Sustainable development and economic security of the region

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Abstract. The aim of the research is to identify the relationship between the state of economic security of the region and the signs of its sustainable development and to justify the use of criteria for sustainable development of the region in the activities to ensure its economic security. The subject of the research is a problem of ensuring economic security of the region in the context of the current strategic objectives of socio-economic development and the actions of public authorities of the regions to ensure economic security through the provision of socio-economic development of a sustainable nature. In accordance with the hypothesis, there is a deep connection between the economic security of the region and its sustainable socio-economic development, due to the fact that the stability of the dynamics of socio-economic development indicators can characterize the socio-economic system of the region as able to withstand the pressure of security threats and the manifestation of the risks of socio-economic development. Based on statistical methods, a correlation model between economic development and sustainable development has been developed to identify their interrelations based on non-financial reporting data.

1. Introduction
Summarizing the results of fundamental research in the field of the stated topic, we can distinguish four basic projections characterizing various aspects of economic security of the subjects of the Russian Federation:
- security of the economic system;
- competitiveness;
- sustainable development;
- economic independence.
Economic security of the region is the unity of all these components, i.e. economic security should be understood as the state of the economy of the subject of the Russian Federation, which ensures its economic independence and security under the constant influence of external and internal destructive influences, as well as the creation of appropriate organizational and economic conditions for the implementation of its competitive potential and sustainable development.
Each of the projections of economic security of the region includes six categories of threats, the identification of which is carried out through the appropriate indicator. Let us dwell on each of the groups of threats in more detail.
The security of the economic system of the Russian regions is an integral characteristic of the state of the economy of the subject of the Russian Federation together with the financial, social and
environmental factors (threats) affecting it, excluding (fully or partially) the possibility of damage to the economy of the regions of the Federal districts of Russia, the quality and standard of living of citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development.

The level of security of the economic system is largely determined by the ability to control inflation, which allows for the effective functioning of the mechanisms of self-regulation, as well as economic growth, high investment activity and stability of the financial system as a whole. Accordingly, the first of the identified threats is the growth of inflation, which can lead to a decrease in the purchasing power of money, social stratification, the fall of the national currency, etc.

One of the conditions for ensuring economic security of the subject of the Russian Federation is the balance of the budget, which means that the amount of expenditure should correspond to the total volume of income and revenues from sources of financing its deficit. Despite the variety of tools to achieve a balanced regional budget in the activities of public authorities, the problem of budget deficit is systematically observed in a number of subjects of Russia. The reasons for this are both stagnant and depressive processes in the economy, as a result of which revenues are significantly reduced and the expenditure part of the budget is significantly increased. The growth of the budget deficit can exacerbate the inflationary threat, cause the effect of fiscal displacement and increase of debt obligations, as well as lead to sequestration. Therefore, in the context of the considered categories of threats to the economic security of the subjects of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to highlight the growth of the regional budget deficit (non-fulfillment of financial obligations).

Budget security is a key condition for the stable economic development of the region. Since in the modern Russian economy it is tax revenues that account for a significant share of the subject's budget, a significant increase in the level of debt on taxes and fees also acts as a threat to the economic security of the region (Okun, 2016, p. 100).

The economic security of the region includes the neutralization of threats in the social sphere, in which it is possible to identify the threat of rising unemployment and, as a consequence of its impact, the threat of poverty. The effective functioning of the economy of the subject implies the maximum use of labor resources in the relevant sectors of the economy. However, unemployment is one of the attributes of the modern labor market, the growth of which leads to increased social tension, aggravation of the crime situation, the loss of skills of unemployed persons, a decrease in the standard of living of the population.

The formation of the system of economic security of the regions of Russia is possible in the conditions of ecological safety of the territory and conservation of natural systems. This process should be based on the coordination of activities of economic entities in the field of environmental protection, taking into account the long-term objectives of economic development, as well as the implementation of a unified environmental policy. In connection with the above, it can be argued that the deterioration of the environmental situation poses a serious threat to the economic security of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The factors of this threat are a number of socio-economic problems: the current backward structure of the economy, the lack of effective tools of environmental regulation, the weakening of the role of environmental law, the growth of environmental offenses, low environmental responsibility of business.

