International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (3.15) (2018) 233-236

International Journal of Engineering & Technology

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJET

Research paper

Regional Economic Security in the Context of Budget System Stability

Lyudmila Anatolyevna Efremova[1], Galina Ivanovna Lazareva[2], Elvira Antsasovna Rusetskaya[3], Alexey Sergeevich Molchan[4], Anna Petrovna Anufriyeva[5]

[1]Kuban State Technological University (KubSTU)
Moskovskaya St., 2, Krasnodar, 350072, Russia
[2]Kuban State Technological University (KubSTU)
Moskovskaya St., 2, Krasnodar, 350072, Russia
[3]North Caucasus Federal University (NCFU)
Pushkina St., 1, Stavropol, 355009, Russia
[4]Kuban State Technological University (KubSTU)
Moskovskaya St., 2, Krasnodar, Russia, 350072
[5]Kuban State Technological University (KubSTU)
Moskovskaya St., 2, Krasnodar, 350072, Russia

Abstract

The present-day state finances condition demonstrates the need for specifying methodological and practical aspects of providing budget system financial stability. The objectives of overcoming the budget deficit at all levels set by the Russian Federation government are aimed at creating the necessary conditions for providing the region's financial security as a key functional component of its economic security.
The materials presented in the article provide characteristics of Stavropol Krai and Krasnodar Krai budgets, which were obtained by the authors as a result of the analysis of the basic medium-term development programs of the given regions. The possible use of budget policies indicators and instruments for the assessment of economic security and financial stability of a federal subject of Russia is indicated. The article investigates the opportunity to assess regional economic security based on the study of socio-economic parameters of its development and on the application of the system analysis methods to major indicators of a federal subject of Russia financial and budget policies.
The elements of scientific novelty are determined by the fact that the article substantiates the necessity to develop a complex of measures for improving the forms and methods of the state financial support for regions with the mandatory inclusion of activities aimed at increasing regional economic security.

Keywords: *economic security, a federal subject of Russia, budget system stability, budget policies at the sub-federal level.*

1. Introduction

Under the present-day conditions, the issue of the state finances stability has particular significance. Financial stability and financial security are united by a common goal: the need to resist threats and provide sustained progress. In the program government documents that regulate the processes of the formation and implementation of the Russian Federation budget policies, it is noted that in the coming period the key regional objectives must be oriented towards providing the proper balance of regional and local budgets "at the expense of separating expenditure powers and income sources, expenditure optimization and measures to restrict the government debt growth" [17].

The assessment of the capacity to form necessary financial resources for the implementation of the socio-economic policies objectives and the expansion of the domestic economy potential is an important task at all levels of the Russian Federation budget system. Taking into account the impact of this task is necessary both for analyzing and forecasting possible threats as well as in the course of a system of measures development for preventing crisis situations.

The economic security of a country's economic system determines its capacity to support normal conditions for its population livelihood, persistent provision of the national economy development with resources as well as sustained implementation of national interests. The methods and instruments for providing economic security and sustainable economic development are mainly determined by the necessary financial resources. Financial security, the main content of which is associated with a stable financial-budget system for achieving objectives of regional socio-economic development, is the main economic security component. These provisions determine the relevance of the given research. In the course of work on the article, the following objectives were set: the investigation of socio-economic parameters of Stavropol Krai development; the analysis of the particular main criteria of regional economic security; the study of the main characteristics of Stavropol Krai and Krasnodar Krai budgets in 2017-2020; the evaluation of the policies in the expenditure and income sphere from the standpoint of providing regional economic security.

Copyright © 2018 Authors. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

2. Methodology

The study concerns the problems and instruments for evaluating regional security on the basis of the analysis of socio-economic development indicators and with regard to the main parameters of the budgets of two Russian Federation subjects: Stavropol Krai and Krasnodar Krai. The choice of these regions as the research objects from the standpoint of the financial bases formation tendencies for the creation of conditions to provide economic security is due to a number of factors. The first factor consists in the unity of their geographical position and natural climatic conditions. The second factor includes the homogeneity of the financial mechanism for the formation of regional and consolidated budgets.

