

Kolyada S., State customs service as the institute of influence on the national economic security / Украина – Болгария – Европейский Союз: Современное состояние и перспективы. Сборник с докладами III международной научно-практической конференции. Том 1. Варна – Херсон: Издательство «Наука и экономика», 2014. – с. 258-262.

Kolyada S.,

Ph.D. of economy

Academy for Customs Service of Ukraine, Dnipropetrovs'k, Ukraine

STATE CUSTOMS SERVICE AS THE INSTITUTE OF INFLUENCE ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

Scientific researches of term the term “economic security” in the works of ukrainian economists began at the end of 80th of the last century. At the same time the development of researches at this direction took a place quite stormily, to prove this there is a row of fundamental works of the Russian and Ukrainian scholars.

However, the authors of the works mentioned above, are far to the consent about the determination of the term “economic security”. Hereupon, unanimous upon the determination of the public phenomena which are the sources of threats for the economic security, they differ in practical recommendations in relation to the priorities of policy of providing of the economic security. For this reason the purpose of this article is a substantiation of the author’s conceptual principles in relation to the increase of efficiency of economic mechanism of influencing of the state customs service of Ukraine on economic security of the state.

The concept „economic security” is methodologically grounded by the scholars using the concept „national security”. This has the formalized determination in the official record approved by the parliament of Ukraine in January in 1997 - Conception (basis of the state policies) of national security of Ukraine. In the noted Conception national safety is determined as „the protected condition of vitally important interests of the person, society and the state of internal and external threats” [1, p. 184].

In opinion of Y.A. Zhalilo, this simple formal transition from terminology of national security (what is the concern of political science) to the terminology of economic security, if we aim to analyze the last as the article of economic science, is impermissible [2].

For the last decades the attitude toward the policy of defence of national interests, in particular at the economic sphere, all over the world exposed a considerable evolution. In the first

half and at the middle of the XX century this policy was mainly embodied by the direct methods of the administrative influencing (protectionism actions in foreign economic activity, administrating of credit and foreign exchange markets, active interference to the processes of pricing and others like that). During the last decades, as far as spreading of market methods of management such administrative measures are found to be inefficient, or even forced to be halted taking into account obvious or non-obvious obligations, accepted by the countries or the international organizations. Accordingly there was a necessity of the expansion of interpretation of the concept of economic security.

A pool of sights to the concept widely vary [3]:

- qualitatively determined condition of the national economy desirable to be kept (on society's opinion) or to be progressively developed [4, p. 64];

- possibility and willingness of economy to provide the deserving conditions for life and development of the person, socio-economic and military-political stability of society and state, and to resist influencing of internal and external threats" [5, 6];

- major quality description of the economic system, its basic ability to maintain the normal conditions of vital functions of population, proof resource providing of development of national economy, and also successive realization of national interests [6, p.25-44];

- level of development of the economy, which provides economic, socio-political and military stability in the conditions of unfavourable factors taking influence[7, c.8-71];

- aggregate of conditions and factors, which provide independence of national economy, its stability and firmness, capacity for a permanent update and self-improvement [8, 4-13].

It is necessary to take into account that security does not characterize the absence of threats, in fact, this it is impossible. Protected condition means, in this context, the absence of the global threats, we mean such ones, which can not be simply overcome within the framework of mechanisms peculiar for this socio-economic system. To meet such understanding there where a step of O. Goncharenko and E. Lisitsin, who analyzed the category system of national security. They suggested to determine national security as the degree of national interests protection, that allows to specify on the certain level of security [9, p.6-7]. And consequently the estimation of capability of objective economic mechanisms (which are the basis of maintaining of the firmness of the socio-economic system and the levers for the realization of individual, group and national interests) have to be the inalienable part of research in the field of economic security. It will enable in the researches of economic security to pass from the tool of political to the tool economic science.

Because of it, main vitally important interest in an economic sphere (for the subject of any level - from a person - to the state) is a reproduction of the own existence, the emphasis of the

definition of economic security is to be based on the category of economic reproduction exactly. The supporters of the noted approach in Ukraine are the specialists of the Ukrainian centre for economic and political researches named after Razumkov. They interpret economic security as a presence in the state of sufficient possibilities to provide reproduction of production potential in industry, agriculture and in all of spheres of socially useful works, and also for providing of stability of framework of society, sovereignty of the state [10, p.5-12].

G. Pasternak-Tatanushenko yet in 1994 gave the consonant definition, interpreting economic security as the economy's condition when it is provided with possibility of creation, development of conditions for fruitful life of its population, perspective development in the future and in growth of welfare of its inhabitants [2].

B. Gubskiy marks that economic security determines the possibility of the state to provide protecting of national economic interests from external and internal threats, to carry out forward-directed development of the economy with the purpose to support the social stability and sufficient defensive potential at any conditions and variants of situation [2].

Such approach was offered by the Russian scientists. In particular in one of the researches economic security is determined as the possibility to provide economy's effective satisfaction of public necessities on the national and international levels" [11, p.38].

The academician of Russian Academy of sciences L. Abalkin also determines economic security as the aggregate of the conditions and factors, which provide independence of national economy, its stability and constancy, capacity for a permanent update and self-reproduction [8, p.5].

Similar to the definitions of economic security mentioned above is the definition based on the categories of the theory of the systems. On the opinion of the Russian researcher V. Tambovtsev, economic security of the system is an aggregate of properties of the conditions of its production subsystem which provides possibility of achievement of the aims of all of the system [12, p.34].

M. Yermoshenko offers (within the framework of concept "economic security") to consider the possibility of the state independently make and carry out an own economic policy, and also determine and realize own national interests and others like that [13].

