The existence of such a system will make it possible to should perform an information and analytical function [4]. According to T. Yu Feofilova, such a system management system for the socio-economic development of the region. The subjects of management are located on this territory [2]. The subjects of the Russian Federation, which are similar in typology to the Kurgan region.

The role of the Kurgan region under discussion. The regions with available information resources were selected. The general scientific method of analysis made it possible to formulate the concept of the research and to choose the underlying theory for developing the ES model of the Kurgan region.

At the second stage of the research, system-structural and system-functional analysis allowed us not only to determine the place of the RES system in the management system of the Kurgan region, but also to substantiate the mechanism of interaction between the subjects of the ES management structure. The study was carried out on the basis of the official sites of the executive authorities of the regions. The regions with available information resources were selected. The general scientific method of analysis made it possible to formulate the concept of the research and to choose the underlying theory for developing the ES model of the Kurgan region.
in the regional Government, it can be the Economic Security Subdivision of the Department of Economic Development (hereinafter Subdivision).

The main tasks of this Subdivision should comprise the following (Figure 1).

Fig. 1. Main priorities of the RES Subdivision.

The Subdivision should be duly authorized, to implement these powers, it is necessary to develop the ES management mechanism in the Kurgan region, to do this, employees should be given appropriate rights (Figure 2).

Special attention should be paid to one of the powers of the Subdivision personnel, namely, to the monitoring of the negative impacts that affect the RES status and to the development of an indicator inventory for it. Since some of the indicators are not from Rosstat data, information on a particular criterion should be requested from the relevant divisions with which the employees of the Subdivision interact.

Another power that the Subdivision can be given to is to provide the Governor of the Kurgan region with information on the RES status and further prediction of its condition.

Proceeding that it is necessary for other structural subdivisions of the Kurgan Region Government and other entities of the RES management system to implement certain powers, the employees of the Subdivision will interact with them. Since each of the employees will be assigned to its own

RES component, they will accordingly collaborate with the relevant executive authorities (Figure 3).

Based on the best practices of the foregoing researchers, the author proposes a system of RES indicators, which are presented in Tables 1-6. Besides, the sources of information are indicated there. Considerable attention in the system of indicators is paid to the group of financial and socio-demographic security. Such attention is given to it for some reason. The main ES threats in the Kurgan region are related to indicators of these groups. The displayed indicator system is not final and can be modified.

Fig. 2. Powers of the employees of the RES Subdivision in the Kurgan region.

Fig. 3. Interaction of employees of the ES Subdivision of the Kurgan region with other structural subdivisions of the regional authorities.

It is expedient to collect and analyze indicators to monitor the RES level on a quarterly basis.

The employee, who will deal with a RES financial component, will monitor the following indicators (Table 1).

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Budget revenues to GRP,%                       | Rosstat data       |
| Ratio of expenditure part of territorial budget to GRP,% | Rosstat data       |
| Per capita income to the cost of living, %     | Rosstat data       |
| The ratio of the expenses of the consolidated budget of the region to GRP,% | Rosstat data       |
| The coefficient of uniformity of budget spending throughout the year | Finance Directorate |
| Regional budget deficit coverage ratio         | Finance Directorate|
| The coefficient of availability of additional funds of the regional budget | Finance Directorate|
| Regional budget programme expenditure ratio    | Finance Directorate|

TABLE I.  TABLE TYPE STYLES

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Budget revenues to GRP,%                       | Rosstat data       |
| Ratio of expenditure part of territorial budget to GRP,% | Rosstat data       |
| Per capita income to the cost of living, %     | Rosstat data       |
| The ratio of the expenses of the consolidated budget of the region to GRP,% | Rosstat data       |
| The coefficient of uniformity of budget spending throughout the year | Finance Directorate |
| Regional budget deficit coverage ratio         | Finance Directorate|
| The coefficient of availability of additional funds of the regional budget | Finance Directorate|
| Regional budget programme expenditure ratio    | Finance Directorate|

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TABLE II. INDICATORS OF THE RES SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENT AND DATA ENTRY SOURCES

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources   |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| **Population reproduction group**              |                      |
| Total fertility rate                           | Rosstat data         |
| Total mortality rate                           | Rosstat data         |
| Life expectancy at birth, years                | Rosstat data         |
| **Health group**                               |                      |
| Population health status                       | Department of Health |
| Incidence per 1,000 people                     | Department of Health |
| Mortality of the working-age population, number of deaths per 100 thousand people | Department of Health |
| Infant mortality rate                          | Rosstat data         |
| **Health System Status**                       |                      |
| The number of hospital beds, thousand beds     | Department of Health |
| The number of people per hospital bed          | Department of Health |
| The number of doctors of all specialties, thousand people | Department of Health |
| The number of nurses, thousand people          | Department of Health |
| Health financing, million rubles               | Department of Health |
| **Group of material well-being of the population** |                   |
| Cash income of the population, average per capita, rub. per month | Rosstat data |
| Differentiation of income, %                   | Rosstat data         |
| The level of poverty, %                        | Rosstat data         |
| Provision of the population with their own cars, units per 1,000 people | Rosstat data |
| **Social Environment Quality Group**           |                      |
| Legal order and criminal situation             | Rosstat data         |
| The number of recorded crimes per 100 thousand people | Rosstat data |

An employee who exercises his authority in the RES socio-demographic component will use the following indicators for monitoring (Table 2).

