

ISSN 2224-5294

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
Қазақстан Республикасының
педагогикалық университетінің

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
Abay Kazakh National
Pedagogical University

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

1 (329)

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2020

PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1962

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

ALMATY, NAS RK

Б а с р е д а к т о р

ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі

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ISSN 2224-5294

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РҚБ (Алматы қ.)

Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 30.04.2010 ж. берілген № **10894-Ж** мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28; 219, 220 бөл.; тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18
<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «NurNaz GRACE», Алматы қ., Рысқұлов көш., 103.

Главный редактор

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Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Серия общественных и гуманитарных наук.

ISSN 2224-5294

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан № 10894-Ж, выданное 30.04.2010 г.

Периодичность 6 раз в год

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28; ком. 219, 220; тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Адрес типографии: «NurNaz GRACE», г. Алматы, ул. Рыскулова, 103.

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News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Social and Humanities.
[ISSN 2224-5294](#)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of information and archives of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N **10894-Ж**, issued 30.04.2010

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arihv>

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Address of printing house: «NurNaz GRACE», 103, Ryskulov str, Almaty.

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2224-5294.2>

Volume 1, Number 329 (2020), 24 – 31

UDC 327

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**IMPROVEMENT OF THE REGULATORY LEGAL FRAMEWORK
OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Abstract. It is well known that the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan nowadays moves among the problems that attract attention of political statesmen, jurists, economists, etc. Ensuring economic security of the Republic in the conditions of globalization of the world economy is a guarantee of independence, a critical component of ensuring national security of Kazakhstan. In a weak and inefficient economy, it is difficult to contain the onslaught of internal and external threats, and to maintain a strong and mobile army designed to ensure the country's military security.

In the context of increasing international integration and globalization, while increasing the impact of crisis and instability of national economies, ensuring the economic security of the state and protecting its economic interests is an important condition for the development of both the country as a whole and its business structures. In this regard, the need to review the legal framework for ensuring the country's economic security is being updated.

Key words: economic security, threats, sustainable development of society, country's economic security system.

Introduction. After 25 years from the day of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the definitions of “economic security” and “ensuring economic security” are firmly laid down in such regulatory legal acts of the country as the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law “On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan” dated January 6, 2012 No. 527-IV, Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 7, 2002 “On the State Strategy for Economic Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2005”, etc. [1].

Economic security is an integral part of national security. In 1998, the first Law "On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted, which incorporated all the developments in the field of national security, including economic security. So, in the Law “On National Security”, economic security means “the state of protection of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan from real and potential threats, which ensures its sustainable development and economic independence” [2]. According to Article 22 of the Law “economic security is ensured by decisions and actions of state bodies, organizations, officials and citizens, aimed at:

- ensuring stability and sustainability of the development of the national economy, including its industrial and innovative component;
- ensuring financial, energy, food and transport independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- preventing the economic isolation of Kazakhstan from the global economic system;
- maintaining the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan and ensuring compliance with national interests ... ”.

Research Methods. In the process of conducting research, analysis and synthesis methods, economic-mathematical, statistical, and comparisons were used.

The results of the study. With the entry into the Customs Union (CU), and later in the EAEU, the unification of legislative bases and the development of common markets, there was an urgent need to create a solid legislative framework - a unified state strategy to ensure the economic security of the country.

Moreover, the State Strategy for Economic Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2005 has lost its power, and so far no new version of the strategic document in this area has been adopted. To date, there is no separate document (strategy) to ensure the economic security of Kazakhstan, which would provide for the development and monitoring of threshold values (risks) for the main threats to economic security. And as a result, there is no proven system of measures to monitor the situation and there is no clear plan of action to eliminate emerging threats.

The analysis of the legal framework of the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan showed that in order to develop measures to protect the national interests of the country, it is necessary to constantly monitor the level of economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, providing an annual report to the Head of the State of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This work should be carried out on a systematic basis, and this will become the main platform for the consolidation of forces of state bodies, business and society as a whole.

