

Priority Areas of Spatial Development in the Context of Ensuring the Sustainability of the Economic Security System of the Russian Federation

Kristina Ternavshchenko
Department of Economic Security
Kuban State Technological University
Krasnodar, Russia
tina.ru@bk.ru

Olga Frantsisko
Department of Economic Cybernetics
Kuban State Agrarian University named after I.T. Trubililine
Krasnodar, Russia
fricsoolga@mail.ru

Abstract—Achieving the priority national goals and strategic objectives of the Russian Federation is impossible without a stable system of economic security of the state that can withstand modern challenges and threats. The article reveals the importance of the strategic planning system in the system of measures to ensure the sustainability of the state economic security system. Priority directions for the implementation of the balanced spatial development of the Russian Federation in the context of key strategic planning documents are considered. The main threats, tasks, priorities of spatial development, as well as indicators reflecting the level of their achievement are considered. An assessment of the differentiation of the socio-economic development of the regions of the Russian Federation is given on the basis of the life quality index. The authors substantiate the necessity of solutions to the problem of consistency of all instruments of federal financing of the economic development of regions and the transition to a new model of budgetary federalism - a model that guarantees a higher level of provision of regional budgets, which actively stimulates each link of the country's fiscal system.

Keywords—economic security, spatial development, quality of life, strategic planning, strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Achieving priority national goals and strategic objectives aimed at the breakthrough scientific, technological and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation is impossible without a stable system of economic security of the state capable of withstanding modern challenges and threats. Inequality of the spatial development of the Russian Federation, increase of regional differentiation in terms of the level and pace of socio-economic development are key threats to the economic security that impede the achievement of strategic national priorities and significantly affect the stability of the economic security system. Spatial development in the system of economic security is a priority strategic direction for achieving the main targets of innovative development of the Russian economy. This will predetermine the need for consistent development and integration of the

strategic planning system and policy of ensuring the economic security of the state in the sphere of regulating the spatial aspects of the development of the national economy.

II. DISCUSSION

The Strategy for the Spatial Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation in February 2019, is an important step in the formation of a qualitatively new level of ensuring sustainable and balanced spatial development, aimed primarily at reducing the regional differentiation in terms of socio-economic development, accelerating the pace of economic growth and innovative development of the state [1].

The strategy is a strategic planning document which is developed in accordance with national priorities and strategic objectives for the development of the Russian Federation until 2024, formulated by the President of the Russian Federation in May 2018, and also takes into account and specifies the main provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation dated December 31, 2015 [2] and Economic security strategies of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 [3]. The strategy of spatial development of the Russian Federation is a fundamentally new document that combines the approaches of strategic and territorial planning.

The importance of the strategic planning system for solving the problems of ensuring the stability of all spheres of the economic security system of the state lies, first of all, in the fact that all of the above Strategies are interrelated documents that reveal national priorities and key goals of strategic planning at all levels of management. The strategic planning system makes it possible to ensure the key requirements of the national and economic security of the state in close interconnection for solving problems in the sphere of spatial development of the Russian Federation [12]. The practice of strategic planning makes it possible to significantly increase the level and quality of state and municipal administration, as well as to achieve target points of the development of the state's economic security system. In this

regard, a very important aspect is the degree of coherence and consistency of implementation of key national priorities. We will assess the main threats, priorities and indicators for the implementation of a balanced spatial and regional development of the Russian Federation, as well as strengthening the unity of the economic space (Table 1).