The research methodology is based on the system analysis of the main indicators of regional economic security and budget policies. In the process of studying the economic security condition at the regional level, instruments of financial-economic and statistical analysis were used alongside with the comparative method. The general theory of finances presented in the works of G.B. Polyak, M.V. Romanovsky, O.V. Vrublevskaya and others constituted the basis for the research theory and methodology [13, 19]. The theoretical and practical foundations of the regional economic security analysis were based on the works of V.K. Senchagov, Ye.A. Ivanov and others [2, 9, 14]. Program documents, legislative and normative acts of the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation subjects in the field of finances, budget, state (municipal) expenditure, financial and budget policies were studied in the course of work. The dialectal method that enables to investigate budget relations in Stavropol Krai in dynamics served as the methodological basis. The system approach to the research subject allows singling out positive tendencies and problems in the formation and development of the regional budget system under study. All tables are drawn by the authors based on the appropriate actual data and predicted indicators presented in the Ministry of Finances of Stavropol Krai report and with regard to the data available in the rubric "Budget for citizens".

3. Results

3.1 Theoretical Aspects of the Regional Economic Security Study

The provision of economic security is one of the most important national priorities. The Russian Federation economic security is made up of the economic security of its regions. In this regard, the problem of the economic security provision draws the attention of researchers from different scientific circles more and more often due to its vast functional content.

In the Strategy of Economic Security of Russia up to 2030 the main challenges and threats are clearly identified including the following ones:

- misbalance of the national budget system;
- ineffective government management [2].

The authors of the article believe that it is advisable to start the initial stage of the assessment of economic security and regional budget system stability with the investigation of reported and target parameters of budget income and expenditure at a correspondent level of the Russian Federation budget system [7, 8, 9]. The given approach will allow us to obtain the main necessary up-to-date information about budget stability. Moreover, its validity is determined by regional budget policies, which combine financial relations in mobilizing, distributing and implementing monetary resources of sub-federal and local budgets.

It is worth mentioning that in the recent years the role of the system of financial security formation has greatly increased at all levels of economy. The main objective of the federal center and of the regional authorities is the provision of the regional economic development, its growth and stability.

Since 2003 the scientific interests of the authors of the article have been related to the study of the methodology and practice problems in the formation of a new budget resources management model at the sub-federal level. Presently the list of tasks that are of interest for the authors is being expanded and concerns issues connected with financial aspects of regional economic security.

The main objectives of the real economy sector development and the economic security provision in the regions seem unachievable without carrying out effective financial taxation and budget policies. Thus, it is necessary to consider the outcomes of implementing budget policies and to study budgets target parameters at the sub-federal level.

In the program documents of the Government of the Russian Federation, it is noted that the measures introduced by the state in 2016-2017 enabled the formation of the Draft Federal Budget for 2018 and for the planned period of 2019 and 2020 under the conditions of stabilizing economic situation. At the same time, it is essential to "provide assistance to the Russian federal subjects budgets in supporting investment and entrepreneurial activity in the regions in order to establish new growth points and, consequently, new sources of income" [15]. Thus, it is planned to continue the course, which will contribute to "expanding the potential of the balanced country's development" [15].

The article main objectives are formulated in the introduction and are associated with the consideration of the budget policies outcomes and with the study of regional budgets main target parameters. Achieving these objectives will contribute to obtaining important information for drawing conclusions about regional economic security and will allow us to create the foundation for the solution of the problems associated with the development of economic potential at the sub-federal level of the Russian Federation.

The income and expenditure indicators of consolidated budgets are applied in the analysis of economic policies of state authorities and in the study of regional economic growth. Each region (RF subject) approves and implements its own budget in order to provide the execution of state functions on each territory. In this regard, the following major financial regulators can be singled out: taxes and non-tax revenue into a budget, financial benefits and sanctions, general and target subsidies for public contracts; income and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds and others.

3.2Analysis of the Main Parameters of RF Federal Subject Budget

Depending on the adopted conception of managing public finances, the priorities of the current problems solution can be shifted one way or another. For instance, the concept of the current balanced budget is based on the achievement of budget policies objectives under the conditions of strict limitations in the amount of potential income and in the sources of budget deficit financing. The indicators of the budget, in this case, are determined by the economy state; however, they are not instruments to stimulate economic growth.

Taking into consideration the information provided above, the study of the financial relations combination in the process of the formation and expenditure of local and regional consolidated budget funds seems to be relevant at present. This study can be carried out from the standpoint of providing balanced development and with regard to the expansion of regional economic potential. Tables 1 and 2 present the data that characterize main indi-

cators of Stavropol Krai and Krasnodar Krai budgets in 2016-2020.

