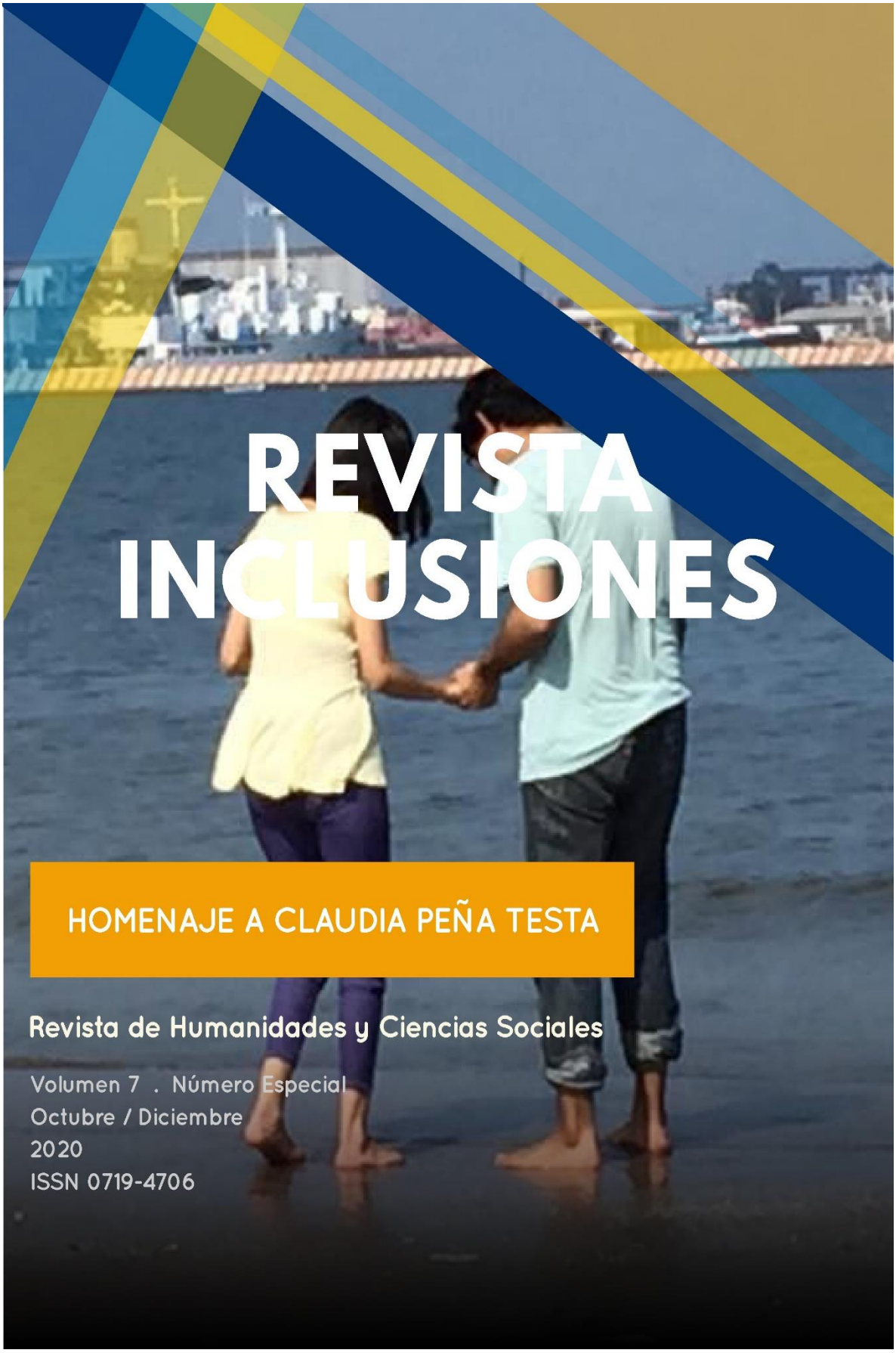

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INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF ENERGY SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM: ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to study the institutional provision of energy security in the context of the transformation of the socio-economic system on the example of the Russian Federation. The article uses general scientific methods of systemic, structural, complex, logical, statistical and economic analysis, an institutional approach is used.

