of grievous bodily harm	41	61,7	49,8	55,7	58,5	57,1	57,4
Rape and assault to rape	15	12,5	7,9	8,2	8,1	8,1	8,8
Robbery	83,3	140,6	132,4	148,8	167,3	198	251,4
Brigandage	16,5	37,7	39,4	44,8	47,1	48,7	55,4
Theft	913,1	1367,9	1310,1	1273,2	926,8	1150,8	1276,9
Terrorism, units	...	1	135	327	360	561	265
Crimes related to drug trafficking	16,3	79,9	243,6	241,6	189,6	181,7	150,1
Traffic violation and violation in operation of vehicles	96,3	50	52,7	54,5	56,8	53,6	26,5
Incl. by negligence death of a person, two or more persons	15,9	14,4	15,4	15,5	16,1	17,6	16
Bribery	2,7	4,7	7	7,9	7,3	7,3	8,9

Supplement 5. Main Socio-Economic Indicators of Living Standards [52]

	1995	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Actual final consumption of the household sector (in current prices), bln. (1995 - trillion. Rub.)	872	3813	5014	6390	7710	9573	11976
Per capita, USD. (1995 - thous.)	5874	26014	34347	43976	53330	66563	83680
Percentage of the previous year (in comparable prices)		105,9	108,2	107,7	106,7	109,9	109,6
Average per capita income (per month), rub. (1995 - thous.)	515,9	2281,1	3062	3947,2	5170,4	6410,3	8023,2
Real disposable income, as a percentage of the previous year	85	112	108,7	111,1	115	110,4	111,1
The average monthly nominal wage of employees in the economy, rub. (1995 - thous.)	472,4	2223,4	3240,4	4360,3	5498,5	6739,5	8554,9
Real wages as a percentage of the previous year	72	120,9	119,9	116,2	110,9	110,6	112,6
Average monthly pensions, rub. (1995 - thous.)	188,1	694,3	1023,5	1378,5	1637	1914,5	2364
Real monthly pensions as a percentage of the previous year	80,5	128	121,4	116,3	104,5	105,5	109,6
The subsistence minimum (average per capita)							
Rub. per month (1995 - thous.)	264,1	1210	1500	1808	2112	2376	
Population with incomes below the subsistence minimum: million	36,5	42,3	40	35,6	29,3	25,2	
Percentage of total population	24,8	29	27,5	24,6	20,3	17,6	
Percentage of the previous year	110,9	84,9	94,6	89	82,3	86	
Relationship to the subsistence level, percent:							
Per capita income	195	189	204	218	245	270	
Average monthly nominal accrued wages	159	168	199	222	239	259	
Average monthly pension	101	76	90	100	102	106	

Supplement 6. The Comparative Dynamics of Actual Indicators of Socio-Economic Development of the Omsk Region with Economic Security Thresholds

The name of economic security indicators	Level of thresholds	The actual value			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Ability of the economy to sustainable growth					
- GRP growth rate of the previous year (in comparable prices, %)	110 - 112	97,7	108,0	110,6	128,0
- GRP deflator to the previous year, %	110 – 112	117,3	112,5	116,1	114,0
- The physical index of industrial production to the previous year,%	106 – 108	110,3	111,0	112,6	113,2
- The volume of retail trade turnover in % to the previous year	110-112	93,7	123,7	115,8	116,2
- The physical index of agricultural production to the previous year,%	136	97,3	100,1	101,8	102,0
- Investment in fixed assets as% of GRP	15-25	13,1	12,2	14,8	14,9
2. Stability of the financial system					
- consolidated budget deficit as% of GRP	3,5	surplus 4,7	surplus 5,5	surplus 2,8	surplus 3,8
- consumer price index for December of the previous year,%	105 - 107	115,2	110,9	109,4	110,7
3. Maintaining scientific potential					
- appropriations for science % of GRP	5	0,6	1,1	1,1	0,9
- N. of university students per 10,000 population, pers.	90	421	441	469	490
- employment in science% of employment in the economy	1-2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
- expenditure on education as% of GRP	10	2,3	2,3	2,9	3,1
4. Economy's dependence on imports of major products					
- the ratio of imports and exports,%	20	13,8	9,0	14,0	16,8
5. Standard of living					
- population with incomes below the subsistence minimum in% of total population	10	24,3	21,0	17,8	16,3
- cash income ratio of 10% the most well off and 10% of the least well off, times	7	7,2	7,8	8,3	9,8
- total unemployment (by ILO methodology),%	5	9,1	9,1	8,9	8,7
- the ratio of the average wage and the subsistence minimum time	2,1	1,39	2,19	2,5	2,25
6. Living standards					
- expenditure on health as% of GRP	10	2,2	2,1	2,5	3,4
- N. of mental pathologies per 100,000 population, units	-	1734,4	1798,6	1851,0	1979,5
- cultural expenditure as% of GRP	6	0,4	0,4	0,6	1,2
- housing, sq. m. for 1 person	20	21,2	21,4	21,9	22,3
- the number of crimes per 1000 population, units	24	196	221	226	270
- life expectancy, years	70	66,2	66,0	65,7	65,2
7. Demography, ppm					
- natural increase of population per 1000 inhabitants	3-8	-4,1	-4,2	0,1	2,1
- birthrate	8-15	7,9	8,6	9,2	9,8
- mortality	10	15,8	15,7	17,1	18,0
- infant mortality	10	17,0	16,0	17,3	13,9
- level depopulation odds	1,3	0,50	0,55	0,54	0,55
8. Environmental protection					
- pollutant emissions per capita, tons	-	0,48	0,36	0,36	0,36

