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Ways of Using The Experience of Foreign Countries To Ensuring Economic Security of Business Activities

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Abstract:

This article analyzes modern foreign approaches, which in their theoretical understanding simultaneously developed economic strategies and studied the formation of a management mechanism in order to ensure the economic security of entrepreneurial activity and protect its economic interests. The article analyzes modern foreign approaches, which, with their theoretical understanding, simultaneously developed economic strategies and studied the formation of a management mechanism in order to ensure the economic security of entrepreneurial activity and protect its economic interests.

Key words: *economic activity, globalization, economic security, economic security crime, international experience, domestic and international trade domestic international trade*

Introduction

In the context of international integration and globalization, it is important to mitigate the consequences of the crisis and strengthen the stability of national economies, ensure the economic security of the state and protect its economic interests. The development of the entire country, its entrepreneurship and business structures is a conditional process. In this regard, an important factor remains the need to review the effectiveness of the economic security management system, taking into account the best international experience and updating it by searching for new models. An analysis of existing foreign approaches to determining economic security shows that simultaneously with its theoretical understanding, state economic strategies were developed and a management mechanism was formed. Depending on the continent, we can observe that the features of economic development, global integration, processes and thinking of the population, as well as the priority of national interests, and the position of countries in the field of economic security are different. At the same time, there is a close connection between solving (neutralizing) threats to socio-economic development, increasing the level of economic growth and achieving the unification of the interests of all layers of society and economic entities. The governments of a number of foreign countries are taking active measures to regulate the national economy. Measures have been widely implemented to reduce the level of gross domestic product, unemployment, reduce the level of gold and foreign exchange reserves, increase the diversification of household incomes, and manage economic security. The most economically independent countries in terms of GDP are the USA - 18124.7 trillion dollars, China - 11211.9 trillion dollars, Japan - 4210.4 trillion dollars, Germany - 3413.5 trillion dollars. France - $2464.8 billion, India - $2288.7 billion, Italy - $1848.7 billion. Brazil - $1534.8 billion, Canada - $1462.3 billion, South Korea - $1321.2 billion, Spain - $1242.4 billion, Australia - $1200.8 billion, further their experience in forming a mechanism for managing economic security, their work is of particular interest in creating an internal management system. At the same time, as globalization processes intensify, threats to economic security increase and types of economic crimes increase, the role of business structures in ensuring economic security at the micro level increases. Therefore, in modern conditions, research into issues of ensuring the economic security of business structures in developed foreign countries, the use of tools for the emergence of illegal behavior, and the fight against economic crimes is becoming widespread.

For example, in the USA:

- Firstly, there is a program to prevent and combat economic crimes in cooperation with the country’s law enforcement agencies, public and private organizations, security and detective bureaus. Programs to combat crime and comprehensive prevention are being developed.
- secondly, companies create internal structures, close cooperation with special government organizations or state security services

Literature review

Until 2000, unlike Western countries, the security of transport routes for the supply of energy, minerals and food, as well as internal economic security, were not taken into account. But globalization and international relations are becoming stronger. The financial and economic paradigm of economic calculations was influenced by the orientation of the pro-American understanding, the active change in financial policy in order to preserve the country's payment system, improve the structure of the economy and protect the environment.

Since 2013, political, military and economic aspects of security in China have been considered in tandem. As stated in the White Paper “On Defense,” the interests of raw materials and energy resources, strategic maritime connections, and the rights of Chinese citizens and organizations may be at risk. In addition, the country's leadership sets sustainable and sustainable directions. The relatively rapid development of the country’s economy, the “scheme” (technology) for solving this problem is determined by the acceleration of the transition to a new growth model and the regulation of the structure, the implementation of reforms along “key links”.

The main measures to ensure India's economic security are aimed at increasing the liquidity of the financial and banking sector, supporting national producers and exporters and stimulating domestic consumption. In addition, it was allowed to adopt the government's plan to reduce the budget deficit in 2012-2013. Reducing the fiscal deficit to 4.1%, a change made in 2010 by Indian companies, Standard & Poor's forecasts long-term and short-term external commercial debt as "stable". In addition to the experience of developed countries, Brunei and, in a short period of time, Singapore have managed to achieve economic growth. Thus, a characteristic feature of economic activity in Brunei since the 2000s has been the intensification of entrepreneurial activity by the state and industry. For example, in 2001, the Brunei Economic Development Authority was reformed, the socio-economic development strategy "Vavasan Brunei 2035" was developed and adopted, several large-scale projects were created with the attraction of public investment, and industrial development centers were created. In addition, the five-year plan focuses on the development of priority types of business and, above all, information and communication technologies. In addition, for comparison, it should be noted that 12.1% of all allocations were allocated for these purposes. In Singapore, economic poverty is achieved through acceleration. But according to the strategic economic plan, it was determined that by 2020 Singapore will reach the level of the Netherlands, and by 2030 - the level of the United States. Accordingly, achieving these results prioritizes the development of human resources, industry and services, increasing international status and international competitiveness, creating an enabling environment for innovation and economic restructuring, maintaining national unity and reducing the country's vulnerability. In addition, the economic strategy includes measures to stimulate the diversification of national enterprises, increase their technological development and achieve the status of a regional business center. As a result, the transformation of Singapore into a country with a high international rating and level of economic security was achieved through the implementation of the government's targeted economic strategy aimed at solving internal problems, improving the country's international position, and creating a strong and effective cluster of business structures. Tax incentives aimed at national production, for example, corporate tax rates were reduced from 26% in 1999-2000 to 22% in 2003-2004, 20% in 2005-2007, 18% in 2008-2009 and 17% in 2008-2009. In 2010 and 2015, tax breaks were introduced, in effect since 2005, companies are completely exempt from taxes for three years, etc.