In this regard, it is proposed to develop a new State Strategy for Economic Security until 2030 (Strategy), which will help identify threats to economic security at an early stage, as well as prevent crises in the energy, food, transport and financial sectors. The development of this Strategy is necessary for responding to new challenges and threats to the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Considering the experience of foreign countries, as well as Kazakhstan's involvement in regional associations, we consider it appropriate to scale the concept of "economic security" in the proposed Strategy, including such concepts as ensuring sustainable economic growth, modernizing the economy, and maintaining equilibrium in trade exchange.

The new Economic Security Strategy should include the following objectives:

- economic growth and resistance to external challenges;
- raising the life level and improving the life quality of the population;
- crisis prevention in all areas of the economy;
- reduction of internal and external risks.

Key objectives of the Strategy:

- improving the mechanism of state regulation and monitoring of economic security;
- taking special measures to eliminate existing barriers and threats;
- forecasting the dynamics of the level of economic security of Kazakhstan under the influence of the implementation of subsequent stages of integration in the Eurasian space;
- improving the response mechanism in the event that foreign countries impose sanctions and restrictions;
- improvement of budget legislation.

The main directions of the Strategy for ensuring economic security will be its following types:

- financial security;
- energy security;
- transport security;
- food security.

As the main threats to economic security in the Eurasian space should be defined:

To financial security:

- the impact of the global financial crisis;
- the direction of financial flows and the nature of the settlement relationships;
- the requirement for uniform regulation and supervision in the field of financial markets of member states;
- currency fluctuation.

To energy security:

- decline in world oil prices;
- increased competition for access to energy resources;
- strengthening state regulation and control both in the energy markets and on energy transportation routes;
- unequal access to the services of natural monopolies of the Member States of the Union in the energy sector;
- unequal access to gas transmission systems located in the territories of the Member States.

To transport security:

- the use of transport control at the internal borders of the Union;
- lack of unification of domestic tariffs for the transportation of goods;
- lack of shipping documents and their inaccurate design.

To food security:

- the country's dependence on imports of strategic products;
- low competitiveness of manufactured goods;
- a ban on the transit of certain goods;
- expansion of sanctions;
- the frequency of customs inspection.

Assessment of economic security should include:

– identification of main threats to economic security. In connection with the active development of integration processes in the Eurasian space, it is considered advisable to monitor and identify main threats to economic security. For this, it is proposed to use the main factors affecting the economic security of the country;

- development and approval of a list of indicators and threshold values.

It is proposed to develop and approve a list of indicators and threshold values (by analogy with S. Glazyev's indicators), reflecting the level of economic security of Kazakhstan. The number of indicators should be at least 50, including indicators of energy, transport, food and financial security. Monitoring and evaluation of the country's economic security should be based on official statistics of the Committee on Statistics of the MNE of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, local state bodies, subordinate organizations and other official state bodies.

Given the fact that soon unified energy, financial and transport markets will be created between the EAEU member countries, it is necessary to constantly analyze the barriers and threats that may arise for our economy and domestic business. It is proposed to create a unit at the government level to ensure the economic security of the country on the basis of the Center for Strategic Research and Analysis (CSRA) of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, by analogy with the successful experience of the United States. To date, the center's competence includes ensuring the implementation of the President's powers on the competitiveness of Kazakhstan, the state planning system, improving the public administration system, and evaluating the effectiveness of government bodies. In addition, the CSRA previously worked on the development of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will also contribute to the effective development of measures. It is proposed to additionally register monitoring and coordination of the level of economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the conditions of integration associations in the activities of the CSRA.

The experience of creating modern economic security systems shows that today leading countries such as the USA, the Russian Federation, Japan, the EU countries (France, Italy), form within the state apparatus a special subsystem of institutions that are fully or partially occupied with ensuring national economic interests. Positive international experience shows that there is no need to create a separate state body for monitoring threats to economic security within the country, for this it is enough to empower an existing body [3].

