

**STATE AND INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT
OF ECONOMIC SECURITY: MAIN THREATS
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY)**

Zaid Boudchich (Morocco)

Scientific director – PhD in Economy, Associate Professor

Oksana Kudriavtseva

Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University

Kharkiv, Ukraine

In the conditions of political and economic instability of Ukraine, intensifying competitive struggle, unpredictability of many factors of the foreign economic environment, the question of protecting the economic interests of the state from the influence of external and internal factors becomes urgent. This situation creates a need for a deeper study of the structure of the economic complex of Ukraine, which directly affects the level of economic security. In addition, it is necessary to highlight the transport industry, which is a connecting link between the main elements of the structure of the economic complex of Ukraine, as well as justify the theoretical foundations of its influence on ensuring the economic security of the state.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research are the works of the following domestic scientists: Yermoshenko M., Lipkan V., Mocherny S., Alekseev I., Horbulin V., Kravchenko B., Kosevtsov V., Zhalilo Y., Alekseev I., Muntiyan V. [1-5]. Among the foreign scientists, it should be noted: I. Shumpert, V. Oiken, Ya. Kornai..

Consideration of sectoral threats to economic security from the aspect of national threats determines the adequacy of the sectoral regulation of economic security management with the general principles of its implementation at the macro level. To implement this function, it is first of all necessary to formalize national interests in the field of economy and identify the main threats to economic security.

The formulation of the national interests of Ukraine in its general form is of great fundamental importance, but it cannot serve as a concrete instrument for the state to exercise its function of protecting the country's economic security. Necessary parameters of the economy that quantify the state from the standpoint of national interests. Indicators of economic security and their threshold values are such a quantitative instrument for the protection of national interests in the field of economy (Table 1).

Table 1. Threats to national interests in the field of economy

National interests in the field of economy	The main threats to national economic security
1. The ability of the economy to function in the mode of extended reproduction, the independence of Ukraine in strategically important directions of scientific and technological progress, the preservation of a single economic space	1.1. Deformation of the production structure with the predominant development of the fuel and energy and raw materials sector
	1.2. A decrease in the technical level of production potential, its high physical and moral wear and tear
	1.3. Low competitiveness of products
	1.4. Insufficient investment activity
	1.5. Destruction of scientific and technical potential
2 Improving the welfare and quality of life of the population	2.1. High level of population poverty
	2.2. The growth of unemployment
	2.3. High differentiation of population incomes
3. Unity and stability of the financial and banking system	3.1. Budget deficit
	3.2. Low monetization of the economy
	3.3. An increase in the cost of servicing the public debt
	3.4 High dollarization of the economy
4. The ability of government institutions to create economic and legal conditions for a developed and efficient economy	4.1. Rising inflation
	4.2. Growth of the specific weight of the shadow economy
	4.3. Capital flight abroad

Threshold values of indicators of economic security are quantitative parameters that characterize the essential features of the state and development of any sphere of the economy, exceeding the limits of which threatens the national interests of the country in this sphere.

However, threshold values are not the only tool for characterizing threats to economic security. Their qualitative description is no less important, especially since

not all threats to economic security can be sufficiently fully revealed quantitatively (for example, the behavior of the population in one or another situation, risks, solutions of oligarchic groups, actions of foreign partners, international organizations, and so on) .

Threshold values of security can be characterized by a system of criterion evaluations of the general economic, socio-economic and financial-economic plan.

It is obvious that beyond the threshold values, the economy functions in extreme conditions. Based on the information obtained with their help, it is possible to identify the macroeconomic policy according to its specific parameters.

The system of indicators, based on which threshold values of economic security are calculated, should be based on the national interests of the country in the field of economy and factors threatening them, formulated in the State Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine.

In the system of indicators, a group of approximately 10-12 indicators should be selected, between which there is a close relationship and which determine the transition of the socio-economic situation of the country to the stage of social crisis, threatening the national interests of the country and the well-being of its citizens.

The state of transport that meets the requirements of economic security should be characterized by a set of certain key resource and performance indicators-indicators of system stability, beyond the threshold values of which the system loses the ability to reproduce, and the costs of maintaining it in an operational state grow exponentially. Without huge financial costs, the system becomes incapable of self-preservation and becomes economically inefficient.

The choice of indicators of economic security should be distinguished by features that take into account, firstly, the influence of the industry on ensuring macroeconomic security, and secondly, intra-industry threats.