Table 1:. Main characteristics of Stavropol Krai budget in 2016-2020 (million RUB) [1, 6].

The indicator	2016 actual result	2017 assessed result	2018	2019	2020
Income	82 407.0	92 907.8	95 727.4	87 633.5	91 108.9
Including tax and non-tax revenues	54 282.4	57 577.2	58 110.9	62 757.6	65 275.7
Total expenditure	85 595.3	96 717.1	92 521.1	89 147.8	89 949.0
Surplus (+), Deficit (-)	-3 188.3	-3 809.3	3 206.3	-1 514.3	1 159.9

Based on the data of Table 1 that deal with 2017-2018, when there was a sharp shift from deficit to surplus, the following facts can be noted:

- the growth of Stavropol Krai budget by 2 819.6 million RUB is planned;
- the dynamics of expenditure of the budget reflects their decrease by 4 196 million RUB;
- the financial outcome of the transfer actions from deficit to surplus amounted to 7 015.6 million RUB;
- consequently, according to the results of 2018, the surplus will be ensured by the decrease in budget expenditure amounting to 7.2 per cent from the volume of own target budget income.

Table 2:. Main characteristics of Krasnodar Krai budget in 2016-2020 (million RUB) [4, 5, 10].

The indicator	2016 actual result	2017 assessed result	2018	2019	2020
Income	203 629	214 577	218 938	210 922	216 148
Including tax and non-tax revenues	169 978	177 223	186 948	194 340	199 984
Total expenditure	201 484	182 590	218 280	210 822	216 048
Surplus (+), Deficit (-)	+2 145	+31 987	+658	+100	+100

Based on the data from Table 2, the target parameters of Krasnodar Krai budget for 2018-2020 can be assessed and the following conclusions can be drawn:

- the budget was formed and implemented in "a program format"; for instance, "in 2016 the share of the budget expenditure that was carried out within the state programs of Krasnodar Krai totalled 95.3 per cent" [18];
- Krasnodar Krai budget policies for 2018 and for the planned period of 2019 and 2020 are still oriented towards providing long-term balance and stability of regional budget system based on the increase in the effectiveness of budget expenditure.

Comparing the data from Tables 1 and 2, we can note a number of positive trends in the implementation of budget policies of the regions under study.

The directions of budget policies of the Krasnodar Krai and Stavropol Krai for 2018 and for the planned period of 2019 and 2020 are still aimed at ensuring long-term balance and stability of regional budget system on the basis of the increase in the effectiveness of budget expenditure.

The target indicators of the budgets of Stavropol and Krasnodar Krai for 2018 and for the period until 2020 are planned on the basis of more real economic conditions. For example, according to the data of 2018, the specified planned amount of Stavropol Krai budget surplus is 2.2 times less than envisaged in the plan for 2017-2019.

The data presented in Tables 1 and 2 reflect the real situation in the field of opportunities for the formation of tax and non-tax revenues in these regions. In dynamics, their own tax and non-tax revenues are growing, which indicates the acquisition of regional budgets greater independence. There is a positive tendency to reduce the budget surplus that indicates an increase in the effectiveness of spending budget funds. This is due to the fact that, as a rule, there is no surplus of budget revenues when effective budget policies are being implemented. If there is budget surplus, it indicates the availability of reserves to cover unforeseen expenses, the solution of problems of strengthening and developing regional economic potential and the gradual decline in the level of public debt. A large surplus, as a result of excessive centralization of financial resources under the government bodies, has a negative impact on the regional economy.

3.3 The Assessment of Tendencies of Macroeconomic Development of RF Federal Subject

One of the main objectives of the article is the analysis of some regional economic security parameters with regard to macroeconomic development and to budget-financial security. Accordingly, we will carry out a calculation of some economic security indicators. These indicators include quantitative characteristics of economic security object's capacity to preserve its current condition and to achieve the development objectives in accordance with a particular criterion [16].