It is proposed to create a Coordinating Council on monitoring the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of CSRA with the participation of ministers of interested state bodies (Minister of Defense, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Economy, representatives of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Syrbar and the Presidential Administration, heads of tax and customs services, technical regulation and sanitary control).

- development of the EAEU Digital Economic Security Platform.

The digital platform for economic security will be a digital platform that will assess the level of economic security in accordance with pre-determined indicators of the EAEU member countries. The digital field will show which country is in a vulnerable position compared to partner countries. The presence of a digital security platform will determine the degree of security of each country in the context of economic development.

In addition to this, the platform will provide traceability and fixation of all actions that will occur with the goods during their transportation. This will help reduce transaction costs (reducing document flow,

reducing transaction time), illegal product circulation. Moreover, the digital platform will increase the investment attractiveness of the markets of the EAEU member states, accelerate the free movement of goods, and optimize the supply chains and transport infrastructure of the EAEU market.

Today, ensuring economic security is mentioned in such legislative acts as the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Technical Regulation”, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Measures to Protect the Internal Market when Importing Goods,” the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Antidumping Measures” and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On subsidies and countervailing measures.” Obviously, the legislative framework for ensuring the economic security of Kazakhstan is significantly outdated and requires improvement, taking into account internal and external threats.

It is proposed to develop a separate law “On Economic Security”, which will ensure compliance with the law in carrying out activities to ensure economic security, timely developing measures to protect the country's economy from internal and external threats, as well as determine the responsible state body and differentiate the powers of other state bodies.

Given Kazakhstan's involvement in the WTO, as well as the expansion of Kazakhstan's cooperation with many international trade partners [4], it is advisable to include such types of security as trade security and foreign economic security in the definition of “economic security”.

The global economy is increasingly dependent on cyberthreats, many countries are in the process of total digitalization to provide timely protection and repulse from cyber attacks. This year Kazakhstan launched a large-scale program “Digital Kazakhstan”, within the framework of which the concept of “Cyber shield of Kazakhstan” is being developed, the purpose of which is to protect the population of the country and the state as a whole when using information and communication technologies [5]. In this regard, it is advisable to include the concept of cybersecurity in the concept of economic security.

The proposed measures will ensure the economic security of Kazakhstan, prevent crises, counter threats to economic security both within the country and abroad, as well as ensure a high standard of living for the population. The development of the State Strategy for Economic Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 will contribute to strengthening the state policy to ensure economic security, conducting continuous monitoring and forecasting the level of economic security.

Currently, economic security is a nationwide package of measures aimed at sustainable development and improvement of the country's economy, which necessarily involves a mechanism to counter external and internal threats.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, in order to ensure economic security, it is advisable to combine the forces and means of special services and law enforcement agencies - first of all, the national security bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Barlau Foreign Intelligence Service and the counterintelligence service, as well as the relevant divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Agency Republic of Kazakhstan for combating economic and corruption crime and customs control bodies of the Customs Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Successful provision of economic security is possible only with the interaction of all the above entities. The main principles of this interaction should be:

- the mutual responsibility of the state and non-governmental organizations before the law for actions detrimental to national interests;
- State protection of their legitimate interests in relevant fields of activity;
- respect and observance of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of man and citizen.

Strengthening statehood and ensuring the economic security of the state require strengthening the institutions of state power and effective interaction between state bodies, determining the optimal ways of state participation in economic processes. For example, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan actually consolidated the unity of state power and carried out its division into legislative, executive and judicial branches, interacting with each other using a system of checks and balances.

However, the legal regulation of the supreme bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power is far from complete, they are constantly searching and reforming these bodies in the complex, rapidly changing market conditions of the society and the national economy development.

The participation of the Government of Kazakhstan in lawmaking is carried out in the following forms:

- 1) preparation of bills and their introduction into the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) preparation of opinions on bills providing for a reduction in government revenues or an increase in government spending.

In the field of economic security management, the central place is occupied by the so-called state enterprises of Kazakhstan.

