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Development of tools for data monitoring of regional economic security

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Abstract

The progressive development of regions as open multi-level systems in the conditions of aggravation of contradictions between the interests of economic agents in the phases of deterioration of the macroeconomic situation and intensification of competition at the global and national levels, determine the need for an effective system of economic security at the meso-level, taking into account numerous threats and risk factors. The risks caused by the turbulence of the external factors of the regional economy exist along with a set of internal risks as uncertain events that can have a positive or negative impact on the research of the functioning of the residents of the subnational entity. The complexity and diversity of regional socio-economic systems is a prerequisite for the diversity of regional risks, which differ depending on the factors, the scope and time of occurrence, the nature of the consequences, the degree and tools of management, etc. This, in turn, implies the need to take into account and assess the consequences of the implementation of individual risks and their totality, taking into account the cumulative effect, determining the value of the integral risk of regional development. A systematic approach to the research of the economy of the subjects of the Russian Federation is implemented in a comprehensive assessment of risk factors, which is a necessary condition for increasing the level of economic security of the state as a whole and its constituent regional entities, neutralizing threats to progressive development. Timely identification of risk factors and the degree of their impact in the monitoring of security threats, the development and implementation of risk management tools in the management system, taking into account the characteristics of meso-economic factors allows to fully implement the targets of the regional development strategy, to make informed strategic and tactical decisions, will provide an informed choice on the part of economic agents. According to the Rating Agency RAEX ("Expert RA"), the Republic of Tatarstan in the rating of investment attractiveness of Russian regions in 2016 was on the 7th place in group 2A – average potential, minimum risk. At the same time, the index of integral investment risk in 2016 compared to 2015 decreased by 0.015. Reduction of social management and financial (+3 positions) risks had a positive impact on this indicator. Such studies reflect the state of investment attractiveness of the region, which is an important but not exhaustive characteristic of the subject of the Russian Federation and the state of its economic security. In the presence of a significant number of theoretical works and practical experience in the field of risk management of the functioning of individual economic entities, the instruments of monitoring economic security as an integral part of the system of new state management and management of economic security of regions remain insufficiently studied, which is reflected in the lack of

comprehensive analysis and experience of the application of appropriate technologies by regional authorities.

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Keywords

Economic security, data monitoring, tools, econometric, regional economics.

Introduction

In order to achieve the objective of this article and implement the tasks, we use systemic and dialectical approaches to the analysis of economic phenomena and processes, which allows them to be considered in constant development and interdependence, as well as general scientific and special methods. Among the qualitative methods of analysis of regional risks used methods of analogy, expert assessments, scoring, "decision tree", ranking, as well as the Delphi method and scenario method, individual interviews. Quantitative risk analysis is carried out using the tools of mathematical statistics, probability theory, theory of operations research, Monte Carlo method. The thesis uses the potential of a set of statistical and analytical methods, as well as modern methods of collecting and processing statistical information. All of data is of open-source Russian Government Statistic Company "Rosstat".

Monitoring and forecasting of threats to economic security is a necessary element of the regional development management system, as it aims to identify in the process of systematic observation of qualitative changes in the composition and content of the properties of subjects and objects of the regional economic system. Monitoring of threats to economic security is a prerequisite for the analysis and diagnosis of the level of security of the regional economic system and its individual components in order to adjust the control measures, determine the quantitative indicators of potential risks (risk indicators) and ensure the achievement of regional development targets.

Main part

Figure 1 describes the dynamics of GDP volume index in 2000-2016. Figure 2 describes the dynamics of the index of physical volume of investments in fixed assets of the Russian Federation in 2000-2016 years. Figure 3 describes the dynamics of indices of physical volume of GDP of the Russian Federation and GRP of RT in 2000-2016. Table 1 describes strategic matrix of regional economic development of the Republic of Tatarstan in 2018. Table 2 describes assessment of the level of impact of specified risks.

