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ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Abstract

The article examines the determination of the optimal ratio between the protection of national interests and the openness of the economy in order to ensure economic security in the conditions of modern economic relations. At the same time, economic security is evaluated as the protection of the national interests of the state, which is, above all, an integral part of the country's national security. The mechanism of ensuring the economic security of the state is a system of organizational, legal and economic measures aimed at preventing economic threats.

Key words: *economic security, sustainable development, socio-economic, system, methodology, threats.*

INTRODUCTION

In our modern era, the economic security of the state is of particular importance in ensuring the independence of the country and in successfully solving the most important socio-economic problems. Today, the state security, national security and economic security as a part of it, of the Republic of Azerbaijan, have found their fulfillment thanks to the 60-year professional experience of our national leader Heydar Aliyev, his human and political will, strengthened throughout his long and fruitful life. The Azerbaijani people, their intellectuals and economists are obliged to study the Heritage of Heydar Aliyev in depth and comprehensively in ensuring national independence, state building and the security of our state.

The Azerbaijani people and their intellectuals, who gained two state independences in the 20th century, lost it once, experienced the threat of losing it a second time in full reality, and were able to get rid of this scourge only as a result of Heydar Aliyev's policy, should study the issues of national security more deeply and scientifically and correctly determine their future development.

It is well known that the modern era is characterized by rapid globalization processes, which, in turn, strengthen the transformation processes between individual national economies. In such conditions, of course, the internationalization of production and economic life in general also raises the issue of economic security. On the other hand, if we take into account that in the modern world most states have chosen the path of sustainable development and carry out all economic processes precisely in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, then ensuring the sustainable development of individual national economies is also of particular relevance. In other words, what we have mentioned requires a comprehensive study and investigation of the problems of sustainable economic development and economic security.

Overall, since the end of the last century, all countries of the world have begun to consider a development model that focuses on quantity as well as quality, in addition to economic development. It was during this period that the rapid development that led to the wasteful use of

natural and economic resources and serious changes on a global scale led to the emergence of the concept of Sustainable Development, which is capable of ensuring the more efficient and long-term use of these resources by future generations. [1]

Nowadays, the concept of sustainable development in ensuring the national security of states is widely spread as the main direction of the policy implemented in the direction of stable economic development and environmental protection on a global, regional and international scale. Studies show that the concept of sustainable development is understood in the main approaches as a development path related to the efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection. Thus, environmental protection is explained as self-regulating stable and sustainable development in a global system formed by the mutual relations of society and nature. In the last 10-15 years, the concepts of sustainable development have been used in parallel in many cases in solving problems related to the economic and national security of states. In such an approach, sustainable development can also be perceived as reliable, stable and sustainable development.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES

The term "economic security" was first used in economic literature in Azerbaijan in scientific research during the years of independence. Among the first researchers of economic security problems in Azerbaijan, the work of academician Ziyad Samadzade and professor Adalat Aliyev should be specially noted. Their research deals with the issues of protecting the state and society from economic and political threats in the modern era of integration into the world economic system and the globalization of political and economic processes, as well as the strategy of the country's economic development in solving these issues, indicators and criteria that characterize national interests in the economy in detail.

While some authors emphasize issues of protection from internal and external threats, others consider the existence of the economy's capabilities to effectively meet the needs of society at the international and national levels, and still others consider the economic level that is capable of protecting the vital interests of the country.

When we delve deeper into the issue, it seems that even today there is no unanimous opinion among economists on the definition of an economic situation that can meet the requirements of the country's economic security. Therefore, in the economic literature, the concept of "economic security" is explained differently by different economists. At the same time, most economists rightly note that economic security has its own subject and specific research methods in modern economic theory. Also, economic security is related to such concepts as economic development and the stability of the socio-economic system. [2]

Recent experience shows that the Concept of Sustainable Development is the best strategy for reliably ensuring the political and economic security of developed countries, based on the interdependence of socio-economic and ecological development. In general, the problems of stable socio-economic development at the global level have historically constantly concerned people, especially scientists. In the second half of the last century, in a situation where political-economic and nature-society relations in the world have become more acute, the problem of economic security has become even more urgent. It was at this time that high scientific-technical and technological achievements were achieved, which were of great importance for economic, social, spiritual and cultural development. Therefore, these problems, which manifest themselves more prominently in the presence of threats that create certain serious problems for the living world and, in particular, human life, can be grouped as follows:

- 1) fuel and energy, drinking water and food shortages;
- 2) demographic problems arising from rapid population growth in some regions of the world;
- 3) increase in extraordinary events such as anthropogenic, technogenic, natural and terrorist;
- 4) problems of forced displacement and refugee status arising from scientific and technical conflicts in various countries leading to armed clashes between various groups and states;
- 5) huge ecological problems that arise from the impact of relationships between society in nature and are dangerous to human life;

6) problems of poverty and unemployment, etc.

The mentioned problems are also of great importance in ensuring the economic security of countries. If we pay attention, we will see that modern globalization, while accelerating integration processes, at the same time leads to a clash of interests of various states. Therefore, it is clear how difficult and important it is to ensure economic security. In such a situation, we would not be wrong if we say that one of the main principles is to conduct a policy that does not contradict the interests of distant and near regional states (primarily neighboring states), guided by the principles of national and statehood.

On the other hand, if we take into account that Azerbaijan, as a state, is located in a place that attracts the interest of many countries of the world with its natural and economic resource reserves, as well as its favorable geographical position, it becomes clear how complex a process it is to ensure the economic security of our state, along with sustainable development. It is precisely by deeply understanding these, that in a time characterized by modern globalization and rapid integration, when national economies of different levels are more easily integrated with each other, and also, along with all this, countries of the world have chosen the path of sustainable development, it is very possible to approach the issues of economic security and sustainable development in a comprehensive manner, and to implement the appropriate cultural-spiritual, socio-economic and other important measures directly based on these principles.

It has long been known that the scientific study of economic security and the application of its importance create broad opportunities for the development of an effective economic security strategy in all areas of public life: military-political, production, financial, social, foreign-economic, economic and other important areas. Economic

Security encompasses a complex of political, legal and economic conditions that ensure the protection of resources in the state, dynamic and balanced growth, environmental safety and the preservation of opportunities for socio-economic development.

In modern conditions, the state of the economy that can meet the requirements of economic security should also be characterized by certain quality indicators. These criteria should ensure the lifestyle of the population in society, well-being, opportunities for personal development, the stability of the socio-economic situation, military-political sabotage, the integrity of the state, as well as the ability to withstand the impact of internal and external threats.

It should not be forgotten that the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the state is a system of organizational, legal and economic measures aimed at preventing economic threats. Therefore, the state must have specific and real means to implement its specific function of protecting the economic security of the country. In this case, the existence of indicators and measures that can assess the real state of the economy in the country, primarily from the point of view of national interests, is very important. As one of the main tools in protecting national interests in the economic sphere, these indicators are used to determine the level and extent of damage to the country's economic security.

Exceeding the limits of economic security is the limit of quantitative measures characterizing the state and development of any sector in the economy. When this limit is exceeded, a threat to national interests arises. That is, these transition limits are the final limit of quantitative measures of processes that impede the normal development of elements of reproduction. As these limits are exceeded, negative trends arise in terms of economic security. On the other hand, indicators taken separately can always correctly reflect the real situation. Deviation of one or two indicators from the norm cannot be the basis for correctly assessing the general situation in the country's economy. A system of indicators of economic security based only on internal logic and general principles can create conditions for an objective assessment of the economic situation. [3]

When determining the transition thresholds that can undermine economic security, the characteristics of the development conditions of the country's economy should also be taken into account. The methodology for specifying these transition threshold indicators is also quite complex. This is primarily due to statistical problems. because information provision should be able to reflect the current state of the economy with high accuracy. Often, transition thresholds

arise on the basis of subjective assessments, as a result of which the assessment indicators cannot correctly reflect the real situation. In practice, in most cases, information related to transition thresholds is taken from indicators of various developed countries or from the assessments of economists who are deeply familiar with the problems of economic security.

