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Regulation of national economies in terms of the global financial crisis: contradictions and measures of overcoming them

Introduction

Financial stability implies the solution of the entire set of problems and appears to be the main condition for the provision of the economic security. Countries unable to create the safe financial system put themselves in jeopardy of losing their independence, their people and dissolve in the flow of history.

For the financial stabilization and overcoming the crisis internationally countries apply their own set of forms and methods. Alongside with that, the general directions able to influence the crisis developments can be enhanced:

- state financial regulation of economy and the solution of socio-economic problems;
- application of the state financial tools for the growth of business activity and provision of favorable environment for the activation of investments and entrepreneurial activity;
- application of various tools of the state economy regulation of direct and indirect impact depending on the socio-economic situation;
- flexible regulation of economic processes.

At present the borders of the permissible rates of the macroeconomic indices guaranteeing stability and economic security have broadened significantly:

- rate of unemployment – within the limits of 3 %,
- inflation rate – 5 %,
- economic growth rate – 4 %,
- rate of the state budget deficit – not more than 60 % of GDP,
- balance of payments deficit rate – not more than 5 % of GDP,
- external debt rate – not more than 50% of GDP.

To provide the financial stability and country security the issue of effective management and economic processes regulation becomes important in terms of integration, globalization, entering the international economic unions and organizations, the membership in which can both increase the possibility of the security provision, and become inherent in the appearance of the potential threats. This is related to the MNC's activities and emerging of new markets that are not controlled by the national governments. Due to this, countries make attempts to maximum protect their economic interests by measures on establishing the joint control of the international trading and financial systems.

The slowdown of the economic growth and the protracted nature of the crisis aggravate the situation not only in the developing, but in the developed countries too. This increases the problems of provision of the financial stability, external debt and recovery of the former growth rate of production. The risks related to the external and state indebtedness, overheating of the credit market and problematic countries' balances, remain in place. The low prices on the global markets referring to the past continue to negatively influence the raw-material producing countries. It is clear that these factors influence the terms of financing for the countries, not having sufficient reserves for realization of the macroeconomic policies of the economy recovery and the provision of economic security. The instability penetrating the financial markets had an impact on virtually all the economies integrated into the world economy. However, not all the countries have equal possibilities to overcome the consequences of crises or taking measures of protection from them. It is clear that in the countries with various levels of development different tools of resistance are applied.

Main part

During 2012-2013 years the world economy continued to experience the pressure of problems of the protracted escape from the debt crisis of the EU countries, problems of the state finance of the USA, as well as the problems of slowdown of the economic growth in PRC and Russia as the closest neighbors of the Central-Asian region. The main achievement of 2012 was the attempt of forming the adequate mechanisms for localization of the main focal points of the world economy crisis. And only in 2014 the world economy finally approached the critical stage of overcoming the consequences of the hardest and lingering financial crisis for the last 100 years. On the world-wide basis the first-ever task was the provision of the agreed cooperation in realization of the policy between the international organizations and countries, as in the conditions of globalization and integration, the prosperity of the world economy depends on the level of development within the frames of the country.

Despite the fact that countries of the European Union found themselves in the debt pit, of all the others they managed to achieve the greatest success in overcoming the political and economic contradictions in their interrelations. In particular, the work in the sphere of agreements' achievement in the sphere of counteractions to debt crises and in general formation of the financial control bodies able to regulate the interrelations processes is remarkable. During this period the defaults in Greece and Spain were prevented. Besides, stabilizing funds were created necessary for the realization of the European Stabilizing Mechanism (ESM). The main concern about the weak countries came upon Germany that is reflected in the industrial production indices, lowering down to 3.2% at the end of 2012. The reforms in the European countries were continued in 2013. This concerned the bank system and design of the mechanism of the unified financial regulator.

China also performed active reforms in the fight with the consequences of the crisis. The Chinese economy in 2012 as well, crossed its critical point of the economy's slowdown with the results of 7.6% of the GDP growth. The readings of the business activities were improved on the account of the support of crediting, infrastructure construction and urbanization. During this period there were observed the stabilization of the growth rate and growth of the internal demand. Nevertheless, the investment community expected more active measures from the new government of China.