In the Russian economic situation in 2018, there was a tendency to stabilize, which was manifested, among other things, by a slowdown in the fall of GDP, which decreased by 0.2% in 2016 (figure 1).

The main areas that demonstrated the growth of investments in fixed assets in 2016 are represented by mining, agriculture and financial activities. The increase in investments in fixed capital of the mining industry amounted to 14.1%, which is due to the increase in its share in the total structure to 24.5% compared to 21.8% in 2015. Investments in the agricultural sector increased by 10.6%, but in total the share of investments in this sector is 3.6%. In financial activity, the increase was 7.4%, but in total investment, the share of this sector – 1.5%. There is a decrease in investments in the manufacturing

industry (by 11.8%) and the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water (by 11.2%), which led to a decrease in their shares in the total investment (16.8% and 8.1%, respectively). The share of investments in the total volume of the transport and communications industry is 21.7%; however, in this industry in 2016 there was a decrease of 0.3% compared to the data of 2015.

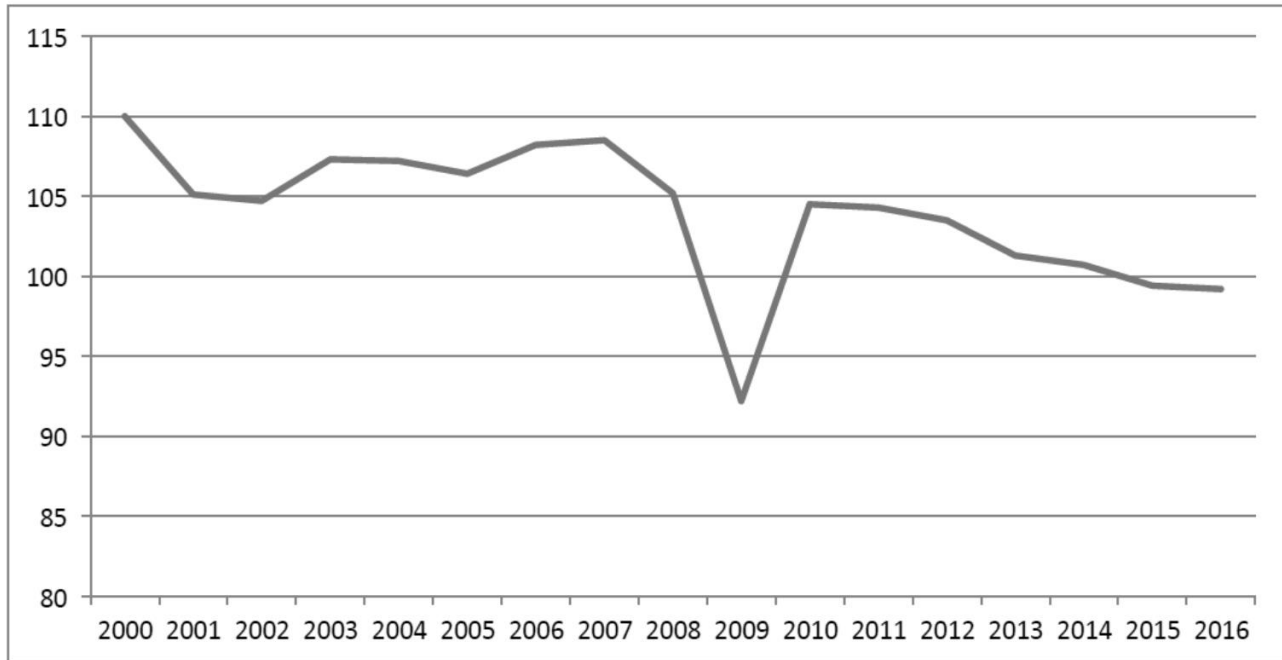


Figure 1 - Dynamics of GDP volume index, 2000-2016

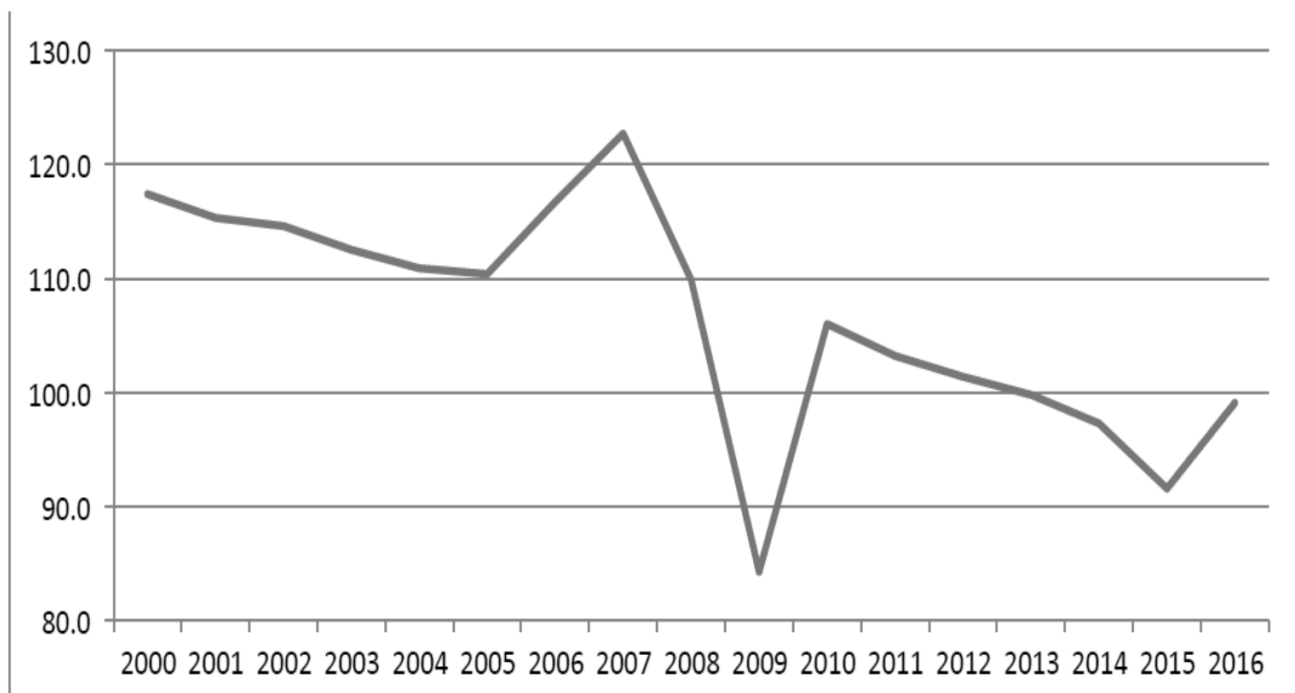


Figure 2 - Dynamics of the index of physical volume of investments in fixed assets of the Russian Federation, 2000-2016

