

THE ESSENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Abstract: *economic security is one of the most important components of national security, and in a broader sense, it is a key component of security. It is obvious that the above-mentioned concepts need to be professionally clarified and analyzed in depth for each individual, structure, society, state and state today. Economic security can be described as a state of the economy, in which the protection of national interests, the social orientation of the policy, the sufficient capacity of the defense system are guaranteed, even in the case of unfavorable conditions for the development of internal and external processes.*

Keywords: *economic security, national security, external threats, state strategy, natural resources, development, stability.*

СУТЬ И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Аннотация: *экономическая безопасность - один из важнейших компонентов национальной безопасности, а в более широком смысле - ключевой компонент безопасности. Очевидно, что вышеупомянутые концепции сегодня нуждаются в профессиональном разъяснении и глубоком анализе для каждого человека, структуры, общества и государства. Экономическую безопасность можно охарактеризовать как состояние экономики, при котором гарантируются защита национальных интересов, социальная направленность политики, достаточный потенциал системы обороны даже в случае неблагоприятных условий для развития внутренних и внутренних дел, внешних процессов.*

Ключевые слова: *экономическая безопасность, национальная безопасность, внешние угрозы, государственная стратегия, природные ресурсы, развитие, стабильность.*

To understand the essence of economic security, one can find its connection with the concepts of "development" and "stability". Development is one of the components of economic security. If the economy does not develop, the chances of survival, resistance to external threats and adaptability sharply decrease. And stability can be considered as the components of the economy, the strength of vertical, horizontal, other connections within the system, reliability, the ability to withstand internal and external "pressures". Stability and security are the most important features of the economy as a whole system. It is not expedient to contrast them with each other, as each presents the state of the economy in a different way. Security is the state of an structure or object in its relationship with other objects, the ability to survive and develop in the face of internal and external threats, as well as the unpredictability of difficult-to-predict factors.

At present, there is no common approach to the concept of economic security. Not only countries but also international organizations have different ideas, approaches and formulations [3].

At the same time, attempts are being made to even calculate coefficients, indicators that reflect the perceptions of these structures about economic security [2].

Given the existing systems of political and economic priorities in developed and developing countries, it can be argued that the very concept of economic security is quite relative¹ [4, p. 23]. The concept of economic security presented by the 32nd President of the United States Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for example, which is still guided by the US government, has little to do with the well-known table of limit values for economic security developed by Academician Sergei Glaz, following the example of Russia.

In the industrialized countries of the West, the concept of economic security, as its most important material-derivative criterion, implies the competitiveness of the national economy and its branches in the world market,

¹ Peter Temin, Did Monetary Forces Cause the Great Depression? (New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1976), p. 4. See also Thomas B. Silver, Coolidge and the Historians (Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 1982), p. 136, Geoffrey C. Ward, Before the Trumpet: Young Franklin Roosevelt, 1882-1905 (New York: Harper & Row, 1985), pp. 180, 207, and Daniel R. Fusfeld, The Economic Thought of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Origins of the New Deal (New York: Columbia University Press, 1954), p. 23.

which ensures the viability of the country's free market economy in various trends and developments of the world economy.

The German state philosophy of economic security, within the framework of the official doctrine of social partnership, is based on the principle of the protection of the socio-economic interests of the country's population. There is also a perception in the Federal Republic of Germany that the economic and socio-political situation in Central and Eastern Europe is a factor that is most directly related to Germany's economic security.

In China, national economic security is considered part of the overall system of state security, so the data of the People's Republic of China on the protection of state secrets on the national economy and social development is a state secret. In Japan, the concept of "economic security" is not isolated as an independent entity, but is seen as an important component of the broader concept of "complex national security". "Complex national security" is defined as "the efforts of the state, which include the spheres of foreign relations, economy, military affairs - other spheres of activity, aimed at protecting national security from military external threats."

The concept of economic security in Russia is approved and implemented in accordance with the 1996 Decree of the President of the Russian Federation. Prof. from the Russian economists of the decree "State Strategy for Economic Security of the Russian Federation" (main provisions). L. Abalkin considers that economic security is a set of conditions and factors, which ensures the independence of the national economy, stability, the ability to be constantly updated and improved.