The most controversial were the processes in the USA finance. The serious threat for the economy was the crisis in the state finance of the country. The radical reforms in this sphere were annually postponed by the government of the USA. The highest risks were connected with the state debt and "the fiscal cliff". However, the government of the USA was not in a hurry to undertake any cardinal measures. Only on December 31, 2012 the Law "On the fiscal cliff" was adopted. This measure presumed the delay in the cut of the state expenses until February 28, 2013 and the increase of the limit parameters of the public borrowings.

All in all, it is worth mentioning that the finance in particular, became the key element in the contemporary world economy, and the real economy became non-critical. Money turned into not just "specific", but the main product on the financial market that is able to multiply it quickly and it makes money thus much significant for the humanity. The financial market widened its level of liquidity up to the mind-blowing sizes. For example, on February 13, 2017, for the first time in history, the general capitalization of companies listed in the American business index S&P500 surpassed 20 trillion US dollars. It is more than the US GDP and it means that the world major economy is inferior to one of its stock indices, which already shows the overrun of the speculation values over the production of real goods. It is clear that the financial markets are not the producer that gives necessary for functioning goods and the benefit here has an absolutely peculiar nature. The financial markets are able to generate profit and act as an object of attraction of the financial capital outside the national economies. Besides, they influence the consumption demand. For example, during the stable growth of the quoted price on the financial market, the owners of the debt tools gain more income and have more possibilities to consume. And they can also accumulate the gained income and this may loom with the slowdown of the world economy's growth [1].

It is necessary to note that the consequences of the financial crisis reflected on the national economies of the developed and developing countries ambiguously. Thus, in the developed countries during the post-crisis period the inflation showed low rate and passed into deflation in the countries of Eurozone and in Japan. The European Central bank attracts deposits under 0.4% rate. Such low price for the deposits stimulates banks to increase crediting. Bank of Japan also adopted the negative refinancing rate of 0.1%. At the same time countries of Central Asia observe the growth of inflation rate, increase of prices, lowering of the level of entrepreneurial activity, slowdown or insignificant economic growth.

If as a result of decline in inflation the economy started growing in some countries and level of unemployment fell down to 4.7%, then other countries, including countries of Central Asia had to undertake series of actions to control the inflation, support the growth and lowering unemployment. Thus, in Kazakhstan, there were developed and still are realized the programs on supporting banking sphere, house construction, agriculture, lowering unemployment, etc. But the consumer demand, stimulating production, grows very slowly that doesn't allow the economy acquiring steadily growing nature. Such a development of matters makes countries "fight" for the customer. They make interventions and undertake other monetary fiscal measures, again, in the form of lowering their interest rates that causes lowering of the national currency rate [2].

Another hazard able to destabilize not only national economies, but the world financial market places is almost non-regulated speculation on the stock markets. The main reason of lowering of the local stock market can be speculative attacks on the currency market. Together with that, the stock markets are very sensitive to the political changes, on which the speculative operations are based. Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor, appealed to the financial institutes of the world to create the mechanism of liquidation of the speculative operations on the world stock markets. The German Chancellor reckons that such measures will help the European Union to protect itself from the economic instability. And also, will contribute to the growth of the global economy [3].

Tracing the tendencies on the world markets within the last half year, one can note that stock markets, raw material markets and currency markets showed fairly calm nature, without sharp and dramatic upturns. However, the operations with crypto currencies became more intense on the market. This is quite a novelty for the world markets. Since the beginning of 2017 the crypto currencies rocketed up, increasing their market value. It is clear that for the investors digital currencies are the assets for investment and it is the main reason for the active interest of the investors in them. But, on the other hand, the dramatic growth can be evaluated as yet another inflation of a “soap-bubble”.

There remains the strong dependence of the world economy on the huge economies, such as China, the USA, where series of measures for the provision of the macroeconomic stabilization and growth are applied. Thus, the increase of the interest rate can significantly shake the economies of the developing countries. This is related to the fact that the debt crisis penetrated virtually all the countries. If the USA increases the rate, then the dollar rate will grow too, and that will increase the debts of the developing countries in their national currencies.