The first group of indicators characterizes the role of the industry in shaping the final national economic results. The main ones include the following:

Voluminous:

- transport capacity of the gross domestic product;
- the structure of the transport market;
- transportation of products of strategic industries;
- indicators of transport security.

Resources:

- the ratio of the share of final products of the industry in GDP and the share of the number of employees relative to the economically active population;
- the share of employees in the number of economically active population; and the ratio between the average wage in the industry and the average wage in the industry;
- the share of fixed assets in the total value of fixed assets;
- share of depreciation deductions in GDP depreciation deductions;

Effectiveness:

- profitability
- productivity
- level of resource consumption

This composition of indicators makes it possible to comprehensively assess the participation of transport in general in the reproduction process, and in particular the correspondence of the sectoral economic potential (fixed funds, labor resources) to the final results of economic activity (table 2).

Indicators characterizing disruptions to the sustainable operation of transport make up the second group of indicators reflecting intra-industry threats to economic security.

Quantitative assessment of the level of threats to economic security involves comparing the actual or forecast values of indicators with threshold values, exceeding which destabilizes the stable operation of the industry.

When selecting indicators that correspond to the economic safety of transport, in addition to the main indicators of its functioning, attention should be paid to the need for state regulation of transport activities capable of ensuring its normal functioning in normal and extreme conditions, creating conditions for extended reproduction, stability of

financial indicators of transport operation and finally , full satisfaction of the needs of the population and the national economy in transport services while minimizing transport costs.

Table 2. Classification of indicators of economic safety of transport

Field of activity	Threats to economic security	Indicators of economic security
1. Transport activity	Reducing the safety of the transportation process	Safety indicators, including economic
	Physical and moral wear and tear of MTB	Depreciation of fixed assets
		The level of use of modern technological devices
	Technological lag in the organization and management of the transportation process	The level of implementation of modern information technologies
	The potential of the industry	Specific expenses for science
2. Social sphere	Decreased motivation in increasing work efficiency	The ratio of labor productivity growth and the average salary
	Reduction of social security	Indicators of sectoral social programs
3. Financial sphere	Unprofitability of passenger transportation	The ratio of profit rates and marginal costs
		The level of availability of passenger services
	Lack of investment and material resources	Specific capital investment per unit of output

Therefore, the main importance of the classification of threats to economic security at the state and industry level is the need, first of all, to clearly assess the situation in which the object of research functions, to characterize the negative points and, on this basis, to develop reasonable recommendations and measures to eliminate their impact . In addition, in order to build an effective system of ensuring economic security, it is necessary to develop a system of indicators that facilitates a timely response to the impact of external and internal threats to the economic security of the state and the transport industry, as an integral part of it.

References:

1. Єрмошенко М. М. Фінансова безпека держави : національні інтереси, реальні загрози, стратегія забезпечення / М. М. Єрмошенко. – К. : Київ. нац. торг.-ек. ун-т, 2001. – 309 с.
2. Ліпкан В. А. Національна безпека України : навч. посіб. / В. А. Ліпкан. – 2-ге вид. – К. :

КНТ, 2009. – 576 с.

3. Мочерний С. В. Економічний суверенітет України та шляхи його досягнення / С. В. Мочерний. – К. : Видавничий центр «Академія», 2003. – 656 с.

4. Горбулін В. П. Системно-концептуальні засади стратегії національної безпеки України : Моногр. / В. П. Горбулін, А. Б. Качинський. – К. : ДП «НВЦ Євроатлантиформ», 2007. – 592 с.

5. Мунтіян В. І. Економічна безпека України : Моногр. / Мунтіян В. І. – К., КВІЦ, – 1999. – 464 с.

**IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRENDS AND TENDENCIES ON POLITICAL,
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN**

Zarina Yesbulatova, MA, lecturer (Kazakhstan)

Kenzhegali Sagadiyev University of International Business

International Medical School

Almaty, Kazakhstan

Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the youngest states on the world stage. However, in 32 years of its independence, Kazakhstan has already achieved a lot in the international arena. Kazakhstan has a good economic potential for development. Among the countries of the Central Asian region, Kazakhstan stands out for quite natural reasons, having achieved notable success in economic development based on market mechanisms. Kazakhstan actively interacts with other participants in international relations, including international organizations, global TNCs, other states, etc.

Kazakhstan plays a fairly important role as a participant in global economic processes, as it has significant reserves of major types of resources, is located at the crossroads of major transcontinental trade and transport routes, maintains internal stability, and - in order to improve the efficiency of utilization of available advantages - initiates the development of most regional and interregional projects.