State enterprises are based, as you know, on property owned by the state, which transfers this property to them on the basis of economic management or the right of operational management of industry, which is the core of the economy as the most important means of ensuring economic security.

It should be noted that the reverse process is taking place in industrialized countries: private enterprises are becoming state property, i.e., there is a tendency for the role of the public sector in the economy to gradually increase. This is especially clearly seen in Italy, England, France. The decrease in the role of state-owned enterprises in the economy of Kazakhstan is due to a number of the following reasons.

In order to increase the efficiency of enterprises, including using the property assigned to them, creating a system of economic monitoring and strengthening control over the activities of state enterprises, as well as reducing budget expenditures for the maintenance of communal and republican enterprises, it is necessary to develop a mechanism for managing enterprises and to regulate it legally.

First of all, it is necessary to identify the number of state-owned enterprises necessary for performing state functions, and evaluate their activities. Next, determine the goal of the state in relation to each enterprise, establishing mandatory requirements for the submission by the leaders of these enterprises to the executive authorities of proposals on how to achieve their goals.

It is important to establish a procedure for reporting by heads of state enterprises on the progress of implementation of an approved program, to determine the mechanism for making managerial decisions when the state's goal is not achieved, and the program is not completed. In this case, special attention should be paid to hiring a head of enterprise on a competitive basis and to strengthen control over his activities. To this end, it would be important to determine the legal procedure for certification of heads of state enterprises and their reporting.

As a commercial organization, a state-owned enterprise should receive profit from its activities, which in a certain part should be transferred to the state budget in the form of income of the owner - the state from the use of his property. However, so far, the legal mechanism for establishing the principles for determining the profit of a state enterprise to be transferred to the budget, and for monitoring such revenues has not been worked out. The solution of the tasks set will contribute to revenues and additional revenues to the budget, lower prices for certain types of goods and services, as well as reduce the number inefficient enterprises and budget expenses for the maintenance of state enterprises, improving the financial and economic results of their activities.

At the present stage of development of legislation in the field of ensuring economic security, the main attention should be paid to creating conditions for the mandatory implementation of existing regulatory legal acts, since existing laws can already constitute the necessary legal basis for ensuring economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Analysis and practice of the application of national legislation, in terms of ensuring economic security, allowed us to identify existing shortcomings and gaps in the legislation, and therefore, in order to eliminate them, it is advisable to:

- to develop a new regulatory act - the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan";

- to carry out the adjustment of the list of objects of economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan and on this basis to develop the Concept of economic security of the state.

Bridging gaps and shortcomings in the field of ensuring economic security is seen, first of all, in the need to have a clear conceptual framework designed to ensure the preparation of a package of laws interconnected by a single idea according to the following mechanical scheme.

Firstly, to adopt the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", as a legal basis that defines all directions for its provision, covering the scope of national security, including primarily the area of ensuring economic security.

Secondly, to develop a concept of economic security and on the basis of the "concept" should be developed "State Strategy for Economic Security" (SSES), which, in our opinion, should be the basis for the development of "State Economic Policy" (SEP).

The role of science in the development of the Concept of Economic Security is very great and responsible. And this is not just about verbal exercises and not about the search for beautiful formulas, various kinds of hazard classifications - external and internal, long-term and current. It is fundamentally important to uncover the very essence of the problem, identify real threats, and offer reliable and effective methods to repulse them.

“The state strategy of economic security” should be focused, first of all, on maintaining an adequate standard of living of the population, ensuring the socio-political security of society, preserving the foundations of the constitutional system of the state and the formation of a stable system of national interests and values.

In general, the “State Strategy for Economic Security” and “State Economic Policy” are categories and instruments of state regulation of the national economy and therefore they should be in interconnection and interaction with each other.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that today Kazakhstan has certain problems in the field of ensuring economic security. In order for its ensuring mechanism to be followed by all interested bodies, organizations and citizens of our state, it is necessary to make wider use and strengthen their interconnection aimed at full and strict compliance with laws governing activities to ensure economic security, directly related to the protection of vital economic interests of individuals, society and the state from internal and external threats.