To conduct the food security assessment, the following indicators are needed (Table 3).

TABLE III. INDICATORS OF THE RES FOOD COMPONENT AND DATA ENTRY SOURCES

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources   |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| **Region’s own food production**                |                      |
| Level of production in the agricultural and fishing industries, million rubles | Department of Agriculture |
| Share of capacity utilization in agriculture,% |                      |
| Depreciation rate of fixed assets in agricultural, fishing industry and processing industry,% | Department of Agriculture |
| Annual investments of fixed assets in agricultural, fishery and processing industries, mln rubles | Department of Agriculture |
| Difference between the price index for industrial products purchased by agricultural organizations and the price index for agricultural products sold,% | Department of Agriculture |
| Share of unprofitable enterprises in the food sector,% | Rosstat data         |
| **Food import to the region**                   |                      |
| Share of imported food in the regional market,% | Rosstat data         |
| Share of food supplied from the region in the volume of food produced in the region,% | Rosstat data         |
| **Food availability for the region’s population** |                   |
| Ratio of the average per capita monthly income to the minimum set of food products included in the consumer basket | Rosstat data |
| Share of food expenses in average per capita annual income,% | Rosstat data |
| Per capita daily calories                       | Rosstat data         |
| Share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level,% | Rosstat data |

Monitoring of the RES environmental component is made by an officer of the department according to the following indicators (Table 4).

TABLE IV. INDICATORS OF THE RES ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT AND DATA ENTRY SOURCE

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources   |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| **Air pollutant emissions from stationary sources, thousand tons** | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection |
| **Discharge of polluted wastewater into surface water bodies, million cubic meters** | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection |
| **Share of captured and neutralized air polluting substances in the total amount of waste polluting substances from stationary sources,%** | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection |
| **Proportion of water samples that do not meet sanitary standards,%** | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection |
| **Share of government spending on improving the environmental situation in the region,% of the total cost** | Rosstat data |
| **Amount of circulating and sequentially used water, million cubic meters** | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection |
The officer, for whom the RES information component is assigned to, determines its level by the following indicators (Table 5).

### TABLE V. Regional consumption by organizations

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources                          |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Share of organizations having a website,%     | Department of Information Technology and Digital Development |
| Number of personal computers per 100 workers, pieces | Department of Information Technology and Digital Development |
| Proportion of organizations using the Internet,% | Department of Information Technology and Digital Development |

### TABLE VI. Regional consumption by citizens

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Number of households with personal computers,% | Rosstat data       |
| Number of households with an Internet connection,% | Rosstat data       |

The officer of the department determines a RES energy component level based on the indicators below (Table 6).

### TABLE VI. Indicators

| Indicators                                      | Data entry sources |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Electricity production and distribution index,% to the previous year | Rosstat data |
| Profitability of services provided by organizations involved in the production and distribution of electricity,% | Department of Industry and Transport |
| Return on assets of organizations involved in the production and distribution of electricity,% | Department of Industry and Transport |
| Power of power plants, mln. KW                   | Rosstat data       |
| Share of fixed assets of the energy sector in total fixed assets,% | Department of Industry and Transport |
| Depreciation rate of fixed assets in energy sector,% | Rosstat data |

### IV. DISCUSSION

It is clear that the experimental nature of the study does not imply that the region selection properties are representative. It is due to the fact that the regions differ from each other in various parameters. The model of the RES management system, presented in the article, differs from that published by the other authors: by the management entity, by some elements of the RES management mechanism, and by the group of indicators for assessing economic security. In the article, the author does not substantiate the choice of monitoring indicators of the RES level in the Kurgan region. The group of indicators can be changed. The author does not claim that her opinion should be considered as determining.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, while monitoring all the RES components, an interaction with the Kurgan Region Government’s Subdivisions takes place, during which the subdivision workers will receive all the necessary information to assess a level of RES.

Systematic monitoring will provide an opportunity to influence various negative impacts on the economic security of the region, it will minimize damage from existing threats, as well as identify and prevent potential threats.

As noted above, there are currently no subdivisions in the Kurgan region management system that would ensure RES. To create a similar system, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- to adopt the law "On the economic security of the Kurgan region";
- to develop organizational and administrative documents: Regulations on the economic security division and the regulations of its work, methodological recommendations for RES assessment, forms for providing monitoring findings, the procedure for coordinating measures to ensure economic security;
- to assess RES in retrospect, to identify risk-generating factors;
- to create an inventory of subjects and objects of management;
- to develop measures to ensure economic security and an interaction algorithm of economic security management entities;
- to develop a strategy for ensuring economic security of the Kurgan Oblast, taking into account the strategy of socio-economic development in the region.

According to the author, the economic security management model of the Kurgan region presented in the article, consisting of subjects, objects and a group of indicators for ensuring economic security, can be used in other (typologically similar) regions of the Russian Federation.

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