Supplement 7. Comparative Characteristics of the Economic Security in the Kemerovo and Omsk Regions

Indicator	Criteria	Kemerovo region		Omsk region	
		Index value	Threat	Index value	Threat
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ability of the economy to sustainable development					
1.1 Investment Security					
1. The ratio of the volume of investment in the economy of the territory to the territory of the GRP in analyzed period to current prices, %	>12	20,9	no	18,5	no
2. The ratio of the volume of investment in the economy of the territory to the value of fixed assets in the territory in the analyzed period,%	>4,5	10,3	no	10,3	no
1.2 Industrial security					
1. The actual change (fall) in the territory of industrial production in the analyzed period compared to 1991,%	<40	15,2	no	9,3	no
2. Depreciation of fixed assets of industrial production in the territory at the end of the period under review,%	<50	51,9	yes	37,5	no
1.3 Scientific and technical security					
1. The share of expenditure on science and scientific services in GRP in the territory in the analyzed period,%	>0,6	0,1	yes	0,8	no
2. The share of innovative products in the total volume of industrial production areas,%	>4	0,6	yes	4,6	no
1.4 Foreign economic security					
1. The ratio of the total volume of exports in the territory of the analyzed period to GRP,%	>10	50,5	no	57,5	yes
2. The ratio of exports and imports of goods in the territory of the analyzed period,%	>60	1705,6	no	1629	no
1.5 Financial security					
1. Expense ratio of budget territory to the territory of the GRP in the analyzed period,%	>30	18,9	yes	16,4	yes
2. Attitude payable enterprises and organizations of Territory to GRP,%	<40	90,2	yes	25	no
3. The ratio of a net profit of enterprises and organizations of the Territory to the GRP territory, %	>4	16,2	no	6,0	no
2. Achieving an acceptable level of the living standards					
2.1 Social security					
2.1.1 Sphere of social standard of living					
1. Proportion of population areas with incomes below the subsistence min. %	<20	10,9	no	15,1	no
2. Ratio of average wage to subsistence minimum in the territory, rel. un	>2,4	3,63	no	3,0	no
2.1.2 Labor market					
1. Total unemployment in the territory%	<9,5	9,6	yes	8,1	no
2. Underemployment in the territory%	<11	0,2	no	0,52	no
2.2 Demographic safety					
1. Natural decline in population in the area in the analyzed period, people/1000 people. population	<7	2,9	no	0,66	no
2.3 Nomocracy					
1. Number of reported crimes per 1000 people. population in the area in the analyzed period	<18	23,8	yes	16,6	yes
2.4 Food security					
1. Degree capita need in agricultural products in accordance with medical standards on the territory %	>80	94,8	no	90	no
2. The degree of domestic major food production availability on its own territory,%	>55	224,5	no	187,9	no

Supplement 8. Priority Areas for Reducing Threats to the Economic Security in Omsk Region

1	Arrangement of industrial special economic zone (development of high-tech industries) and effective cooperation (innovation clusters)
2	Development of foreign trade activities, the implementation of the existing building in the inter-territorial collaboration according to the strategic directions of development of the Omsk region and neighboring regions
3	Development of building materials due to expansion and modernization of existing production of local building materials, components and structures in the volumes that meet the needs of the building complex of the region, attracting investment.
4	Optimization of the commodity structure of exports and imports. The Omsk region exports mainly fuel and energy products, chemical products, rubber. In the import of the Omsk region, almost 40% are machines, equipment and vehicles. About 20% are supplies of vegetables and fruit.
5	State support to participants of foreign economic activity of the Omsk region to promote the goods and services produced, which will enhance the external economic potential of the region
6	Improving regulation of migration flows for the purpose of replacement of natural population loss
7	Reducing the negative industrial impact on the environment
8	Arrangement and implementation of the state environmental monitoring

About the Authors

Sergei E. Metelev



Sergei E. Metelev is Doctor of economy. Since 2005 he is Rector and professor for the Chair for Finance and Credit with the Omsk Institute of Russian State University of Trade and Economics. He is also part of the Editorial Advisory Board of EUFAJ since 2011.

