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The economic security of the state: the institutional aspect

Ekaterina Grigoreva^{a1}, Liliya Garifova^b

^{a,b} Kazan Federal University, Kremlyovskaya st. 18, Kazan, 420008, Russia

Abstract

In recent years the problem of economic security ensuring is characterized by new aspects of its theoretical content in connection with the institutional transformation of the Russian economy, which is essential condition of its modernization. New trends and patterns determining institutional ensuring of economy modernization are an essential aspect of economic security.

Scientific substantiation is required by modern problems of economic security ensuring, the prevention of new challenges and threats of economic security and sustainable development of the regions. At the present time, there is a search of new conceptual approaches of methods and mechanisms formation which can protect the economic interests of the State, regions, enterprises and organizations, public and business sectors, which finds its expression in the strategy of socio-economic development of the Russian regions.

The multifaceted and interdependent nature of changes which we have in modern socio-economic system causes a need for the formation and implementation of the institutional approach in complex security economic problems solution. In modern conditions the process of the economy reforming actively manifests itself in the need to ensure the vital interests of the society, the balanced condition of economy, dynamic socio-economic development. The urgency of the economic security problem and, accordingly, its institutional ensuring set of measures depend on the level of national economy development.

The article reflects the institutional features of the economic security ensuring of the State in the face of instability and the emergence of new threats associated with the cyclical nature of the economy. The main factors of economic security and its institutional contradictions are considered. The problems of economic security of Russia and its main course of sustainable development are defined. A comparison analysis of economic safety of Russia at the international level has been carried out. © 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

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1. Introduction

Economic security is a complex socio-economic category which is influenced by the continuously changing environment of material production, external and internal threats of the economy. Economic security is a basis of the national security of the State. The national security ensuring is a primary responsibility of the State, which is being implemented in close collaboration with the economic agents. The national security reflects the ability of relevant political, legal and economic institutions of the State to protect the interests of its key entities in national economic traditions and values. Therefore, its development must be seen in the overall context of the formation of the national security state (Litvinenko, 2013).

For the State, there is no absolute economic security, when there are no types of external and internal threats to the national economy. The main factors of economic security of the country are its geographical location, natural resources, industrial and agricultural potentials, the degree of socio-demographic development, the quality of public administration. Russia, the United States, Japan, China, including the European Union, take a leading position in the world of the industrial potential, the volume of agricultural production, natural resources and they have an unbeatable geographic position that contributes to their economic security (Grigoreva e., Fesina e., 2013). However, they differ sharply on the parameters, as well as the nature of the State and of economic regulation.

It should also be noted that there are new aspects of economic security which are related to features of Internet

¹* Corresponding author. +7 (917) 290-94-55
E-mail address: ekaterina_kazan@mail.ru

technologies impact on the economy.

Now there is an emergence of the network economy on the basis of e-commerce and e-business technology. (Ismagolov I.I., 2012). This process must be taken into account in the development of the economic security of the State.

2. Literature review

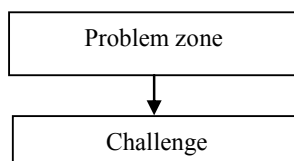
To assess the economic security of Russia there is used a system of indicators that reflect its place in the world economic system (Ranjan R, Ngai Weng Chan, Ruslan R., 2013). They reflect the gap between the indicators that characterize the proportions of territorial space and natural resource potential, and, on the other hand, financial potential, gross domestic product and foreign trade and, above all, the level and the quality of the population life. Over the past 15 years in Russia were made bad the imbalance on many indicators, particularly on the social. Comparison of actual values of economic security indicators of States with their thresholds, describing various aspects of the national economy security, provides an indication of the individual components evolution of economic security at the international level and in some cases their comparison. It raises the problem of determining the cumulative index of economic security to evaluate its performance and to conduct comparative description on an international scale. In the economic literature (Butorin V.K., Tkachenko A.N., Shipilov S.A., 2007) there is a methodological approach that is based on the definition of the normalized values as for appropriate threshold levels of private indicators of the State economic security. This assumes that the smallest possible value \bar{i} of the normalized private indicator $\beta_{i \min} = 0,01$ is the least level of economic security of the State at fixed values the rest of private indicators-indicators. And, vice versa, the largest possible value \bar{i} of normalized private indicator $\beta_{i \max} = 100$ corresponds to the highest level of economic security of the State at fixed values the rest of private indicators-indicators. The unit value \bar{i} of the private indicator corresponds $\beta_{i \max} = 1$ to the normalized threshold level of economic security of the State.

The results of standard private indicators calculations characterizing the individual components of the economic security of the national economy of Russia, the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, Italy, South Korea and China for 2000-2012 years, allowed assessing of various levels of economic security of those States (Ismagilov R.F., 1999). Methodological approach to assess the level of economic security allows, on the one hand, to assess the changes in the economic security of the State as a whole, and on the other, to compare levels of economic security and national economies of various countries. Calculations of General normalized indicators of economic security of Russia, the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, Italy, South Korea and China for 2000-2012 years have shown that they are quite adequately reflect the phenomenon and the process of combustion taking place in the economies of those countries and in the world economy as a whole (Gus'kova N.D., Neretina E.A., 2015). In particular, the change in the level of economic security in these countries shows the reduce of their economic development in the years of economic crisis and rise in periods of favorable situation for the development of the national economy.

3. Research

Analysis of world economic relations development trends, scientific and technological progress in the economy, the world integration interactions and the impact of these processes on the economic basis of the National Security Commission of the world community countries allows to highlight key factors of their economic security ensuring (Reshetova M.V. Krutik, A.B., 2011). The evaluation of the national economy security of the country is impossible without the definition of retrospective, current and forecast levels of its economic security.

The General Security factors at the micro-level can be classified into three groups: natural and ecological, technogenic-productive and anthropogenically-social. Then the structure of the general security of an entity at any level of the hierarchy would look like the following (Figure 1).



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