



ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ГОРИЗОНТИ

Homepage: <http://eh.udpu.edu.ua>

ISSN 2522-9273 (print)
ISSN 2616-5236 (online)

Economies' Horizons, No.
1(16), pp. 52-60.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31499/2616-5236.1\(16\).2021.253013](https://doi.org/10.31499/2616-5236.1(16).2021.253013)

UDC 332.122:332.021

Economic security of the national economy: essence, features, structure

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Abstract. The article is devoted to topical issues of determining the nature, features and structure of economic security of the national economy, given that the changing conditions of accelerated economic, political and technological transformations require clarification of economic security in order to adequately transform changes in public policy. ensuring the economic security of the national economy. Against this background, the turbulence of world economic development and the development of any single country as a whole has increased significantly, and one of the reasons for this is the process of changing technological systems, which is accompanied not only by technological but also political, social, institutional and other transformations. These changes create new challenges, threats and risks to economic security and national economies, as well as significantly affect the intensity and forms of manifestation of existing ones. As a result, the situation with ensuring the economic security of national economies is undergoing serious changes. In addition, the contradictions between national economies and international conditions of their reproduction in the context of globalization are exacerbated, which requires revision of tools and mechanisms of economic security management, which can be done only on the basis of research and rethinking economic security of the national economy. features and threats in which states operate today. The current stage of economic development shows that the problem of economic security of national economies is becoming vital for the further development of countries and increasing the welfare of the population. Understanding of this has intensified with the growing crisis in the world economy, limiting opportunities to use external factors to transfer the economy to a new technological and organizational level of development. In view of this, various paradigms and conceptual approaches to understanding the essence of economic security of the national economy of the state are

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studied, the own definition of the definition "economic security of the national economy" is developed. The peculiarities of economic security of the national economy, its structure and components according to the degree of importance, which characterize and have a direct and indirect impact on the national economy of the state, are analyzed and systematized.

Keywords: economic security, national, economy, state, feature, category, structure.

Економічна безпека національної економіки: сутність, особливості, структура

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Анотація. Стаття присвячена актуальним питанням визначення сутності, особливостей та структури економічної безпеки національної економіки з огляду на те, що мінливі умови прискорених економічних, політичних і технологічних перетворень потребують уточнення економічної безпеки з метою адекватної трансформації змін державної політики. . забезпечення економічної безпеки національної економіки. На цьому тлі суттєво зросла турбулентність світового економічного розвитку та розвитку будь-якої окремої країни в цілому, і однією з причин цього є процес зміни технологічних систем, який супроводжується не лише технологічними, а й політичними, соціальні, інституційні та інші перетворення. Ці зміни створюють нові виклики, загрози та ризики для економічної безпеки та національних економік, а також істотно впливають на інтенсивність та форми прояву вже існуючих. Як наслідок, ситуація із забезпеченням економічної безпеки національних економік зазнає серйозних змін. Крім того, загострюються суперечності між національними економіками та міжнародними умовами їх відтворення в умовах глобалізації, що вимагає перегляду інструментів і механізмів управління економічною безпекою, що можливо здійснити лише на основі дослідження та переосмислення економічної безпеки країни. народне господарство. особливості та загрози, в яких сьогодні діють держави. Сучасний етап економічного розвитку свідчить про те, що проблема економічної безпеки національних економік стає життєво важливою для подальшого розвитку країн і підвищення добробуту населення. Розуміння цього посилилося із наростанням кризи світової економіки, що обмежує можливості використання зовнішніх факторів для переведення економіки на новий технологічний та організаційний рівень розвитку. З огляду на це досліджено різноманітні парадигми та

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концептуальні підходи до розуміння сутності економічної безпеки національної економіки держави, розроблено власне визначення дефініції «економічна безпека національної економіки». Проаналізовано та систематизовано особливості економічної безпеки національної економіки, її структуру та складові за ступенем значущості, що характеризують та мають прямий та опосередкований вплив на національну економіку держави.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, національна, економіка, держава, особливість, категорія, структура.

