

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY: A HISTORICAL APPROACH TO DEFINING THE ESSENCE**

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### **ABSTARCT**

Formulation of the problem of ensuring economic security at different levels (country, region, firm or individual) and the search for options for its solution require an analysis of the essence of this category. At the moment, in economic theory, there are many definitions of economic security, based on a different vision of threats to the object of research. The diversity of views makes it difficult to study this problem. Therefore, it is advisable to generalize and systematize the accumulated experience to identify the theoretical essence of economic security. This category is often studied within the framework of a separate object - macro-, meso- or microeconomic level. Therefore, it is necessary to trace the evolution of the emergence of the concept of "economic security".

The stable phrase "economic security" was officially fixed in 1985 with the adoption of the resolution "International Economic Security" at the fortieth session of the UN General Assembly. This document states that ensuring international economic security contributes to the socio-economic development of all states. At the forty-second session of the UN General Assembly, the Concept of International Economic Security was approved [5].

If we talk about the spread of this concept in post-Soviet economies, then attention to this issue was attracted by the significant uncertainty of the external environment for business entities, which is associated with the collapse of traditional economic ties, the production organization system and transformations in the legal field. Threats arose in the field of property protection, trade secrets, legal insecurity at all levels of the economy. In accordance with the general position of understanding, security is "the state of protection of the most important interests of the individual, society and the state from threats" [7], that is, a state in which there is no danger or there is protection from dangers.

Since dangers or threats can arise in different areas, it is customary to distinguish several types of security: socio-economic, environmental, demographic, military-political, scientific and technical, information, energy, criminological, humanitarian, food. In the presented list, the economic one stands out, since the implementation of all types of security requires economic support. Economic security can be interpreted as the state of the economy and institutions of power that guarantees the protection of national interests, the social orientation of politics, and defense potential. Terminological uncertainty and the lack of a theoretical analysis of economic security as a universal category prompted scientists to consider this issue from different angles. Thus, during the period of the beginning of market transformations in post-socialist countries, economic theory had a very narrow idea of economic security. It was defined as providing conditions for the preservation and protection of the trade secrets of industries and firms. This approach to the interpretation of the essence of the category of economic security logically proves that to ensure it at any level, you just need to develop recommendations and measures to protect information. Recently, the concept of "economic security" has acquired new features: it implies the state of the economy, ensuring the ability

of the system to resist the negative impact of the external environment. According to this point of view, economic security under the influence of the external environment in a market economy is mobile and unstable. This approach is more progressive, but it also has drawbacks: the perception of economic security as a "state of security" reduces the implementation of economically secure development to the ability of the economy to adapt to a changing environment and does not require forecasting development. There is an opinion that security is a state of reliable security for each subject and the absence of destructive influence of external factors. It follows from this that the subject is able to solve all the tasks facing him, and can protect himself from dangers and threats. This awareness of the essence of security can be a methodological basis for the theoretical substantiation of various levels of economic security: international, national, regional and firm security.

The views of scientists on the definition of the economic security of the state were distributed in two directions: the first focus on the stable development of the national economy, while the others pay considerable attention to the defense capability of the state. The first direction is supported by Russian researchers. So, O.A. Grunin considers the economic security of the state to be the ability to meet the economic needs of society, to ensure its independence, sustainable development, progress and protection from internal and external threats and unforeseen factors [3]. M.A. Bendikov sees this as "the state of the economy, ensuring a sufficient level of social, political, defense existence and progressive development of the state, invulnerability and independence of its economic interests in relation to any internal and external threats and influences" [1]. G.Yu. Darnopykh considers economic security to be the state of the national economy that ensures economic sovereignty, economic growth, and an increase in welfare in the context of international economic interdependence. N. Kapustin considers this category as a quantitative and qualitative characteristic of the economic properties of the system from the point of view of its ability to self-reproduction and development under conditions of the destabilizing influence of difficultly predictable factors [4]. Thus, summarizing the above points of view, we can say that the economic security of the state consists in ensuring the protection of society and each of its members from the destabilizing influence of exogenous and endogenous threats, contributing to stable economic development.

The level of economic security of the national economy depends on regional security and is a summary indicator of the economic security of all territorial entities; therefore, the next level at which economic security is considered is the region. Economic security from the point of view of the regional aspect is aimed at ensuring the protection of the individual and individual social groups from exogenous and endogenous dangers and ensuring the economic stability of the region. The economic security of the region is interpreted as the possibility of effective control by regional governing bodies over the use of labor, material, financial and other types of resources, achieving economic growth rates, efficiency of regional production, improving product quality, demonopolizing production, increasing the competitiveness of business entities [8]. N.S. Vavdiyuk defines the economic security of the region as a state of its development, characterized by the most complete and rational use of economic potential, the ability to self-reproduction, protection from the effects of destabilizing factors, the strength of relationships between the elements of the regional system that contribute to the satisfaction of the economic and social interests of the population of the regions in the key of national interests

[2]. The second group of scientists considers the economic security of the region to be the state of the regional economy, which retains resistance to exogenous and endogenous threats and is able to meet the needs of the individual, family, and the entire population of the region [6]. The author's vision of the essence of the economic security of the region is its sustainable development, which contributes to the further improvement of the socio-economic and environmental spheres, which is consistent with national interests, and has an effective, efficient mechanism for identifying and countering exogenous and endogenous threats.

So, having considered the problem of regional security, we can conclude that this direction has not been sufficiently studied by scientists, does not have a clear definition in regulatory and legislative documents. Regional interests are a continuation of national ones, but they are considered within a certain territory, and the tasks and principles of their solution are mainly aimed at sectoral problems. Thus, there is a need to pay attention to the economic security of enterprises, which together determine the security of the region.

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