



National Concepts of Economic Security in Modern Conditions

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Received: 13/09/2019

Accepted: 22/11/2019

Published: 20/12/2019

Abstract

The special aspects of conceptual approaches to ensuring economic security in Russia and other countries of the world were investigated in the article. The features and priorities of the concepts of national economic security of the USA, China and Russia were defined. The evolution of the national economic security strategies was described; and the main directions of ensuring national economic security in certain countries of the world economic system, including the Russian Federation, were substantiated. The trends were identified, the threats to the normal functioning of the modern Russian economy were formulated, and the ways of their overcoming were proposed. Based on the official statistics, the calculations of selected indicators of the external economic security of Russian economy were carried out, and the comparison with existing threshold values was made. The dynamics of the main types of import-substituting products was analyzed. On this ground, the modern parameters of foreign economic security were substantiated. Particular attention was paid to the impact of environmental factor of national security in the framework of the concept of sustainable environmental and economic development. For this purpose, the indicators of eco-economic security and sustainable development, established at the international level, were analyzed; their composition and structure were determined. The problems, negatively affecting the process of qualitative processing of the information array, calculation of statistical indicators, and cross-country analysis, were formulated.

Keywords: National security concept, Economic interests, Economic security, Indicators, Strategy

1 Introduction

The issues of economic security have always been the focus of attention of scientists, economists and practitioners. This is due to the fact, that in modern conditions of unstable development of economic relations and the emergence of new external and internal threats, the provision of safe development at all levels of the economic system becomes a task of paramount importance. In a theoretical aspect, national security is the protection of the vital interests of the state, society and the individual from the external and internal threats in various spheres of life, that, ultimately, is aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the country's economy, improving the quality of life of the population in all possible ways, and growth of competitiveness of industries and regions.

2 Methods

The study of the concepts of national security, accepted and effective in different countries of the world, shows that the most important component of a national security strategy

is the economic security of the country. It implies the stability of socio-economic indicators of its development, the necessary and sufficient parameters of people's quality of life, in the conditions of systemic provision of all conditions of economic growth, and integrated development of the sectoral and territorial structure of the economy (1).

National security strategies of individual countries have their own national specifics. They formulate priorities in the economy and other areas of public life, reflect the features of the modern stage of their development.

For example, in the United States, the National Security Strategy was adopted under Barack Obama's presidency in 2015. It proclaimed American leadership as "a global force for goodness, based on national interests". In 2017, the new President of the USA Donald Trump adopted a new National Security Strategy. According to this document, national interests are put forward, including: "the expansion of American influence; development of American welfare; protection of the country and the American way of life; maintaining peace through strength". In this strategy, Russia and China are defined as the main competing countries. This is reflected in the current domestic and foreign economic policy, pursued by the US authorities (2).

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In China, the economic security strategy shows the specifics of the centuries-old development of this country. National economic security in the People's Republic of China is understood as the economic competitiveness of the state, the ability to counteract the expansion, threats, and external blows. At the same time, "economic expansion" is considered as the main direction of ensuring national economic security in the People's Republic of China. It consists in the provision of access to raw materials and commodity expansion. The efforts, taken by the government of the People's Republic of China in the field of ensuring economic security, made the country one of the leaders in terms of GDP, and allowed to obtain the status of a "world factory" in recent years (3).

For the Russian Federation, ensuring economic security is a task of paramount importance. Compared to the economies of many other countries, the Russian economy has the largest territory in the world, as well as significant and diverse reserves of natural resources, that is a positive factor for economic security. At the same time, for many decades, the phenomenon of the so-called "Dutch disease" has been observed in our country. It means that as a result of the active development of the extractive sector of the economy, the manufacturing industries are lagging behind. The experience of other oil-producing countries shows that there is a solution to the "Dutch disease" problem. In particular, it is necessary to create special funds, that is being done in our country. This refers to the Russian Future Generations Fund and the Reserve Fund. Their resources are replenished as a result of rise in world energy prices and, accordingly, are spent on maintaining the efficient functioning of business entities, and solving the emerging social problems in case of lowering the world prices for lateral raw materials. It is very important for our country to actively develop the innovative sector of the economy, in order to increase the competitiveness in the world market of domestic goods, produced in manufacturing sectors of the economy.

3 Results and Discussion

In modern conditions, the Russian government is trying to take measures to prevent internal threats, associated with the lag in the innovation sector of the economy. The Economic Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 13, 2017 No. 208, identifies 25 serious threats to the Russian economy, which should be brought to the attention of the state in modern conditions. The main objective of this strategy is proclaimed "the prevention of crisis in the resource and raw materials, production, scientific, technological and financial spheres, as well as the avoidance of decline in the quality of life of the population" (4-21).

Monitoring, economic evaluation and subsequent scientific analysis of positive or negative trends in the field of national economic security is carried out in order to identify them. As practice and experience of the most world countries shows, the assessment of each element of national economic security involves the use of a system of indicators, allowing to analyze and assess the degree of certain threats, that is, the approach of crisis phenomena, or removal from them at any given time. In international and Russian practice, the threshold values of indicators of foreign economic security

are adopted, the excess of which is the evidence of the approaching crisis in a particular area of the country's economy.

The analysis of certain parameters of economic security of the modern domestic economy revealed some trends. Actual data indicated that the volume of investments in % of GDP in Russia in 2017 amounted to 21.2%. It is slightly lower than the existing threshold value of this indicator (the threshold value in the world is less than 15%). Therefore, it is necessary to continue to carry out certain efforts in this direction.