The China market also creates hazard as for the countries with the developing economy, as for the developed markets. This is connected with the cut of the Chinese economy growth with the following “spill-over” of the capital from the narrowing economy of China to the world finance markets. Nonetheless, the cheap Chinese goods remain beyond competition for the markets of the Central Asian region. It is understood that changes in such huge economy cannot be ignored by the central banks of the Central Asia countries.

According to the opinion of the economists of the IMF, the “financial integration of China with the rest of the world, as expected, will speed up and its financial influence abroad will, probably, reach its economic success” [4]. Thus, the Chinese bond market during the last 5 years was growing on average for 22% per year and now its volume makes 6.7 trillion dollars, securing the third place in the world on the value of capitalization. The further process of the “discovery” of the Chinese market for foreign investments will lead to the resources spill-over to the Chinese assets. It is clear that in perspective, the Chinese securities market will become a serious influence factor on the distribution of assets not only on the regional, but on the world market too.

The situation in the countries of Central Asia is somewhat more complicated, inasmuch as not only external factors turn out to be efficient, but the internal too, which are concluded in the most obsolete model of the economic growth. The following spheres remain key point - raw material, metal and the least developed processing production sector. Raw-material producing economies of CAR received major opportunities since 2003 until 2014. This was almost 10 years of the extensive development! Of course, there was an understanding of the exhaustibility of resources and the exhaustibility of possibilities. However, the presence or even prevailing of the informal institutes, informal economic relations made the set goals and tasks on modernization of economy and its forced industrial-innovative development, not just unsolved, and now, basically unachievable. There is no noticeable shift in this direction so far. The only thing that is tangible is social tension, deterioration in quality of life of the population, inflation, etc. The economists continue their movement along the way of dependence on raw materials. And this is the main reason of the crisis, and possibilities of counteraction to the negative consequences from the external factors’ exposure turn out to be dependent on the structure and nature of the national macroeconomics. Even if there are any shifts, then this recovery cannot be called stable so far. The base for the stable growth is somewhat weak. The investment policy of the companies is very cautious and extremely prudent in regards to the countries of CAR.

There is protectionism, currency wars, deflation, etc. The contemporary financial policy of states is aimed at the provision of stable social-economic development. First and foremost, a set of tools and mechanisms protecting from the destabilizing factors intrusion from outside is applied. The appliance of some tools may cause a negative impact on other economies, including neighbors. The mechanism of interaction reminds of the gear wheels of a clock, when one gear turns in one direction and the other in the opposite.

Conclusion

The contemporary world economic system is developed not even and not uniformly on covering various countries and regions. The world processes are far from being evenly reflected on various countries and regions and derange the financial-economic connections, as within the frames of national economies, as within the frames of cross-country interrelations. For this reason, there appear contradictions between financial stability and global economic security. Under certain conditions these contradictions come to the boil even within the frames of integration associations. Such conditions can not only be saved, but also "accumulated".

The duration of safekeeping and power of contradictions also depend on the internal mechanism of adaptation and mechanism of the provision of the internal financial security of the economy that is able to prevent destabilization. At present it is traced in the growth of contradictions in the monetary-finance, investment, and customs spheres, rate of inflation and etc. Such destructive changes multiply by deterioration of conditions in the scale of the entire world economy and jeopardize the national and world economic security. Besides, these processes worsen by the political factors, by the development of the scientific-technical progress in the "dangerous" for the security spheres (military production, ecological technologies).

That is, what is effective and useful for one economy, not always acceptable and good for another. If some tools, measures and mechanisms drive the economy in the correct direction of the social-economic development, then these measures diametrically contrarily influence the other economy in the state of interaction with the first one. As a result, with close multi-sided economic and political interrelations, the creating destabilization of connections influence global markets and world economy. The increase of contradictions is virtually inevitable in certain conditions and their solution requires settling by means of a dialogue.

Thus, the contemporary model of the Central-Asian economy strongly depends on such elements as: financial markets and political tendencies and the task now is in the change of the rules and mechanisms of the model elements' functioning. In order to increase the growth potential, it is necessary to conduct structural reforms. The reforms must not have selective nature. The complete mechanism able to recover the economy as in the developed, as in the developing countries must be applied.