Thus, it is possible to establish that economic security is a difficult multifactor category which characterizes the capacity of national economy for extended self-reproduction with the purpose of satisfaction on the certain level of necessities of own population and state, the opposition for the destabilizing factors, which create a threat for the normal development of country, providing the competitiveness of national economy in the world economy [2].

Realization (defence) of the national economic interests are closely related with the providing of economic security of the state. It comes as the conditions at which national economic

interests are protected from internal and external threats. In fact the realization (defence) of economic interests and is maintenance of providing of economic security. Defence of national economic interests is the major function of the system providing the security of the economic sphere.

During the modern period of the development of Ukraine there is the irrefutable fact of necessity of strengthening of the state's role in providing of pre-conditions of the long-term economy growing, supporting of the social stability and increase of competitiveness of national economy, as exactly these moments are major in the declared strategic priorities of economic and social development of the state.

On the modern period priority strategic direction for Ukraine is the defence of economic interests through economic security. One of the institutes providing this direction through the special mechanisms and the lower level of defence in an external and in an internal environment is the State customs service of Ukraine (SCSU). Let's consider its role.

As a result of the analysis carried out by the author, there can be drawn a conclusion that the most ponderable and influential component of economic security of Ukraine is the security related to the moving of commodities through the customs border of Ukraine. Exactly it is the main task of the SCSU as the state institution. On our opinion given position contains the signs of complete scientific novelty, as known us scientific researches does not exposed this aspect.

A question is of extraordinary actuality, as Ukraine is becoming closer to the entering into European Union – in the conditions of euointegration of Ukraine and participation of Ukraine in globalization of all of world economy. One of the actions directions of Government of Ukraine is the development and implementation of customs legislation which must answer international standards and standards of EU and accordingly must include the followings stages of work:

- completion of introduction of a legislative base, necessary for implementation of the Customs code, in accordance with the internationally acknowledged standards, especially agreements of WTO, in particular, that touches a customs valuation, and also in accordance with the customs legislation of EU;

- revision of the Custom code, taking into account the positions of the legislation of EU and the recommendations given before;

- acceptance of new and proceeding in the now-operating Harmonized system for the purpose of subsequent acceptance of the Combined nomenclature, as it is foreseen by the Convention of Kyoto;

- introduction of the custom control, based on the risk analysis.

One of the main directions of work of customs authorities in Ukraine is providing of economic stability in a country.

This time the goals could be met by the radical changes of customs authorities' activities, change of priorities in work, maximal approaching of customs legislation of Ukraine to the customs legislation of the EU countries. And one of the basic directions of these changes is simplification of custom control (but not due to quality).

It is possible to reach implementing the following:

- 1) development of the of risk management and analysis system;
- 2) creation of the lists of "white" firms – participants of external economic affairs;
- 3) introduction of the system of electronic declaration;

4) transference of accent of conducting of custom control and verification of legality of external economic operation is from the moment of the direct conducting to the more late time – applying of the customs audit method.

The customs authorities of Ukraine carrying out the customs control must follow principle of selectivity and, as a rule, limit the control to the forms, sufficient for providing of observance of Ukraine's legislation about the customs activity.

The positive result of applying of the risk management and analysis system is confirmed experience of work of custom authorities of the foreign countries which are already utilizing mentioned system.

References

1. Концепція (Основи державної політики) національної безпеки України // Національна безпека України, 1994–1996 рр.: Наукова доповідь НІСД / За ред. О. Ф. Белова та ін. - К.: НІСД, 1997. – 60 с.
2. Жаліло Я.А. До формування категоріального апарату науки про економічну безпеку //Електронне видання „Панорама”. - 2004. - № 3. – [Цит. 2005, 10 квітня]. – Доступний з <http://www.niisp.gov.ua/vydanna/panorama/issue.php?s=epol2&issue=2004_3>.
3. Дейкин А. Россия занята поисками национальной экономической безопасности // Известия. - 04.07.1995.
4. Концепция экономической безопасности Российской Федерации. Основные положения. Экономическая академия при Минэкономике РФ. – Москва: 1994, с.64]
5. Основное положение государственной стратегии в области обеспечения экономической безопасности Российской Федерации. Министерство экономики Российской Федерации. М.: 1994. - с.17].
6. Бухвальд Е., Словацкая Н., Лазаренко С. Макроаспекты экономической безопасности: факторы, критерии и показатели // Вопросы экономики. - 1994. - № 12. – С. 25-44

7. Пискунов А.В. Военно-экономическая безопасность России на современном этапе // Военная мысль. 1995 № 2, с. 68-71.
8. Абалкин Л.И. Экономическая безопасность России: угрозы и их отражение // Вопросы экономики. – 1994. - № 12. - С. 4-13.
9. Гончаренко О.М., Лисицин Є.М. Методологічні засади розробки нової редакції концепції національної безпеки України. – К.:НІСД, 2001. – С.6-7
10. Проблеми економічної безпеки в Україні: Аналітична доповідь. К.: УЦЕПД, 1997, С.5-12.
11. Архипов А., Городецкий А., Михайлов Б. Экономическая безопасность: оценки, проблемы, способы обеспечения // Вопр. экономики. - 1994. - № 12. - С. 38
12. Тамбовцев В. Объект экономической безопасности России // Вопросы экономики. - 1994. - № 12. – С.34
13. Єрмошенко М.М. Національні економічні інтереси: реалізація і захист [Цит. 2005, 5 травня]. – Доступний з <http://www.nam.kiev.ua/ape/n_01_1-2/yermosh.htm>.