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ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE STATE

***Abstract.** Economic security characterizes both the state of the respective nation and the state of its economic complex. This turns economic security into a relatively independent social phenomenon, which must be taken into account when the state leadership makes the most important socio-economic and military-political decisions to protect the state system and effectively.*

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В СИСТЕМЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВА

***Аннотация.** Экономическая безопасность характеризует как состояние соответствующей нации, так и состояние ее хозяйственного комплекса. Это превращает экономическую безопасность в относительно самостоятельное социальное явление, учет которого совершенно необходим при принятии государственным руководством важнейших социально-экономических и военно-политических решений по защите государственного строя и эффективного обеспечения национальной безопасности страны.*

Economic security is traditionally regarded as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, determining its ability to maintain normal living conditions of the population, sustainable provision of resources of the national economy, as well as the consistent implementation of national and state interests. The need to ensure economic security as an integral part of national security increases significantly in the conditions of the crisis phase of development. The inevitable economic and social costs of this phase largely deform the factors and criteria of security and at the same

time additionally burden all mechanisms for maintaining stability in society, narrow its ability to develop and implement programs of economic compensation and stabilization. The importance of macroeconomic aspects of economic security is also noticeably increasing in the context of major national-state transformations that have affected Russia in the past few years.

Economic security is organically included in the national security system together with its components such as ensuring reliable defense capability of the country, maintaining social peace in society, protection from environmental disasters. Everything is interconnected here and one direction complements the other: there can be no military security in a weak and inefficient economy, just as there can be no military security or an effective economy in a society torn apart by social conflicts. Emphasizing this relationship, it is necessary to take into account at the same time that the decisive, basic role in it belongs to economic security.

Economic security itself has a rather complex internal structure. The analysis of real processes and the comprehension of the richest domestic and foreign experience in solving this problem allows us to isolate three of its most important elements [1]:

- economic independence, which in the conditions of the modern world economy is by no means absolute. The international division of labor makes national economies interdependent on each other. Under these conditions, economic independence means the ability of the state to control national resources, to achieve a level of production, efficiency and quality of products that ensures its competitiveness and allows for equal participation in world trade, cooperative relations and the exchange of scientific and technical achievements;

- stability and stability of the national economy, offering protection of property in all its forms, creation of reliable conditions and guarantees for entrepreneurial activity, containment of factors that can destabilize the situation (combating criminal structures in the economy, preventing serious gaps in the distribution of income that threaten to cause social upheaval, etc.);

- the ability to self-development and progress, which is especially important in today's dynamically developing world. The creation of a favorable climate for investment and innovation, the constant modernization of production, the improvement of the professional educational and general cultural level of workers are becoming necessary and mandatory conditions for the sustainability and self-preservation of the national economy.

Thus, economic security is a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability and sustainability, the ability to constantly update and self-improvement. During the transition

period, the state strategy of economic security should be focused primarily on maintaining an adequate standard of living of the population, ensuring the socio-political security of society, preserving the foundations of the constitutional system of the state and the formation of a stable system of national values and interests [2].

In the conditions of crisis and large-scale transition processes of an economic and political nature, the mechanisms of stabilization and security are a rather contradictory system. The relationship between economic and political security is visible when factors of political and national-ethnic stability and security can be "bought" for a long time at the expense of huge economic costs (obviously unequal exchange, losses as a result of the provision of so-called "technical" loans, etc.). The size of these costs (especially in a crisis situation) in itself become a factor of economic destabilization and uncompensated losses of national economic and natural-economic potential.

The immediate danger to economic interests is created by economic threats that disrupt the normal course of social reproduction. In the most general form, they can be classified into such aggregated groups as internal and external threats.

External factors include, first of all, geopolitical and foreign economic factors, as well as global environmental processes. Foreign economic security in an open economy requires: firstly, that the country's participation in world economic relations creates the most favorable conditions for national production; secondly, that the national economy feels the least unfavorable development of events in the world, both in the economic and political fields, although completely avoiding this influence in an open economy economy is impossible.