1. Introduction. Against this background, the turbulence of world economic development and the development of any single country as a whole has increased significantly, and one of the reasons for this is the process of changing technological systems, which is accompanied not only by technological but also political, social, institutional and other transformations. These changes create new challenges, threats and risks to economic security and national economies, as well as significantly affect the intensity and forms of manifestation of existing ones. As a result, the situation with ensuring the economic security of national economies is undergoing serious changes. The development of crisis processes in the world economy, the sharp increase in conflict in international economic relations, hostile actions of external actors to harm the interests of national businesses naturally lead to increased interest in theoretical and applied research related to economic security. At the same time, studying and solving the problem of ensuring the economic security of the national economy is also a necessary condition for

bringing the country out of the crisis period and protecting its economy in the future.

2. Literature review. The research of the essence of the concept of "economic security", its features and structure is devoted to the support of such scientists A. Arkhipov, O. Bandurko, Z. Varnaliy, T. Vasylytsiv, O. Vlasjuk, O. Galtsova, V. Geets, M. Gerasimov, V. Goncharova, Ya. Pokotilenko, S. Pokropivny, A. Revenko, V. Senchagov, V. Tarasevich, I. Chervanov, A. Chimitova, V. Shlikov, etc.

3. Methodology. The current stage of economic development shows that the problem of economic security of national economies is becoming vital for the further development of countries and increasing the welfare of the population. Understanding of this has intensified with the growing crisis in the world economy, limiting opportunities to use external factors to transfer the economy to a new technological and organizational level of development. In addition, the contradictions between national economies and international conditions of their reproduction in the context of

globalization are exacerbated, which requires revision of tools and mechanisms of economic security management, which can be done only on the basis of research and rethinking economic security of the national economy. traits and threats in which states operate today.

4. Research objectives. The main task of this article is a detailed study of the nature, features and structure of economic security of the national economy, given its importance for any state.

5. Results and discussions. Economic security is one of the most important categories of modern science, and in the dynamic conditions of modern social life ensuring economic security is one of the highest priorities of public policy, the successful implementation of which depends on the stable future development of the state and its economy. The economic security of the country is one of the most important economic categories and determines the stability of the state economy, guarantees the protection of national interests, provides sufficient defense potential and social development of society, even in adverse internal and external processes. Among the main reasons that emphasize the importance of economic security and the importance of its impact on the national economy of any state should be noted the following:

first, economic independence means the real ability of the state in the face of authorized bodies, institutions or individuals to independently develop and implement its own economic policy, as

well as determine and implement national economic interests, exercise state control over all national resources and the actual effective capacity of the state use all national competitive advantages over other states to protect the national economy and ensure equal rights and opportunities with other states in the world economy, international division of labor and world trade, including through participation in various world, international and intergovernmental and other organizations, etc. ;

secondly, the stability and stability of the national economy implies the strength and reliability of the national economic system as a whole and all elements, as well as the protection of all forms of ownership, creating legally established and effective guarantees for effective and safe business, prevention and deterrence risks, factors and threats destabilizing the national economy;

thirdly, the ability to self-development and progress means the ability of the state to independently realize and protect national economic interests, including in the international arena, the ability to ensure the competitiveness of the state, expanded reproduction, development and continuous modernization of production and all potential (intellectual, labor, economic, etc.), effective investment and innovation policy (Malyshko, 2015).

This importance of economic security causes a high level of research activity and interest of scientists:

- search query in the scientific

electronic library (elibrary), with the conditions: the presence in the title of the publication of the phrase "economic security", years of publication 2011-2020 (ie less than 10 years) published more than 20,500 books, articles, conference proceedings, etc. on average, more than 2,000 publications are published annually on economic security. And if you add here related topics (food, technology, investment and other types of security, closely related to economic), the figures will be even more impressive;

- A similar situation was found when searching from the bibliographic database Scopus, where a similar query (of course, using the English synonymous turnover "economic security") was obtained from a sample of more than 1,100 publications, confirming the high popularity of the analyzed issues.