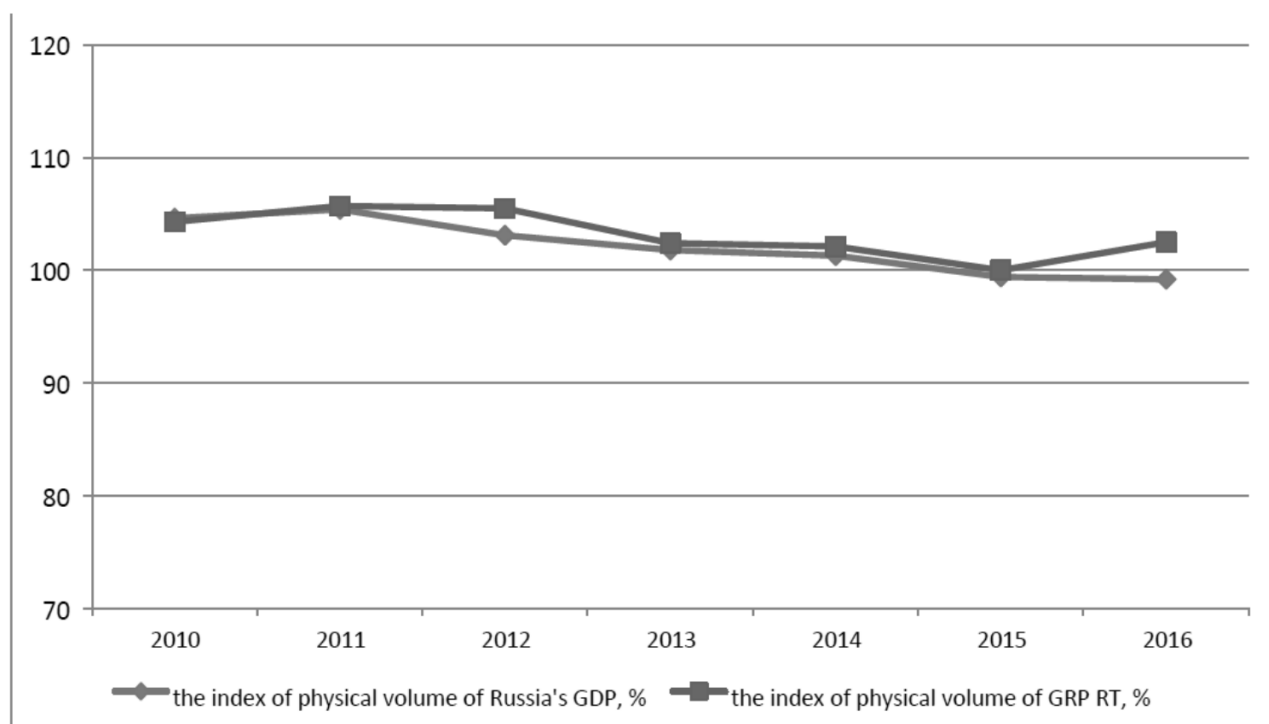


Figure 3 - Dynamics of indices of physical volume of GDP of the Russian Federation and GRP of RT in 2000-2016, %

Table 1 - Strategic matrix of regional economic development of the Republic of Tatarstan in 2018

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the developed potential of natural and economic resources, consisting of agricultural land, water resources, oil and associated gas reserves, as well as including limestone, Dolomites, construction sand, clay for brick production, building stone, gypsum, sand and gravel mixture, peat, copper; – favorable geo-economic conditions in connection with the intersection of transport corridors "North-South" and "East-West"; the launch of a multimodal logistics center "Sviyazhsk", the construction of a high-speed highway Moscow-Kazan as part of the transport corridor Moscow-Beijing; The Republic of Tatarstan is the largest center of pipeline transport in Europe. – high availability of funds in the region; – branches of economy of the Republic possess strong competitive positions in the world market; – the information and telecommunication complex is considerably developed; – actively developing petrochemical, machine-building (first of all-automotive), timber processing complexes; – high level of scientific and educational potential (72 universities, an RT, KSC RAS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – significant amounts of payables and receivables at industrial enterprises; – low wages at the enterprises of textile and clothing production (16.7 thousand rubles) and leather production and footwear production (19.9 thousand rubles.); – underdeveloped sphere of small and medium-sized businesses, which negatively affects the income of the population; – decrease of consumer activity and, as a consequence, decrease of retail trade turnover and reduction of consumer goods and services market growth in the Republic of Tatarstan; – high differentiation of economic potential of different municipalities of the Republic Tatarstan; – low level of environmental friendliness

