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E-mail: -49320270@mail.ru**FINANCIAL SECURITY OF THE STATE:
ESSENCE AND APPROACHES**

Abstract. The role of public finance in modern conditions is that they should influence the process of social reproduction, acceleration of economic growth, structural reorganization of the economy, acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The expansion of public investment provides an increase in demand for equipment, which in turn makes it more effective for industrial production, employment, and revitalization of the economic environment. At the expense of the state budget, demand is maintained, social events and programs are financed, etc. The impact on the economy, although controversial, is also exerted by the costs associated with ensuring the state's defense capability. On the one hand, these costs give a certain impetus to the development of industry, on the other hand, a long arms race leads to the depletion of the economy, intraeconomic imbalances, a change in the structure of production and other negative consequences

Keywords: financial security, national interests, state, financial sphere, threats, security.

Introduction. In modern scientific literature, one can find several approaches to the definition of the concepts of “economic security”, “financial security”, and the main contribution to establishing the essence of this phenomenon is made by economists, sociologists, and philosophers. Representatives of the legal community in this process, with rare exceptions, do not participate at all. As a result, Kazakhstani legal science does not have a generally accepted definition of financial security.

Thus, economists sometimes consider financial security both as “the main condition for the ability of the state to carry out independent financial and economic policies in accordance with its national interests”, and as “the state of the economy, which ensures the formation of positive financial flows of the state in the volumes necessary to fulfill its tasks and functions”

Financial security is “the state of the economy, which ensures the formation of sufficient financial resources of the state in the volumes necessary to fulfill its tasks and functions with appropriate control over their legal formation and expenditure”. Financial security (Eng. Financial security) - a concept that includes a set of measures, methods and means to protect the economic interests of the state at the macro level, corporate structures, financial activities of business entities at the micro level

Main part. At the macro level, financial security is the ability of the state in peacetime and in emergency situations to adequately respond to internal and external negative financial impacts.

Financial security reflects the state and readiness of the financial system of the state to timely and reliable financial support of economic needs in amounts sufficient to maintain the necessary level of economic and military security of the country. Financial security is achieved by activities in the financial sector and in related areas: monetary, economic, social, international financial, etc. Therefore, the concept and strategy of financial security should be reflected in the concept and state strategy of economic security, in economic, budgetary and monetary policy, etc.

An analysis of the diverse positions presented allows us to demonstrate our own view on the essence of the category of “financial security”. In our opinion, financial security can be defined as the state of financial relations in which acceptable conditions and necessary resources are created for expanded reproduction, economic growth and growth of the population's well-being, stability, preservation of the

integrity and unity of the state's financial system, and for successful opposition to internal and external factors destabilization of the financial situation in the country.

The financial security of the state consists in the ability of its bodies:

- ensure the sustainability of economic development of the state;
- ensure the stability of the payment and settlement system and the main financial and economic parameters;
 - to neutralize the impact of global financial crises and the deliberate actions of external entities (states, TNCs, sub-state groups, etc.), shadow (clan corporate, mafia, etc.) structures on the national economic and socio-political system;
 - to prevent a large-scale outflow of capital abroad, "flight of capital" from the real sector of the economy;
 - prevent conflicts between authorities at different levels over the distribution and use of resources of the national budget system;
 - it is most optimal for the country's economy to attract and use foreign borrowing funds; to prevent crimes and administrative offenses in financial legal relations (including the legalization of proceeds of crime).

All of the above can also be presented as some tasks that public authorities and government should solve in order to ensure the safe and efficient functioning of not only elements of the financial system of the state, but also all the links of government

The main internal threats to the financial security of the state: insufficiently effective system of state financial control, lack of social orientation of the economy, falling solvency of the population, low ability of the financial system to ensure reproduction, inadequate financial and economic policies aimed at turning the country into a "raw materials appendage" for highly developed countries, etc. .

The lack of focused activities on the creation of innovation-oriented market institutions has led to the fact that financial resources have almost ceased to be directed to the development of new production. The real sector of the national economy has actually become a hostage to macroeconomic policies, accompanied by an almost uncontrolled outflow of natural resources and capital from the country and the growth of speculative turnover of the financial market.