According to some representatives of the Russian School of Economic Security, economic security is the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which is determined by its ability to maintain normal living conditions of the population, provide sustainable economic development resources, and pursue Russia's national-state interests.

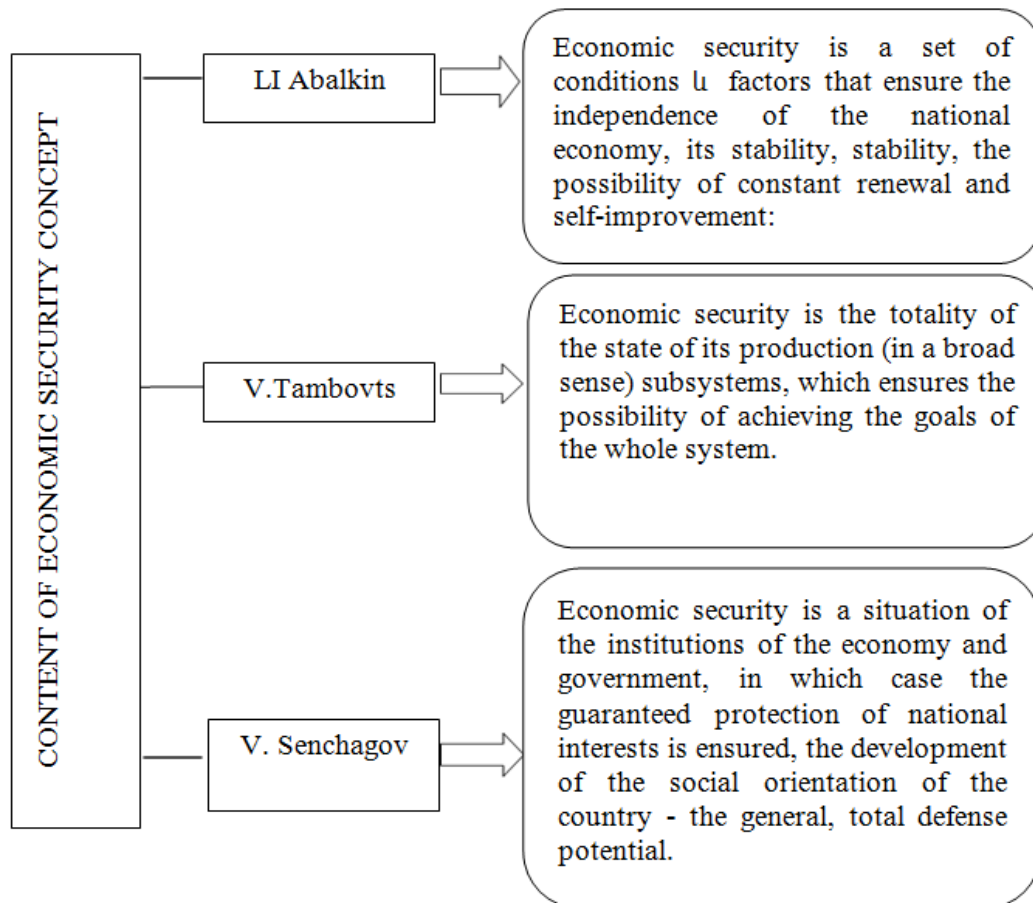


Fig. 1. The approaches of the representatives of the Russian school of economic security [1]

Thus, by generalizing the existing definitions and formulations, economic security can be described as a state of the economy, in which the protection of national interests, the social orientation of the policy, the sufficient capacity of the defense system are guaranteed, even in unfavorable conditions for internal and external processes.

Tax relations in the Republic of Armenia are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, ratified by international agreements, laws on payments, as well as by the RA tax legislation. Accordingly, according to the RA laws on payments, government decisions, normative legal acts adopted by the tax body

(including normative legal acts adopted jointly with other departments), tax relations with other legal acts can be regulated only within the cases defined by the Code.

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