2. Materials and Methods

Against the background of an objective change in socio-economic relations and the foreign policy situation, there is a need to develop a new strategy (Kazantsev, 2016, p. 6). Presidential decree No. 208 of 13 May 2017 approved the strategy Of economic security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030. Within the framework of this strategy, the definition of economic security was presented as a state of protection of the national economy from external and internal threats, which ensures the economic sovereignty of the country, the unity of its economic space, the conditions for the implementation of strategic national priorities of Russia. The specified regulatory legal act at the legislative level fixed the basic concepts in the study area; identified the challenges and threats to the national interests of the Russian Federation in the economy; the goals, main directions and objectives
of the state policy in the field of economic security, as well as its evaluation system (Sapozhnikova, 2017, p. 23; Karanina, 2018, p. 320).

The strategy for 2017 includes a fairly large list of indicators for assessing the state of economic security, which can be specified in the monitoring process. But, at the same time, there are no criteria values of the presented indicators, which allows to evaluate only in dynamics for a certain period of time. Another nuance is the inability to use these indicators to determine the state of economic security in relation to individuals of the Russian Federation, as some of them allow monitoring only at the Federal level (for example, the ratio of foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation to the volume of imports of goods and services, the external debt of Russia, etc.).

The economic security of the region is a component of the economic security of the country, because the region, being a holistic socio-economic entity, at the same time is part of the economic system of the state. That is why it is so necessary to balance regional and national interests. Each region, experiencing a strong influence of all-Russian socio-economic trends, still has its own specific security problems, which are determined by the characteristics of the region itself, for example, its geopolitical situation, climatic conditions, natural resources, the structure of economic sectors, the national composition of the population (Karanina, Loginov, 2016, p. 973; Yurieva, Dolzhenkova, 2018, p. 28).

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The competitiveness of the region is a system of organizational and economic conditions that create prerequisites for the realization of the potential of economic entities, providing a high standard of living, expanded reproduction and active use of innovative technologies. The growth of competitiveness of the Russian Federation is one of the key factors in attracting investment, which, in turn, has a positive multiplier effect on the intensive development of territories.

In most of the Russian regions there are extremely negative processes that have a significant impact on their competitiveness: the destruction of fixed capital of enterprises, low innovation activity, lack of demand for high-tech industries, lack of qualified personnel. This leads to a chain of interrelated threats.

One of the primary threats is a high degree of depreciation of fixed capital. Research Kosyakova, L. N. Popova and A. L. showed that over the past 25 years, the decommissioning of obsolete fixed assets and replacing them with new, more effective, is extremely slow and uneven. Currently, more than 50% of the equipment of Russian enterprises in the Russian Federation is completely worn out. Investment in the modernization of fixed capital was practically not made in 2014-2016. This led to the formation of an irrational age structure of capital: most machinery older than 20 years, which excludes the innovative development of industry (Kosyakova, 2017, p. 71).

The result was a decrease in the level of development of productive forces and efficiency of social production, which led to an exacerbation of the threat of low productivity. This threat significantly hinders the economic growth of the regions.

One of the reasons for the high depreciation of fixed assets, the lack of sufficient own sources of investment financing, such as profit and depreciation. The use of own funds is typical for financially stable enterprises characterized by high profitability of production. Accordingly, the limited financial resources of economic entities does not allow to conduct timely renewal of fixed assets, and unsatisfactory indicators of the financial and economic activities of enterprises have a negative impact on their creditworthiness and, as a consequence, the possibility of attracting external sources. Profitability as one of the main indicators of profitability of economic entities is considered by potential investors as an indicator of efficiency and profitability of investments. However, the activity of a significant share of enterprises is unprofitable, which does not allow to use the necessary amount of both external and internal sources of investment financing. This makes it possible to determine the lack of own investments and the failure of enterprises in the region as one of the threats to its competitiveness.

The assessment of the state of economic security of the regions is based on the definition of indicators within the four groups of threats to national interests in the economic sphere. The study was
conducted on the materials of the Federal state statistics service and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation by methods of complex economic analysis.

