РАЗДЕЛ IX. ЭКОНОМИКА

Denenberg Y.M., Surnina K.S.

Tasks and importance of monitoring factors in the system of ensuring economic security

*Crimean Federal University
(Russia, Simferopol)*

doi 10.18411/scc-05-2018-24

idsp 000001:scc-05-2018-24

Security against external and internal threats is a necessary component of an enabling existence, both of an individual and of the state as a whole. The functioning of the state includes many aspects, such as: economic, ecological, social, information, scientific and technological. Economics is the leading sphere of the functioning of the state. Successful economic activity helps to ensure the sovereignty of the state, its integrity. All these indisputable facts suggest that the problem of economic security is the most significant, and requires careful consideration and close attention, both on the part of scientists and the state.

Scientific monographs and the media often touch upon issues of economic security, and allow us to disclose ways of counteracting economic threats, but the law does not fix this issue. Scientific works help to reveal the essence and the factors influencing it most extensively.

The issues of independence of the economy, its stability and stability in relation to possible external and internal threats, as well as the capacity for renewal, self-improvement are especially relevant. When writing the article, the following goals were set:

1. Disclose the essence of the concept of "monitoring";
2. To designate the tasks of monitoring factors in the system of ensuring the economic security of the state;
3. Analyze the work of specialists on this topic;
4. Identify the main measures to ensure economic security.

The scientific literature suggests a number of measures aimed at ensuring the economic security of the state. Analyzing the work of these specialists, we propose the following, in our opinion, the main measures to ensure the economic security of the state:

1) regulatory and legal support for economic security, the creation of a reliable legal mechanism, regulation of various socio-economic, political, financial and other spheres of the state's life, which exclude the possibility of maneuvering imperfections in the legal framework;

2) the creation of a centralized body that collects, processes, and analyzes information on the level of security of economic security for various indicators of the functioning of the economy;

3) development and normative fixation of the system of indicators of the functioning and development of the economy, as well as their threshold values, for the timely identification of factors that threaten the security of the state;

4) creation of a system of timely targeted transfer of information received in the course of monitoring to various bodies, ensuring the normal functioning of certain areas of the state;

5) studying and adapting to the Russian conditions foreign experience in ensuring the economic security of the state. Thanks to everything that was said before, we can single out a special way for the economic security of the state [1, c. 42].

Currently, the concept of "monitoring" is actively used in many branches of science, including in the economy. The essence is about specific types of monitoring, which have their own specific features. At the same time, in scientific journalism, the theoretical foundations of economic factors of security monitoring are not sufficiently disclosed, requiring more in-depth study and analysis.

First of all, there is no generally accepted wording of the term "economic monitoring", which, by analogy with the concept of "environmental monitoring" would unite a family of related, though not coincident terms "[4, c.40]. When examining the issues of economic security of the state, an important aspect of the analysis is the observation of a set of factors of

economic security, such an observation is expedient to carry out in the form of monitoring. The first step towards creating a monitoring system is the formation of the necessary conceptual apparatus. The key in this complex should be the concept of monitoring factors of threatening economic security. Stages and content of monitoring:

1. Consideration of the regional apparatus as a subject of monitoring.

It is necessary to analyze the state of economic security at the moment, taking into account all the criteria and collecting information from different systems of interested services.

2. Formation of a system for assessing the indicators of the level of financial security. It is necessary to create a detailed, convenient in practical use system of assessments of economic protection. This system will allow you to quickly centralize the necessary information from different monitoring systems.

3. Collection and distribution of information that determines the condition of the subject at the moment.

All information is already collected in the form of certain estimates in the central monitoring system. [5, c.25].

4. Identification of positive and negative factors.

With the help of dynamic data it is possible to establish a number of depressing and a number of amplifying factors.

5. Planning actions to eliminate negative factors.

Drawing up an action plan aimed at preventing the consequences of the influence of negative circumstances.

