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ТЕОРЕТИЧНЕ ОБҐРУНТУВАННЯ ДОЦІЛЬНОСТІ ДЕРЖАВНОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ РІВНЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ КРАЇНИ

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Анотація. У статті обґрунтовано доцільність втручання держави в процеси регулювання рівня національної безпеки країни, проаналізовано генезис поняття «безпека» від початку його тлумачення до виокремлення терміну «економічна безпека». Доведено, що рівень економічної безпеки залежить від рівня ВВП, інвестицій, інноваційної активності, стагнації промислових секторів, стану розвитку банківської системи, рівня державного боргу. Визначено напрями формування порогових параметрів рівня економічної безпеки країни в процесі реалізації державної стратегії економічної безпеки.

Ключові слова: держава, економічна безпека, інвестиції, інноваційна активність.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ЦЕЛЕСООБРАЗНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ УРОВНЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

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Аннотация. В статье обоснована целесообразность вмешательства государства в процессы регулирования уровня национальной безопасности страны, проанализирован генезис понятия «безопасность» с начала его использования до выделения термина «экономическая безопасность». Доказано, что уровень экономической безопасности зависит от уровня ВВП, инвестиций, инновационной активности, стагнации промышленных секторов, состояния развития банковской системы, уровня государственного долга. Определены направления формирования пороговых параметров уровня экономической безопасности страны в процессе реализации государственной стратегии экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: государство, экономическая безопасность, инвестиции, инновационная активность.

FUNDAMENTAL MOTIVATION OF EXPEDIENCY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY LEVEL OF STATE

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Abstract. The paper is motivated an expediency of state intervention into the processes of regulation of national security level, has analyzed the origin of conception «security» from the beginning of its application to the term separation of «economic security». The economic security level has been proved to depend on the gross domestic product level, investment, innovative activity, stagnation of industrial sectors, state of development of banking system, national debt level. The trends of formation of the threshold parameters of the national level of the economic security during implementation of national strategy of economic security have been determined.

Keywords: government, economic security, investment, innovation activity.

Changes taking place in the World have originated new approaches in the sphere of political, economic and military relationships of the World Community. In these conditions, the national security provision is closely connected with the solution of economic problems. One of the substantial factors of the economic security provision of a state is the efficient government management. Insufficient efficiency of government administration of national economy can slow down the transition to the innovative type of development, further accumulation of social and economic problems in the country.

The conception of the economic security of the country, classification of economic threats and interests of the country, approaches to the economic security level estimation of the country, principles of formation of the economic security provision system in the country were elucidated in the papers of national and foreign scientists, such as L. Abalkin, O. Belov, O. Bandurka, V. Geyets, B. Grier, V. Dukhov, M. Yermoshenko, Ya. Zhalilo, B. Kvasnyuk, T. Kovalchuk, V. Manilov, V. Muntyan, N. Nizhnik, E. Oleynikov, G. Pasternak-Taranushenko, M. Pendyura, V. Senchagov, G. Sitnik, A. Sukhorukov, Ya. Timbergen, V. Shlemko, D. Fisher, V. Yarochkin, etc.

Transformation of the social and economic systems can bring to the crisis origin which at definite conditions can endanger just its existence. The problem of its security can arise in connection with it. It

offers to speak seriously in particular of the problem of national provision and legal security of the economic security and determination of principal parameters which are responsible for the demands of economic security. The economic security is an integral part of the national security.

For a long period of time the security was strictly connected with military potential of a subject. But on the present stage of evolution, the mankind has collided with new types of demands and has to consider majority of new factors denoting its evolution [1]. The security conception has been also changed.

At first, under «security» was conceived just only physical defense of the state territory from foreign armed aggression. But already in the XVIIIth century in advanced states of Europe (first of all in Great Britain), there was widen interpretation that national security is inseparable from its economic welfare, above all – from the trade. The theory and practice of the mercantile system was the realization of this meaning. At that time, the direct dependence of pure military security on the economic progress was established. Still Adam Smith pointed out that the discovery of the fire-arms gave an advantage of the «civilized» peoples in comparison with «barbarian» ones [2]. Just only economically prosperous countries could have qualitative artillery.

A word combination «economic security» began to go into use just in the period of «Great

Slump». In 1934, by the Decree of US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Federal Committee on the economic security with the Advisory Board under it was established. But this did not mean to single out of interpretation of «economic security» into particular conception. The Committee established by Roosevelt dealt with «economic security» of individuals – first of all, by struggle against unemployment [3]. The Head of the Committee not accidentally became the Minister of Labour. It should be noted that the conception of «economic security» in English speaking countries has been still used mainly in this initial context as protection of private people and housekeeping from sharp deterioration of financial position.

It is accepted to say in the scale of a state, first of all, about economic aspects of national or international security. In the cold war period the question is of economic provision of global opposition of superstates, especially about economic aspects of armament race. The conception «security», at this connection, by failure to mention was interpreted as something that demands participation of power organs (armed forces, intelligence service, special services).

The investigations in field became active after the bipolar world collapse when the economic component of the national might at last became to acquire independent significance. Interest to «the national economic security» woken up both in the West and in Russia, these achievements being developed by «parallel courses» weakly collided among themselves. The most fundamental difference between the home and western «schools» of economic security is contained in the fact that the western scientists more restricted and specifically understand the term «security» of a state, foreseeing in it, first of all, the defense from «external» threats, especially from ill-intentioned actions of some kind of enemies or competitors.

In the context of bipolar opposition of the superstates, the principal «fundamental» problem, from the point of view of the «economic aspects of security», was combined of the search for optimum relation between, from one side, the volumes and structure of defense expenses and, from the other side, the economic efficiency and competitive ability of the national economy. In the bipolar epoch decline, Professor J. Luciani analyzed his predecessors' papers to the theme and identified some key problems,

which were induced by the attempts to find «a common denominator» between the defense and economy [4].

