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THE MECHANISM FOR ENSURING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

Economic, social, and political security are necessary for national security. This article addresses the methods and strategies required to secure the economic security of a nation. The strategies are stability, diversity, resource conservation, international trade, and human capital investment. These efforts require coordination between the government, private sector, and civil society. Economic resilience requires economic security.

Keywords: *economic security, stable economic policies, resource protection, international trade, human capital investment, national security, economic growth*

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МЕХАНИЗМ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Экономическая, социальная и политическая безопасность необходимы для обеспечения национальной безопасности. В данной статье рассматриваются методы и стратегии, необходимые для обеспечения экономической безопасности страны. Стратегиями являются стабильность, разнообразие, сохранение ресурсов, международная торговля и инвестиции в человеческий капитал. Эти усилия требуют координации между правительством, частным сектором и гражданским обществом. Экономическая устойчивость требует экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: *экономическая безопасность, стабильная экономическая политика, защита ресурсов, международная торговля, инвестиции в человеческий капитал, национальная безопасность, экономический рост*

Economic security is essential to the development and stability of a nation. The economic security of a nation depends on its capacity to guarantee economic system efficiency, safeguard resources, and maintain stable economic policies. This article addresses the methods and strategies required to secure the economic security of a nation.

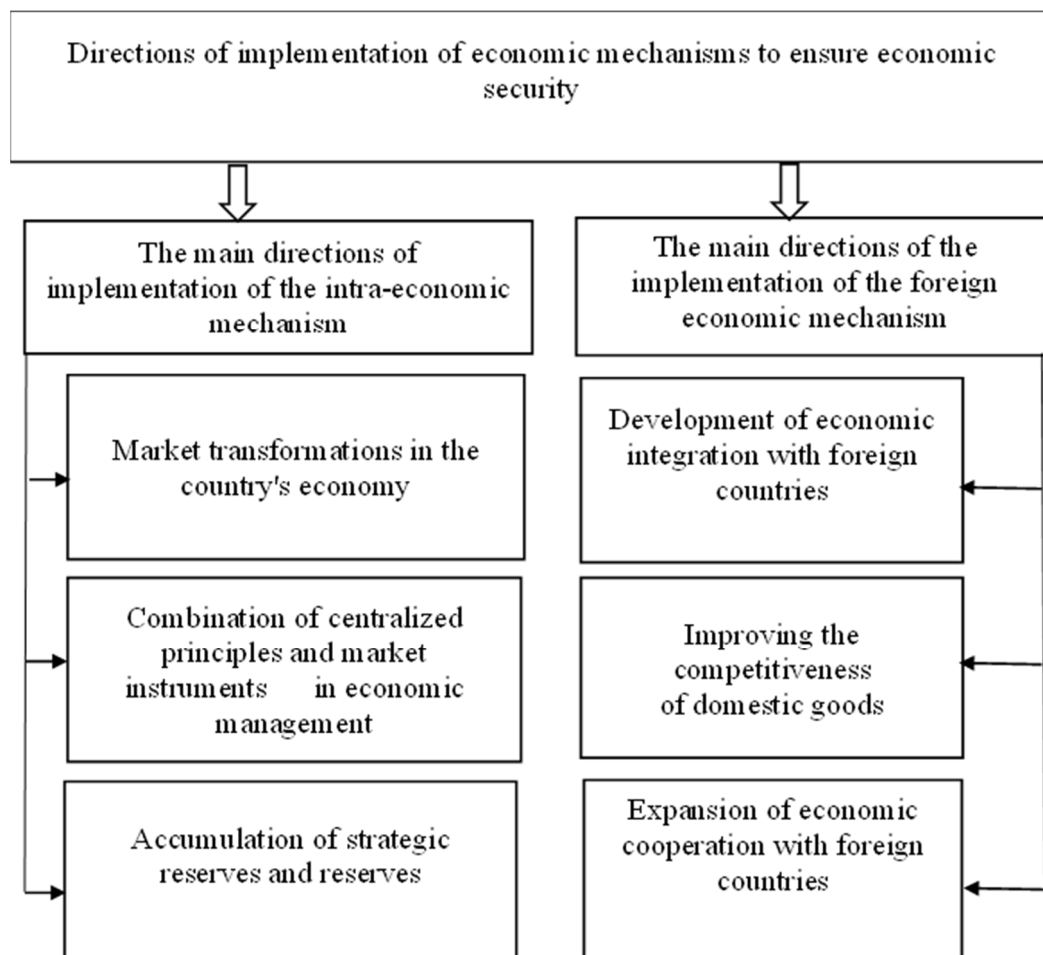
The mechanism for ensuring economic security is a set of organizational, economic and legal measures to prevent threats to economic security.

The key goal of the economic security mechanism is to build a set of optimal conditions for the life and development of the individual, the socio-economic and military-political stability of society, the preservation of the integrity and statehood of the country, as well as countering the impact of internal and external threats in the field of economic security.

Schematically, the economic security mechanism ensure economic security is presented in figure.

Economic security ensures the performance of protective, regulatory, preventative (warning), innovative, and social roles.