The security of the economic system of the Russian regions is an integral characteristic of the state of the economy of the subject of the Russian Federation together with the financial, social and environmental factors (threats) affecting it, excluding (fully or partially) the possibility of damage to the economy of the regions of the Federal districts of Russia, the quality and standard of living of citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development.

The level of protection of the economy of subjects of the Russian Federation differs significantly. However, the regional economy cannot function autonomously due to the existing foreign economic relations. This determines the need to study the state of economic security of the subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with the vector of changes in the national economy as a whole.

Within the framework of our study, six categories of threats to the security of the economic system of the regions were identified: inflation growth, non-fulfillment of financial obligations (growth of the budget deficit), growth of debt on taxes and fees, increase in poverty, increase in unemployment, deterioration of the environmental situation.

Monitoring of the state of economic security, based on the presented indicators, requires the definition of threshold values of indicators. The threshold value should be understood as the limit value of the indicator, exceeding or, conversely, not achieving which leads to destructive consequences in the system of economic security of the region. A significant part of the approaches to threshold determination is based on the comparison of regional indicators with the indicators of countries with developed market economies, which seems incorrect, because it does not take into account the peculiarities of the functioning of the economies. Appeal to the world experience in determining the status of the relevant categories of threats is appropriate in the formation of the strategy of economic security of the state in the long term. However, from the point of view of tactical management and monitoring at the regional level, it is the average Russian indicators that will act as a borderline between the critical and safe state.

No less important issue is the formation of a General picture regarding the state of economic security of all subjects of the Russian Federation. The most convenient tool in solving this problem is to build an assessment methodology that allows to form a relevant rating of Russian regions in terms of economic security.

3. Results

One of the main threats to the economic security of the subjects of the Russian Federation is the growth of inflation. The destructive effects of inflation are reflected in the devaluation of savings of the population and assets of economic entities, reducing the living standards of citizens, as well as increasing the level of uncertainty and risks in the economy.

In Russia, the official measurement of inflation is carried out by means of the consumer price index (CPI), calculated as the ratio of the cost of a fixed set of goods and services in the current period to its value in the base period. The CPI reflects the change over time in the overall level of prices of goods and services purchased by the population for non-productive consumption. On the basis of the presented algorithm the point estimation of the considered indicator of economic security of Federal districts of Russia is given (table 1).

| Table 1. Consumer price index by Federal districts of Russia in 2010-2016, %.
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Russia | 108.8 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 111.4 | 112.9 | 105.4 |
| Central federal district | 108.9 | 106 | 106.9 | 106.7 | 112 | 113.7 | 105.9 |
| North-Western Federal district | 109.2 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 105.1 |
| Southern federal district | 109 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 105.7 |
As of 2016, the largest increase in prices was in the regions of the Central Federal district: in 12 and 18 subjects, the inflation rate was higher than the average Russian value. In the context of this fact, we should highlight the Orel and Moscow regions, where the consumer price index exceeded the average value for the Russian Federation by 0.9 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively (Annex 1). The critical situation is also noted with regard to the subjects of the southern Federal district: in 2016, the consumer price index of the Republic of Crimea was 107.2%, Sevastopol – 106.5%.

At the same time, it is necessary to note the positive dynamics of increasing the level of economic security for this indicator in the Volga Federal district, in the regions of which since 2012 the inflation rate is significantly lower than the national average. The economic situation in the regions of the Siberian Federal district is quite stable and balanced, which allowed it to enter the top three throughout the period under review.

Another category of threats to the economic security of Russia's territories is the deficit of regional budgets, generated by the outstripping growth of expenditures against the background of reduction of their revenue parts. In 2010, the budget deficit per capita in Russia amounted to 697.16 rubles, in 2013 reached its critical point of 4465.19 rubles, in 2016 it was fixed at 85.83 rubles.