Keywords

Digital economy – Institutional support – Electricity production – Consumption

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Introduction

In the process of transformation of the socio-economic system and the widespread digitalization of economic processes at both the micro-, macro- and mega-levels, the issues of energy security, as a constituent element of the backbone component of the country's national security, are significant in ensuring the security of the state. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the place of energy security in the digital economy, as a transformational element of the national economy, in the process of transforming the socio-economic system.

As the world grows uncertain about the planet's remaining fossil fuel reserves, as well as concerns about the possibility of using the energy factor as a means of political influence, energy security is gradually taking its place in the national security system of states. However, it remains unclear whether energy security is an independent or constituent element of a system, for example, economic security in the digital economy. In this regard, it is required to develop a common systematic approach to energy security as a component of the national security system.

One of the fundamental directions of long-term economic security in accordance with the adopted strategy of national security of the Russian Federation is to achieve energy security, which implies meeting the domestic demand for energy resources, stimulating the competitiveness of domestic producers and energy companies, building resilience to negative factors, as well as increasing energy efficiency and energy conservation.

With the increasing importance of energy security, the number of works devoted to this issue also grows. It is necessary to mention the work of A.A. Prokhozheva, which examines the general aspects of the theory of national security[1]. American researcher D. Yergin studies numerous issues related to the field of energy security: from the history of the world oil industry to the impact of energy resources on international relations[2]. Not the last place in the theoretical understanding of energy security is occupied by the publications of A. Hoffman[3] and F. Cornell[4] in the Journal of Energy Security.

A number of studies are also devoted to the problems of financial and economic security, including in the context of the transformation of socio-economic systems[5].

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And despite the wide scope of the topic, the study of the institutional provision of energy security in the context of the transformation of the socio-economic system remains relevant.

The purpose of the study is to study the institutional provision of energy security in the context of the transformation of the socio-economic system on the example of the Russian Federation.

Research objectives:

- Determination of the place of energy security in the digital economy system by means of algorithmization of the digital economy security system.

- Analysis of the dynamics of the structure of production and consumption of electricity in the Russian Federation for the period 2005-2017.

- Analysis of indicators of electricity consumption and the number of users on the Internet for 2005-2017. In Russian federation.

- Analysis of actual and ultimate indicators of energy security in Russia.

- Consideration of legal and regulatory documents governing energy security in Russia.

Research methodology

The process of the formation of the digital economy, as an integral element of the transformation of the socio-economic system, in the modern world is proceeding at a rapid pace, this process is a global strategy for the development of countries and regions.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), the process of development of the digital economy will be comparable in scale with the industrial revolution of the 18th – 19th centuries, which radically changed the whole world, giving many countries an impetus to rapid growth, changing the very development paradigm[6].

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[6] M. Boden; C. Cagnin; V. Carabias y K. Haegeman, Facing the future: time for the EU to meet global challenges. European Commission Joint Research Centre Institute for Prospective Technological

Digital transformation is transforming the socio-economic system. This is the basis for the development of systems of government, economy, business, social sphere, and the whole society.

Thus, in the process of transformation of the socio-economic system and the transition to a digital way of doing business, the issue of energy security becomes especially acute. It is necessary to determine the place of energy security in the digital economy system using the algorithms of the digital economy security system:

Stage 1. Determine the strategic direction of the Digital Economy:

1.1 Mission.

1.2 Objectives

1.3 Objectives

1.4 Functions

1.5 Principles

Stage 2. Determine the mechanism for ensuring the security of the Digital Economy, which in the process is carried out by the following subsystems:

2.1 Develop safety criteria

2.2 Monitoring and forecasting security threats. Correction of actions

2.3 Reflection of public authorities on security

Stage 3. Identify the security subsystems of the Digital Economy

3.1 Financial and economic

3.2 Organizational and managerial

3.3 Information and analytical

3.4 Scientific and technical

3.5 Regulatory

3.6 Personnel

Stage 4. Identify threats to the security of the Digital Economy system and carry out correction by state regulatory bodies:

4.1 Internal threats (factors)

Studies European Union. 2010. Retrieved from: http://www.et2050.eu/docs/2010_IPTS_Facing_the_future Pdf

4.2 External threats (factors)

Stage 5. Determine the backbone components of ensuring the security of the Digital Economy:

5.1 Social

5.2 Financial

5.3 Energy

5.4 Scientific and technical

5.5 Investment

5.6 Institutional

5.7 Manufacturing

5.8 Macroeconomic

5.9 Foreign economic.

Thus, the achievement of the necessary and sufficient level of security of the digital economy is possible when using regulators of both economic and institutional nature. Undoubtedly, the digital economy must protect itself from internal and external threats on its own with high labor productivity, product quality and production efficiency.