The concept of "economic security" originated at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries. It was formed at the junction of two scientific fields - economics and political science, and borrowed from foreign literature. There is currently no single definition of "economic security", although many scientific articles and publications have been devoted to this issue. The authors, considering the essence of this concept, give their own definitions, using in different combinations the categories of economic sovereignty and independence, stability and stability, economic interests and so on. The complexity of the phenomenon of economic security allows to define it conceptually through the system method,

a generalized form with a possible selection of the most important elements of this system in a specific expression. As a result, we can identify the following main conceptual approaches used to understand the economic security of the national economy:

- Anglo-Saxon approach, developed mainly by American and British scholars and characterized by a strict division of economic security on the financial security of the citizen and the economic aspects of national security. This is the oldest approach that has been developed since the 1970s, but it is still ahead of today's younger concepts. During the Cold War, the security of the citizen and the state coexisted and were in constant conflict (the need for military spending to ensure the security of the country, but reduce the welfare of the population), but since the early 1990s conflict between homocentric (homocentric paradigm of economic security) that general economic security begins with ensuring the security of a particular person, and the security of the state is a consequence of the well-being of its citizens) and civitacentric (civitacentric paradigm of economic security is based on the idea that general economic security begins with ensuring the security of the country). paradigms began to weaken and researchers began to lean more in favor of homocentrism, although (given the ongoing division of economic security into security of the individual and the country) full certainty in this matter has not yet been achieved. It is national economic security that is

understood here as economic dominance in foreign markets due to the stronger economic potential of developed western countries.

- Asian approach, developed by representatives of major Asian economies and leans mainly towards the civitacentric paradigm. The approach focuses mainly on protecting the economy from adverse external influences. Economic security of the national economy within the state is understood as security of supply or economic sovereignty (*Tseykovets, 2019*).

Despite the fact that the issues of economic security of the national economy have a long history of study, a single approach to understanding the essence of this term has not yet been developed. This can be partly explained by the peculiarities of economic security of the national economy:

1. Independence, which means the ability to control national resources, achieve a level of production, efficiency and quality of products that ensure its competitiveness, allow equal participation in international trade and cooperation and exchange of scientific and technological achievements;

2. Stability of the national economy, which provides for the protection of property in all its forms, guarantees for active business, containment of destabilizing factors.

3. Ability to self-development, ie the ability of the national economy to survive, resist and adapt to internal and external threats and development.

4. Probabilistic nature, ie unforeseen

factors play a significant role in the functioning and development of this system and in the subsystems that make it up. Therefore, based on information about the past and actual state of the system, it is impossible to accurately predict its development in the planning period.

5. Purposefulness, ie determination of national (state) interests, goals of the economic system, which should be closely related to the national idea and the system of state priorities.

6. Contradictions that involve the clash of national goals and interests, necessary concessions between sustainability and the ability to self-development and progress.

7. Controllability, which means the ability of the economic security system to respond in a timely and adequate manner to changes in operating conditions (*Mishina, 2011*).

Investigating the growing impact of globalization on the development of the national economy, V. Larionov proposes to take into account and study certain aspects of its economic security, which include:

1. Management of property relations based on monitoring of international and national capital markets.

2. Full-fledged organic participation of national enterprises in the transnational world economy, without which it is impossible to get involved in the process of forming a system of social production.

3. Inclusion of the national economy in the international system of monetary, financial and credit relations on the basis

of modern information technology, which has now become the main driving force of the world economy.

4. Inclusion in world markets of goods and services that form the strategic basis of the system of global social reproduction. Ultimately, it depends on the competitiveness of national firms and the economy as a whole, which in globalization is determined by four main factors: production capacity, access to large, integrated and rich markets, economic efficiency, ability of state institutions to create competitive advantages for national producers.

