

Regulatory Support of Socio-economic Security at the National Level in the Russian Federation

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Abstract: The purpose of the article is to analyze the regulatory support for ensuring socio-economic security at the national level in the Russian Federation. Research methods: analytical method, survey method, historical and legal method. As the key results of the article, we can highlight the fact that one of the priorities of state policy today is to ensure socio-economic security. Socio-economic security makes it possible to ensure the security of the state at the national level. At the same time, the effectiveness of the state policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security largely depends on the availability of a complete and modern regulatory framework. It is the regulatory framework that serves as the basis for planning and taking measures related to ensuring socio-economic security. The significance of the study lies in the possibility of using the material as a source of citation, as well as the possibility of applying the obtained theoretical provisions in the framework of practical activities to ensure socio-economic security in the Russian Federation.

1 INTRODUCTION

At the moment, one of the main priorities of the state policy is to ensure socio-economic security.

When considering the regulatory framework in the context of socio-economic security at the national level, it is necessary to state the existence of two existing federal laws. We are talking about the Federal Law "On Security" and the Federal Law "On Strategic Planning". In order for the state policy in the sphere of ensuring social and economic security to be effective, it is necessary at least to reflect the problems in these legislative acts and the steps aimed at solving them. The provisions of the two laws to ensure social and economic security must be consistent with the legal acts in the field of social and economic development. The novelty of the research consists in presenting the problems of normative provision of socio-economic security at the national level and proposing specific solutions to eliminate contradictions, which will contribute to the implementation of an effective state policy to ensure socio-economic security at the national level in the Russian Federation (Kurbanov, 2017).

It is assumed that the effectiveness of state policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security depends on the quality of regulatory support and the

presence of problems in it. Therefore, the identification of such problems and the formulation of specific proposals for improving the legislation will help to eliminate them. The purpose of this study is to present the objects of normative support of state policy in the field of socio-economic security at the national level, to identify problems in it and to offer recommendations for their solution. The following tasks will contribute to the achievement of this goal: to review the theoretical framework on the topic of normative support of state policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security; to identify problems of normative support and provide a description for them; to formulate ways to solve problems and their impact on the effectiveness of state policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security at the national level.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following sources were used as materials for the study: the Federal Law "On Security" and the Federal Law "On Strategic Planning"; a scientific publication by E. Buchwald on the topic of regulatory and legal support for economic security at the national level in the Russian Federation; scientific publications.

To achieve the goal indicated in the introduction, the following methods were used in the framework of the study: analysis - to present the main provisions of legislation in the field of ensuring socio-economic security at the national level; generalization-to present in a general form the system through which the policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security is built and implemented; identification and resolution of contradictions - to identify problems of normative ensuring socio-economic security; the study of literature, documents and results of activities - to summarize the practice in the field of state policy to ensure socio-economic security; forecasting - to study the object (in this case, the regulatory framework for ensuring the implementation of policies in the field of socio-economic security). Thus, the study provides the use of theoretical and empirical methods.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Federal Law No. 172 provides for the need to adjust the strategy every 6 years. The principles of system management are at the heart of security itself. The need for periodic review of the strategy is due to the fact that most of the risks to national security have a long-term impact, so it is impossible to deal with them using operational management methods. The essence of economic security is given in the key documents of strategic planning. We are talking about the National Security Strategy and the Economic Security Strategy, designed for implementation until 2030. To date, three key documents related to strategic planning have been adopted. We are talking about the National Security Strategy, the Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development and the Strategy of Economic Security. Despite the fact that the work on the development of a Socio-economic Security Strategy has been started for a long time, to date, such a document has not been prepared and adopted. Only a document in the form of an Economic Security Strategy has been prepared and adopted.

R. Malkov, in his article on the topic of institutional and legal prerequisites for building a national security system, rightly notes that Russian science has quite a lot of experience related to solving security problems. The above strategies are discussed in some detail in a series of scientific publications (Malko, 2019).

The above-mentioned policy documents simply list the phenomena in the system of socio-economic security, but not their causes. Therefore, general and

primary topics are not raised in these documents. The main problem that follows from this is related to the fact that the system of regulatory support for policies in the field of socio-economic security lags behind the realities. Key strategic documents were adopted after the entry into force of Federal Law No. 172, which marked the beginning of a new policy based on strategic planning. The strategic documents that are currently in force do not allow us to build an effective state policy in the field of ensuring socio-economic security without finalizing the regulatory framework. In particular, we are talking about Federal Law No. 390 of 2010.

The economic security strategy is considered as a strategic planning document. Challenges and threats in the field of economic security, as follows from the content of the document, should be taken into account when developing strategic planning documents in the socio-economic sphere. Practice shows that strict compliance with regulatory requirements in strategic planning is not mandatory. In order to ensure economic security, as follows from the paragraph of the National Security Strategy until 2015, efforts should be aimed at eliminating imbalances in the economy. The same requirement is set out in the Economic Security Strategy adopted in 2017. A whole section in this policy document is devoted to the challenges and threats to economic security. Another section is devoted to the goals and directions of the state's policy in the field of achieving economic security. And one of the priority goals is "balanced spatial and regional development of the Russian Federation, strengthening the unity of its economic space". To date, the Spatial Development Strategy has not been developed and adopted, so the key goal of ensuring national security cannot be achieved without setting specific strategic objectives. At the same time, the alignment of the regions is not considered as a priority task if we refer to the content of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of Regional Development (Gorodetsky, 2018).