Starting his professional life as legal advisor and economist in the agricultural sector he was – for the Russian Federation in after-Soviet time - active for the Department of Internal Affairs in the Omsk region e.g. fighting economic crimes, in the passport & visa section, but also as Chief of Department on the struggle against crimes of terrorist and extremist character at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Hanty Mansijsk Autonomous Region.

He is a former teacher at the Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia where he was nominated professor for the Chair of Legal Disciplines.

Mirosław Marian Murat



Mirosław Marian Murat is Doctor of Philosophy, a participant of scientific conferences concerning issues of social philosophy, education and religion, both in Poland and abroad. Dr. Murat is the author of numerous articles published in country and abroad including monographs “God, man and history. Teleological historiosophy of Leon Platonowicz Karsawin (Warsaw 2012 ISBN 978-83-934879-1-2)”.

His research interests include social philosophy, philosophy of religion, pedagogy, political science and religious studies. Recent analyzes are focusing on the problems outlined by a multi-layered relationship between religion and politics

Vladimir Vasilyevich Lizunov



Vladimir Vasilyevich Lizunov, graduated from the Tomsk state university in 1968 and till 1993 worked in Omsk research institute of instrument making. From 1993 to 1997 he was the head of department of science and ecology of Administration of the Omsk region. From 1997 to 2002 he was the director of the Omsk scientific and educational complex, and since 2002 is the associate professor of Omsk Institute (branch) of the Russian Trade and Economic University, the senior research associate of Omsk Economic Laboratory of Institute of Economy and the Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is Candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, associate professor, corresponding member of Academy of medico-technical science, academic adviser of the Russian engineering academy, full member of the Russian geographical society.

He is the chairman of Committee on innovative activity of Omsk Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the vice-chairman of Council of the Omsk House of scientists, the vice-chairman of Coordination council on scientific and innovative activity of the Ministry of Education of the Omsk region, the member of Coordination Council on strategy of a development of the city of Omsk at the Mayor of Omsk.

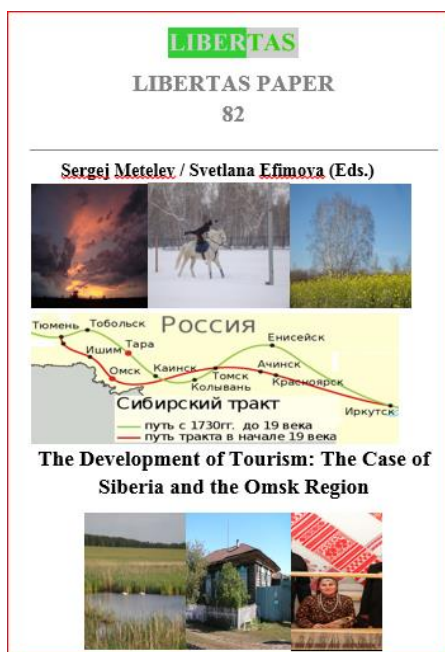
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The Development of Tourism: The Case of Siberia and the Omsk Region

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The Book



Scientifically exact and well-founded, the Rector and the staff of the Russian Economic University, Omsk Branch, paint a “real vision”: the tourism development of Siberia and in particular the Omsk region. This book contains a vision - but a realistic one - which could be reached by some steps. Based on an internal brainstorming at this university and on a conference in April 2013, the tasks are described. The objective is the development of tourism - a job machine, and this in a region which offers more than one thinks.

The contributors of the book offer to surf in the nature which is harsh, but beautiful in its own way. The variety of landscapes and climatic conditions provides the possibility to develop different types of tourisms, depending on the purpose of the travel. As such, the book covers such fields as rural business, event, cultural, educational, religious, recreational, active, medical-health and ecological tourisms.

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Economic Opportunities for the Region in Siberia in Sustainable Tourism - From the Point of View of European Travelers

Hans-Jürgen Zahorka

The Authors

Sergei E. Metelev, Doctor of Economics, is Director of Omsk Institute (Branch) of the Russian University of Economics after G. V. Plekhanov and Head of the "Finance and Economics" Department.

Svetlana V. Efimova, PhD, is Associate Professor at the Russian University of Economics named after G. V. Plekhanov, Omsk.

**LIBERTAS - Europäisches Institut GmbH, Lindenweg 37, D - 72414 Rangendingen,
Tel. +49 7471 984996-0, Fax +49 7471 984996-19, www.libertas-institut.eu**