When the state has sufficient resources, the economic security mechanism safeguards the national economy against internal and external threats. Threats to economic security are neutralized by top-down regulation (state regulation mechanism) and bottom-up regulation (market self-regulation mechanism) [1; 2].



The mechanism for the implementation of economic mechanisms to ensure economic security
(developed by the author)

The economic security mechanism anticipates and averts internal and foreign dangers, risks, and dire social and economic situations. Economic system protection and the development of an economic security information system are of the utmost importance.

The economic security mechanism creates and implements novel responses to emerging and existing economic risks. By analogy with the regulatory function, the compensating potential of the economy-state regulation and market self-regulation-implements this function [3; 4].

The social function of the mechanism for ensuring economic security is to realize the rights and freedoms of citizens, to achieve the highest level and quality of life for the population through the partnership of economic entities, society, and various social groups, and to meet their diverse needs.

The mechanism for ensuring economic security consists of special institutions and bodies that, in accordance with the interests of society, the individual, and the state, carry out the duties of ensuring economic security of the nation, exercise state leadership in strictly defined forms, and practically implement the functions of ensuring national security in their activities.

Economic institutions carry out these responsibilities because they govern the national economy, whereas legal institutions must assure the legitimacy of the employment of economic means and levers of influence against threats to the national economy and defend individual rights.

The first line of defense against risks to the national economy is law enforcement, which has a monopoly on the heaviest criminal punishments.

Economic security resembles the economy in its operation. Because the economic system operates on two levels, legal protection for the state economy should be supplied at two levels. First, the law safeguards economic entities and their microeconomic and macroeconomic production relationships.

At the second level, negative influences must be eradicated, and economic entities with international branches and global economic links must be promoted [5].

Only economic and legal institutions are capable of defending against economic threats. Hence, state and non-state security subjects are included in the subjective security mechanism. Being the sole source of public political power, the state employs its bodies to provide economic security. Our economic and legal systems address economic security threats.

Economic security requires that the nation's economic interests align with global economic laws. Trends and worldwide market conditions might aid in forecasting economic expansion and ensuring economic security. Executive decisions are based on monitoring data to accomplish national goals economically. These judgments are legislated.

State, society, and citizen interests can only be properly matched by identifying and taking into consideration the people's actual interests. This «synchronizes» society's needs, interests, and goals legally. In this regard, it appears legitimate for religious and public institutions to deliver patriotic instruction in ideological safety.

Today's vast arsenal of economic security measures allows us to determine which are the most essential. Political means precedence. Now is the optimal time. They ensure economic security for the state. In a particular political context, their use can prevent a conflict from erupting, eliminate the threat of coercive resolution, halt the parties' actions, and provide the conditions for a political resolution of their disagreements.

International organizations play a significant role in ensuring the economic security of a state by establishing diplomatic, legal, religious, and ethical norms, making political choices, and applying them to resolve economic disputes and conflicts [6].

Diplomatic, legal, ethical, and religious norms, which are part of a large arsenal of means for ensuring the economic security of countries and states, are very diverse and are typically enshrined in treaty and statutory documents of the aforementioned international organizations, as well as in the holy books of relevant religious denominations and in the customs of a great number of peoples and nations.

Hence, domestic and international economic institutions provide economic security.

The internal economic mechanism for ensuring state economic security is characterized by the national economy's ability to reproduce itself, the presence of production of the most important products within the country, state control over strategic resources, the operation and stability of the financial system, and the preservation and maintenance of scientific and innovative potential.

The effectiveness of the foreign economic mechanism of a country's economic security is typically determined by the following factors: the national economic capacity to withstand emerging external threats; international cooperation for the production of the most important products; state export-import control; the level of implementation of concluded economic agreements and the stability of alliances with other countries and international economic organizations; and the maintenance of alliances with other countries and international economic organizations.

Thus, economic security is absolutely critical. Due to the pervasive nature of the economy in all aspects of national operations, economic security is essential to national security. It emphasizes economic security. Economic security is perpetually in jeopardy. Globalization and integration have exacerbated the economic security challenges. Expanding global trade, production, and financial ties. The economies of countries are intertwined. This suggests that economic security is threatened by both globalization-related and non-globalization-related factors. According to some scientists, globalization contributes to the evolution of human societies. Globalization presents both obstacles and opportunities. Technical, technological, production, financial, food, energy, raw material resources, environmental, and informational elements comprise national economic security. The technological component of economic security determines the state of a nation's scientific and technological potential, which guarantees the competitiveness of the nation's goods and services on the market for high-tech and

high-tech products and ensures the rapid and independent development of the most advanced technological solutions, which determines the breakthroughs in the fundamental sectors of civil and military production. For economic security, technological and production capabilities are necessary. It is the capacity of the national economy to compensate in a timely manner for disruptions in external economic relations or internal socioeconomic shocks, to sustainably ensure increased reproduction, and to meet social needs. Economic security involves structures, functions, and processes for decision-making and implementation. This mechanism is comprised of relevant legislative and executive entities, judicial bodies, public and state institutions, security-conscious citizens, and existing laws governing safe business transactions.

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