At the regional level, the following indicators can be used for characterizing the tendencies of the regional macroeconomic development: gross regional product (GRP) per capita, annual inflation level, the unemployment level [14]. The main objectives and problems in the assessment of regional economic security are primarily associated with the study of regional development socio-economic parameters (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3:. The indicators of macroeconomic development of Krasnodar Krai in 2017-2020 [4]

The indicator	2017 assessed result	Prognosis		
		2018	2019	2020
GRP (billion RUB)	2 352.4	2 520.0	2 696.4	2 983.3
GRP growth rate (%)	-	107.1	107.0	110.6

GRP per capita (thousand RUB)	420.5	446.4	473.1	502.7
GRP growth rate per capita (%)	-	106.2	106.0	106.3
Consumer price index (average annual) (%, in comparison with the previous year)	104.5	104.2	104.0	104.0
The level of registered unemployment at the end of the year (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

The indicators of macroeconomic development demonstrate positive dynamics. GRP growth rate exceeds the threshold value that equals 5-6%. Consumer price index is approaching the threshold value. In Krasnodar Krai, the unemployment level is very low in comparison with the threshold value suggested by the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences and equals 4%. Thus, the forecast dynamics of macroeconomic development of Krasnodar Krai enable to draw a conclusion about a sufficient level of its economic security.

Table 4:. The indicators of macroeconomic development of Stavropol Krai in 2017-2020 [1]

The indicator	2017	Prognosis		
	assessed result	2018	2019	2020
GRP (billion RUB)	687.0	733.3	784.2	840.8
GRP growth rate (%)	-	106.7	106.9	107.2
GRP per capita (thousand RUB)	244.9	261.2	279.1	298.9
GRP growth rate per capita (%)	-	106.7	106.8	107.1
Consumer price index (average annual) (%, in comparison with the previous year)	104.4	104.0	104.0	104.0
The level of registered unemployment at the end of the year (%)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6

If we consider the data from Table 4 concerning gross regional product growth rate and inflation index, we should acknowledge the fact that the dynamics of macroeconomic development of Stavropol Krai are positive. The average annual growth rate of gross regional product per capita in Stavropol Krai, the calculation of which was carried out by the authors through a formula of geometric mean, will make 6.8 per cent in 2017-2020. At the same time in Stavropol Krai, there is a high unemployment level that can be accounted for by the migration processes from neighbouring autonomous republics belonging to the Northern Caucasus Federal District.

3.4The Analysis of Regional Budget-Financial Security

At the regional level the following indicators can be used to characterize regional budget-financial security: the balance of regional consolidated budget; the share of own funds in the income of consolidated budget; the proportion of government debt and own funds [14]. The effective management indicators in the budget-financial complex of Krasnodar Krai that reflect the conditions of the formation of their financial security are presented in Table 5.

The threshold deficit value of the Russian Federation federal subject must not exceed 15 per cent of the approved annual budget income of the Russian Federation federal subject, excluding donations. In 2017 deficit of Krasnodar Krai consolidated budget in relation to its own income made 2.2 per cent. It is planned to solve the problem of overcoming the deficit and providing budget balance in the region in 2018-2020.

Table 5:. The indicators of Krasnodar Krai budget-financial security in 2017-2020 [4]

The indicator	2017	Prognosis		
	assessed result	2018	2019	2020
The balance of consolidated budget (million RUB)	-5 396	+658	+100	+100
The income of consolidated budget (million RUB)	279 879	279 100	272 202	278 597
Own funds of consolidated budget (million RUB)	236 681	247 030	255 620	262 434
The share of own funds in the income of consolidated budget (%)	84.6	88.5	93.9	94.2
Government debt (million RUB)	149 400	146 700	145 300	144 200
The proportion of government debt and own funds (%)	63.1	59.4	56.8	54.9
Expenditure of consolidated budget (million RUB)	285 466	278 442	272 102	278 497

In Krasnodar Krai there is a positive dynamic of own funds, which share in the budget income is increasing throughout the analyzed period from 84.6 per cent, according to the data of 2017, to 94.2 per cent, according to the prognosis for 2020. Such a tendency can be assessed positively, and it indicates a high level of independence of Krasnodar Krai consolidated budget.

The data presented in Table 5 confirm the fact that in Krasnodar Krai budget legislation requirements for parameters of government debt and debt burden are being fulfilled. Since 2018 the proportion of government debt and own funds has been forecast to be lower than the threshold value that, in turn, is determined for the national level and equals 60%. At the same time, according to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, the threshold amount of government debt of the Russian Federation federal subject must not exceed the approved annual volume of its budget own funds. Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the satisfactory condition of budget-financial security of Krasnodar Krai.

The effective management indicators in the budget-financial complex of Stavropol Krai are presented in Table 5.