In the National Security Strategy, considerable attention is paid to the spatial development of the Russian economy. In Section 4 of the Strategy, a number of provisions on ensuring national security predetermine the tasks to be addressed by the main documents regulating the spatial aspects of strategic planning of the Russian Federation. The strategy is not a self-sufficient document reflecting various socio-political and economic aspects of national security, it only focuses on the most significant potential or real risks and threats. This also applies to the spatial aspects of the development of the

Russian economy. One of the directions of ensuring the economic security of the state, a condition for its preservation as a single space for economic activity and social development is the reduction of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation. In this regard, in order to ensure spatial development in the context of ensuring the stability of the economic security system of the Russian Federation, it is important to answer the following questions: firstly, what is the degree of socio-economic differentiation of the subjects of the Russian Federation; secondly, what are the determinants of this differentiation and how it will be transformed in the future; thirdly, to what extent the balanced development of the regions should be highlighted among the priorities of the Economic Security Strategy, what institutions and mechanisms can be used.

TABLE I. PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BALANCED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF KEY STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Threats	Objectives and priorities	Main indicators
National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low competitiveness 2. Maintaining the export-raw material development model. 3. Lagging behind in the development and implementation of promising technologies 4. Progressive labor deficiency. 5. Uneven development of regions. 6. Decrease in the sustainability of the national settlement system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elimination of imbalances in the economy and in the territorial development, 2. Development of the labor market, transport, information, social and educational infrastructures. 3. Formation of a new geography of economic growth, new sectors of the economy, centers of industry, science and education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDP per capita. 2. Share of expenses in gross domestic product for the development of science, technology and education.
Economic security strategies of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uneven spatial development of the Russian Federation. 2. Strengthening of the differentiation of regions and municipalities in terms of the level and pace of socio-economic development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the territorial planning system taking into account the challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation. 2. Improving the settlement system, creating conditions for the development of urban agglomerations. 3. Reducing the level of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation subjects. 4. Expansion and strengthening of economic ties between the subjects of the Russian Federation. 5. Creation of interregional production and infrastructure clusters. 6. Priority development of the economic potential of Eastern Siberia, the Far North, the Far East, the North Caucasus, Crimea and the Kaliningrad region, and others. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The level of economic integration of the subjects of the Russian Federation. 2. Coefficient of tension on the labor market.
The Strategy for the Spatial Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of interregional socio-economic inequality. 2. Insufficient number of centers of economic growth to ensure accelerating economic growth in the Russian Federation. 3. An increase of the demographic burden on the able-bodied population. 4. The threat of a worsening demographic situation due to a decrease in the birth rate and a decrease in the migration inflow of population from neighboring countries. 5. Significant lag in key socio-economic indicators from the average Russian level of some of the subjects of the Russian Federation that have geostrategic importance, including a number of subjects of the Russian Federation located in the Far East, from which a significant migration outflow of the population continues, and others. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elimination of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance and increasing the availability and quality of the main transport, energy, information and telecommunications infrastructure. 2. Reducing the level of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and reducing intraregional socio-economic disparities. 3. Ensuring expansion of geography and acceleration of economic growth, scientific, technological and innovative development of the Russian Federation due to the socio-economic development of promising centers of economic growth. 4. Ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation through the socio-economic development of the geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average annual growth rates of the gross regional product of the Russian Federation subjects, in which the promising large centers of economic growth of the Russian Federation are located. 2. The ratio of the per capita gross regional product of the subjects of the Russian Federation belonging to the priority geostrategic territories (except for the Arctic zone), to the average Russian level. 3. Interregional differentiation of the human development index in relation to the level of 2017. 4. Growth of transport mobility of the population in relation to the level of 2017 5. Growth in the export services from transit traffic in relation to the level of 2017

In the National Security Strategy, considerable attention is paid to the spatial development of the Russian economy. In Section 4 of the Strategy, a number of provisions on ensuring national security predetermine the tasks to be addressed by the main documents regulating the spatial aspects of strategic planning of the Russian Federation. The strategy is not a self-sufficient document reflecting various socio-political and economic aspects of national security, it only focuses on the most significant potential or real risks and threats. This also applies to the spatial aspects of the development of the Russian economy. One of the directions of ensuring the economic security of the state, a condition for its preservation as a single space for economic activity and social development is the reduction of interregional differentiation in the socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation. In this regard, in order to ensure spatial development in the context of ensuring the stability of the economic security system of the Russian Federation, it is important to answer the following questions: firstly, what is the degree of socio-economic differentiation of the subjects of the Russian Federation; secondly, what are the determinants of this differentiation and how it will be transformed in the future; thirdly, to what extent the balanced development of the regions should be highlighted among the priorities of the Economic Security Strategy, what institutions and mechanisms can be used.