A certain guarantee of ensuring the security of the digital economy can be compensatory potential, the main function of which is to prevent critical situations, serve as their prevention and prevent the emergence, restore stability and sustainability of the country's socio-economic development processes. This indicates that the digital economy has some potential sustainable stability. With the help of digital technologies in market conditions, it is possible to compensate for the deviations of the economy under the influence of internal and external threats.

Such a compensatory synthesis is a special material stocks of a production and non-production nature, as well as the presence of instantly reacting system resources in the localization of critical conditions, support of reserve opportunities for social assistance and adaptation of the population; financial resources provided for the formation of the pre-crisis state of the digital economy, the digital insurance system, national and international support, the functioning of charitable foundations (digital), directions for the correction and mobility of health protection measures, flexible retraining of personnel.

Results

In the architecture of the digital economy as a constituent element of the national economy in the process of transforming the socio-economic system, we have identified energy security as a backbone component of the security of the digital economy.

Our next step is to study the structure of electricity production and consumption dynamics to study the energy security of the digital economy (Fig. 1).

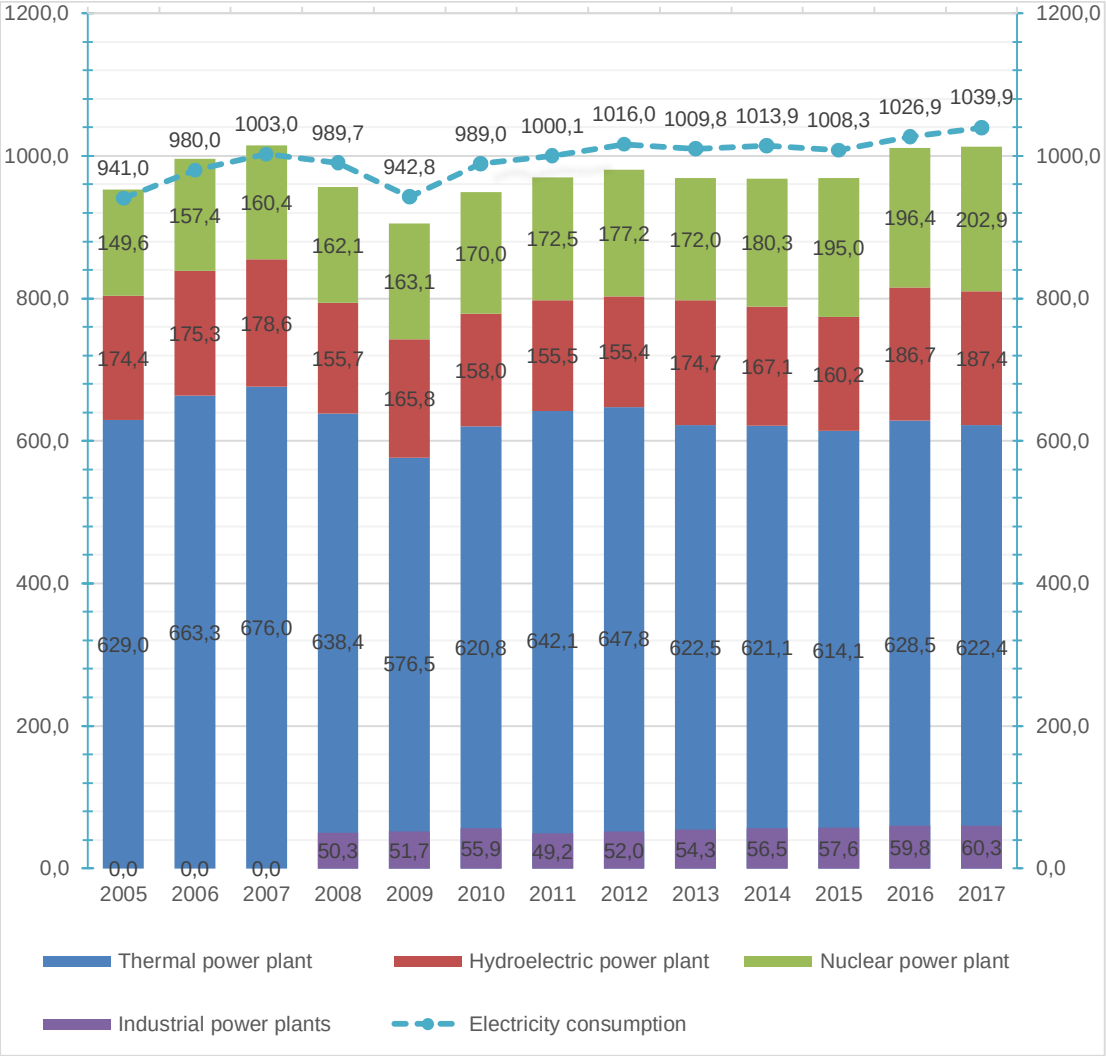

Figure 1
Dynamics of the structure of production and consumption of electricity in the Russian Federation for the period 2005-2017
Source: built on the basis[7,]

[7] Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2017. Retrieved from: http://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2018/ups_rep2017.pdf; The main characteristics of the Russian energy sector. Retrieved from: https://minenergo.gov.ru/node/532; Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2015. Retrieved from: http://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2016/ups_rep2015_01.pdf; Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2013. Retrieved from: http://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2014/ups_rep2013.pdf; Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2012. Retrieved from: https://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2013/ues_rep2012.pdf; Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2010. Retrieved from: http://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2011/ues_rep_2010.pdf; Report on the functioning of the UES of Russia in 2009. Retrieved from: http://so-ups.ru/fileadmin/files/company/reports/disclosure/2010/ues_rep_2009.pdf; Electricity generation in