Thus, ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a long-term and strategic task. Any steps that go against economic security and, all the more so, contradict its objectives should be considered as actions aimed at undermining the national and economic security of the state. To ensure economic security, an examination of the legislative acts, scientific, technical and socio-economic programs should be carried out with a view to their compliance with the tasks of ensuring the economic security of the country.

The development of programs of prioritised and long-term measures to ensure the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan and practical steps in this direction should be based on a clear understanding of modern threats to economic security.

As world experience shows, ensuring economic security is a guarantee of the country's independence, a condition for the stability and effectiveness of society, and success. Therefore, ensuring economic security is one of the most important national priorities.

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ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІКТІ ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДІҢ НОРМАТИВТІК-ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ БАЗАСЫН ЖЕТІЛДІРУ

Аннотация. Әлемдік экономиканың қазіргі кезеңі экономикалық мүдделерді тек ұлттық қана емес, сонымен қатар аймақтық және халықаралық деңгейде де ескеру қажеттілігін туындатады.

Қазақстан Республикасы тәуелсіздікке қол жеткізе отырып, халықаралық ұйымдар мен халықаралық қауымдастыққа кірудің белсенді кезеңіне өтті, бұл сыртқы саясаттағы проблемаларға, сондай-ақ ұлттық қауіпсіздікке төнетін қатерлерге әкелді. Мұның бәрі, атап айтқанда, елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету үшін белсенді шараларды қабылдауды қажет етті.

Бүгінгі таңда Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық қауіпсіздігі саяси мемлекет қайраткерлерінің, заңгерлердің, экономистердің және т.б. адамдардың назарын аударатын мәселелердің біріне айналғаны белгілі. Әлемдік экономиканың жаһандануы жағдайында республиканың экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету – бұл елдің тәуелсіздігінің кепілі, Қазақстанның ұлттық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудің маңызды құрамдас бөлігі. Әлсіз және тиімсіз экономика жағдайында ішкі және сыртқы қауіп-қатерлерге төтеп беру, елдің әскери қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге арналған күшті және ұтқыр армияны ұстау қиын.

Тәуелсіздіктің өткен жылдары нарықтық экономика ғана толық экономикалық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ете алмайтындығын көрсетті. Бұл тұрғыда нарықтың басқа субъектілерінің ретсіз және табындық мінез-құлқына үкіметтің араласуы қажет.

Соңғы жылдары жұмыссыздық, қылмыс, капиталдың қашуы, сыбайлас жемқорлық және басқа да жағымсыз құбылыстар сақталуда, бұл да үлкен алаңдаушылық тудырады. Осылайша, қылмыс, елден

капиталдың кетуі және сыбайлас жемқорлық мемлекетке тікелей қауіп төндіреді, сондықтан қазіргі жағдай «Қазақстан Республикасының ұлттық қауіпсіздігі туралы» Қазақстан Республикасы Заңының 18-бабында экономикалық қауіпсіздікті ұлттық, қоғамдық, экологиялық, ақпараттық, әскери қауіпсіздікпен қатар қауіпсіздіктің маңызды түрі ретінде тануды талап етеді.

Экономикалық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету саласындағы қатынастарды реттейтін нормалар жүйесі біртұтас емес, өйткені осы саладағы маңызды әлеуметтік қатынастарды реттеуге арналған бірқатар нормалар жоқ. Экономикалық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету үшін қолданыстағы нормативтік құқықтық актілерді жүзеге асыру және орындау үшін қажетті әлеуметтік-экономикалық, құқықтық және саяси жағдайлар жасау мәселесі шешілген жоқ.

