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Economic Security and the Globalization Process

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The problem of economic security and its provision is a phenomenon that has received recognition in both domestic and world literature. Currently, many studies are carried out on the economic security of the state, society and the individual. There is practically no aspect of state security that does not directly depend on ensuring its economic security. At the present stage of development of the Republic of Belarus, the issues of economic security of the real sector of the economy are of great importance. Stability and financial sustainability in terms of economic security are the foundation for successful development which helps to improve the well-being of society as a whole.

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.

The most summarized and logic characteristic of economic security must include three most important elements [1]:

- economic independence, which in current conditions means the ability of the state to exercise control over national resources, achievement of such level of production efficiency and quality of products that could ensure its competitiveness and enable equal participation in world trade;

- stability and sustainability of national economy, which involves protection of property in all its forms, establishment of reliable conditions and guarantees for business activity, prohibition of the factors that are capable to destabilize the situation (tough policies related to counteracting illegal takeovers, curtailment of corruption within the government, the judicial system and appropriate foreign economic policy);

- the economic progress, which provides for the establishment of a business-enabling environment for investments and innovations, continuous modernization of production, state support of strategic industries, search for new lines of activity that are necessary for national economy's sustainability and self-preservation.

Thus, in the scientist's opinion, the scope of *economic security* concept can be disclosed through the set of conditions and factors that ensure national economic independence, its stability and sustainability, and ability to steady progress [1]. At the same time, the economic literature highlights that the essence of economic security is disclosed within the system of criteria, indicators, and threshold values. However, it is noted that, first of all, it is necessary to classify the threats to economic security that refer to the factors that make it impossible or complicate substantially of the process of national interests implementation, representing the threat to livelihoods of the nation, its socioeconomic and political systems. Therefore, taking into account the economic

development peculiarities, identification of the current challenges and threats and their elimination must be the priority elements for the national economic policy.

World economy became more predisposed to economic crises, deep recessions which imply their sudden spread from a country or region of the world to others. Economic liberalization was accompanied by a growth of systemic shocks which triggered a systemic insecurity, hard to cover via standard insurance forms. Along with globalization, economic crises from a country or region have higher chances to influence other economies. *Contagion* became a fear for all world countries – for instance, further to the crisis of the August 1998 Russian debt, two of the most affected countries in the world were Brazil and Argentina, even if their economic relations with Russia were almost inexistent [2].

Globalization is one of the main trends in the accelerated development of society. It affects almost all aspects of the existence of the state, including financial security. The essence of the term *globalization* defines the process of strengthening integration ties between peoples and states, rallying their political, economic, social and other forms of relations to bring them to uniformity [3]. Like any process, globalization has both positive and negative sides.

The positive meaning is interpreted as another possible way to build competent and productive international relations, strengthen integration ties between states and improve import and export processes. The negative side of this process is that globalization can have a negative effect on the state of economic security in the state, since the country's economy is becoming more open and accessible for intervention by other states. The dependence of the national market on the markets of other powers appears. At the same time, difficulties in society and in the economy can aggravate, and the lack of raw materials can acquire a global character.

The key threats to the impact of globalization on economic security include [3]:

- difficulties in contouring a domestic manufacturer with foreign ones;
- loss of the sovereignty of the country's economy;
- uneven distribution of public goods between countries;
- decrease in economic security due to increased economic dependence (import dependence) and deterioration of the position of domestic producers.

According to domestic experts, it is import dependence that can lead to the filling of the national market with foreign food and consumer goods. The increase in foreign products in the domestic market prompts the country to make a reasonably necessary decision to increase the competitiveness of domestic producers. This can serve as an impetus for reducing the production cost, as a result of which prices fall, modernization and the introduction of new technologies. All these factors will affect the situation of stabilizing the economy in a better, more productive way.

Among other things, threats to domestic producers help to attract attention from the state for the application of various measures towards supporting protectionism, which will ensure the strengthening of Belarusian production in our country. But do not forget that the process of globalization is also positive, which gives a number of certain opportunities for the state and its people [3]:

- the emergence of the need for the development of the competitiveness of domestic producers, hence - improving the quality of goods;
- increase in labor productivity and rationalization of production;
- increase in investment opportunities;
- development of the economic potential of the state;

- development of new technologies.

According to some scientists, there are the most important tasks of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Belarus in the context of the globalization of the world economy [3]:

- optimizing the state regulation system in order to eliminate threats to economic security:

- improving the quality and standard of living of the population;

- encouraging the growth of the country's scientific and technological potential;

- developing communication between the country and foreign manufacturers by improving the information and communication sector.

In our opinion, in order to increase the competitiveness of a national producer, it is necessary to improve methods of control over the quality of final products, as well as to gradually move away from the export of resources and raw materials towards the production of finished and processed products. It is thanks to equal and productive rivalry between countries that the Republic of Belarus can expand world economic ties. This will lead to potential development progress of economy and the reduction of threats to economic security.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the globalization of the world economy cannot be viewed as only a *good* or only a *bad* process. Globalization provides new opportunities for the development of the state; it can entail various threats to economic security. But with the correct approach of one or another state to the possibilities of globalization, a constant striving for world cooperation, for minimizing threats to economic security will serve to increase the general welfare and successful existence of all states on the world stage.

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