The financial system with its methods and instruments acts as a core-type link capable of regulating economic processes in the economy. Meanwhile, in the modern economy, in the conditions of the intensive development of technologies and globalization, the financial sphere becomes the most vulnerable for use by its competing international corporations and states to secure its interests to the detriment of the interests of the economies of other countries.

Without pretending to the final version, we believe that in modern conditions it is advisable to use the following concept of this category: the system of ensuring the financial security of the national economy is a set of spheres, links and relations aimed at creating financial conditions for the country's stable social and economic development, preserving integrity and the unity of the financial system of the country, the successful prevention, elimination and overcoming of external and internal dangers and threats, damaging the financial sphere and capable of destroying the socio-economic system of the state.

The financial system must have a certain reserve of reliability to support sustainability in unpredictable and unpredictable circumstances. This helps state structures to act quickly and promptly to respond to the emergence of threats to effectively neutralize them and to minimize the social and economic consequences.

At the existence of the problem of financial security, a special role belongs to maintaining the financial stability of the housekeeper. The allocation of financial security to a separate relatively independent branch of economic security is conditioned by the fact that the financial system in the form of financial flows and relations is much more sensitive to internal and external threats than material objects and processes in the economy, since modern finance is capable of self-development.

The system of financial security is an element of socio-economic reorientation of the most important macroeconomic and financial processes in the direction of efficient and stable functioning of the financial system itself, ensuring the safe functioning of all elements of the state based on the use of modern financial and software tools reflecting the realities of increasingly complicated national and global financial structures.

We can single out the following main segments of the economy regulation, taking into account the country's financial security, as the main condition for achieving social and economic goals (Figure 1):

- Budgetary,
- Customs and fees,
- Currency,
- Tax,
- Monetary, credit,
- Investment,
- Banking,
- Stock,
- Debt,
- Social,
- Informational.

It is clear that all these spheres are interrelated and financial security is provided in cooperation.

The functioning of any state is based on the budgetary system, which in financial security occupies the main link, since it is responsible for the implementation of the following basic functions of the state:

1. protection of law and order, defense of the country from external attack
2. foreign policy and foreign economic activity
3. protection of nature, environment
4. protection of existing forms of ownership
5. economic function
6. social security and protection.

That is why the indicators of the functioning of the budgetary system are also important, as well as the main macroeconomic indicators - indicators of the country's economic development.

The customs and tariff sphere refers to the economic regulators of foreign trade and is a classic instrument for regulating foreign trade. The main tasks of the customs and tariff sphere within the framework of financial security are:

- maintenance of a rational parity of import and export and currency incomes and expenses;
- protecting national economies from the adverse effects of foreign competition;
- provision of conditions for effective cooperation with partner countries, neighboring countries in the trade sphere;
- the formation of the revenue side of the budget through customs duties and payments, etc.