According to Federal State Statistics Service, in 2017, the share of innovative goods, works and services in the total volume of export of goods, works and services of the industrial production organizations amounted to 7.1%. This is also below the established threshold indicator (threshold value: the share in the export of high-tech products is less than 10 - 15%). It should be noted, that until 2015, this indicator in the Russian Federation was significantly higher: 2012 – 12.1%; 2013 – 13.7%; 2014 – 11.5%. In the regional aspect, the share of innovative goods, works and services in the total volume of export in the Volga Federal District is 13.8%, that is higher than the established threshold indicator (for comparison, in the Central Federal District this indicator was 6.3% in 2017) (5).

In recent years, the problem of economic sanctions has arisen for the modern Russian economy. In turn, this requires a more active solution to the issue of import substitution. There are some successes in this direction, although much work remains to be done in resolving the issue of import substitution.

According to the Federal State Statistics Service, there is a positive trend in the main types of import-substituting products. The scientific analysis of the dynamics of production of the main types of import-substituting products in Russia for the period from 2016 to January-June 2018 (6) showed, that in 2017 compared to 2016, there was a significant increase in certain types of import-substituting products: production of frozen pork, including for baby food increased by 1.47 times; production of vegetables (except potatoes) and canned mushrooms for short-term storage increased by 1.51 times; production of fruits, berries and nuts, fresh or pre-cooked, frozen increased by 2.58 times. In 2018, this dynamic continued. At the same time, there are products for which the dynamics of import substitution is negative. This refers to such goods as live sea fish, which are not the products of fish farming (in 2017 compared to 2016 – 0.29); dried, salted and unsalted fish, or fish in brine - 0.936; vegetables (except potatoes) and frozen mushrooms - 0.93. Moreover, in the first half of 2018, some growth is observed for these types of products.

The dynamics of the volume of production of import-substituting products in the Russian Federation allows to assess the level of self-sufficiency of the country with food products, under the conditions of sanctions, imposed by the United States and European countries. This is an important condition for the economic security of our country in the modern context. That is why this analysis was performed in our article.

In recent years, the international community has attached increasing importance to the environmental factor of ensuring national security. As practice shows, the traditional macroeconomic indicators, characterizing the dynamics of the reproduction process in the world countries and regions, do not take into account the existing interconnections and interdependencies between the economic and environmental components of modern development. In particular, this refers to such indicators as GDP, GNI, etc.: GDP growth may be accompanied by the degradation of natural systems, depletion of resources (7-1217-18).

New goals of development, included in the global strategic program "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (Agenda), which was adopted at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, held in September 2015 in New York, require new approaches to assessment the results for their achievement. The success in the field of sustainable development is possible only upon condition, if a person, his development and improvement will be at the core of all processes (3-19-20).

Currently, the new methods of assessment of sustainable development, the updated indicators of sustainable development of the world countries and regions are created and applied by the international organizations, such as the UN, UNESCO, the World Organization for the Protection of Intellectual Property, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, as well as the leading educational institutions of the world.

So, in 2006, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development created a system, which included 132 indicators. They were divided into subgroups, taking into account all aspects of sustainable development: human development index (HDI); the United Nations system of environmental-economic accounting (SEEA); index of adapted net (true) savings (ANS); ecological efficiency index (EEI); indicators of world development.

The world leader by sustainable development indicators is the World Bank. The World Bank's annual report, "The World Development Indicators", allows to evaluate the progress towards the goals, set by the UN - economic growth and reduction of poverty.

The human development index is designed in the framework of the World Bank. It takes into account three indicators (GDP - gross domestic product per capita, literacy and life expectancy of population) and provides a comprehensive (complex) assessment of human progress (9). Another integrated indicator is the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), which characterizes the level of development of the knowledge-based economy in the countries and regions of the world. This index includes a set of 109 structural and qualitative indicators, grouped into four main blocks: the Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime; Education and Human Resources; the Innovation System; Information and Communication Technology - ICT.

In 2013, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) proposed the Quality of Life Index, which includes such parameters as living, income differences, employment, education, environmental protection, healthcare, safety, life satisfaction, etc.

The Sustainable Society Foundation calculates the Society Sustainability Index (SSI). It is a complex indicator, which measures the achievements of the world countries and individual regions, from the point of view of social development sustainability (10-13-14).

The problems, negatively affecting the process of qualitative processing of the information array, the calculation of statistical indicators, and the performance of cross-country analysis, limit the ability of countries to make the necessary decisions in a timely manner.

4 Summary

As a result of the efforts, undertaken by the Russian government, the sectoral and territorial structure of the domestic socio-economic system has been improved. But at the same time, Russia has not yet been able to completely overcome the internal and, especially, external threats to economic security (11-15-16). Currently, the situation in the world economy, as a whole, is difficult. The contradictions between economically developed countries are growing. Some developing countries with their rather competitive products are actively entering the world market, that intensifies the contradictions between developed and developing countries. World market conditions are changing, especially in the sector of raw commodities.

5 Conclusions

Thus, taking into account the current situation in the global economy, the Russian Federation should pay special attention to the economic security of the country and its citizens. For this purpose, it is necessary to actively increase the competitiveness of domestic enterprises and industries, primarily in the field of high technology. In modern conditions, it is especially important to develop human potential. In our country, for the most part, it is well trained and highly professional. First of all, this refers to the system of education and science, the development of engineering specialties, which are designed for the evolution and improvement of high-tech areas of the domestic economy. This will allow to gain new frontiers of the world marketplaces, to increase the competitiveness of Russian enterprises, and, therefore, to ensure the economic security of our country, state and its citizens.

6 Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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