

FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Ensuring economic security of the national economy in terms of globalization in the world economy is an urgent problem. Effective functioning of the economic security system of the national economy can be achieved through the reliable protection of vital national interests for sustainable development of the national economy, economic, political and social stability. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that the modern theory of economic security has no signs of complexity and cannot offer unique studying methods and techniques of the economic security management processes of the national economy, which have an interdisciplinary significance. In present conditions, there is no unity in understanding the nature and dimension of economic security of the national economy, in developing and learning effective ways and means of preventing instability development.

In scientific studies, scholars focus attention on the factors that affect the economic security of the national economy. Each author considers the system of factors that he offers, with a specific purpose, namely: the impact of factors on the individual components of economic security, the impact of the shadow economy on economic security.

Taking into account a large number of different factors which have or just can have influence on economic security, it is advisable to organize a set of factors and group them in the following way: globalization, macroeconomic, institutional, resource and organizational.

Globalization factors include the following: civilization, geostrategic, economy openness, military. Civilization factor appears in most countries involved in economic globalization. The destructive impact of this factor destroys civilization space of countries, initiating conflict ignition that threatens global civilization. Geostrategic factor determines the geographic location of the particular country of the world, its location in relation to neighboring countries. This factor affects the socio-

economic development of the country: population migration flows, international relations, strengthening regional regionalization trends etc. If any export oil and gas pipelines are laid across the country, it is a transportation hub. One of the most important factors influencing the economic security is the economy openness. The high degree of economy openness of the country, based on raw specialization, in the long run leads or may lead to lower levels of economic security of the national economy and the competitiveness of the national economy together with simultaneous increasing dependence of the latter on external markets. Military factor explains the existence of guarantee system of territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Macroeconomic factors are advisable to include the following: international, financial, investment. International factor impact on the economic security of the national economy is determined by the state rapid response on the occurrence of external economic threats, using the advantages of participating in the international labor division, facilitating the creation of optimal conditions for the national economy development. Financial factor is the most important for the economic security of the national economy; it provides creating the appropriate conditions for ensuring optimum balance and stability of financial system under the conditions of accelerating influence of internal and external threats on it. Financial factor should be considered as a complex multi-level system, which is formed from a number of lower-level subsystems: banking, subsystem of non-bank sector, debt, fiscal, budget, monetary. Investment factor determines the relationship between received investments of a country from abroad and its own investments directed abroad. The dynamics of global flows of foreign direct investment into Ukraine had a significant downward trend in investments in 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013. Since 2014 the volume of foreign investments tend to increase.

Institutional factors include the following: political, legal, socio-demographic, ecological. Political factor, which uses political means, determines the creation of appropriate conditions to ensure reliable and stable protection of the rights and freedoms of the citizens, their associations, political parties, ensuring the unity,

integrity, sovereignty and independence of the country from political pressures and manifestations of aggression in the international arena. Legal factor is evident in improving the entire legal system, including the legal framework, the use of modern technology training, publishing regulations and their implementation. Socio-demographic factor involves guaranteeing population a decent and quality level of life and personal development, no matter how destabilizing influence of external and internal threats are. Ecological factor provides guaranteeing adequate protection of the environment, along with the rational use and restoration of natural resources.

Resource factors are advisable to include the following: energy, raw materials, provision. Energy factor involves the provision of state and regions with energy resources at levels that are capable of meeting the ongoing needs of industry, agriculture and households to maintain optimum life and sustainable economic development. The impact of the energy factor on the economic security of the national economy is the key for all countries, because nowadays the availability of energy resources is the main aspect in determining the prospects of their socio-economic development. Raw material factor is also important to ensure the economic security of the national economy. Its influence is due to the fact that the current development pace of the global economy is accompanied by the steady increase in the use of natural resources. Provision factor affects the level of economic security of the national economy in complex: on the one hand, the possibility of inadequate food production for self-sufficiency of the country is regarded, that depends on the level of agriculture development, on the other hand, it is determined by the physical and economic level of food availability, its quality, structure, the level of food market autonomy and the degree of accessibility of food products for people.

Organizational factors include the following: information, innovation. Information factor is formed taking into account the attributes that determine the security of the society and the state needs in the media, ensuring the existence and progressive development of the latter, regardless of the negative impact degree of external and internal information threats. Innovation factor is aimed at the development and implementation of all kinds of innovation, the development of high-

tech innovative industries; it requires the systematic monitoring and continuous analysis of the achievement degree of the planned objectives and effectiveness of decisions.

Indicating the mentioned groups of factors and research of their impact on the economic security of the national economy allows to single out the factors that have a negative impact, and by monitoring to prevent their action or develop measures to prevent even their occurrence. Singling out individual factors within each group allows to determine their importance in the study of particular levels of economic security in global environment.