

ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS THREATS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY

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In modern conditions of economic development of any country, the economic security of the state is affected by a large number of endogenous and exogenous factors that directly affect the stability of the development of the economy as a whole.

Economic security of the state is a set of internal and external conditions that can favor the effective and most dynamic development of the national economy, the development of the ability to meet the needs of society and the state, to ensure competitiveness in world markets, which is a guarantee of protection from various threats and losses [1].

A direct threat to economic interests is formed by economic threats that disrupt the correct course of social production. In general, they can be divided into such aggregated groups as internal (endogenous) and external (exogenous) threats. The source of endogenous threats is located within the national economy and the state itself, the sources of exogenous threats are located outside the national economic system and the state as a whole. Endogenous and exogenous types of threats to economic security are quite closely interrelated and intertwined. The main types of internal threats to national economic security are [2]:

1) increasing the degree of differentiation of indicators of living standards and incomes of the population. The formation of a small group of rich people (oligarchs) and a significant part of the poor population creates a situation of social tension and instability in society, which can later lead to serious socio-economic problems;

2) changing the sectoral structure of the national economy. The focus of economic development on mining creates substantial structural changes. The decline in competitiveness and the general cessation of production encourages an increase in general unemployment and reduces the quality of life of the population. The resource orientation of the national economy makes it possible to obtain high incomes, but does not ensure stable economic growth;

3) increasing uneven economic development of the country's regions. This situation is the basis of the problem of breaking the common economic space of the state. A significant difference in the levels of socio-economic development of regions disrupts the links between them and hinders the development of further interregional integration;

4) increasing the level of criminalization of society. The society has significantly increased the tendency to acquire non-labor income through open robbery, taking away property, which negatively affects the overall stability and stability of the national economic system. The general penetration of criminal structures into the state administration and industry has a significant impact. A large number of entrepreneurs refuse to use legal methods for resolving disputes, avoiding free competition, and more often use the help of criminal structures. These actions have a negative impact on the overall economic situation and hinder the full recovery of the national economy from the crisis;

5) significant decline in the country's scientific and technical potential. The basis of the country's economic development is scientific and technical potential. Over the past

decade, the scientific and technical potential of domestic enterprises has been almost lost. the main reason for this phenomenon is the decline in investment flows in research and development, mass migration of leading scientists, the destruction of knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy, and the deepening of scientific and technical dependence;

6) development of inter-ethnic and inter-ethnic tensions that can create real conditions for the emergence and expansion of internal conflicts on national grounds in the state;

7) widespread violation of the common legal space, which leads to non-compliance with the law;

8) lowering the level of physical health of the population, which can lead to degradation of the population due to the crisis in the health system. As a result of these phenomena, there is a tendency to significantly reduce the birth rate and life expectancy of the state's population. The decrease in human potential makes it impossible for stable economic growth and industrial development;

9) demographic crisis, which is directly related to the prevailing trend of prevalence of indicators of total population mortality over birth rate.

A sharp decline in the prices of export goods or an increase in the cost of imported goods in conditions of significant dependence on the external market is extremely dangerous for the overall state of the economy. It is also dangerous to impose an embargo on trade with States or groups of countries that are the largest and most important markets or suppliers of products for the exporting country.

All internal threats to national security are closely interrelated. Their elimination is necessary not only for the formation of an appropriate level of national security, but also for the preservation of the country's statehood.

The main external threats to national security are [3]:

1) reduction of the country's role in the world economy as a result of targeted actions of individual States and interstate associations, for example, the United Nations, the Organization for security and co-operation in Europe;

2) reducing the level of economic and political impact on the processes taking place in the world economy;

3) weakening of integration processes and development of the country's economic ties with other countries;

4) outflow of human resources and intellectual property abroad;

5) proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in all countries of the world;

6) weakening of the country's position in the field of information and telecommunications. This is reflected in the reduction of the country's impact on international information flows and the development of information expansion technologies by several States that can also be used to the country;

7) territorial expansion concerning the country;

8) development of international terrorism.

The list of these threats is established in many regulations of foreign countries, which gives a clear understanding of threats to economic security, and also serves as a regulatory act regulating the main aspects of ensuring national economic security.

Thus, we can say that the main characteristic of threats to economic security is that they have emerged as a result of the globalization of the planet (including the economic sys-

tem) and the development of methods of competition between States. Each of the threats poses a certain degree of danger to the country, which, in turn, determines the priorities of countering these threats.

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ЭНДОГЕННЫЕ И ЭКЗОГЕННЫЕ УГРОЗЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Экономическая безопасность любой страны подвержена влиянию разных (политических, экономических, технических и т.д.) угроз. Основными причинами возникновения угроз экономической безопасности стали процесс глобализации и развитию конкурентной борьбы между государствами. В статье рассмотрены внешние (эндогенные) и внутренние (экзогенные) угрозы экономической безопасности. Кроме того, приведен перечень нескольких внешних и внутренних угроз экономической безопасности с подробным объяснением.

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Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

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