In 2010, 20 out of 83 subjects of Russia had a budget surplus, and in 2016 – 29 out of 85 subjects of the Russian Federation (Annex 2). Despite the fact that the number of regions with a "surplus" budget is increasing, the budget deficit remains in most regions of the Russian Federation. In the search for sources of their financing, Russian regions are forced to reduce investment, which suppresses their economy and reduces potential tax revenues. The low quality of forecasts of the main budget parameters, the imperfection of inter-budget policy violates the rhythm of the budgets of the subjects of Russia, which leads to significant amounts of unused resources and distorts the real situation with the budget deficit.

If we turn to the results of the analysis of the state of regional budgets as a whole, the situation is extremely ambiguous: as of 2016, the largest budget surplus amounted to 115 625.5 million rubles (Moscow) against a deficit of 19 324.7 million rubles (St. Petersburg). The most objective is to assess the performance of financial obligations per capita (Table 2).

Table 2. Rating of Russian regions by the level of protection from the impact of threats of non-fulfillment of financial obligations in 2010-2016.

| Place in the ranking | Russian Federation subject | Surplus(+)/budget deficit (-), RUB per capita | Place in the ranking | Russian Federation subject | Surplus(+)/budget deficit (-), RUB per capita |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1                   | Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous district | 21338.3                                   | 1                   | Chukotka Autonomous district | 56030.0                                   |
| 2                   | Nenets Autonomous district   | 7397.6                                     | 2                   | Moscow                    | 9338.9                                     |
| 3                   | Magadan region               | 6869.9                                     | 3                   | Amur region                | 4377.7                                     |
| 4                   | Kamchatka territory          | 6109.9                                     | 4                   | Vologda region             | 3955.7                                     |
| 5                   | The Republic Of Sakha (Yakutia) | 3927.1                                   | 5                   | Murmansk region            | 3336.6                                     |
The dynamics of this indicator in the context of the regions of Russia is extremely unstable: in 2010, the budget deficit of the Chukotka Autonomous district was 67802 rubles per capita, and in 2016—a surplus of 56030.0 rubles., which allowed the named subject to take a leading position. This is due to a significant increase in budget revenues from subsidies from the Federal budget, tax and non-tax revenues. However, there is an increase in regional spending in terms of wages to employees of the public sector and food aid to the population.

In the formation of the revenues of the budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation, tax revenues, which characterize the efficiency of the functioning of economic entities and socio-economic development of territories, play a dominant role. Taxes bind in a single complex solution of state and social problems of various levels and tasks of commercial organizations and individuals. Therefore, the emergence of tax debt is a factor that has a negative impact on the trend of tax revenues. Tax debts have a negative impact on the current process of reproduction, which determines the need for a more detailed study of this category of threats to the state of economic security of the regions (Popova, 2015, p. 36).

The diagnostic results showed that in the period under review within the framework of the studied threat the territory of the Volga Federal district can be called economically protected, in all regions of which in 2013-2016 the debt on taxes and duties per capita was lower than the average Russian indicator (table. 3).

Table 3. Debt on taxes and duties in the context of Federal districts of Russia in 2010-2016, RUB per capita.

|                      | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Russia               | 3913    | 4721    | 5080    | 5362    | 5488    | 5645    | 7028    |
| Central federal      | 5173    | 7191    | 8062    | 8236    | 8348    | 8913    | 11601   |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| North-Western        | 3792    | 3889    | 4420    | 4598    | 4986    | 5121    | 6283    |
| Federal district     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Southern federal     | 2431    | 2860    | 3287    | 3855    | 4431    | 4089    | 4567    |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| North Caucasus       | 1474    | 1691    | 5074    | 5305    | 5631    | 4474    | 7770    |
| Federal district     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Volga federal district| 3108    | 3389    | 2924    | 2873    | 2898    | 3258    | 3878    |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Urals federal        | 4276    | 4738    | 4169    | 4828    | 4907    | 5721    | 6243    |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Siberian federal     | 4511    | 5286    | 4843    | 5349    | 5192    | 4748    | 5236    |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Eastern federal      | 4705    | 4629    | 4846    | 5581    | 5677    | 6232    | 7329    |
| district             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |

In 2016, the level of tax debts in all regions of the Siberian and southern Federal districts was below the average Russian level. The lowest indicators of debt on taxes and duties in the Russian Federation in 2016 were noted in the subjects of the southern district: 348,35 rubles.— in the Republic of Crimea,
The critical situation has developed in the Central Federal district, in most regions of which the debt per capita exceeds the average Russian indicator: in Moscow – 3.2 times, in the Yaroslavl region – 1.8 times, in the Moscow region – 1.4 times.