5. The use of new information and communication technologies that form a global cyberspace, the effective use of which is a prerequisite for ensuring the competitiveness and security of the country.

6. Carrying out a balanced migration policy aimed at overcoming labor shortages and strengthening the economy.

7. Solving environmental problems associated with the man-made effects of the world economy on the environment (*Larionov, 2008*).

As a result, today there are many different views on the essence of economic security, among which the main ones are the following:

- economic security as a state of the economy, its stability and stability;
- economic security as a prerequisite and guarantor of independence and autonomy of the state;
- economic security as a state of the economy that provides resilience to

external and internal threats;

- economic security as ensuring the social needs of all members of society;
- economic security as a mechanism or model of state regulation;
- Economic security is associated with the country's place in the world economy (*Martyn, 2016*).

L. Abalkin defines the economic security of the national economy as a state of the economic system that allows it to develop dynamically, efficiently, solve social problems and when the state has the opportunity to develop and implement independent economic policy (*Abalkin, 1994, p.7*).

According to Yermoshenko, this is the state of the country's economic mechanism, which is characterized by balance and resistance to the negative effects of internal and external threats, its ability to ensure stable and effective development of domestic economy and social sphere based on national interests (*Ermoshenko, 1999*).

According to A. Illarionov, economic security of the national economy is a combination of economic, political and legal conditions, which ensures in the long run the production of the maximum amount of economic resources per capita in the most efficient way (*Illarionov, 1998*).

Yu. Samoilenko and M. Grigorchuk considers the economic security of the national economy a set of effective forms and methods of protection (on the one hand) and counteraction (on the other hand) to any unfriendly manifestations of

economic (both external and internal) nature, which encroach on the law financial and economic relations provided by the Basic Law of the rights to objective self-reproduction and development, increase of national wealth, and also qualitative and full satisfaction of needs of the Ukrainian people (*Samoylenko, 2013*).

Given the above, it can be noted that in general most authors consider the economic security of the national economy as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which determines the ability of this system to maintain normal living conditions, stable provision of the economy, and the gradual realization of national interests. In our opinion, the economic security of the national economy is the state of the national economy, which allows it to effectively combat all external and internal threats, maintain the required level of its functioning and competitiveness, ensure sustainable and self-sufficient development.

The complexity of the category "economic security of the national economy" provoked the lack of consensus on its structure. G. Pasternak-Taranushenko identifies a wide range of components of economic security: demographic, environmental, food, resource, freshwater, energy, price, financial and monetary, political, social, criminal, medical (*Pasternak-Taranushenko, 2002, p. 28*). Unlike the previous author, M. Yermoshenko refers to the components of economic security

only financial, domestic and foreign economic components (*Yermoshenko, 2001, p. 30*).

According to the Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine dated October 29, 2013 № 1277, the components of economic security are: industrial, demographic, energy, foreign economic, investment and innovation, macroeconomic, food, social, financial security (*Metodychni rekomendatsiyi shchodo rozrakhunku rivnya ekonomichnoyi bezpeky Ukrainy*). All this further confirms the complexity and complexity of economic security of the national economy.

6. Conclusions.

Despite the long history of studying the concept of "economic security of the national economy" has not yet formed a unified approach to describing the essence of this concept. The publications we have analyzed present a significant number of definitions of this term, but most of them have methodological shortcomings that prevent the constructive use of these terms. We propose to consider the economic security of the national economy as a state of the national economy that allows it to effectively combat all external and internal threats, maintain the required level of its functioning and competitiveness, ensure sustainable and self-sufficient development. It is necessary to emphasize the complexity and structure of economic security of the national economy, on

which there is also no consensus among scholars. At the same time, in order to identify and develop high-quality and effective tools for its management, there is a real need for further research on this issue.

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