III. RESULTS

The assessment of the level of differentiation of regional development will be carried out on the basis of the data of the Life Quality Index of the subjects of the Russian Federation. Figure 1 shows the regions that are leaders in quality of life in 2019 in accordance with the consolidated rating score. Among the leading regions are mainly financial and economic centers, or regions with developed industry. The regions of the top ten ranking account for about half of the total GRP of the regions of the Russian Federation, 40% of the retail trade turnover in the Russian Federation, and about 40% of investments in fixed assets.



Fig. 1. Regions – leaders in quality of life in 2019 [4]

The bottom lines in the ranking are occupied by regions that do not have a stable economic base for successful development and do not have sufficient income of their own, which, in turn, does not allow them to provide favorable conditions for the life of citizens living in these regions (Figure 2).

The level of dependence of the budgets of these regions on the federal center remains quite high, so the sustainability of their development is exposed to higher risks than most other regions in the country [5].

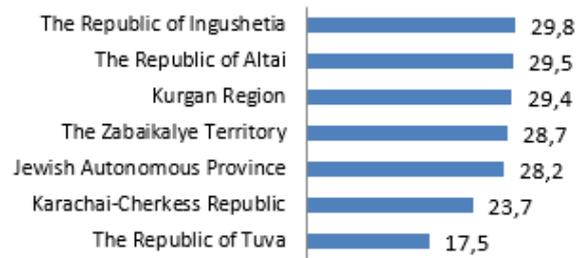


Fig. 2. Regions – outsiders in quality of life in 2019 [4]

The regions at the bottom of the rating are lagging behind in a number of indicators from other regions participating in the assessment, including they are characterized by: a low level of income of residents, a high proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level, the volume of citizens' savings placed on personal bank accounts are below the national average, and high unemployment rates. Based on the presented data, we can see a significant differentiation of regions in terms of the level of socio-economic development. Analytical data confirm the presence of such problems of spatial development of the Russian Federation as [6]:

- a) an increase of the demographic burden on the able-bodied population in the most part of subjects of the Russian Federation;
- b) a significant level of socio-economic inequality;
- c) the threat of a worsening demographic situation due to a decrease in the birth rate and a decrease in the migration inflow of the population from neighboring countries.
- d) a significant lag of interregional and intraregional migration mobility of the population from the average values typical for developed countries, which leads to problems in regional and intraregional labor markets [11].

Thus, it can be noted that the level of regional differentiation does not increase, but the concentration of economic activity in the country remains very high. Top 10 regions - economic leaders form about the half of the country's GDP [7]. This necessitates powerful redistributive processes in the country's budget system. The problem of economic differentiation of regions remains essential, which predetermines the need for an adequate projection of this problem and ways of solving it on such leading strategic planning documents as the «Spatial Development Strategy» and «Fundamentals of Regional Development Policy» [8].

The balanced spatial development of the Russian Federation, as one of the key conditions for its economic security, cannot be the result of one or another separate program, or the activities of one or several specialized funds or other institutions. This process in significant parameters is possible only as a result of profound changes in the driving factors of the Russian economy, in the reduction of its dependence on raw materials in favor of the outstripping growth of high-tech industries [9].