Having studied the dynamics of electricity production in the Russian Federation, we found that the largest share is occupied by thermal power plants, which is due to the presence of hydrocarbon energy resources. It is also possible to observe a steady increase in electricity production using nuclear power plants and power plants of industrial enterprises. It is worth noting the fact that the balance (production-consumption) has remained positive since 2008, in other words, electricity production exceeds consumption, which makes it possible to stay in the energy security zone, as well as export surplus produced energy.

Table 1 presents an analysis of indicators of electricity consumption and the number of users on the Internet for 2005-2017. In Russian federation. Where there is clearly a high dependence between the number of Internet users and the production of electricity in the Russian Federation. This circumstance determines the need for an analysis of the actual and ultimate indicators of energy security in Russia.

Index	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption electricity	941,0	980,0	1003,0	989,7	942,8	989,0	1000,1	1016,0	1009,8	1013,9	1008,3	1026,9	1039,9
number of users on the Internet (million people)	22,3	26,1	35,7	38,8	41,8	62,0	70,6	75,4	82,1	98,8	106,1	106,9	109,6

Table 1
Analysis of indicators of electricity consumption and the number of users on the Internet for 2005-2017. In Russian federation

An integral part of the analysis of the state of economic security is the assessment of energy security. Table 2 shows the actual and ultimate indicators of energy security in Russia.

Indicator, unit of measurement	**Boundary values**	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Power consumption of GDP, kg conv. n./10	D: 0,4;03; 0,2;0,1;	0,439	0,365	0,3	0,245	0,254	0,234	0,194	0,177	0,162	0,141	0,129	0,124

the RF in 2005. Retrieved from: https://clck.ru/EUhU9; Dynamics of electricity consumption as an indicator of economic activity. Retrieved from: http://ac.gov.ru/files/publication/a/7945.pdf y Analytical bulletin. Electricity: trends and forecasts num 9. Results of 2012. Retrieved from: http://vid1.rian.ru/ig/ratings/electroenergy9.pdf

thousand rubles													
The share of the dominant fuel resource in the consumption of fuel and energy resources (Natural gas),%	D:40;30;20;10;	52,67%	52,22%	52,57%	51,42%	50,80%	52,12%	52,08%	50,56%	50,06%	49,34%	48,72%	48,55%
Share of gas imports in the total volume of its imports,%	D:30;25;20;15;	31,67%	27,85%	29,66%	26,45%	32,31%	18,56%	32,17%	11,47%	32,09%	31,33%	31,78%	37,45%
The share of oil imports in the total volume of its imports,%	D:50;35;25;20;	12,10%	11,07%	13,45%	10,17%	8,84%	5,68%	2,45%	2,75%	4,05%	9,81%	12,77%	4,00%
Share of own sources in the balance of fuel and energy resources,%	S:50;60;70;90;	98,29%	98,23%	98,29%	97,97%	98,15%	98,44%	98,36%	98,76%	98,35%	98,23%	98,21%	98,50%