The need to develop a special system of measures in the field of financial security is due to a number of major problems in the financial sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- the financial and credit system in its modern form is unable to fully provide with money not only expanded, but also simple reproduction;
- inconsistency with each other and inconsistency of certain areas of financial and economic policy, financial and monetary instruments are not sufficiently coordinated with each other;
- the banking system is based on a mixed monetary circulation system (ruble-dollar-euro), with the dollar and the euro taking on such functions as means of accumulation and to an increasingly significant extent as means of payment;
- insufficient efforts are made by state authorities for stable economic growth, structural adjustment of the economy of Kazakhstan and its transfer to the innovative path of development;
- mechanisms of state regulation of financial and commodity markets, foreign investment in Kazakhstan and domestic investment abroad have not been worked out;
- lost administrative control over the operations of business entities in certain financial and commodity markets and in certain areas of activity;
- during the crisis, sharply decreased: the tax potential of the territories, the tax ability of taxpayers, tax collection;
- the system of bank lending to the real sector of the economy was significantly complicated
- a variety of financial instruments and a high degree of dynamism;
- increased competition and friction between states in the economic and other fields, the use of powerful economic actors strategies to conquer the global economic space;
- excessive dependence of the economy on foreign short-term speculative capital, which makes the financial system extremely vulnerable;
- global crisis trends, the inability of modern financial institutions (including international ones) to effectively control them.

Thus, from the whole spectrum of studies of various types of security conducted in recent years, the issues of financial security of the state are the least developed. The scale and interdependence of the processes that determine the functioning of the country's security mechanisms dictate the need to analyze financial security using a qualitatively new intersectoral approach and expand the traditional methodology

In the general case, the approach outlined involves the consideration of the category of “financial security” as the impossibility of causing unacceptable harm to the properties of the security object due to finances, their material basis and infrastructure. The provision on the impossibility of causing unacceptable harm to the functioning and properties of the security object or its structural components serves as the basic methodological basis for highlighting the main subspecies of the financial security of the country as a whole. At the same time, man, society and the state, of course, are the basic elements of the country as an object of security at the highest level, each of which has its own financial security item.

So, an assessment of the level of financial security requires formalization of financial processes based on evaluation criteria in the form of financial ratios, indicators, various indicators. Given that there are no universally accepted methods for assessing financial security, it is worth highlighting among them the following: - monitoring of the main macroeconomic indicators and comparing them with threshold values (values not lower than world average); - trends in the dynamics of changes in key macroeconomic indicators; - methods of expert evaluation (expert rating based on their own ideas and knowledge about any area of the financial system); - a method for analyzing and processing scripts; - optimization methods, etc.

The financial security of the state largely depends on the conditions of functioning and development of the national financial system, which are determined by a set of institutions and measures aimed at identifying and preventing threats in the financial sphere. This set of institutions and measures forms the state financial security system, which is based on three key elements:

- strategies to ensure the financial security of the state;
- a system of government bodies providing financial security;
- a set of laws and other regulatory legal acts in the field of ensuring financial security.

