

SECURITY ASPECT OF STRATEGIZING NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract. The article substantiates the objective necessity for introducing strategizing to ensure the effectiveness of structural reform of the national economy. The main characteristics of strategizing, which are hypothetically capable of providing the prerequisites for effective structural changes in the national economy, are identified. A list of basic tasks has been given, the solution of these tasks should provide the mechanism for strategizing the structural reform of the national economy. The approaches to improving the use of strategizing in achieving structural policy goals are suggested. It has been found that when new directions of development emerge and form, globalization creates unfavorable conditions for the economic security of the state. The current state of economic development makes it necessary to take into account these challenges in order to ensure stable development and competitiveness of the national economy of Ukraine. The internal and external threats that cause insufficient stability of the economy and results in a decrease in the economic security of our state are characterized. The most important national economic interests are presented the realization of which may lead to well-being and prosperity of the nation. Some ways of improving the economic security policy have been proposed.

Keywords: national economy, structural policy, regulation, economic security, internal and external threats.

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Introduction

Purposeful structural changes that contribute to the achievement of target efficiency in the context of implementing structural policies and form the basis for the development of a new quality structure of the national economy and its permanent improvement in accordance with the requirements of the functioning environment, require the government to work along with business and public institutions on effective functional mechanisms for control action based on the optimal combination of regulatory institutions.

The multidimensional nature of the structural characteristics of the national economy, the complexity of conducting targeted structural changes based on the coordination and subordination of interests, a significant number of factors of multidirectional influence, prolongation and riskiness of structural policy measures, the strategic focus of the structural renewal taking into account the arising challenges, make it necessary to identify the basic approaches to improving the functional mechanisms of structural transformations.

Obviously, it is impossible to achieve stability and efficiency of the economic development in general and the structural balance of the economy, in particular, without the mechanisms of strategic management. The urgency of a consistent structural policy actualizes

the need to consider strategizing as a basic functional mechanism of structural reform of the national economy. This mechanism lays the foundation for introducing of regulating structure-forming effects into a unified matrix of achieving the strategic goals of structural renewal, overcoming the vicious practices of a fragmentary, situational response to the exacerbation of structural problems, increasing public support for structural reforms by promoting awareness of the need to make expenditures today for greater benefits in the future.

The acceleration of the development of the world economy, the deepening of its needs in the process of globalization causes a rethinking of priorities in the development of national economies that are striving to become its equal participants. Considering the economic and cultural success of countries that are actively involved in the international division of labor, it is necessary and natural for Ukraine to actively engage in economic interaction with the world. Ukraine, despite the intensification of conflicts the crisis of the economic system, caused by radical changes of a political and economic nature, is striving to become an organic component of the world community. Considering this the strengthening and preservation of Ukraine's position in the world economic system presuppose, above all, ensuring its own economic security, which is the main condition for the efficiency of society's activities and guaranteed the country's independence. Successful solution of tasks to eliminate external and internal threats to economic security is possible through the intensification of the state policy and the use of practical experience and scientific research in this area, which emphasizes the relevance of the study.

Strategizing as a mechanism for structural reforms of the national economy

Strengthening the volatility of the economic system and the dynamism of its environment puts forward the main requirement of effective implementation of structural policies to ensure the adequacy, synchrony, flexibility and effectiveness of regulatory mechanisms that are implemented at different levels of the management system, within different time periods with different management tools: strategies, programs, projects, strategic plans based on various models, the combination of the government and market levers and resources from various sources.

Significant opportunities to meet this requirement are associated with the use of strategizing as a set of forecasting, planning and management processes. Describing the essence and significance of strategizing the scientific literature provides definitions with emphasis on the possibilities of achieving consistency and management effectiveness, for example: strategizing is a course of action, art, a mechanism for achieving goals; a continuous process which reflects the evolutionary change of institutions and the effectiveness of the entire institutional system in the process of achieving the defined goals; the ability to effectively organize and manage economic processes; the only continuous process of developing and implementing basic policy documents for strategic planning of the economic development (concepts, strategies, programs); the triad set of controls at the tactical, operational and strategic levels.

In this context, in our opinion, strategizing the structural transformations of the national economy should be viewed as a unity of goal setting mechanisms and the goal-oriented state structural policy, a permanent objectification of the system of strategic, tactical, operational goals and ensurance of the effectiveness of the strategic management tools in their achievement with the involvement of government, business, public institutions.