One of the catastrophic on the scale of its impact of threats to the economic security of the subjects of Russia is the increase in poverty. Poverty in Russia is understood as the economic situation of a person, in which he can not meet a certain range of minimum needs necessary for life, preservation of working capacity and procreation. Currently, our poverty line is the level of the subsistence minimum. According to Russian legislation, the poor who are entitled to social support are citizens who have a per capita income below the subsistence minimum established in the relevant constituent entity of the Russian Federation (Kaira, 2016, p. 87).

As a result of the increase in poverty, a significant part of the population has limited access to development resources: high-paying jobs, quality education and health services, and opportunities for the successful socialization of children and young people (Klimova, 2014, p. 1).

According to the diagnosis, the highest level of economic protection from the impact of this category of threats falls on the regions of the Central Federal district, while one of the leading positions throughout the study period is occupied by the Belgorod region, Moscow region and the mountains. Moscow. The situation is diametrically opposite for the subjects of the Siberian Federal district. So, in the territory of the called district in 2013-2016 the poverty level in all regions was below the national average, and the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum in the Republic of Tuva had the maximum value for the Russian Federation – 42.1%.

Studying the state of security of the regional economy, it is impossible to do without the analysis of the sphere of labor and employment. A key indicator in this area, characterizing the state of socio-economic stability, is the unemployment rate. Unemployed in the Russian Federation are citizens who do not have work and earnings registered with the employment service in order to find a suitable job and ready to start it.

The negative consequences of unemployment are a decrease in income, loss of skills, deterioration of the crime situation, a reduction in the level of household security (Shokumova, 2018, pp. 40-41).

Studying the level of unemployment in the regions of the Russian Federation, it is possible to identify the district-leaders and, accordingly, outsiders. The lowest unemployment is noted in the regions of the Central Federal district, which is quite logical, since here is Moscow - a huge center of attraction of labor resources (table. 4).

| Table 4. Unemployment rate by Federal districts of Russia in 2010-2016, % |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Russia           | 2.1   | 1.7   | 1.4   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.2   |
| Central federal  | 1.2   | 1     | 0.8   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.9   | 0.8   |
| district         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| North-Western    | 1.5   | 1.2   | 1     | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   |
| Federal district |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Southern         | 1.4   | 1.2   | 1     | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   |
| federal district |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| North Caucasus   | 8.7   | 6.9   | 6.2   | 4.9   | 4.3   | 3.7   | 3.2   |
| Federal district |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Volga federal    | 1.8   | 1.4   | 1.1   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.1   | 1.0   |
| district         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Urals federal    | 2.0   | 1.5   | 1.2   | 1.1   | 1.1   | 1.4   | 1.3   |
| district         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Siberian         | 2.4   | 2.0   | 1.7   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.7   | 1.6   |
| federal district |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Eastern          | 2.6   | 2.2   | 1.9   | 1.7   | 1.5   | 1.7   | 1.6   |
| federal district |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
The outsider districts with very high unemployment rates are the North Caucasus, Siberian and far Eastern Federal districts.

In all districts there is a positive trend of reducing the unemployment rate in 2016 compared to 2010. Moreover, the unemployment rate in all districts is below the threshold set by the RAS (4%) (Senchagov, 2016, p. 20).

Despite the fact that at present the unemployment rate of the North Caucasus district is 3.2%, its constituent entities, such as the Republic of Ingushetia and the Chechen Republic, are characterized by high values of the studied indicator – 10.6% and 9.2%, respectively.

The last and one of the most important indicators of economic security of regions, characterizing the ecological state and well-being of natural systems and their effective protection and rational use is the formation of production and consumption wastes per capita. Statistics on the state of the environment show an annual increase in the volume of pollutants, increasing the amount of waste production and consumption in Metropolitan areas, which are not processed, but simply exported outside the city limits. More than half of the total urban population of the Russian regions live in conditions of high and very high air pollution (Pronichkin, 2017, p.177).

