

RESEARCH ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY STRATEGY

With the dynamic changes of the international environment and the increasingly complex economic situation, implementing appropriate and correct national economic security strategies, effectively maintaining national economic security, and preventing national economic risks have become the concerns of all countries. Different countries have different approaches on this issue. Some countries have consistently adhered to and improved their economic governance systems, effectively improving their governance capabilities and management levels. At the same time, it actively resolved various contradictions, overcame numerous difficulties, and effectively safeguarded national economic security. Some countries are committed to improving the overall competitiveness of their own economies, actively resisting the interference, threats and invasions of domestic and foreign economic factors, and creating a domestic and foreign environment that is conducive to their own economic development and safeguarding their own economic security. But fundamentally, they are all implementing national economic security strategies. How to implement the national economic security strategy has become one of the hot issues in the world today. Summarizing the experience of important countries in the world in implementing and developing national economic security strategies is of great significance for countries to formulate economic security strategies and ensure national economic security.

Keywords: *national economic security, economic risk, economic security strategy, economic development, economic competitiveness*

National economic security is an important part of national security. In the traditional national security category, economic security is only an important factor in national security, and military security and political security are dominant. With the increasing trend of globalization, economic security, as an extension of national security, has become an important issue faced by all countries. Economic security has also achieved the same strategic position as military security and political security. In its 1994 National Security Strategy report, the United States aligned economic interests with global security interests [1]. In 1996, Russia clearly stated in the «Concept of National Security»: To ensure national security, economic security should come first. Without economic security, it is impossible to solve any task that the country faces domestically and internationally [2]. Therefore, people's research on economic security is no longer limited to the level of national security, but includes the goal of national macroeconomic stability and basic security of residents' lives, emphasizing a kind of economic security sought in the era of economic development and globalization, and the main body of maintaining economic security. It is the government's macroeconomic management department and global economic governance institution [3]. The national economic security means that a country's economy has sufficient resistance when it is disturbed or attacked at home and abroad, so that the entire national economy can maintain a good stable operation and development trend. The entire economy is in a state without any threat [4]. In a broad sense, national economic security means that a country's economic interests are not fundamentally threatened by external forces; in a narrow sense, national economic security means that a country's products and services are not affected by international market factors.

The national economic security strategy has a positive relationship with the evolution of the international political structure and the development process of the world economy, which can be said to be a reflection of the international political struggle at a certain period. At the same time, due to different national conditions, different economic strengths, and different threats, countries have different priorities for maintaining economic security. A country's national economic security strategy is positively related to the country's position in the international political pattern, and is positively related to the country's prominent domestic political and economic problems.

The concept of American economic security is embodied in the national security strategy. Prosperity is the goal, and free trade is the means to seek American economic hegemony. The US National Security Strategy report pointed out that economic security is the basic principle of national security, and the focus of US economic security is to restore economic strength and lay the foundation for the substantial improvement of global market competitiveness in the 21st century. The United States is striving for its economic leadership, actively expanding the international market, implementing «the National Export Strategy» and «Market Revitalization Strategy», and actively participating in and leading regional and international economic cooperation organizations.

As the integration organization with the highest degree of economic integration, the EU regards economic security as the most important and core part of the European security system. The military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union turned European countries' emphasis on economic security from economic recovery to how to maintain the balance between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and maintain the traditional balance of power in Eurasia. After the end of the Cold War, countries have realized that cooperation in the economic field is really necessary. Only through cooperation can the economic, political, military and security balance of Europe be achieved. Only in this way can the integration of the EU be further deepened and the stability of the EU can be better realized. Economic security within Europe is an inevitable way to achieve long-term economic security for the EU.

Under the realistic conditions of the disintegration of the Soviet Union and social transformation, Russia has formed an economic security strategy focusing on managing internal disturbances, preventing foreign aggression, getting rid of crises, and realizing the rejuvenation of a great power [5]. «The Federal State Economic Strategy» clearly states that economic security is the key to Russia's national security, and its goal is to lay the foundation for strengthening Russia's status as a world power by guaranteeing economic development. Russia believes that the main security threat to the country is the economic crisis. To this end, Russia has implemented a series of measures to strengthen the country's ability to ensure economic security: formulate institutional mechanisms, laws and regulations to ensure economic security; establish a national information base to determine economic conditions and economic security parameters that meet the requirements of economic security; strengthen the defense against threats, monitoring and early warning of various factors of national economic security, etc.

Japan is one of the first countries in the world to propose an economic security strategy. Due to lack of resources in the process of economic development, Japan has a strong sense of crisis, and on this basis has formed a national economic security strategy, and compiled a strong economic safety net to maintain national economic security. Japan locks its national economic security strategy on ensuring the stable supply of overseas energy and resources and the acquisition of overseas markets, and making «international contributions» in line with its «economic power» status. At the same time, strengthen the adjustment of laws and regulations when the objective environment changes. The guarantee of economic security depends not only on the state and the government, but also must mobilize the local, business and all citizens to participate.

Maintaining national economic security is an important measure to enhance national economic strength. Learning and summarizing the experience of various important countries in maintaining national economic security is of great significance for each country to better prevent economic risks and maintain national economic security.

First, take enhancing national competitiveness as the core content of the economic security strategy. A country's economic security ultimately depends on the country's economic competitiveness. Competitiveness is a top priority in the struggle for and maintaining economic advantage. Therefore, the national economic competitiveness strategy should be placed at the top of the economic security strategy [6]. Whether it is the United States, which emphasizes «improving independent R&D and

innovation capabilities», or Japan, which «establishes a technology-based country», the purpose is to improve the country's comprehensive competitiveness and make it an integral part of its foreign economic strategy.

Second, attach great importance to maintaining and protecting national economic security. This is not only reflected in awareness, but also raises the maintenance of national economic security to the height of the national grand strategy. The governments of the United States and Russia have successively adjusted their national security strategies. Among the three security elements of military, political, economic and economic, the status of security has begun to rise [7]. When formulating economic security strategies and policies, Japan should not only consider real threats, but also pay attention to its potential threats and future challenges, making the strategy forward-looking and early-warning.

Third, institutions and legal systems to maintain national economic security have been established. Because the National Security Council of the United States, the Federal Security Council of Russia and the Security Council of Japan are the main bodies for discussing and resolving economic security issues. In addition to establishing institutions, these countries also take legal and regulatory measures to maintain their absolute status [8]. For example, in the industrial field, the Anti-dumping Law and the Countervailing Law are used to prevent foreign products and services from affecting domestic industries; laws and administrative regulations prohibit foreign investment from entering the defense and military industry; and limit the proportion of investment in certain vulnerable industries.

Fourth, make up for its own shortcomings in integration and seek economic security. Unlike security in the ordinary sense, merely isolating a country from the world cannot bring absolute security to the country. Conversely, closing a country often results in a weakening of its own power, which in turn jeopardizes its own economic security. Both big and small countries have their own weaknesses. If they ignore their weaknesses, countries often have hidden dangers of insecurity. From the strategies and measures adopted by various countries to maintain their own economic security, it can be seen that all countries focus on seeking security through integration and cooperation.

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