Table 6:. The indicators of Stavropol Krai budget-financial security in 2017-2020 [1]

The indicator	2017	Prognosis		
	assessed result	2018	2019	2020
The balance of consolidated budget (million RUB)	-7 621	1 037	-1 841	694
The income of consolidated budget (million RUB)	111 978	111 953	107 551	111 394
Own funds of consolidated budget (million RUB)	75 920	76 439	81 174	83 842
The share of own funds in the income of consolidated budget (%)	67.8	68.3	75.5	75.3
Government debt (million RUB	37 962	36901	38 713	37 984
The proportion of government debt and own funds (%)	50.0	48.3	47.7	45.3
Expenditure of consolidated budget (million RUB)	119 599	110 916	109 392	110 700

In 2017 deficit of Stavropol Krai consolidated budget in relation to its own income made 10.0 per cent. In 2018-2020 in the course of solving the problem of overcoming the deficit in the region, some controversial tendencies can be noted. However, it is planned to solve the problem of providing budget balance in the region by the end of 2020.

In Stavropol Krai, as in the neighbouring Krasnodar Krai, the sustained growth of consolidated budget income in the process of comparing the data of 2020 with the data of 2017 can be noted. It amounts to 10.4% in Stavropol Krai and 10.9% in Krasnodar Krai respectively. At the same time in Stavropol Krai, the share of own funds in the budget income is sufficiently lower, though it is increasing from 67.8%, according to the data of 2017, to 75.3%, according to the prognosis for 2020. Generally, the dynamics of the share of own funds can be assessed positively and this fact indicates a rather high level of independence of consolidated budget of Stavropol Krai.

The data presented in Table 6 confirm the fact that in Stavropol Krai more effective debt policies are probably conducted in comparison with policies of managing government debt in Krasnodar Krai. The budget legislation requirements for parameters of government debt and debt burden are being fulfilled. Since 2018 the proportion of government debt and own funds has been forecast to be lower than 50%. Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the satisfactory condition of budget-financial security of Stavropol Krai.

5. Discussion

Taking into account the content of the term "finances", it is common to determine "financial stability by replenishing cash funds, on the one hand, and by effective disbursement, on the other hand" [3]. "The combination of indicators of territorial budget system's financial stability comprises the correlation between income and expenditure that determines budgetary deficit (surplus), that is, its balance" [12].

In modern scientific literature, much attention has been given to the study of diverse factors and conditions that affect economic security and the development of approaches to the formation of a system of its indicators. At the regional level there is a practice of implementing a number of the following indicators: the total amount of investments into regional economy, the unemployment level, gross regional product per capita, a correlation between budget deficit of the Russian Federation federal subject and the approved gross regional product or the approved annual volume of budget income, excluding donations. The given indicators not only define the capacity of the regional economy for sustained development but can also be considered as the characteristics of investment, financial and social constituents of economic security [7, 11, 14, 20].

Thus, the notion of a stable budget condition is associated with the provision of effective functioning of regional public authority. It is possible due to the formation of budget revenue base and to the implementation of all assigned responsibilities on the basis of complete and timely expenditure funding determined by the budget, including repayment and servicing of internal and external debt. Budget stability establishes a foundation for the sustainability of a subject's of power financial basis. The given conclusion correlates with the aims of state policies in the sphere of economic security provision that were set in the Strategy of Economic Security of Russia up to 2030. This document is aimed at increasing economic resilience against the influence of internal and external challenges and threats and economic growth provision. The given strategy deals with "the development of a system of government management, forecasting and strategic planning in the sphere of the economy:

- improving the system of strategic planning, consistent state policy in the sphere of providing economic security;
- increasing effective budget expenditure" [2].

The authors of the article during the recent years have conducted research on the issues of budget financial stability at the sub-federal level. The data about budget parameters of the two regions under study presented in earlier publications reflected a more negative dynamic from the standpoint of forecasting deficit and surplus.

For instance, based on the target indicators of Stavropol Krai budget for 2017-2019, the transition from deficit in 2017 to surplus in 2018 amounted to 10 626 million RUB [7, 9]. It resulted into criticism of these target indicators credibility that was associated with the problems of the formation of a correspondent tax base to obtain necessary income. At the same time, it is hardly advisable to solve the problem of sufficient surplus at the expense of reducing budget income in cases of unaddressed social and economic issues.

In 2016 in Krasnodar Krai budget deficit designation amounting to 10 411 million RUB had been fulfilled by the end of the year with surplus of 2 145 million RUB. Such a tendency could not be explained from economic standpoint and consisted in sharp decline in budget deficit resulting in surplus. The financial outcome of this transaction made 12 556 million RUB, according to the data about the budget fulfilment in 2016 [7].