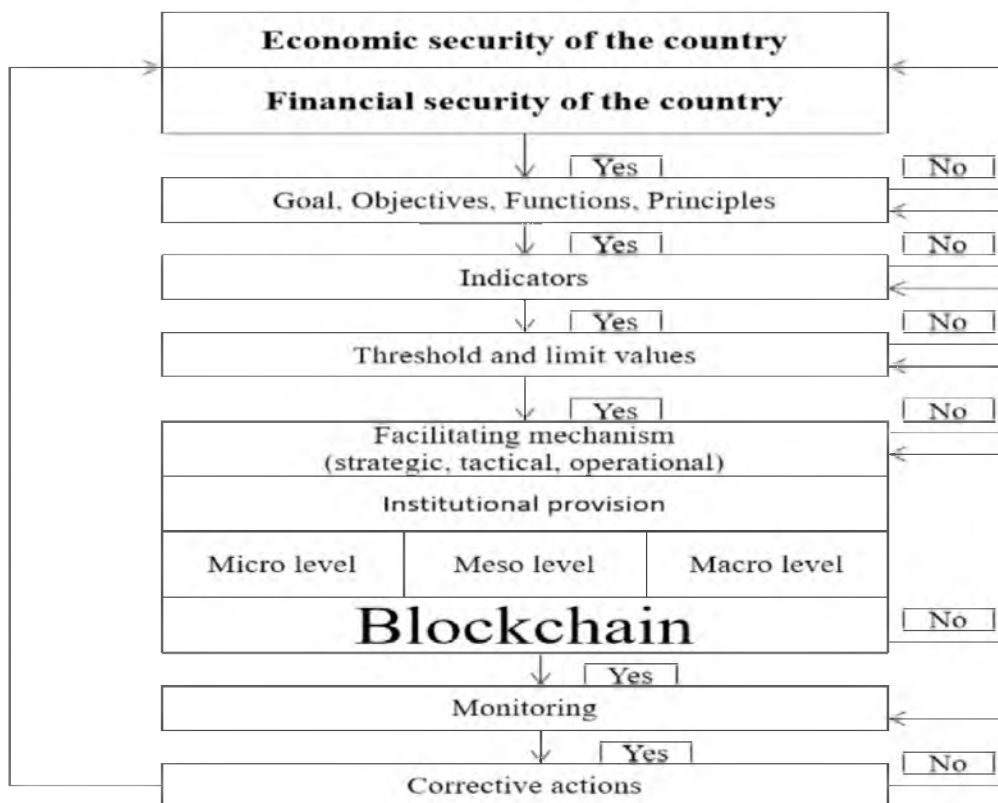


Figure 1 - Rational model of decomposition of the security

The following spatial socio-economic development of the temporal dynamic changes in the normal development processes and political deformation should be distinguished: corruption, shadow economy, capital outflows, raiding. It is the complex nature of the deformations, which in many ways are a means of changing traditional political institutions, forced to adjust to the needs of their time, while being formal and informal, and, at the same time, the factors and the sources of impact.

As practice shows, further scientific justification of the financial security management system is required, aimed at reducing financial risks, threats, dangers, identifying negative processes in the economy and finances. Based on the foregoing, it is necessary to highlight the following problems associated with the further development of the financial security management system: the influence of neoliberalism in the global economy on the financial security of Russia in the context of globalization; methodological provisions for studying the financial system and its relationship with financial security; the need to develop criteria for financial security at various levels of financial system management (nano-, micro-, meso-, macro-, mega-levels); features of modern threats and dangers of the financial system of the country; methodology for the formation of key indicators of financial security assessment.

Conclusion. It is also important to note that modern science has established that national economic security is most effectively ensured provided that a state system of strategic management in the economic sphere is formed (in the complex of forecasting, designing, programming, planning).

In the absence of an effective strategic management system, the situation in the field of economic security is aggravated, because it is being replaced by an alternative - corrupt management system, criminal and shadow risks and threats to the national economy, risks and threats of inefficient use of state and non-state resources, forces and means increase sharply.

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МЕМЛЕКЕТТІҢ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ: МӘНІ МЕН ТӘСІЛДЕРІ

Аннотация. Қазіргі жағдайдағы мемлекеттік қаржының рөлі оның әлеуметтік ұдайы өндіріс үдерісіне әсер етудің, экономикалық өсу қарқынын сақтаудың, экономиканың негізгі салаларын дамытудың, экономиканы қайта құрудың, ғылыми-техникалық прогресті жеделдетудің маңызды құралы болып саналатындығында. Осылайша мемлекеттік инвестициялар көлемінің кеңеюі, мемлекеттік құрал-жабдықтар мен жұмыс күшіне деген сұраныстың артуына әкеледі, бұл өз кезегінде өнеркәсіп өндірісінің өсуіне, жұмыспен қамтылуға және экономикалық жағдайдың жандануына серпін береді. Мемлекеттік бюджет есебінен сұранысты қолдау, әлеуметтік іс-шаралар мен бағдарламаларды қаржыландыру және т.б. жүзеге асырылады. Экономикаға қарама-қайшы болғанымен, мемлекеттің қорғаныс қабілетін қамтамасыз етуге байланысты шығыстар да әсер етеді. Бұл шығын бір жағынан, өнеркәсіптің дамуына белгілі бір серпін береді, екінші жағынан, ұзақ қару-жарақ экономиканың құлдырауына, ішкі экономикалық теңгерімсіздікке, өндіріс құрылымының өзгеруіне және басқа да жағымсыз салдарға әкеледі.

Мемлекеттің қаржылық қауіпсіздігі көп жағдайда ұлттық қаржы жүйесінің жұмыс істеуі мен даму жағдайына байланысты, олар институттар жиынтығы мен қаржы саласындағы қауіптерді анықтауға және алдын алуға бағытталған шаралар негізінде анықталады.

