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development of targeted programs to support the family and motherhood, creating national data bank of minors, children in difficult situations. Experience in a number of leading (in industrial relations) regions, including the Republic of Bashkortostan, shows a willingness to implement regional management breakthrough in the development of innovative investment in the regional economy and involving a significant part of the regional population in the creation and development of an effective (for the public) of the economy. Russia needs a new model for the capitalist, working for the good of society. [5]

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THREATS OF ECONOMIC SAFETY

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In the given report classification of dangers and threats to interests in economic sphere for the purpose of an estimation of their intensity and the organisation of actions for counteraction are considered by it.

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Economic safety is a basis of national safety of the country. This concept is used by modern economists and scientists even more often and in connection with increase of factors of risks raises the importance of maintenance of safety in all spheres of ability to live of a society, and especially in economy. The given concept has difficult, many-sided structure which forms the whole system of economic safety.

The system of economic safety characterises social and economic system from the qualitative party. At the same time it is possible to recognise, that the system of economic safety allows to remove in due time internal and external conflicts of interests of the managing subjects which realisation occurs in various conditions and under the influence of various factors. In relation to process of realisation of economic interests these conditions and factors can be both favorable, and adverse. The first promote realisation of interests. The second counteract this realisation, complicating its course or even at all not supposing it. In other words, influence on economic interests of adverse conditions and factors dangerously for realisation of these interests. Therefore it is necessary to protect them. However to protect all economic interests it is practically impossible. But if it is impossible to protect all of them, that, undoubtedly, it is necessary to protect the vital economic interests (VEI) from dangers.

Danger can name threats. Concept definition «safety threat» is given in Law item 3 «About safety»: «safety Threat - set of conditions and the factors creating danger to the vital interests of the person, a society and the state».

First of all, we will notice, that threats in economy sphere have complex character. That them to understand, this set of threats should be ordered by their classification on the basis of certain principles. Such principles of classification of threats to interests in economic sphere are:

- 1 Generality, that is fuller coverage of all set of threats ЖБЭИ at formation of that

their set which is exposed to classification. Thus unaccounted any threats it is capable to make their classification incomplete, and, hence, and useless as it becomes quite probable a situation at which any of not considered threats will contain the signs which are absent in accepted classification;

2 Completeness of the information, that is the best representation about the maintenance of each of the revealed threats. Without such representation it is impossible to establish enough accurate classification signs of threat and to carry it to any group, and also to define a priority in its liquidation, neutralisation or easing;

3 The practical importance, that is drawing up of the qualifier of threats to their such signs which matter, first of all, for acceptance of measures on liquidation, neutralisation or easing of these threats. It is necessary to remember, that use in the qualifier of any far-fetched, abstract representations about streamlining of the revealed set of threats VEI will lead only to that such qualifier will appear in practice useless;

4 Importance and priority, that is an establishment within the limits of each classification group of degree of importance of each threat which have entered into this group and on this basis of an establishment for each threat of a priority in its liquidation, neutralisation or easing.

Classification of the most probable threats of economic safety is presented in table 1.

Table 1

The most probable threats of economic safety

Sign of classification of threats	Kinds of threats
On an orientation	persons
	societies
	states
On a source	internal
	external
On probability of realisation	real
	potential
In relation to human activity	objective
	subjective
By the occurrence nature	natural
	anthropogenous

On sensibleness	realised
	Not realised
On perception degree	overestimated
	adequate
	underestimated
	imaginary
On action scales	federal
	regional
	local

On the first of the mentioned criteria of threat share on: threats VEI of the person, a society and the state. Such division promotes more accurate explanation of features of influence of threats on realisation of interests depending on the one who is their carrier. So, coincidence of the maintenance of the threats directed on VEI of different objects of economic safety, yet does not mean coincidence of the importance of their influence on corresponding VEI. For example, for the concrete person, aspiring to provide well-being of and the family loss of any source of existence can «pour out» in accident (to it there is no place to take money to pay off with creditors, to pay treatment of the sick child, etc.) . Therefore threat of a lack of money for it is one of the most serious among its all threats VEI. At the same time for the state its such threat VEI is not so important at least because the state has much more possibilities, than its any citizen to compensate loss of one of sources of the incomes.

On the other hand, threats VEI of various objects of the economic safety, coinciding under the maintenance, can coincide and on the importance. So, the destructions caused by military actions in its territory can threaten successful functioning of economic system of the country. In this case this threat will have similar influence on realisation VEI of all layers living in this country and groups of the population, each its separately taken inhabitant.

Division of threats VEI on the basic objects of safety mentioned above is used not in all countries. For example, in China in official sources there is no division into threats to interests of the person, a society and the state. In this country of threat in economic sphere are considered only in relation to the state as interests of the last in essence associate and with interests of the person, and with interests of a society.