Strength Scope	Weakness Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – opening of foreign enterprises at the national sites (in 2016: production of automotive glass JSC "Automotive Glass Alliance Rus" (Turkey), production of flat glass, mirrors and coated glass JSC "Trakya Glass Rus" (France, Turkey)); – functioning of 24 trading houses of the Republic of Tatarstan in the subjects of the Russian Federation; – introduction of lean technologies on the principles of lean production, the economic effect of which in 2016 amounted to 5.43 billion rubles.; – creation of favorable conditions for investment and business activity; – implemented Federal tax policy to support business, stimulate small business; – stimulating innovation; – development of various types of objects of economic and scientific infrastructure providing full functioning and dynamic development of innovative processes ("Alabuga", "Innopolis", Technopolis " Himgrad», industrial parks, technoparks, business incubators); – intensification of activities in the field of tourism and sports (FIFA world Cup 2018); – development of new directions and productions (enterprise management systems ICL KPO VS; non-standard equipment, compressors for industrial enterprises (they begin to produce "Tochmash")) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – declining domestic demand in line with the fall in real monetary incomes of the population and its high debt burden; competitiveness of regional products; - unstable situation in financial-banking sector; – a reduction in working capital of regional enterprises; – the negative impact on the state of relevant branches of economy of the Republic of Tatarstan fluctuations in world market conditions; – imperfection of the tax and budget legislation; – slowing down investment processes in industry monetary policy; – excessive centralization of the Republic's enterprises, included state-owned corporations (up to 75% of the profit goes to the center, the restriction of rights); – high growth rates of tariffs for transport services; – reduction of workload of enterprises OPK 30-40%; – increasing the lag between the requirements of the labor market and the level of knowledge and skills acquired in educational institutions – increase in product prices ; – decrease in budget revenues against the background of growth of its expenses or change in the structure of budget expenditures

Table 2 - Assessment of the level of impact of specified risks

Risk identification	Expert Assessment										Average probability of risk occurrence
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ecological risks											
1Ec	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,3	0,31	0,3	0,300
2Ec	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,302
3Ec	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,299
4Ec	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,299
5Ec	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,299
Social risks											
1C	0,65	0,67	0,72	0,63	0,73	0,7	0,73	0,71	0,72	0,7	0,696
2C	0,71	0,7	0,71	0,72	0,69	0,71	0,7	0,73	0,71	0,7	0,708
3C	0,71	0,71	0,7	0,7	0,69	0,68	0,7	0,7	0,71	0,71	0,701
4C	0,7	0,72	0,7	0,73	0,71	0,72	0,71	0,7	0,7	0,71	0,710
5C	0,51	0,49	0,49	0,48	0,48	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,5	0,5	0,499
6C	0,52	0,51	0,49	0,52	0,53	0,47	0,47	0,48	0,5	0,51	0,500
7C	0,29	0,3	0,28	0,28	0,3	0,3	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,29	0,295
8C	0,31	0,32	0,3	0,3	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,306
9C	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,28	0,282
10C	0,27	0,27	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,26	0,27	0,263