Thus, strategizing should become a mechanism for working out, maintaining the national economy's structural adjustment strategy, which would organically derive partial functional mechanisms for achieving the strategic goals of structural renewal of the economy, subordinating structural adjustment objectives to the structural transformation objectives, developing the system for the coordinated use of forecasts, strategies, programs, projects, government and management decisions the implementing the targeted structural transformations, capable of ensuring the effective functioning of the national economy and its sustainable development in the future, as well as for overcoming the prevalence of the opportunistic short-term policy over long-term structural policy.

The need to focus on strategizing is accounted for by the fact that, as shown by foreign and domestic experience of using strategic management tools in solving complex large-scale tasks, a well-developed strategy itself does not guarantee the achievement of the expected results, it is also important to ensure its adaptability to environmental variability and proper implementation creating favorable prerequisites for achieving the desired goals in the specific conditions that are being formed.

The use of potential strategizing is crucial in the aspect of forming prerequisites for the orientation of the structure of the national economy to the general recognition of social values. It would allow the following: defining approaches to overcoming the negative tendencies of the growing gap between the functioning of the economic sphere and the needs of social development; introducing a clear, understandable business and public model of a structurally-based economy. This model provides for: (1) coordination of public, state, business and public interests on the basis of social values; (2) acceptable options for the realization of agreed interests to determine priorities, which should be subject to constant diagnosis of their relevance and realism; (3) specification of priorities for strategic purposes on the basis of objective assessment of the existing and possible competitive advantages of the national economy as a whole, individual sectors and regions; (4) specification of goals in tasks with indication of performance criteria; (5) development of scenarios for the implementation of tasks based on a combination of functional mechanisms that may offer fundamental new approaches, provide for the improvement of existing mechanisms or combine new and old tools; (6) development of tactics for the implementation of scenarios and its introduction in strategic plans and programs.

Strategizing as a mechanism, hypothetically capable of effectively combining the tools for sound development and presentation of ways to solve urgent structural problems, should also be considered as a tool for creating prerequisites for a structural balance of the economy through the formation of social capital - the basis of compliance with a social contract that contributes to the public understanding of structural policy objectives and support for their implementation.

In the context of ensuring the effectiveness of the structural reform of the national economy, the task of strategizing should be to oppose the challenges of the dynamic environment of the national economic system to a dynamic regulatory system with its structural transformations and, on this basis, to subordinate the economic development to the public. At the same time, it is important that the functional mechanisms of the regulatory system are formed on the optimal complementarity of basic institutions, development institutions, incentives and coordination, and create prerequisites for the participation of economic agents of various forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms in project implementation in the framework of achieving structural policy goals.

Strategizing the national security of Ukraine

The formation of the security of Ukraine is based on a deep analysis of modern geopolitical changes in the region and the world, which are characterized by the end of the global confrontation caused by the ideological confrontation of the two world systems. However, today there remain contradictions related to the differences of national interests, goals, positions of Ukraine at the domestic, regional and world levels.

As a result of economic failures and the inhibition of reform processes, a number of negative environmental factors and specific features of the cultural and historical development of Ukraine, there are a number of challenges, risks and threats to achieve the national strategic goals.

However, the military-political aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which has lasted for nearly five years now, adds unconditional relevance and new dimensions to strategizing the national security of our state.

National security is viewed through the prism of threats affecting its level, as well as from the point of view of the general theory of systems, with the help of which the system-forming triad is generalized: security — threats — risk. Fundamental changes in the system of international relations in the direction of the crisis of a multipolar world and the formation of a quasi-bipolar geopolitical environment caused by the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the South and East of Ukraine, as well as by the growing military-political potential in the strategic confrontation with NATO, to a large extent actualize the external context of the national security of our state.

The role of national security centered on the interests of society, not of the state, especially when it comes to building a civil society is growing. Considering the traditional threats to the security of society from outside, leading to military conflicts, the social processes taking place in society itself are also important. Quite often the social processes are paid attention to when it comes the pre-crisis state the catalyst which is often an imperfect information policy and the neglect of the information component of the national security of the state.

The awareness of the fundamental context of the factors that largely led to the current situation in the security sector is important for understanding the problems of modern information security of Ukraine.

These factors can belong to two groups - internal and external.

The internal group includes, first of all, the factor of the internal political struggle in Ukraine. The total lack of ideas and strategic visions of the development of the state as the basis for the specific political environment of the state led to the fact that the sensitive issues of national unity and foreign policy in terms of national security were the focus of political opposition and electoral slogans of Ukrainian political parties who instead of taking specific political steps deliberately translated these issues into the pre-election discourse. This, in turn, caused the stratification of Ukrainian society, and the erosion of their perception of these issues, and numerous speculations were made in their context for obtaining additional public support in the next parliamentary and / or presidential elections. One of the results was lack of an adequate state policy on Crimea (including information, cultural, linguistic, and other spheres), as well as a distorted perception of both the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and the European Union and NATO.