If conception «security» is just only included the military aspect, its level, evidently, depends on economic potential of a state and of the level of the available techniques to the state. Thus, the access to the nuclear weapons gives significant effect from the security point of view at equally corresponding expenses. D. Fisher, a partisan of such kind of approach, asserted that «the choice between production in the civil and military sectors is such that public usage and national security are increased in the same extent». In other words, the armaments race is accompanied with economic increase [4].

Such kind of conclusion has come into being because the civil sectors of economy were not considered at this approach. Meanwhile, it is evident that economic activity in some civil branches is economically sound by itself and can have a negative effect to the military security. This fact causes the problem of the priorities choice: is it necessary to divert the resources from the military branches in the sake of economic benefits? Is it necessary to neglect with material well being for greater physical defense? By Luciani's opinion «there is an eternal contradiction between economic expediency and security demands» [4]. Political decisions in the field of security which sometimes are presented as non-rational with clearly military point of view, really are determined as «interaction of several subjects promoting civil goals and a subject promoting security goals» [4]. In this connection, proximate «wins» and «losses» in the field of economy or security from any decision making do not yield by the quantitative estimation: because wars are scarce events, the estimation of efficiency of defense expenses, as a rule, are clearly abstract ones.

Nowadays, the spectrum of new opinions to the conception of «economic security» is formed and its composition is rather extensive [5]: qualitatively reliable state of the state economy which from the point of view of society is desirably to remain or develop in progressive scales; ability and readiness of economy to provide sufficient conditions of life and development of personality, social and economic and military and political stability of the society and the state, to resist to impact of domestic and foreign threats; is the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system that means

capability to support normal conditions of vital functions of population, stable provision with the resources of development of national economy and also subsequent implementation of national and state interests; the economy level which provides economic, social and political and military stability in conditions of impact of inauspicious factors, which provides independence of national economy, its stability, firmness, capability to permanent renovation and self-perfection. This list of definitions of conception «economic security» can be continued and a lot of them have a right to independent existence and development.

The category «economic security» and its structural, functional components by the levels of management hierarchy have been started to study recently in Ukraine, approximately from the beginning of 1990s and that is undoubtedly connected with obtaining of independence of Ukraine, state system formation and formation of national, including economic interests of the state.

The conception «economic security» was first applied in 1994 by Pasternak-Taranushenko. As the author of the term of the conception pointed, a state is organizational and managing formation that makes a society for organization and management of a state with a view of provision of social needs, population needs and needs of each citizen of the nation [6].

The Order of Minister of Economy of Ukraine issued on February, 2, 2007 No. 60 «Calculation Method of Economic Security Level of Ukraine» gave such determination of the economic security as a state of the national economy affording an opportunity to possibility of preserving determination to domestic and foreign threats and is capable to meet the requirements of a person, a family, a society and a state [7].

National researcher O. F. Belov determines the term «economic security» as a state of the national economy which allows to preserve the determination to domestic and foreign threats and is capable to satisfy needs of a person, a society and a state [8].

M. M. Pendyura points out that economic security of a state is not only one of the important stored of integral system of the national security as complex of national interests protection but also to stand by conditions and realization of national interests [9].

Ukrainian investigators V. T. Shlemko and I. F. Binko point out that «economic security is the state of the national economy which enables to keep the determination to domestic or foreign threats and

is capable to satisfy demands of a person, a family, a society and a state» [10].

G. S. Vechkanov adds this determination by the formation level of specially established legal standards in a state, legislative and executive bodies and also procedures, methods and trends providing responsible protection of the national interests [11].

In connection with transformations permanently occurred in Ukraine, the change of threats structure is observed. Till 1990 the basic attention was given to the external threats but in the course of market reforms the accent was removed to internal ones. In great deal, the potential sources arose because of mistakes which were admitted at the choice of strategy and tactics of carrying out of social and economic transformations.

The Conception of national security is pointed out that «in economic sphere the threats have complex character and are determined, first of all, by the substantial decrease of the Gross Domestic Product, investment reduction, innovative activity of scientific and engineering potential, stagnation of industrial sectors, unbalance of banking system, increase of domestic and foreign national debt, a tendency to advantage in export delivery of fuel and raw materials and energetic components and in import delivery – food and consumer items of prime necessity» [13]. The Conception was singled out key threats, pointed out social results caused by them. In this case, the attention is paid to the fact that decrease of the economic security level gives rise of the regional separatism and social polarization of population which lead to the political instability strengthening, weakening the common economic space of Ukraine; economic disintegration and social differentiation of the society impact the tension in interaction of regions and the center that is the threat to the system and social and economic structure of Ukraine.

The system of the economic security of the state includes five blocks: conception of national security, national interests in economic sphere; threats of economic security, indicators of economic and their threshold values; organizational structure economic security provision; legal provision of economic security.

Support of scientific potential of the state and preservation of leading national scientific schools enable to protect independence of Ukraine on the strategically important trends in science and technology.

Saving the single economical freedom and wide interregional economic contacts, which pointed at keeping of national interests, which exclude development of separative tendencies, and be in operation of single All-Russia market or integration systems of regional markets taking into account their industrial speciality. Preservation of economic and legal conditions including criminalization of the society as a whole and all spheres of economic and financial activity separately, passion with criminal structures of productive and financial institutions,

their advance to the various structures of power. Determination and provision of vital governmental regulation of economic processes enable to guarantee of normal operation of market economy both in ordinary and extreme conditions. Thus, in the process of realization of national strategy of economic security it is rather important to regulate quantitative characteristics of the threshold parameters of the level of economic security of the country that permits the governmental authorities to apply adaptive management decisions in time.

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