From the point of view of possible counteraction to threats division on external and internal in relation to object of their influence is rather important their fixing in a place of a source of threats, that is. About special importance of such division says also that it has found the reflexion in the definition of economic safety. After all from with what threats VEI, internal or external, we deal, the choice of concrete means of counteraction to these threats and strategy of application of these means in many respects depends. So, if to construct to itself the new beautiful and convenient house threatens aspiration of the person only it unrecollection, a disorganisation and laziness (internal threats), the person in a condition to overcome these lines of the character with development of other lines, such as will, persistence, purposefulness, etc. But if realisation of the same interest is threatened with a position of the neighbour applying for the same ground area (external threat), the person, most likely, will try or to convince the neighbour of its wrongfulness, or to resolve their dispute in court.

In need of protection of national economic interests division of threats into the internal and external is taken as a principle the state strategy of maintenance of economic safety. Now in corresponding strategy of the majority of the leading countries of the world the priority is given to counteraction to external threats to national economic interests (NEI). It is caused by that, according to a management of these countries well debugged machinery of government and the developed civil society always have all possibilities that not only effectively to resist to internal threats, but also not to admit at all their occurrence. Possibilities of the given state and a society to neutralise external threats and to influence their sources far not always so exhaustive and are effective, as in relation to internal threats.

Such point of view on counteraction to threats to the national economic interests the government of the USA adhere, to Japan, the country of the European Union. Moreover, in the USA and Japan threats in economic sphere in practice associate only with external threats.

At maintenance of economic safety the priority, on the contrary, is given to Russia to counteraction to internal threats. It speaks, mainly, features of reforming of the Russian economy in the conditions of the hardest crisis 1992-1998 and incomplete overcoming of its consequences till now.

As to classification of threats by their degree сформированности now uniform representation about it does not exist. So, in the countries of the West increase of this characteristic prefer to express various concepts. It is «call» (challenge), «danger» (danger) and actually «threat» (threat). The call is understood as set of the circumstances, not necessarily particularly menacing character, but, certainly, demanding to react to them. The fatal probability of drawing of harm of realisation of the given interest is accepted to danger quite realised, but not. And, at last, under the threat the most concrete and direct form of danger to the given interest which is capable to break its realisation in full or in part is understood. In particular, proceeding from this classification, the management of the United States on all economic space outside of the country perceives any changes as calls to national economic interests of the USA. And actions of foreign countries and their managing subjects, not consistent with the American representations about a world economic order, are considered precisely the actions dangerous to national economic interests of the USA.

In our country in a similar case it is accepted to divide threats VEI on potential and real. Potential threat should be considered as occurrence of preconditions for counteraction of realisation of data VEI, and real threat - as completely generated phenomenon or the process, already ready to counteract realisation of data VEI. An example of potential threat VEI of one of manufacturers of any production the aspiration of its competitor to hide carrying out of some developmental workings out can serve by it. The exit of its competitor on the market with advertising of the new production possessing the best consumer properties, than production which is let out by this businessman becomes an example of real threat VEI of this businessman in this case.

On the character, that is in relation to that, how much presence of this or that threat depends on will of people, it is possible to allocate two groups of threats - threats of objective and subjective character.

The establishment of objectivity or subjectivity of threats has not only and not so much theoretical, how many especially practical value. The matter is that threat reference to number objective or at least an establishment of its any objective roots testifies that, despite any

counteraction to this threat, it in this or that kind and to some intensity will revive. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration impossibility of its definitive liquidation. Action of such threat can be weakened to some extent for some time only. So, for example, threat of the termination of its maintenance constantly threatening to the Japanese economy by import raw materials and fuel has for this country objective character at least for two reasons:

- 1 Practically full absence in the Japan some considerable mineral deposits and fuel;
- 2 Impossibility to provide delivery from abroad mineral raw materials necessary for the Japanese economy and fuel differently, as soon as by their purchases on import.

Therefore Japanese can weaken only the given threat to the national economic interests, having provided steady supply import raw materials and fuel by:

- 1 diversification foreign sources of their acquisition;
- 2 Creations of considerable strategic stocks of raw materials and fuel;
- 3 Active introduction in industrial and household sectors of economy modern fuel - and raw material saving technologies.

Concrete threat of subjective character can be liquidated definitively. So, become now rather serious threat of food safety of Russia has developed owing to:

- 1 Spontaneous, absolutely not prepared transition of agrarian sector of the Russian economy from kolhozno – state – farm managing for a market way. It has been caused by actual self-elimination of the state from economically proved regulation of such transition. As a result in the weight and without that backward Russian agricultural producers have been weakened so, that were not able to sustain a price competition with import producers even in the Russian market;

- 2 suspense for a long time (up to January, 2003) for the Russian peasant of a question of the landed property of the agricultural purpose which is not allowing our landowners to realise long-term plans for development and messages an economy are more effective than the core.