Of course, in modern conditions there are no industries that would not have a negative impact on the environment. At the same time, the degree of such impact is different depending on the characteristics of the technologies used, raw materials, the level and dynamics of production, the probability of accidents, etc.

Consider the scale of the impact of economic activity on the environment in the context of the Federal districts of Russia (table. 5).

Table 5. Generation of production and consumption waste in the context of Federal districts of Russia in 2010-2016, tons per capita.

|                    | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Russia             | 26.1  | 30.1  | 34.9  | 35.9  | 35.3  | 34.5  | 37.1  |
| Central federal   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| district           | 5.3   | 5.4   | 4.4   | 6.0   | 6.6   | 6.7   | 6.5   |
| North-Western      | 23.3  | 27.7  | 34.7  | 39.1  | 31.0  | 31.6  | 32.3  |
| Federal district   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Southern           | 0.9   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.3   | 1.3   |
| federal district   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| North Caucasus     | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.2   |
| Federal district   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Volga federal      | 3.3   | 5.5   | 5.6   | 6.4   | 5.3   | 5.0   | 4.9   |
| district           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Urals federal      | 21.3  | 21.4  | 21.0  | 23.9  | 20.9  | 22.0  | 22.1  |
| district           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Siberian           | 131.5 | 151.2 | 180.0 | 178.1 | 186.8 | 179.7 | 197.6 |
| federal district   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Eastern            | 49.5  | 58.2  | 71.7  | 70.7  | 70.1  | 71.9  | 77.2  |
| Federal district   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

According to the results of the diagnosis, we can talk about the equal leadership of three districts: the southern, North Caucasus and Volga, in all regions of which the formation of production and consumption waste is lower than the average Russian indicator. The most unfavorable situation is in the subjects of the Siberian district: the volume of production and consumption waste per capita in the Kemerovo region and the Republic of Khakassia is the highest in Russia – 1034.02 and 482.71 tons, respectively.

Summarizing the analysis of six indicators of the economic system security of the Russian regions, we can say that the most serious category of threats is the growth of the budget deficit. Despite the fact that as of 2016, 29 regions had a budget surplus, most of the subjects are at risk.
The integrated assessment of the state of economic security of the regions of Russia showed that the leading positions are occupied by the regions of the Central Federal district, which is largely due to the high level of employment and income of the population. However, these trends are associated with a significant increase in inflation and debt tax revenues.

Also, a high level of protection of the economic system can be said in relation to the subjects of the Volga Federal district, due to the leveling of inflation threats, threats of poverty and unemployment, as well as the solution of a set of problems to reduce tax arrears and the environment in the regions of the district. The last places in the ranking are occupied by the regions of the far Eastern Federal district, which indicates the need for a comprehensive policy to solve problems of both social and economic nature. The most critical situation is in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which occupies the last place in the ranking; in 2016, this subject was under the influence of all categories of threats.

4. Conclusions
Economic security as a fairly new phenomenon in Russian economic science can cause various associations. But one of the most stable and important for the practical implementation of the principles of economic security at the regional level is the provision of sustainable development. It gives stability to the development of the property that may be characterized as a security, or safe development. After all, when making strategic decisions on the socio-economic development of the region, it is necessary to take into account not only the level of planned indicators, but also to correlate their achievement with the price that has to be paid for such a result.

Institutionalization of monitoring and diagnostics of economic security of the region should be carried out within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the regional Executive authority on approval of the regulations for monitoring and diagnostics of economic security. Such decisions should contain organizational mandatory integration of local governments, business representatives and active social activists in the procedure of discussing the results obtained in the course of each analytical procedure. Such procedures should comply with the principle of transparency, their results should be published in the electronic media and electronic discussion platforms should be created for their discussion.

Ensuring sustainable development of the region is one of the key tasks of public authorities. It is important to understand the criteria of sustainable development. According to the authors, the main criteria for sustainable development of the region may well include the implementation of such socio-economic policy that best meets the requirements of economic security.

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