6. Carry out an analysis of the actions performed. Summing up the results of the work done on the threatening factors, highlighting the positive dynamics in development. Thanks to monitoring, the state takes economic security, it has several roles, these are the roles: 1) Information role; 2) Diagnostic role; 3) Analytical role.

Economic security varies in levels - if for a person economic security consists in ensuring its economic freedom, the physical safety of its means, for an entrepreneur it is the protection of its activities, guaranteeing the safety of its resources, customers, transparency of the taxation system, for the state it is independence about foreign relations, freedom resource management. [3, c.44] Economic security has an object - these are the resources and benefits of the state, the structure of the economy within the state, and the subject of the economy is:

- Clear identification of factors that could disrupt the sustainability of the state economy on a large and small scale - The creation and implementation of a special economic policy that will help eliminate the negative impacts of the factors described above, such economic reform will promote favorable reforms [6, c.12]. Like any other system, monitoring has principles on which the work of all structures is based.
- system (the requirements for monitoring are presented to all its structural units);
- economy (the monitoring process should use the minimum possible amount of budget funds);
- Identity (equality of the value of information obtained from different monitoring systems);
- purposefulness (the presence of a specific monitoring task, to which the forces of all structures of the system are directed);
- the unit of the monitoring subject (consideration of the economic security of the subject as a single structure, and not its individual parts);
- -complexity (all structures of the monitoring system are united by one centralized base and a number of structures on the periphery).

Economic security - is the corresponding set of structures (legal, political) that are able to protect the state from internal and external threats, preserving its interests and positions [5, c.16]. All stages of economic security are declared important, and have their own characteristics, which depend on various factors - the geographical and competitive position of the country, its military and industrial potential, and the mood for development and prosperity.

Dangerous for the security of the economy factors can have an extremely negative impact on the economy of the state, undermining its integrity and sovereignty, from this follows the conclusion that it is necessary to monitor all factors, guided by proven technology. The information function of monitoring is reflected in obtaining data about the position of socio-economic units.

The Russian Academy of Sciences has worked out an enormous number of indicators in various fields of activity - energy, industrial, political, economic, these units have threshold values [6, c.30]. Tracking the evolution of these indicators will allow us to draw conclusions about the state development trend, and to predict the consequences of such development with a view to timely warning of threats.

Security against external and internal threats is a necessary component of an enabling existence, both of an individual and of the state as a whole. The functioning of the state includes many aspects, such as: economic, ecological, social, information, scientific and technological. Economics is the leading sphere of the functioning of the state. Successful economic activity helps to ensure the sovereignty of the state, its integrity. Scientific works help to open this issue most extensively, and the factors that influence it.

The functioning of the state includes many aspects, such as: economic, ecological, social, information, scientific and technological. The economy is the leading sphere of the functioning of the state, so, successful economic activity helps to ensure the sovereignty of the state and its integrity.

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Golova I.M., Suhovey A.F.

**The formation of the innovative ecosystem as a basis for innovative change
of Russian regions**

*Institute of Economics of the Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences
(Russia, Yekaterinburg)*

doi 10.18411/scc-05-2018-25

idsp 000001:scc-05-2018-25

Abstract

The formation of the innovation ecosystem authors regarded as a modern institutional base of innovative change. There is proposed the technique of substantiation of the outlines of the innovative ecosystem of the region, based on the rating approach. It was developed the method of selecting the perspective directions of the innovation ecosystem of the region, taking into account its production and technological type.

Keywords: priorities for innovative development, the innovation ecosystem, innovative strategy

In modern conditions of innovation becomes a key factor in ensuring the competitiveness of countries and regions in the world markets of goods and services [1]. The need for innovative changes in Russian economy is particularly relevant, because Russia has lagged behind technologically leading countries. Thus, the share of Russia in the global high-tech exports is only 0.4%. The self-sufficiency of the Russian market for excavators is now 15%-25% crucibles, equipment for oil-and gas production is 30% [2]. The negative trend –