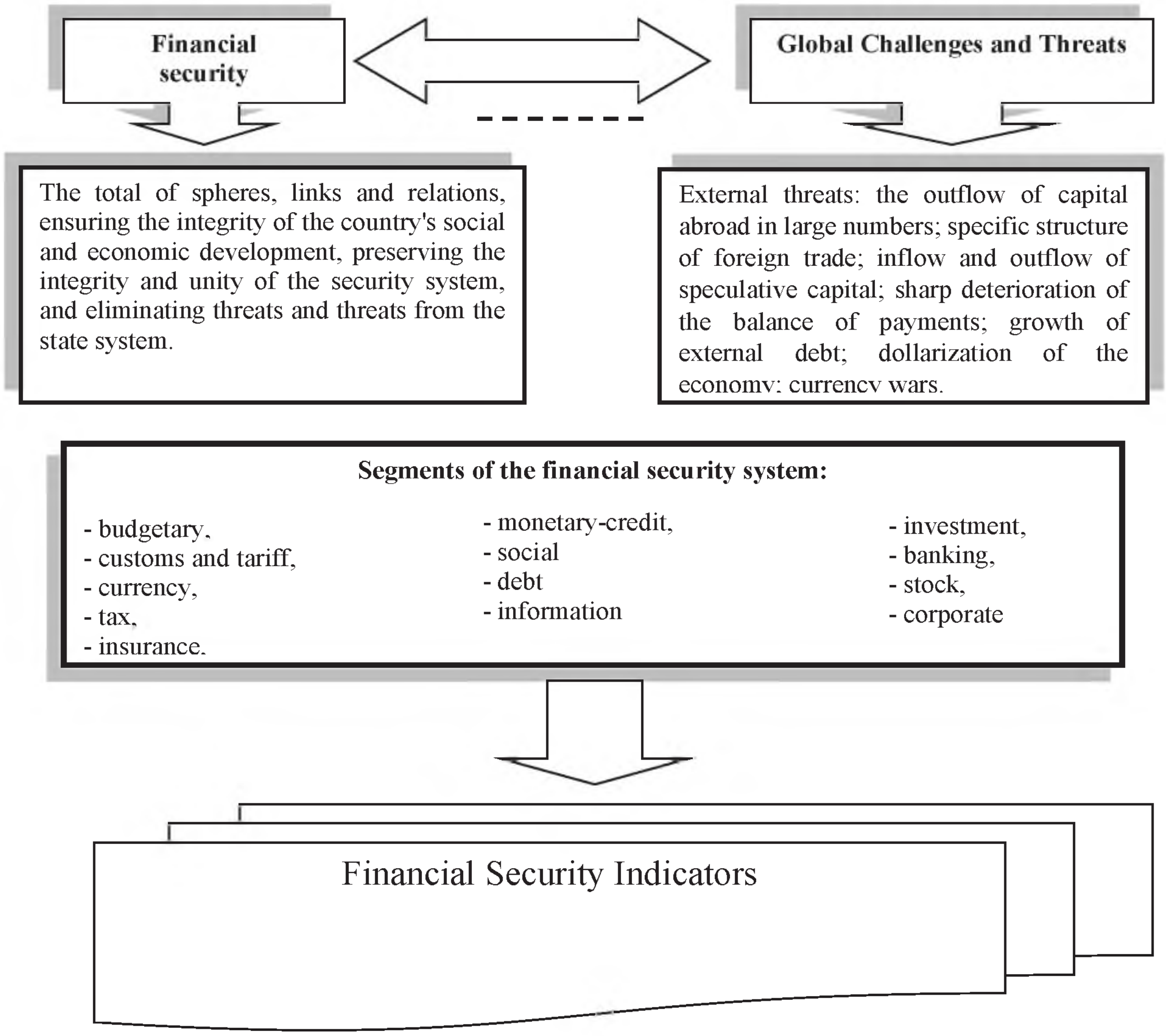

Figure 1 – **The essence of financial security in the trend of global challenges and threats**

The currency sphere of financial security is:

- the provision of sufficient funds to meet international obligations, maintain a positive balance of payments, foreign exchange reserves and the stability of the national currency;

- the national currency rate, optimal for export development, foreign investment inflow, integration into the world economic system.

Ensuring the financial security of the state in relation to tax relations means that the amount of tax revenue accumulated in the state budget system, on the one hand, should be sufficient for the full performance of its functions by the state.

On the other hand, when formulating a tax policy, the state should take into account the financial needs of the real sector, i.e. to promote the implementation of simple and expanded reproduction on a technical and technological basis, corresponding to world standards and trends [5].

The tax system is included in the financial security system as a resource factor that replenishes the state budget - on the one hand and an instrument that can influence the socio-economic processes - on the other. The role of taxes as a factor of economic security depends on the specific situation, the specific socio-economic development of the country that it is experiencing, the nature of the economic policy pursued, and the stability of state power.

The impact of external threats that led to a crisis state and the economy, errors in economic policy and the general weakness of the public administration system inevitably lead to a crisis in the tax system, turning it into a real or potential threat to the state, the political system and government, depriving them of their legal capacity and financial resources [5].

The monetary and credit mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the state should be understood as a mechanism of the state's influence on the sphere of monetary relations for the formation of a balanced and stable system of meeting the social and economic needs and guaranteeing the protection of the interests of all economic entities [6]. The monetary and credit mechanism for ensuring the financial security of national economies includes the following elements:

- Regulatory and legal support;
- Information Support;
- Monetary methods and instruments.

The essence of financial security is the regulation of the money supply, loan interest, inflation, investment, credit, financial institutions. Thus, the monetary sphere of ensuring financial security is realized through monetary policy, which varies depending on the conditions and factors affecting the economy.