External factors that pose a threat to economic security include: the predominance of raw materials in exports, the loss of traditional markets for military and machine-building products; the country's dependence on imports of many types of products, including strategic importance, food products; external debt; insufficient export and currency controls and an open customs border; underdevelopment of modern financial, organizational and information infrastructure to support export competitiveness and rationalize the structure of imports; underdevelopment of transport infrastructure serving export-import operations.

In the domestic economic sphere, security is conditioned by natural, technical and technological, infrastructural, social and other factors of macro- and microeconomic development, internal immunity and external protection from various kinds of destabilizing and destructive influences. Internal factors that pose a threat to economic security include:

- low competitiveness of the national economy caused by the backwardness of the technological base of most industries, high energy intensity and resource intensity;
- high inflation rate;
- insufficient development and sustainability of infrastructure facilities;
- deterioration of the state of the scientific and technical potential of the country, loss of leading positions in certain areas of scientific and technological development, including as a result of "brain drain" abroad and in other fields of activity, loss of prestige of intellectual labor;
- displacement of domestic producers, especially consumer goods, from the domestic market by foreign firms;
- trends of regional separatism and a high level of industry lobbying in managerial decision-making;
- the potential threat of social conflicts, including due to the imperfection of the remuneration mechanism, the growth of unemployment, stratification of the population, a decrease in the quality and level of education;
- low investment activity;
- preference of current expenses to the detriment of capital;
- low financial and contractual discipline of market agents;
- imperfection of legal legislation, monopoly position and dishonesty of actions of a number of economic entities in the domestic and foreign markets, their low legal discipline;
- criminalization of the economy and corruption in the field of economic management.

Characterizing the state of criminalization of relations in the sphere of economic activity, experts often use such definitions as "illegal", "underground", "criminal", "shadow" economy.[3] At the same time, there is no clear distinction between these concepts. In international normative documents, in particular, in the methodology used by the UN statistical service, terms similar in meaning and often used in the same general meaning have been introduced. These are "hidden" (or "shadow", "informal", "unofficial") and "illegal" economic activities.

The study of this problem is of particular importance in modern economic conditions in Russia, when the processes of criminalization of the economy have intensified, and according to the calculations of some scientists, the real prevalence of only criminal encroachments on the economic security of both state and non-state economic entities exceeds the estimated registered indicator by 60-65 times. It has already become clear to everyone that the problem of crime is turning into a stable disease that

penetrates into all the pores of society, paralyzing its vital activity. Assassination attempts, the death of bankers, entrepreneurs and their guards at the hands of assassins have become almost commonplace.

Currently, it is becoming more and more dangerous for entrepreneurs to have and run their own business in the country. Moreover, the situation in this direction is getting worse every year, and law enforcement agencies are not showing the necessary activity in solving this problem [4].

The most important trend in the development of the shadow economy today is its criminalization, the increasing influence of organized crime. The growth of the scale of the shadow economy in the post-reform is perceived by society as an inevitable evil, natural and natural, "sanctified" by age-old economic and socio-cultural traditions. However, only the statement of this obvious empirical fact does not provide a theoretical explanation for the increase in the scale of this phenomenon, much less the conditions and mechanisms that stimulate and regulate it. The problem of the shadow economy is global and constantly increasing.

Another trend in the development of the criminal economy has become the formation of a shadow political market associated with lobbying, corruption. Corruption is one of the most ancient problems of society and the state. The implementation of market reforms has led to the expansion of the boundaries of the shadow economy. The administrative resource of the state today should be used more vigorously and consistently in order to fully legalize domestic entrepreneurship, to withdraw enterprises from the "shadow economy". For it is obvious that even the most innovatively advanced organizations will be the losers in front of unscrupulous competitors who use various ways to "optimize" tax deductions and semi-legal "gray" schemes of export-import operations.

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