Risk identification	Expert Assessment										Average probability of risk occurrence
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11C	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,1	0,115
12C	0,11	0,11	0,1	0,12	0,12	0,1	0,11	0,12	0,1	0,1	0,109
13C	0,09	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,1	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,087
Investment risks											
1IN	0,52	0,51	0,53	0,51	0,5	0,51	0,5	0,5	0,52	0,53	0,513
2IN	0,35	0,33	0,33	0,32	0,34	0,33	0,32	0,33	0,34	0,35	0,334
3IN	0,3	0,33	0,31	0,31	0,32	0,3	0,32	0,33	0,32	0,31	0,315
4IN	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,183
Financial risks											
1F	0,71	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,71	0,72	0,7	0,71	0,7	0,7	0,705
2F	0,49	0,47	0,48	0,49	0,49	0,5	0,48	0,48	0,49	0,5	0,487
3F	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,1	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,1	0,112
Economic risks											
1E	0,68	0,68	0,67	0,68	0,67	0,67	0,66	0,68	0,66	0,68	0,673
2E	0,72	0,71	0,72	0,72	0,72	0,73	0,71	0,72	0,71	0,72	0,718
3E	0,74	0,73	0,74	0,75	0,73	0,75	0,75	0,73	0,75	0,75	0,742
4E	0,65	0,66	0,66	0,67	0,66	0,66	0,67	0,67	0,67	0,68	0,665
5E	0,73	0,72	0,73	0,73	0,73	0,73	0,74	0,74	0,72	0,72	0,729
6E	0,51	0,52	0,52	0,5	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,5	0,5	0,51	0,510
7E	0,46	0,46	0,47	0,46	0,47	0,47	0,46	0,48	0,48	0,45	0,466
8E	0,44	0,45	0,44	0,44	0,45	0,46	0,46	0,45	0,45	0,46	0,450
9E	0,52	0,51	0,52	0,52	0,53	0,51	0,51	0,53	0,55	0,51	0,521
10E	0,57	0,56	0,57	0,57	0,55	0,55	0,53	0,54	0,55	0,56	0,555
11E	0,51	0,5	0,5	0,51	0,51	0,49	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,502
12E	0,51	0,52	0,52	0,53	0,53	0,53	0,52	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,520
13E	0,45	0,46	0,45	0,49	0,48	0,48	0,47	0,46	0,47	0,48	0,469
14E	0,38	0,36	0,36	0,37	0,38	0,38	0,35	0,35	0,36	0,36	0,365
15E	0,31	0,29	0,29	0,3	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,31	0,31	0,302
16E	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,27	0,26	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,274
17E	0,25	0,26	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,26	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,26	0,259
18E	0,25	0,26	0,25	0,26	0,27	0,27	0,26	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,263
19E	0,35	0,36	0,34	0,34	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,34	0,34	0,33	0,339
20E	0,29	0,28	0,31	0,28	0,28	0,29	0,3	0,3	0,31	0,3	0,294
21E	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,145
22E	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,1	0,1	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,1	0,109
23E	0,09	0,09	0,1	0,089	0,1	0,1	0,09	0,089	0,1	0,1	0,095

The rating of the socio-economic situation of the subjects of the Russian Federation in 2016 showed an improvement in positions in 33 regions; stable, unchanged position of 12 regions; deterioration of the situation-in 40 regions. In general, positive dynamics was observed in the subjects of the Russian Federation with a high level of development of military-industrial and agro-industrial complexes, as well as in five of the seven regions of the North Caucasus Federal district, which may be due to the positive effect of the state program "Development of the North Caucasus Federal district" for the period up to 2025.

In general, the leaders and outsiders of the rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions of the Russian Federation retained their own positions. Over the past four years, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug-Yugra, Moscow region and the Republic of Tatarstan have

consistently been among the five leading regions, which is due to the strong fundamental economic base that allows these regions to maintain at a high level the majority of indicators calculated in accordance with the rating methodology.

The Republic of Tatarstan occupies an advantageous territorial location characterized by high development of transport, social, energy and engineering infrastructures [Efimova, 2016]. The Republic implements an effective state policy to support economic and innovative development.

The Republic of Tatarstan consists of 2 urban districts, 43 municipal districts, 21 cities of Republican significance, 20 urban-type settlements and 872 rural settlements. According to Rosstat, on 01.01.2017 the population of the Republic of Tatarstan is 3 885 253 people.

Uneven settlement of the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan with the highest population density in industrialized areas, such as the North-Western Kazan-Zelenodolsk, North-Eastern Chelny-Nizhnekamsk and South-Eastern Almetyevsk-Bugulminsky is noted.

It should be noted that the Republic of Tatarstan is a highly urbanized region with a share of the urban population of 76.6% or 297.6 thousand people, of which 68% live in fourteen cities of national importance, and in the remaining seven cities and twenty urban-type settlements 32% of the urban population lives [Fedorova, 2016]. In 27 districts of the Republic there is a predominance of the rural population.