Russia has experience in implementing infrastructure projects and programs, but it does not fully solve the problem of regional alignment. It is possible to ensure an effective policy in the field of socio-economic security, taking into account the system of the federal structure, only if all the tools of federal policy are used. And they are now used by each ministry and department separately and at their own discretion (Fischbach, 2020).

It is proposed to eliminate the contradiction by focusing on the positive economic alignment in the preparation of strategic planning documents. The national security strategy recognizes the effectiveness

and quality of economic management at the state level as one of the problems. At the same time, the strengthening of security in the legislation is considered in the context of improving public administration.

The main threat to economic security (paragraphs 12-17 of the Economic Security Strategy) is recognized as insufficiently effective public administration. In this regard, the effectiveness of public administration will be directly related to the tools for ensuring national security. And the effectiveness of public administration in the documents discussed above is associated with the transition to strategic management (Evdokimova, 2018).

Strategic planning may be the most effective mechanism for the implementation of various functions of public administration, but it can not give up other prerequisites for the quality of management. The effectiveness of public administration can be considered taking into account the attribution of strategizing to one of the important, but not exceptional, characteristics. Effective mechanisms for effective management still remain: decentralization of management, a variety of forms of interaction between business and government, improvement of legal relations between federal authorities and local governments, etc. In Federal Law No. 172, the institutional component of strategic planning is mentioned in passing. This law does not specify the need for the development of strategic documents of a long-term nature of action. There are no provisions in this law that could become the basis for building a partnership between the state and the private sector, between municipal authorities and the private sector. Meanwhile, these forms of cooperation are an important component for ensuring national security (Kovalev, 2020).

Taking into account the identified problems and their importance from the point of view of national security, several measures are proposed. First, prepare and adopt a new version of Federal Law No. 390, make changes and additions to Federal Law No. 172. Secondly, to specify the issues of documentary and procedural support for activities related to strategic planning. Third, to introduce a system of strategic documents in the law, which will form the policy aimed at ensuring national security. Taking into account the federal type of state, it is also necessary to achieve the harmonization of legal acts in the field of strategic planning at all levels of government. Therefore, the law should at least establish the principle of developing strategies for socio-economic security at the regional level. Today,

such documents have been adopted and prepared in some regions, but there is no systematic work in this direction. In addition, even the adopted strategies in certain regions essentially duplicate the provisions of the documents adopted at the federal level.

It is impossible to imagine the work on ensuring socio-economic security without indicators that will characterize it. Russia is one of the countries with a high level of income gap between the poorest and the richest. The difference in income is approximately 1,400%. In Russia, the indicator of economic stratification of society is 40-41, in the EU countries it is about 30. In terms of the distribution of wealth in Russia, the situation is even worse. 75% of the national wealth belongs to 1% of the population. Inequality is a negative trend in the system of socio-economic development. Negative trends in the form of uneven spatial development are also indicated in paragraphs 12-14 of the Economic Security Strategy (Voronkova, 2017).

In modern conditions, the fight against this inequality is mainly carried out by the point creation of zones of "advanced development". Does this solve the problem of unequal territorial development? No. Therefore, addressing issues of ensuring socio-economic security should begin with improving the regulatory framework and approving indicators of socio-economic development that allow us to draw conclusions about solving the problem of inequality. Such indicators in relation to social groups should be: average real wages; the difference in income between the richest and the poorest; the difference in income of oil and non-oil regions, etc. It is also impossible to ignore the proposal to ensure citizens' access to income from oil and gas production. Currently, all natural resources belong to the state, are transferred to corporations for their development, which extract the main income. The budget also receives taxes from the sale of natural resources, which, in accordance with the budget policy, the authorities try to distribute among all citizens through benefits, subsidies and payments (Gorokhova, 2018).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Thus, within the framework of the conducted research, several problems were identified. One of the main problems is that a Strategy for socio-economic development is still being developed and has not been adopted.

The current Economic Development Strategy mentions only certain issues related to social policy. The state sees the effectiveness of state policy in the

field of ensuring socio-economic security only through the use of a strategic management tool. This is unacceptable and cannot be the only characteristic to say that the state policy in the socio-economic sphere is effective. Taking into account the identified problems and their importance from the point of view of national security, several measures are proposed. First, prepare and adopt a new version of Federal Law No. 390, make changes and additions to Federal Law No. 172 (Snopchenko, 2018).

Secondly, to specify the issues of documentary and procedural support for activities related to strategic planning. Third, to introduce a system of strategic documents in the law, which will form the policy aimed at ensuring national security. Programs and infrastructure projects at the level of the law should be considered as one of the tools for solving the problem of territorial inequality, which will not replace all other measures aimed at closing the gap. Taking into account two important indicators of socio-economic well-being (the difference in income between the richest and the poorest, as well as the % of the population that owns most of the national wealth), it is necessary to develop a system of indicators that will be used to assess socio-economic well-being and the effectiveness of the implementation of state policies in the field of ensuring socio-economic security at the national level. In addition, it is necessary to introduce into the regulatory framework for strategic planning two forms of cooperation aimed at improving the level of socio-economic security - between the state and the private sector, between local authorities and the private sector.

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