Халықаралық интеграция мен жаһандану жағдайында дағдарыстың салдары мен тұрақсыздықты күшейте отырып, мемлекеттің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету және оның экономикалық мүдделерін қорғау елдің және оның бизнес құрылымдарының дамуы үшін маңызды шарт болып табылады. Халықаралық интеграция мен жаһандану жағдайында сонымен қатар дағдарыстың салдары мен тұрақсыздық күшейген кезде, мемлекеттің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету және оның экономикалық мүдделерін қорғау, елдің және оның бизнес құрылымдарының дамуы үшін маңызды шарт болып табылады. Осыған байланысты, елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудің заңнамалық базасын қайта қарау өзектілігі туыедайды.

Елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету үшін институционалды жүйенің сапалы жұмыс істеуі жүйесін құрудың кешенді бағдарламасы қажет. Бұдан шығатыны, экономика қауіпсіздігі жүйесінің тиімді жүйесін қамтамасыз етудің факторлары ретінде қаржы институттарын дамыту мәселесін зерделеу қажеттілігі өте маңызды болып көрінеді.

Түйін сөздер: экономикалық қауіпсіздік, қауіптер, қоғамның тұрақты дамуы, елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздік жүйесі.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОЙ БАЗЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. Современный этап мировой экономики диктует необходимость рассматривать экономические интересы не только на национальном, но и на региональном и международном уровнях.

С обретением независимости Республика Казахстан приступила к активной фазе вступления в международные организации и международное сообщество, что привело к проблемам во внешней политике, а также угрозам национальной безопасности. Все это требовало принятия активных мер по обеспечению в том числе и экономической безопасности страны.

Общезвестно, что экономическая безопасность Республики Казахстан сегодня выдвинулась в число проблем, привлекающих пристальное внимание политических государственных деятелей, правоведов, экономистов и т.д. Обеспечение экономической безопасности республики в условиях глобализации мировой экономики – это гарантия независимости страны, важнейший компонент обеспечения национальной безопасности Казахстана. В условиях слабой и неэффективной экономики трудно сдерживать натиск внутренних и внешних угроз, содержать сильную и мобильную армию, призванную обеспечивать военную безопасность страны.

Прошедшие годы независимости показали, что рыночная экономика сама по себе не обеспечивает полноценную экономическую безопасность. В этом смысле необходимо вмешательство государства в отношении хаотичного и стадного поведения других действующих субъектов рынка.

В последние годы сохраняются безработица, преступность, бегство капитала, коррупция и другие негативные явления, которые также вызывают серьезную озабоченность. Таким образом, преступность, утечка капиталов из страны и коррупция представляют прямую угрозу государства, поэтому сложившаяся ситуация вызвала необходимость в статье 18 Закона Республики Казахстан «О национальной безопасности Республики Казахстан» признать экономическую безопасность важнейшим видом безопасности, наряду с национальной, общественной, экологической, информационной, военной.

Система норм, регулирующая отношения в области обеспечения экономической безопасности, не является целостной, поскольку отсутствует ряд норм, призванных регулировать важнейшие общественные отношения в данной области. Нерешена проблема создания необходимых социально-экономических, правовых и политических условий для реализации и исполнения, действующих нормативно-правовых актов по обеспечению экономической безопасности.

В условиях усиления международной интеграции и глобализации, при одновременном усилении кризисных воздействий и нестабильности национальных экономик обеспечение экономической безопасности государства и защита его экономических интересов является важным условием развития как страны в целом, так и ее предпринимательских структур. В этой связи актуализируется необходимость пересмотра законодательной базы обеспечения экономической безопасности страны.

Для обеспечения экономической безопасности страны необходима комплексная программа построения системы качественного функционирования институциональной системы. Отсюда следует, что необходимость исследования проблемы развития финансовых институтов как факторов обеспечения эффективной системы экономической безопасности представляется весьма актуальной.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность, угрозы, устойчивое развитие общества, система экономической безопасности страны.

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Редакторы: *М. С. Ахметова, Г. Б. Халидуллаева, Д. С. Аленов*
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 10.02.2020
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
16,5 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 1.