ANALYSIS

Practice shows that there are considerable difficulties in determining the transition thresholds of economic security indicators of countries. From this point of view, it is necessary to be careful in using economic security indicators developed and applied in different countries. Therefore, since the critical points of the economic situation differ in different countries, economic security indicators in each country should be developed by correctly reflecting the real conditions and current situation of that country.

In our opinion, the following can be attributed to the general requirements that can meet the transition limits of economic security indicators in most cases:

- the state and effective functioning of the scientific and technical potential in the country. This also includes the level of professionalism of the workforce, the competitiveness of the country's products, the stability of the national currency, the structure and dynamics of export potential, the quality indicators of the production apparatus, the level of mastering and application of new technologies by scientific and managerial personnel;

- management and governance include the level of economic relations, the effective functioning of key market institutions and regulators, as well as the impact of budget and tax policy;

- stability of national, ethnic, demographic and social processes in the country, as well as control over trends in population polarization and other circumstances.

In accordance with the above, it is possible to determine a fairly extensive list of indicators of transition thresholds for critical situations for different countries and states. Despite all this, the selection of the minimum number of indicators for transition thresholds at a specific stage of economic development from among the most diverse indicators of the country's economic security should also be considered purposeful and very important. [4]

In most cases, the thresholds of economic security indicate the minimum limits of the technical level of the general economic, volume and structural dimensions, etc. However, the thresholds for some indicators should be based on the level of higher indicators. Let's look at some of these specific cases:

- 1) ratio of state budget to gross domestic product;

- 2) the exchange rate of the national currency. Here, the transition limits of economic security are defined in the form of intervals, that is, the upper limit and the lower limit are defined as transition limits.

The indicators for ensuring economic security can be briefly grouped as follows:

- economic indicators;
- social indicators;
- environmental indicators;
- demographic indicators;
- behavioral indicators.

In addition to all this, it should be noted that the determination of economic security indicators for a specific period and the transition thresholds of these indicators for a specific country or state requires fundamental and applied scientific, theoretical and practical research, taking into account the time and conditions more precisely defined for each country or state.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, since ensuring the economic security of a country is a very complex and long-term process, each state should develop its own national security concept. This concept should reflect the national, cultural, ethnic, spiritual, social, economic, and other important aspects of the country and should not resemble the economic security concept of any country or state.

Because any country has its own characteristics, economic and political opportunities, difficulties and problems related to the chosen path of development.

Ultimately, national economic security depends on the level of development of the country's economy and the direction of the country's socio-economic development in ensuring the country's security, its ability to use its defense potential, and its ability to resolve other important issues.

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Müasir iqtisadi münasibətlər şəraitində iqtisadi təhlükəsizliyin təmin edilməsi

Xülasə

Məqalədə müasir iqtisadi münasibətlər şəraitində iqtisadi təhlükəsizliyin təmin edilməsi məqsədilə milli maraqların qorunması ilə iqtisadiyyatın açıqlığı arasında optimal nisbətənin müəyyən edilməsi araşdırılır. Eyni zamanda, iqtisadi təhlükəsizlik hər şeydən əvvəl ölkənin milli təhlükəsizliyinin tərkib hissəsi olan dövlətin milli maraqlarının müdafiəsi kimi qiymətləndirilir. Dövlətin iqtisadi təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi mexanizmi iqtisadi təhlükələrin qarşısının alınmasına yönəlmiş təşkilati, hüquqi və iqtisadi tədbirlər sistemidir.

Açar sözlər: iqtisadi təhlükəsizlik, davamlı inkişaf, sosial-iqtisadi, sistem, metodologiya, təhdidlər.

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Обеспечение экономической безопасности в контексте современных экономических отношений

Резюме

В статье рассматривается вопрос определения оптимального соотношения между защитой национальных интересов и открытостью экономики в целях обеспечения экономической безопасности в условиях современных экономических отношений. При этом экономическая безопасность рассматривается, прежде всего, как защита национальных интересов государства, что является неотъемлемой частью национальной безопасности страны. Механизм обеспечения экономической безопасности государства представляет собой систему организационных, правовых и экономических мер, направленных на предотвращение экономических угроз.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность, устойчивое развитие, социально-экономический, система, методология, угрозы.