It is worth noting that in the recent years the role of forming the financial security system at all levels of the economy has dramatically increased. Achieving the development goals and strengthening economic potential of RF regions remain among the most urgent and relevant problems. The main objective of federal and regional authorities includes ensuring the development of regional economy, its growth and stability. The study of the main normative, report-plan and perspective documents of the Ministry of Finance of Krasnodar Krai and Stavropol Krai allows us to draw a conclusion that the budgets are formed with regard to the main tasks and priorities of budget and tax policies.

6. Conclusion

The study of the major qualitative and qualitative parameters of regional financial policies on the basis of the three-year budget and the strategy of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation federal subject enables forming the information-analytical foundation for the development and implementation of a complex of actual events in order to provide sustainable economic growth and to ensure economic security.

In our opinion, it is essential to increase the role of a financial component in the provision of regional economic security and to establish its interrelation with an effective mechanism of implementing budget policies in RF federal subject.

It is possible to identify regional economic security due to the social orientation of economic security of a country. In connection with external and internal threats that significantly affect the process of forecasting economic situation in the Russian Federation and in its regions, it is necessary to carry out constant monitoring of economic security indicators at all levels. The analysis of fundamental medium-term and long-term conceptions and regional development programs, the toolkit for the sub-federal budget income and expenditure analysis enable to work out an information base in order to rapidly assess regional budget system stability as well as the major economic security indicators.

The study of the problems that concern forming and putting into practice effective budget policies at the sub-federal level is becoming increasingly relevant. These issues are under intense scrutiny by government authorities. The review of modern scientific publications about the problems of providing budget financial stability and regional economic security enabled to formulate and generalize a number of conclusions:

- the necessity to search mechanisms of accelerating economic growth contributing to increasing regional budgets own income;
- making decisions about optimizing and selecting priority directions of budget expenditure under the conditions of budgets insufficient income base;
- the transition to predominantly intensive approach in the formation of budget expenditure policies;
- the development and implementation of regional target and departmental programs;
- the improvement of managing budget expenditure conception and the increase in effective management on the basis of a result-oriented budget system, etc. [3, 7, 9, 13].

The analysis of the budgets of Krasnodar Krai and Stavropol Krai enabled to outline the main aspects of budget policies at the sub-federal level and to identify common problems, tendencies and specifics characteristic of these regions. The study of the volumes and dynamics of budgets income and expenditure, tendencies in the formation and implementation of budget policies during certain periods enabled to assess the probability and feasibility of forecasting budget surplus at the sub-federal level.

The gross regional product per capita indicator can be considered a criterion for the assessment of regional sustainable development. Investment security can be evaluated through the volume and rates of investments into fixed capital. The effective management indicators of Stavropol Krai financial-budget complex reflect the conditions for the formation of its financial security. The labor market state in the region is determined by the unemployment level. In Stavropol Krai economy, as in Russia in general, a number of negative tendencies are preserved that are connected with external threats and are due to the necessity to increase the effectiveness of the financial and budget systems. This fact cannot but affect the number of investments into regional fixed capital since it is essential to solve the social policy tasks. According to the data of the analysis of the level of Stavropol Krai macroeconomic development, its labor market can be faced with some major challenges.

When current financing is a priority in the process of the regional budgets formation and the promising regional economic sectors are not invested into directly, budget influence on regional development cannot be considered positive.

The significance of the article is confirmed by the fact that it enables to continue the research of the following methodological issues: optimizing the chain of budget institutions, studying criteria for the assessment of regional budget policies and improving the system of planning and forecasting the Russian Federation budgets outcomes. The main objectives of budget policies reformation at the sub-federal level must be aimed at achieving a qualitatively new level of functioning of the public sector. The issues addressed in the article deal with the scientific interests of its authors and seek to continue research in the given field.

The provision of the long-term regional budgets sustainability and balance, as a key link of the budget systems of Stavropol Krai and Krasnodar Krai, is the main prerequisite for preserving macroeconomic stability and budget-financial security, which, in turn, enable to create basic conditions for economic growth and for the improvement of regional investment climate.

Despite a number of unsolved issues, we can once again note the great significance of budget financial stability parameters at the regional level in order to establish an information base for making justified decisions in the course of developing the economic security concept of the Russian Federation subjects.