The main government bodies responsible for ensuring economic security, proportional development of industry, foreign and domestic trade are the US Department of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan, the Ministry of Industry and Information of China, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan. UK Department of Trade and Industry. It is interesting to note that in a number of developed countries (USA, Japan, China) economic security, security and national interests are equated with the protection of national security. Therefore, national economic security is the main strategy or concept that determines the main directions in this area. An analysis of US strategic documents shows that economic security is considered as the main element of national security. In addition, in the strategies for 2010 and 2015, globalization is indicated not only as a priority for economic development, but also as a threat to the internal economic growth of the country and its economic entities.

In addition, the mechanism for ensuring economic security in the United States of America is based on the measures established in the Emergency Measures Act and the Anti-Crisis Plan. Regarding the management of economic security in the countries of the East (Japan, China), it should be noted that these countries are close to developed globalization processes, taking into account their specific characteristics. It was in Japan that economic problems were raised to the level of the national government.

In Germany, the competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs includes the improvement of regulatory documents regulating the implementation of measures to prevent the dissemination of information constituting commercial or industrial secrets of business entities. At the same time, business structures independently and private detective and security agencies actively cooperate with the country, participate in the creation of security services and modern security structures. In France, in many cases, the economic security services of industrial and commercial firms that deal with the prevention of abuse of trademarks, identification and financial institutions, deal with unfair competition, industrial espionage and counterfeiting, security in the banking system, etc. A necessary condition for the creation of data is that that their founders can only be persons with French and European Union citizenship. Regarding the internal security of business entities, it is worth noting that in the USA and Great Britain, companies carry out preventive measures against employees suspected of actions or economic interests that could cause damage to the company. In addition, upon hiring, employees are selected, screened and tested for internal security reasons.

Research methodology

The methodological basis of the study is the analysis of ways to use the experience of foreign countries to ensure the economic security of entrepreneurial activity. The analysis process used comparative and systematic analysis methods. An analysis of trends in the development of the experience of foreign countries in ensuring the economic security of entrepreneurial activity was carried out. The corresponding conclusions were formed by means of abstract logical thinking to ensure the economic security of entrepreneurial activity using the monitoring method.

Results

Analyzing the attention to ensuring the economic security of business activity in different countries, it turns out that this process directly depends on the large or small share of business in relation to the gross domestic product of the same country. The results of the analysis showed that we have always been accustomed to the opinion that “the greater the number, the greater the benefit; those areas that are ahead in quantitative terms are always developed,” which is completely contradictory. Based on information from the US Presidential Small Business Administration website, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry website, the German Directorate General of Small and Medium Business, Crafts, Services and Liberal Professions website, the UK Government Portal, the Indian Government Portal and Singapore. We have made this comparison process in the form of the following table.

Table 1

Indicator countries	USA	Japan	Germany	Great Britain	India	Singapore
Contribution of small business in the GDP of	52	51,6	57	52	6,9	5,3

the country %						
Small business contribution in total employment %	50,1	69,5	69,3	55,5	4,5	62,3
Contribution of business to the number of enterprises	97,6	99,2	99,3	99,1	89,2	98,5

The role of small businesses in key indicators (Table 1)

From the results of the table, we can see that the share of entrepreneurship in Japan's GDP is not much different from the US and UK, but shows that the share of total employment is 10% higher. Here, Germany has the highest share of entrepreneurship in relation to GDP among the countries analyzed, but it is again ahead of Japan in terms of employment. Although the number of enterprises in these two countries does not differ much, Japan leads in terms of employment.

We can observe a sharp disproportion between the number of enterprises in India, total employment and the country's GDP. This indicates that the principles of economic security are not properly implemented at existing enterprises in the country. In the context of accelerating globalization processes in a market economy and the world economic system, scientific research into problems of economic security has intensified. From the experience of developed countries, it is known that entrepreneurship plays an important role in ensuring and balancing the economic interests of society, the state and the individual, fighting poverty, and ensuring economic security, including food security. It also becomes obvious that economic and financial stability can be achieved through the development of entrepreneurship as an effective way to combat the financial and economic crisis and its consequences. Analyzing the experience of foreign countries, to ensure the economic security of entrepreneurship, first of all, an important factor is to ensure the economic security of the state. Below we propose a functional model of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the state. This model is considered an important factor in the development of the national economic system of each country and, consequently, in the stabilization of the economic security system.

Conclusions and offers

The global financial and economic crisis has had a serious impact on the ability of countries to increase the level of economic security, as well as on the adoption and implementation of additional anti-crisis measures by the governments of these countries. In conclusion, we can say that the following measures are taken as the main forms of ensuring the economic security of foreign countries at the national level:

- economic patronage of economic activity is being formed, supporting the main producers and industries;

- economic cooperation, within which unrelated sectors and areas of production are widely established (for example, the financial sector and industry), joint activities of national economies and the exchange of economic resources between various sectors, areas of activity, states and regions. ;
- increasing the level of competitiveness, achieving superiority in a certain field of activity and ensuring superiority in economic confrontation;
- the process of economic regulation of the country's internal processes of economic development is accelerating. In general, it should be noted that in foreign countries attention is paid not only to declaring objectives in the field of national security and economic security, but also to creating favorable conditions for the development of business structures and attracting foreign investment. At the same time, ensuring economic security is considered an important area. Industrial and commercial firms have widely established close cooperation with law enforcement agencies and independent organizations providing services in this area. There has been a clear tendency for foreign countries to draw attention to managing the economic security of the state and regulating the economy in the context of globalization. Thus, we can conclude that the main criterion is the creation of an appropriate institutional structure, organizational and methodological documents, the definition of a mechanism and tools for managing economic security, as well as the involvement of stakeholders (administrative bodies, business structures, citizens) to ensure the economic security of the country.

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