External factors can be divided into two groups. One of them is the extraneous influence on the internal political processes of Ukraine under the conditions of excessive use

of the problems of state unity and foreign policy in the internal political struggle. The other is geopolitical factors to which belong the foreign policy steps taken by individual countries based on the geostrategic visions of the West (Ukraine as a key state strengthening the positions of the European and Euro-Atlantic communities) and the East (geopolitical plans of the Russian Federation to establish the so-called South Security Belt around NATO member countries, which should include, in addition to Crimea, also Transdnistria).

With an active military-political confrontation between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the factors of both groups greatly influence the political future of our state as an element of the architecture of the system of international relations and international security, and then should be considered to be the starting point for developing an information security strategy in such conditions.

The main problem of strategizing in the field of information security of Ukraine is lack of comprehensive information for the public. Since Kiev's military opposition to Russian-terrorist groups in the Donbass takes place in the format of an antiterrorist operation, let us turn to the relevant legislation. For example, the current Law of Ukraine "On Fighting Terrorism" in terms of information support for antiterrorist activities (Article 17) regulates the information field solely because of the prohibition of the dissemination of certain information regarding the characteristics of the units involved in the antiterrorist operation, as well as information promoting the goals and motives of the terrorists themselves.

However, none of these norms provides an answer to the main question that arises in formulating any adequate information strategy: what is not only permitted to talk about but also needed? The experience of the advanced countries in the world, primarily the United States, indicates that such documents are not just necessary - states are actively monitoring their effectiveness, introducing operational changes in them. Let us try to formulate the basic features that guide the information strategies of our state. Therefore, to ensure at least a minimum of adequate information protection and create a future bridgehead for an effective information "counter attack", Ukraine should systematically inform its own and global audience about:

The political course, goals and motives of the state policy in the field of countering the terrorist threat.

Public support for relevant state actions.

Constant political pressure and resistance to the actions of terrorists / terrorist organizations.

Strengthening economic and other non-force sanctions against terrorists / terrorist organization.

Facts that contribute to reducing the credibility of the leadership of terrorists / terrorist organizations and discrediting them.

The facts strengthen the psychological impact of the military power of Ukraine and / or multinational anti-terrorist forces.

The above list clearly demonstrates only the most relevant areas of information support of modern politics of Ukraine in the fight against terrorism and separatism. Systematic work on legislative and other conceptual documents will allow developing an expertly verified and professionally oriented information struggle strategy for information struggle in modern Ukraine.

As a result, the 25 years dominance of a rather narrow, often technological, understanding of the term "information security" has led to an almost complete disregard for the information component of the national security system at the internationally accepted

humanitarian level. Therefore, the problems of protection from acts of information and psychological warfare at the level of society and the state has, therefore, remained without proper conceptual and practical attention for a long time. Thus, systematic and comprehensive studies of the theoretical and practical aspects of ensuring information security in its modern sense is one of the main prerequisites for creating effective informational strategies that are relevant to contemporary challenges and threats for the effective protection of the Ukrainian State.

Conclusions and suggestions

The complexity and specificity of the problems of structural reform of the national economy actualize the need to solve them using strategizing as a mechanism for coordinating management goals and leverage at the strategic and tactical levels, representing the relationship between goal-setting and goal-realization, the optimal combination of tools, structures for economic transformation.

The basic condition for the introduction of a strategizing mechanism should be the development of a strategy for the restructuring of the national economy and a system of programs and projects to ensure vertical and horizontal implementation.

The effectiveness of the mechanism for strategizing the structural reforms of the national economy should be ensured through the development of effective regulatory mechanisms, which should primarily focus on creating an overall favorable environment for the functioning and structuring of the economy, namely: developing a competitive environment and protecting competition; protecting and empowering the efficient use of property; expanding opportunities for market agents to access investment resources and stimulate investment in the direction of achieving the priorities of innovative structural modernization of the economy; ensuring the stability of the legislative, regulatory framework, simplification of tax administration.

It can be concluded that Ukraine failed to create a national economic system that would ensure the dynamic development of the state and its compliance with high international standards. In connection with the intensification of the crisis, there has recently been an increase in threats to the economic security of Ukraine. To prevent negative manifestations in Ukraine, the issue of ensuring an adequate level of economic security, taking into account all possible threats and problems, is becoming a priority.

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