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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The relevance of economic security in the context of European integration processes determined by the need to form internal and external immunity protection from destabilizing outflows and competitiveness world markets, as well as the stability of the financial situation. The decisive place among security factors belongs to the state in the person of its institutions of power. The modern Ukrainian economy needs impartial people state decisions on the regulation of many aspects of the market economy and first for everything in the sphere of social and legislative protection of its subjects. From effectiveness of this mechanism largely depends on other aspects economic security: level and quality of life, crime rate, economic potential. Without effective functioning of state legal institutions in neither economic nor social development within the framework of a single mechanism impossible. The purpose of the state system of ensuring economic security is to supporting the efficient functioning of the economy, identifying threats and taking adequate measures for its prevention and neutralization, protection realization of economic interests of the individual, society, family, state socially oriented economic policy. The greatest threat to the economic security of Ukraine under these conditions is export orientation of foreign trade with EU countries on the basis traditional homogeneous goods, provided the domestic market is not saturated differentiated products. The decisive factor in deciding this the issue should be fundamental structural restructuring of the national economy on the basis of constant monitoring of economic security indicators.

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 [2]. 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. 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.

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 [1]. Ensuring economic security is essentially a long-term and strategic task.

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 [3, P.197-202]

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. 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.

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.

References:

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