Тәжірибе көрсеткендей, қаржылық тәуекелдерді, қауіп-қатерлерді азайтуға, экономика мен қаржы саласындағы жағымсыз үдерістерді анықтауға бағытталған қаржылық қауіпсіздікті басқару жүйесін одан әрі ғылыми негіздеу қажет. Жоғарыда айтылғандарға сүйене отырып, қаржылық қауіпсіздікті басқару жүйесінің одан әрі дамуына байланысты келесі мәселелерді бөліп көрсету қажет: жаһандану жағдайында әлемдік экономикадағы неолиберализмнің Ресейдің қаржылық қауіпсіздігіне әсері; қаржы жүйесін және оның қаржылық қауіпсіздікке байланысын зерттеудің әдістемелік ережелері; қаржы жүйесін басқарудың түрлі деңгейінде (нано, микро, мезо, макро, мега-деңгейлерде) қаржылық қауіпсіздік өлшемдерін қалыптастыру қажеттілігі; қазіргі заманғы қауіп пен елдің қаржы жүйесінің қауіптілік ерекшеліктері; қаржылық қауіпсіздікті бағалаудың негізгі көрсеткішін қалыптастыру әдістемесі.

Қазіргі ғылым экономикалық салада стратегиялық басқарудың мемлекеттік жүйесі (болжау, жобалау, бағдарламалау, жоспарлау кешенінде) қалыптасқан жағдайда ұлттық экономикалық қауіпсіздік неғұрлым тиімді қамтамасыз етілетіндігін атап өткен маңызды.

Тиімді стратегиялық менеджмент жүйесі болмаса экономикалық қауіпсіздік саласындағы жағдай күрделене түседі, өйткені оны балама-сыбайлас жемқорлық арқылы басқару жүйесі, қылмыстық және көлеңкелі тәуекел мен ұлттық экономикаға төнетін қауіп-қатер, мемлекеттік және мемлекеттік емес ресурстарды, күштер мен құралдарды тиімсіз пайдалану қаупі күрт артады.

Түйін сөздер: қаржылық қауіпсіздік, ұлттық мүдделер, мемлекет, қаржы саласы, қауіп, қауіпсіздік.

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ФИНАНСОВАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ГОСУДАРСТВА: СУЩНОСТЬ И ПОДХОДЫ

Аннотация. Роль государственных финансов в современных условиях заключается в том, что они выступают важным инструментом воздействия на процесс общественного воспроизводства, поддержания темпов экономического роста, развития ключевых отраслей хозяйства, структурной перестройки экономики, ускорения научно-технического прогресса. Так, расширяя объем государственных инвестиций, государство вызывает повышение спроса на оборудование, рабочую силу, что, в свою очередь, дает импульс росту промышленного производства, занятости, оживлению хозяйственной конъюнктуры. За счет государственного бюджета осуществляется поддержание спроса, финансирование социальных мероприятий и программ и т.п. Воздействие на экономику, хотя и противоречивое, оказывают и расходы, связанные с обеспечением обороноспособности государства. С одной стороны, эти затраты дают определенный импульс развитию промышленности, с другой — длительная гонка вооружений приводит к истощению экономики, внутривозрастным диспропорциям, изменению структуры производств и другим негативным последствиям.

Финансовая безопасность государства в значительной мере зависит от условий функционирования и развития национальной финансовой системы, определяющихся совокупностью институтов и мер, направленных на выявление и предотвращение угроз в финансовой сфере.

Как показывает практика, требуется дальнейшее научное обоснование системы управления финансовой безопасностью, направленной на снижение финансовых рисков, угроз, опасностей, выявление негативных процессов в экономике и финансах. С учетом вышеизложенного необходимо выделить следующие проблемы, связанные с дальнейшей разработкой системы управления финансовой безопасностью: влияние неолиберализма мировой экономики на финансовую безопасность России в условиях глобализации; методологические положения изучения финансовой системы и ее взаимосвязи с финансовой безопасностью; необходимость разработки критериев финансовой безопасности на различных уровнях управления финансовой системой (нано-, микро-, мезо-, макро-, мегауровни); особенности современных угроз и опасностей финансовой системы страны; методология формирования ключевых показателей оценки финансовой безопасности.

Важно отметить и то, что современной наукой установлено, что национальная экономическая безопасность наиболее эффективно обеспечивается при условии формирования государственной системы стратегического управления в сфере экономики (в комплексе прогнозирования, проектирования, программирования, планирования).

В отсутствие эффективной системы стратегического управления ситуация в сфере экономической безопасности усугубляется, поскольку ей на смену приходит альтернативная – коррумпированная система управления, резко возрастают криминальные и теневые риски и угрозы национальной экономике, риски и угрозы неэффективного использования государственных и негосударственных ресурсов, сил и средств.

Ключевые слова: финансовая безопасность, национальные интересы, государство, финансовая сфера, угрозы, обеспечение.

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