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ECONOMIC SECURITY: PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF SECURITY

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Economic security is a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability and sustainability, the ability for constant recovery and self-improvement. If we consider the international aspects of ensuring economic security of the state, they occupy an important place in the development of the country's economy in general, as well as in the development of relations between industrialized and developing countries (Novikov, 2021; Balas et al. 2019; Kolosok et al., 2022).

Economic security is organically included in the state security system. As world experience shows, ensuring economic security is a guarantee of a country's independence, a condition for the stability and efficiency of society's vital activities, and the achievement of success (Obeid et al., 2020; Esmanov et al., 2017; Yarovenko et al., 2017). Therefore, ensuring economic security is one of the most important national priorities. In addition to numerous problems solved within the framework of civil society and the market economy, there are problems related to the exclusive prerogative of the state. Nobody else, except the state, simply cannot solve them. Ensuring the country's economic security is one of these problems. We agree with the opinion of Kwilinski et al., (2019), that economic security is one of the defining components of the national security system.

Today there are many approaches to the interpretation of the concept of economic security of the state using various characteristics. Under national economic security such a state of the national

For example, an economy that maintains stability and capacity to adverse conditions of internal and external development processes. Ianchuk (2021) considers the key function of the state is to ensure the stability of society, its self-preservation and development, to repel possible threats to the country's security.

Ensuring economic security is essentially a long-term and strategic task. To the economic security of the state attribute those constituent elements that characterize only economic processes and phenomena related to them, these are: investment and innovation, financial, foreign economic, food and energy security.

The development of a program of priority measures to ensure the economic security of the country and practical steps in this direction should be based on a clear awareness of modern threats (Lyeonov et al., 2019; Harust et al., 2019; Matsenko et al., 2021).

1. Destruction of scientific and technical potential. A serious and very real threat to the country's economic security is the curtailment of fundamental research, the collapse of world-class research teams and design bureaus, and a sharp reduction in orders for fully competitive products. An equally serious danger is the departure of highly qualified specialists and workers from the sphere of their professional activity to sectors of the economy that turned out to be more prestigious and highly paid.

2. Growth of unemployment and weakening of labor motivation. The growth of unemployment, which is negative in itself, is especially alarming when unemployment becomes massive and stagnant. Unemployment increases the burden on the employed. First of all, everyone has to pay for mass unemployment with a decrease in the standard of living, because there is no need to count on an increase in labor productivity. Finally, unemployment eventually inevitably leads to a loss of qualifications and labor skills, which again causes serious damage to the economy.

3. Significant increase in foreign debt. In the conditions of the growing economic crisis and artificial restraint of business and investment activity, external borrowing is used more and more. It can also become a powerful lever for boosting the economy, its technical rearmament, and increasing the competitiveness of manufactured products. The whole issue is the targeted use of loans and the scale of the state debt.

4. Criminalization of the economy. In recent years, the criminogenic situation in the economic sphere has sharply worsened, which is already a real danger today. Criminalization covered almost all areas of economic life - property relations, financial and banking activities, production, trade and services, foreign economic relations.

We emphasize the basic role of the economy, because the production, distribution and consumption of material goods are primary for each of them, they determine the vitality and viability of society.

Economic security is ensured both by purely economic methods and by means of a non-economic nature: political; military and other, including protection of secrets. In turn, it should be emphasized that security in adjacent non-economic spheres is ensured not only by methods specific to them, but to a large extent by economic means, including always with the involvement of monetary and other resources of an economic nature.

Although the problems of economic security should be considered mainly within the framework of economic processes, deep catastrophic consequences are also found in the non-economic sphere. The biggest danger is political upheaval in society due to the dissatisfaction of the masses with their economic situation, as well as direct large-scale destruction of production potential, social infrastructure and the natural environment caused by economic reasons.

Studying certain aspects of national security, it is impossible not to take into account its economic aspects. Today, the country's economic security has become

one of the problems attracting the close attention of specialists of all profiles working in the fields of economics, politics, and international relations. Its most significant manifestations are connected with the growing waves of economic crime, which has become the subject of complex interdisciplinary scientific analysis.

Let's highlight the main problems of economic provision

security issues that need to be addressed as a priority:

- the presence and aggravation of the economic crisis in Ukraine in the context of armed aggression by the Russian Federation;

- growth of corruption;

- deterioration of the population's well-being and increase in the level of unemployment;

- increasing shadowing of economic activity;

- sharp drop in real GDP;

- loss of investment attractiveness of our country.

Thus, the concept of the economic security of the country should be based on the accounting of all the variety of factors, including its main element - the growth of the efficiency of the economy. Based on this, it can be said that economic security is a set of internal and external conditions that contribute to the effective dynamic growth of the national economy, its ability to meet the needs of society, the state, and the individual, to ensure competitiveness in foreign markets, which guarantees protection against various threats and losses.

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