IV. CONCLUSION

Thus, the balanced spatial development of the Russian Federation should not only be defined as one of the main strategic priorities, but also moved into specific quantitative parameters and indicators. It is necessary to solve the problem

of strategic coordination of all instruments of federal financing of the socio-economic development of regions [10]. At the same time, it seems expedient that the transition to the practice of strategic planning requires a new model of budgetary federalism - a model that guarantees a higher level of provision of regional budgets, which is actively stimulating for each link of the country's fiscal system, and also takes into account the promising economic specializations of the Russian Federation subjects, identified in the Spatial Development Strategy. This approach will allow flexible interaction of traditional instruments of inter-budget relations with measures of federal support for the socio-economic development of regions by means of state programs, the activity of various institutions of territorial development. This will make it possible to implement one of the principles of the spatial development of the Russian Federation - a differentiated approach to the directions and measures of state support for the socio-economic development of territories.

REFERENCES

- [1] Government Edict of the Russian Federation from 13.02.2019 No. 207-r (rev. from 31.08.2019) "On approval of the Strategy for the spatial development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025", URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_318094/006fb940f95ef67a1a3fa7973b5a39f78dac5681/ (accessed on: 05.09.2020).
- [2] Decree of the President of the Russian Federation from 13.05.2017 No. 208 "On the Strategy of Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2030", URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_216629/1d8dcf5824d5241136fa09b9e9c672ac5d325365/ (accessed on: 05.09.2020).
- [3] Decree of the President of the Russian Federation from 31.12.2015 No. 683 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation", URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_191669/ (accessed on: 05.09.2020).
- [4] Rating of regions of the Russian Federation by quality of life – 2019, http://vid1.rian.ru/ig/ratings/life_2019.pdf (accessed on: 10.09.2020).
- [5] A.S. Molchan, O.Yu. Frantsisko, K.O. Ternavshchenko, V.V. Illarionova, and V.V. Prokhorova, "Organizational Structure of Agro-Industrial Complex: Formation and Interaction of Subjects", *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, no. 15(23), 2017, pp. 281-296.
- [6] A.G. Burda, O.Yu. Frantsisko, T.P. Baranovskaya, A.I. Trubilin, and V.I. Loiko, "Grounding of the combination parameters of the agricultural and processing branches of the agricultural enterprises by the operations research method", *Journal of Applied Economic Sciences*, vol. XI, iss. 6(44), 2016, pp. 1210-1225.
- [7] V. Kovaleva, M. Rusetskiy, O. Okorokova, A. Antoshkina, and O. Frantsisko, "Historical and Cultural Aspects of Controlling", *Journal of History Culture and Art Research*, vol. 7, no. 3, 2018, pp. 163-174.
- [8] G. Ostaev, B. Khosiev, E. Nekrasova, O. Frantsisko, E. Markovina, and L. Kubatieva, "Improving the methodology for assessing the efficiency of labor in organizations of the agro-industrial complex: strategic accounting and analysis", *Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, vol. 06 (05), 2019, pp. 9114-9120.
- [9] O.Yu. Frantsisko, K.O. Ternavshchenko, A.S. Molchan, G.Ya. Ostaev, N.A. Ovcharenko, and I.V. Balashova, "Formation of an integrated system for monitoring the food security of the region", *Amazonia Investiga*, vol. 9, no. 25, 2020, pp. 59-70.
- [10] A.S. Molchan, O.Yu. Frantsisko, K.O. Ternavshchenko, V.V. Illarionova, V.V. Prokhorova, "Organizational structure of agro-industrial complex: formation and interaction of subjects", *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, 2017, vol. 15, no. 23, pp. 281-296.
- [11] Innovative development of economic systems in the context of globalization, collective international monograph, ed. by E.N. Kamyshanchenko, Yu. L. Rastopchina, Belgorod: Publishing House "Belgorod" of NRU "BelGU", 2014, 380 p.
- [12] S.N. Glagolev, and O.V. Vaganova, "Finansovyi mekhanizm obespecheniya innovatsionnogo protsesssa" [The financial mechanism for ensuring the innovation process], *World Applied Sciences Journal*, vol. 25, no. 12, 2013, pp. 1729–1734.