On the origin of threat VEI are subdivided into threats of a natural and anthropogenous origin

Feature of such division are possible difficulties with an establishment of a true origin of this or that threat. We will explain this thought on an example of threat NEI of Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and other countries, caused by drying of Aral sea.

It would seem, drying of Aral sea (just as periodic lifting and decrease in level of Caspian sea) is the grandiose natural cataclysm causing, mainly, in the adaptation of activity located round economic complexes to again developing prirodno-climatic conditions. However at more careful studying of the reasons of this cataclysm it is found out, that the basic and direct negative influence on water mode Арала was rendered spent in the Soviet time in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan by the grandiose meliorative works led to almost full tap of waters of the rivers of Amu Darya and Syr-Darya on irrigated fields. As a result the current of these rivers which are in essence unique sources of replenishment of waters of Aral sea, has so weakened, that has ceased to reach this sea, being lost in deserts Karakum and Кзылжум.

Thus, there is obvious especially anthropogenous origin of drying Арала which are a consequence of the thoughtless relation of a management of the former USSR to the nature. And the threat to economic interests created by hands of the person, demands already absolutely other measures of counteraction.

In case of an establishment of an anthropogenous origin of threats VEI the great value has division of threats on degree of their sensibleness subjects of these threats.

In the majority of those cases when one economic interests resist to another and turn, thus, to mutual threats, such threats to economic interests, as a rule, are among realised by their subjects. For example, any businessman, throwing out on the market new production and, thereby, realising the business interest, quite realises that this action he creates threat VEI of the competitors.

But among threats VEI can appear and threats not realised or not quite realised by their subjects. After all, if the secretary has casually mixed time of a meeting of the chief with its important business partner, it she, that not wishing, has probably created threat VEI of that enterprise on which works.

Threats VEI of any objects of economic safety can be classified and on degree of subjectivity of their perception people. Thus overestimated or underestimated threat VEI is understood as such threat, at which real sizes of its any parameters accordingly more low or above the same sizes, but developed in human consciousness. Adequate threat VEI shows that case when real sizes of parameters of this threat precisely correspond to our representation about them. And as alleged danger VEI it is understood false, decided or it is artificial the generated threat which does not have the real bases (preconditions) for the existence.

Representation about overestimated, adequacy, underestimated or ostensibilities of this or that threat VEI rather volatile also is defined by concrete conditions in which this threat arises and shown. So, for example, in the spring and summer of 1998 active building by the Russian state of financial «pyramids» on the basis of issue of federal loan bond and state credit obligations represented for the majority of Russians quite adequate threat to their financial interests and in general to their well-being. And, proceeding from modern Russian economic realities, such threat followed to recognise as overestimated, and even imaginary.

For our huge country representing greatest in the world the state federation, it is rather important to classify threats to economic interests on scale of their possible influence. From this point of view they can be subdivided into threats federal, that is shown in scales of all Russian Federation, regional, staticized in scales of one or several regions of Russia - subjects of Federation, and local, important only within municipal unions.

Classifying threats, thus, it is necessary to consider not only features of their influence, but also an originality of their perception on each of three levels of managing. For example, now there is such federal threat of the state VEI as economic separatism of some subjects of Federation. At various times as sources of this threat Moscow, Tatarstan, Bashkiria, Yakutia, Kalmykia, Krasnoyarsk and seaside edges, Sverdlovsk and Kaliningrad areas were called. But the mentioned subjects of Federation hardly sometime will agree with it as they of in such quality, for quite clear reasons, do not see.

At the same time, those or other regions of Russia can test such threats to the VEI which at federal level will appear absolutely imperceptible or nearly so imperceptible. So, in a number

of republics of the North Caucasus already more than 10 years in all branches of an economy exist threat of loss of the most qualified (basically Russian-speaking) the shots leaving from here because of growth of unemployment, an aggravation of international relations and an unstable sociopolitical situation. This threat is actual now not only for the Chechen Republic, but also for Ingushetia, Dagestan and Karachaevo - Circassia. The compelled migrations of able-bodied population on local scales are rather essential. However in scales of Russia they are not so great and consequently as similar threat of economic safety of all country are not perceived.

As a whole, built to the signs considered above and the classification of threats verified on the basis of mentioned principles to interests in economic sphere helps to open the reasons of origin of such threats, to understand their maintenance and to estimate their intensity, promotes the organisation of more effective counteraction to them.

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