Examining the industrial production of the Republic of Tatarstan, there is an inequality of territorial contributions: the share of Almetyevsk municipal district is 29.5%, Nizhnekamsk municipal district – 24.9%, Naberezhnye Chelny city district – 12.9%, Kazan city district – 15.5%, thus, 82.7% of the Republican industrial production is concentrated in four territorial entities, which causes a significant inter-municipal differentiation in production efficiency: for example, the value of industrial production per capita in Almetyevsk municipal district is 5.9 million rubles, and the same figure in Kaibitsky district is 3.3 thousand rubles.

Output of high technology products per capita is also differentiated geographically and is 9.4 times: Almetievsk, this figure is 1008,8 thousand rubles, and in Mamadyshsky district of 107.8 thousand. This situation also applies to the indicator of investment per capita: the value of this indicator in the Mendeleev municipal district is 617 thousand rubles, and in the Muslyumovsky municipal district it is only 14.2 thousand rubles.

The unfavorable geopolitical situation and the sanctions regime did not have a negative impact on the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Tatarstan in 2016, which was reflected in the stable positive dynamics, exceeding the average Russian trends, causing the leading position of the Republic of Tatarstan on the main macroeconomic indicators. The indicator of the gross regional product brings the Republic to the sixth place among the subjects of the Russian Federation, according to the research of agriculture and the amount of investment in fixed assets, the region takes the third place, and the Republic of Tatarstan takes the fifth place in the final indicators of industrial production and construction.

For several years, the Republic of Tatarstan has been one of the most attractive regions for investors due to its high investment potential and, at the same time, low investment risk.

During 2015-2016, the Republic of Tatarstan holds the first place in the National rating of the investment climate of the regions of the Russian Federation, developed by the Agency for strategic initiatives to promote new projects.

At the end of 2016, there was a positive dynamics of the gross regional product of the Republic of Tatarstan in the amount of 102.5% to the level of 2015, and the volume of GRP in 2016 amounted to 1 966.5 billion rubles, due to the positive impact of industry, agriculture, construction [Lopatnikov, 2018].

We will carry out decomposition of the combined risks of economic development of the Republic of Tatarstan. In accordance with the research of SWOT analysis, we concretize the risks of each type.

Ecological (combining environmental and technological) risks are the following: the irrational and inefficient use of natural resources (1Ec); increasing ecological load on the biosphere (2Ec); the unpredictability of climate and natural disasters (3Ec); low level of environmental due technogenic impact of industrial enterprises (4Ec); growth in production volumes while reducing costs for environmental protection (5Ec).

Social risks include: reduction of labor costs (1C); reduction of jobs (2C); growth of unemployment (3C); decrease in cash income of the population (4C); increase in the tax burden on the population (5C); reduction of social benefits (6C); migration growth (7C); reduction of state support (8C); instability of conditions for scientific activity (9C); decrease in the number of employees in the scientific sector (10C); increase in property differentiation of the population (11C); change in social payments or wages to employees of the public sector (12C); aggravation of ethnic conflicts (13C).

In the process of risk analysis, the necessary clarification is to determine the probability of a favorable outcome in the case of a decision. As a risky action is defined with a probability of achieving the desired data, equal to 0.5, and there is an inverse relationship of probability and risk: with a decrease in probability, the risk increases [Kalinina, Andreev, Litvinova, Fedorova, 2016]. It is established that the discrepancy between the objective probability and its subjective assessment suggests that the objective critical value of the probability of a favorable outcome, when assessing the subject of the situation as risky, is 0.38.

The analysis of numerous approaches to the interpretation of the factors translational meso-economic dynamics prevailing in theories of regional development shows that they are United by the recognition as the dominant sources of the factors of production of different composition and characteristics and the spatial configuration of the placement and (under "new" theories of economic growth) innovation. However, in conditions of high turbulence in the external environment of the region as a control object represented by factors of direct (e.g., Federal laws, interregional relations, etc.) and indirect (e.g., norms of international law, the state of the macroeconomic environment, etc.), a set of exogenous sources of economic development expanded with the inclusion of economic security.