Energy self-sufficiency: The ratio of the volume of production (extraction) of primary energy to the gross consumption of fuel and energy resources,%	not less than 30; minimum 16	40,78 %	40,59 %	40,15 %	39,87 %	38,46 %	38,70 %	37,98 %	37,88 %	36,06 %	35,00 %	34,01 %	33,82 %

Table 2
Analysis of actual and ultimate indicators of energy security in Russia

Comparison of the actual indicators with their limit values indicates that all indicators are in a safe area. In recent years, the energy intensity of GDP has been decreasing during the study period, being within the acceptable values. This happened, in particular, as a result of the implementation of the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 27, 2010 No. 2446-r (as amended on February 16, 2013) "On approval of the state program" Energy saving and energy efficiency improvement for the period until 2020 "(at the moment, document invalid or canceled)[8]. As well as the main regulatory documents[9]:

- Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 23.11.2009 No. 261-FZ "On energy saving and on increasing energy efficiency, and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation";

- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 04.06.2008 No. 889 "On

[8] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2446-r (as amended on February 16, 2013) “On approval of the state program“ Energy saving and energy efficiency improvement for the period up to 2020 ”(at the moment the document has expired or canceled). December 27, 2010.

[9] Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 261-FZ. "On energy saving and on increasing energy efficiency, and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation". November 23, 2009; Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 889. "On some measures to improve the energy and environmental efficiency of the Russian economy". June 4, 2008; Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1225. "On the requirements for regional and municipal programs in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency" (with amendments and additions). December 31, 2009 y Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1632-r. Digital economy of the Russian Federation. July 28, 2017.

some measures to improve the energy and environmental efficiency of the Russian economy";

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 31, 2009 No. 1225 "On requirements for regional and municipal programs in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency" (with amendments and additions);

- Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of July 28, 2017 No. 1632-r "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation" Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation 08/07/2017 No. 32 Art. 5138.

The efficiency of the use of energy resources is also growing under the influence of the economic factor - the rise in the price of energy resources, primarily the rise in the price of gas.

Conclusions

1. Achievement of the necessary and sufficient level of security of the digital economy is possible with the use of regulators of both economic and institutional nature. Undoubtedly, the digital economy must protect itself from internal and external threats on its own with high labor productivity, product quality and production efficiency.

2. The authors have identified energy security as a backbone of the security of the digital economy.

3. The digital economy has a significant impact on all levels of economic activity: micro-, meso-, macro-, mega-levels. Thus, in the process of transformation of the socio-economic system and the transition to a digital way of doing business, the issue of energy security becomes especially acute.

4. Having studied the dynamics of electricity production in the Russian Federation, we found that the largest share is occupied by thermal power plants, which is due to the presence of hydrocarbon energy resources. Also, one can observe a steady growth in electricity production with the help of nuclear power plants, and power plants of industrial enterprises. It is worth noting the fact that the balance (production-consumption) has remained positive since 2008, in other words, electricity production exceeds consumption, which makes it possible to remain in the energy security zone, as well as to send excess energy produced for export.

5. Analysis of indicators of electricity consumption and the number of users on the Internet for 2005-2017. in the Russian Federation revealed a high relationship between the number of Internet users and electricity production in the Russian Federation.

6. Comparison of actual indicators with their limiting values of economic security of Russia indicates that all indicators are in a safe zone. In recent years, the energy intensity of GDP has been decreasing during the study period (2005-2016), being within the acceptable values. This happened primarily due to institutional support.

Directions for further research

Further research should be aimed at studying the system for ensuring energy security in the context of widespread digitalization, as well as building the architecture of the digital economy as an integral element of the national economy in the process of transforming the socio-economic system.

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