Conflict of interest

The authors confirm that the data do not contain any conflict of interest.

References

[1] Budget for citizens to the draft law on the execution of the budget of the Stavropol Territory for 2017. To the Project of the Federal Law on the Federal Budget for 2018 and the 2019-2020 Planned Period. Available online: http:// http://openbudsk.ru/budget18-citizen/

[2] Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 208. On the Strategy of Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2030. May 13, 2017. Available online: http://economy.gov.ru/minec/press/news/2017150502

[3] Karimova, L.A., D.V. Pantyukova. The stability of the budgets of the Russian Federation subjects under the conditions of unstable economy. Sustainable Development of Russian Regions: Economic Policy in the Conditions of Internal and External Shocks: A collection of papers of XII international scientific practical conference. Ekaterinburg, UFU, 2015, pp. 295-306.

[4] Kuban: Budget for 2018-2020 (Budget for citizens). Available online: https://minfinkubani.ru/budget_citizens/detail.php?IBLOCK_ID=61&ID=9358&str_date=28.12.2017

[5] Law № 3722-RL. On Regional Budget for 2018 and the 2019-2020 Planned Period. Available online: https://www.minfinkubani.ru/budget_execution/detail.php?ID=9321&IBLOCK_ID=31&str_date=22.12.2017

[6] Law of Stavropol Krai № 136-RL. On Stavropol Krai Budget for 2018 and the 2019–2020 Planned Period. December 13, 2017. Available online: http://docs.cntd.ru/document/450373871/

[7] Lazareva, G.I., L.A. Yefremova. Outcomes, tasks and prognosis of budget policies of Krasnodar Krai. Scientific Practical Journal. Economics and Management: Problems and Solutions, 5(76), 34, 2018, pp. 23-30.

[8] Lazareva, G.I., L.A. Yefremova. Some aspects of estimation of stability and security of regional budget system. Ekonomické Trendy, Prague: Vědeckovydavatelskécentrum, Sociosféra-CZ, 3, 2017, pp. 27-37. DOI: 10.24045/et.2017.3.4

[9] Lazareva, G.I., L.A. Yefremova. The assessment of regional economic security: problems and methods. Scientific Practical Journal. Economics and Management: Problems and Solutions, 2(75), 3, 2018, pp. 17-24.

[10] Ministry of Finance of the Krasnodar Territory. Budget execution. 2016. Available online: https://www.minfinkubani.ru/upload/iblock/2fd/БЮДЖЕТ_итоги%202016.pdf

[11] Molchan, A.S., S.V. Saenko. Economic security of the state: modern condition, threats and thresholds. Scientific Works of KubSTU, 2, 2016, pp. 113-124.

[12] Nelyubova, N.N. Financial stability of the budget system of Volgograd Oblast. Finances, 5, 2007, pp. 69-70.

[13] Polyak, G.B. The budget system of Russia: university textbook for students of economics. Moscow: UNITY-DANA, 2012, pp. 703.

[14] Senchagov, V.K., E.A. Ivanov. The structure of the mechanism of modern monitoring of economic security in Russia. Moscow: Institute of Economics of RAS. Centre of Financial Research, 2015, pp. 24-31. Available online: http://inecon.org/docs/Senchagov_Ivanov.pdf

[15] The budget for citizens to the draft federal law on the federal budget for 2018 and for the planning period 2019 and 2020. Available online: https://www.minfin.ru/ru/document/?id_4=119762

[16] The indicators of economic security. Available online: http://newinspire.ru /l/2/25/1077-kriterii-i-pokazateli-ekonomicheskoj-bezopasnosti.html

[17] The main directions of budget and tax policies of Krasnodar Krai for 2018 and the 2019-2020 Planned Period. Available online: https://www.minfinkubani.ru/budgetexecution/detail.php?ID=9043&IBLOCK_ID=51&str

[18] The Main Directions of Budget Policies of the Russian Federation for 2017 and the 2018-2019 Planned Period. Available online: http://www.council.gov.ru/media/files/.pdf

[19] Vrublevskaya, O.V., M.V. Romanovsky. The budget system of the Russian Federation: university textbook. Saint Petersburg: Piter, 2013, pp. 576.

[20] Yelizarova, V.V. The place and role of financial security in the system of providing regional economic security. Economics, Statistics and Information Technologies, 2, 2015, pp. 45-48.