Conclusion

Thus, economic security is considered as an endogenous factor in regional development, as an essential property of economic agents and their assets, which, together with controllability, self-organization, relatively long time of operation determines the ability of a region system to ensure achievement of targets with the effective use of resources and preserve the inherent attributive characteristics in terms of perturbations and uncertainty, some components of the external and internal environment. The latter is considered as a sign of stability of regional development, which can take the form of inertia (immutability of initial characteristics), renewability (ability to restore initial characteristics), and adaptability (transformation taking into account changes in factors of external and internal environment while maintaining attributive properties).

Monitoring and forecasting of threats to economic security is a necessary element of the regional development management system, as it aims to identify in the process of systematic observation of qualitative changes in the composition and content of the properties of subjects and objects of the regional economic system. Monitoring of threats to economic security is a prerequisite for the analysis and diagnosis of the level of security of the regional economic system and its individual components in order to adjust the control measures, determine the quantitative indicators of potential risks (risk

indicators) and ensure the achievement of regional development targets.

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Разработка инструментов для мониторинга данных о региональной экономической безопасности

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Аннотация

Поступательное развитие регионов как открытых многоуровневых систем в условиях обострения противоречий между интересами экономических агентов на этапах ухудшения

макроэкономической ситуации, а также обострения конкуренции на глобальном и национальном уровнях, определяет необходимость разработки эффективной системы экономической безопасности на мезоуровне с учетом многочисленных угроз и факторов риска. Риски, вызванные турбулентностью внешних факторов региональной экономики, существуют наряду с набором внутренних рисков как неопределенные события, которые могут положительно или отрицательно повлиять на исследование функционирования резидентов субнационального образования. Сложность и разнообразие региональных социально-экономических систем являются предпосылками разнообразия региональных рисков, которые различаются в зависимости от факторов, масштаба и времени возникновения, характера последствий, степени и инструментов управления и т.д. Это, в свою очередь, предполагает необходимость учета и оценки последствий реализации отдельных рисков и их совокупности с учетом совокупного эффекта, определения величины интегрального риска регионального развития. Системный подход к исследованию экономики субъектов Российской Федерации реализуется в комплексной оценке факторов риска, что является необходимым условием повышения уровня экономической безопасности государства в целом и его составляющих региональных образований, нейтрализующих угрозы поступательному развитию. Своевременное выявление факторов риска и степени их влияния при мониторинге угроз безопасности, разработка и внедрение инструментов управления рисками в системе менеджмента с учетом характеристик мезоэкономических факторов позволяет полностью реализовать намеченные региональные цели. Стратегия развития, позволяющая принимать обоснованные стратегические и тактические решения, обеспечит осознанный выбор со стороны экономических агентов. По данным Рейтингового агентства «Эксперт РА», Республика Татарстан в рейтинге инвестиционной привлекательности регионов России в 2016 году находилась на 7 месте в группе 2А – средний потенциал, минимальный риск. При этом индекс интегрального инвестиционного риска в 2016 году по сравнению с 2015 годом снизился на 0,015. Положительное влияние на данный показатель оказало снижение социальных управленческих и финансовых (+3 позиции) рисков. Подобные исследования отражают состояние инвестиционной привлекательности региона, что является важной, но не исчерпывающей характеристикой субъекта Российской Федерации и состояния его экономической безопасности. При наличии значительного количества теоретических работ и практического опыта в области управления рисками функционирования отдельных хозяйствующих субъектов, инструменты мониторинга экономической безопасности как составная часть системы нового государственного управления и управления экономической безопасностью региона остаются недостаточно изученными, что отражается в отсутствии комплексного анализа и опыта применения соответствующих технологий региональными властями.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

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Ключевые слова

Экономическая безопасность, мониторинг данных, инструменты, эконометрика, региональная экономика.

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