The investment sphere of financial security is also based on the features of the functions performed by investment in modern conditions aimed at financial support of the expanded reproduction and development of the economy through the multiplicative and accelerative effects of investment. The lack of investment resources entails a narrowing of the production sphere with all the ensuing consequences. At the same time, an excessive influx of foreign investment becomes an instrument for establishing the economic dominance of developed countries over developing countries. As a rule, foreign investment is of a long-term nature and in the context of globalization amid the deepening of the crisis, developed countries receive unlimited opportunities to subordinate the economies of developing countries. Therefore, the allocation of investment security issues from the sphere of economic security is required.

The leading states give the most important importance to the issue of ensuring investment security. So, in 1989, the US introduced a law on the special rights of the president to ban foreign investments threatening national security. This law was aimed at preventing the buying of American high-tech companies by the Japanese. And 10 years before that, a provision was made to obligatorily provide reports on the purchase of ownership in US enterprises and the creation of new enterprises by foreign investors.

Banking security is a system of preventing external and internal conditions dangerous for banking activities. In fact, this is a mechanism for preventing, preventing or minimizing potential threats that could damage the established order of the banking system or an individual bank. A qualitative characteristic of the banking system is the stability of the banking system or the bank, which assumes that banks perform their functions fully and efficiently. As you can see, these two concepts are very close in nature and therefore stability in the banking sector is the basis of banking security.

The stability of the banking system and other financial institutions is one of the main criteria for the state of the country's economic security. The current system of measures to ensure the economic security of the financial system and its subsystems, including the banking system, should include forecasting, strategic and tactical planning of measures to ensure it, functional analysis and an overall assessment of the level of economic security of the banking system, which will make it possible to comprehensively assess the overall level of ensuring the security of the banking system [7].

In the sphere of insurance, financial security is rather "the state of finance of an insurance company, according to which the indicators characterizing it do not exceed the permissible limits, providing not only a normative but also an effective and expedient functioning of the insurer" [8].

The modern stock market is a connecting platform between global and intra-national investment activity and simultaneously acts as one of the basic elements of the financial mechanism of a market economy. Therefore, the influence of external and internal factors on its functioning can be very effective. The security of the stock market assumes the guarantee of the security of the interests of participants in the stock market and operations on it, the development of the entire financial system and its ability to satisfy the interests of participants in stock transactions. The growth of the threat of economic security in the financial market is connected with deformations in the development of the financial sector - the accelerated growth of markets, and, first of all, the stock market in conditions of the deepest crisis.

The stock market is the main source of capital flows and through it investment resources are directed to the production sector. National economies are gradually integrating with international stock markets, and the effects of globalization are becoming more pronounced for national financial systems. These trends change the behavior of the main participants of the stock market - investors, issuers, self-regulatory institutions, professional intermediaries, and regulators. In this regard, its effective functioning ensures the economic development of national economies. Here, the economic security of the stock market acts as one of the main elements of the market infrastructure as a whole.

Debt security is the state of the economy's security against threats associated with the emergence of problem debts and manifested through the risky level of external and internal debt of national economies, including the cost of its servicing and the effectiveness of borrowing; as well as the optimal balance between its species, which ultimately allows preserving the stability of the international financial system to endogenous and exogenous risks and threats, ensuring the independence and sovereignty of national economies and preserving the possibility of paying the debt without losing them while maintaining the necessary level of the country's creditworthiness and credit rating [9].

The World Social Declaration of 1995 formulated the following main areas of social security:

- universal primary education for both girls and boys;
- A halving in the level of illiteracy among the adult population, and female illiteracy should not exceed the male;
- basic medical care for all with priority vaccination of children;
- elimination of acute malnutrition;
- provision of family planning services for all comers;
- safe drinking water and sanitation for all;
- a loan for all in order to provide opportunities for self-employment.

This list also includes such areas as:

- safety of production and labor;
- public peace;
- environmental safety;
- overcoming corruption and crime, etc.

As we can see, all these directions require raising the level of the well-being of the population and overcoming a strong gap in the incomes of different strata of the population, that is, ensuring personal financial well-being and personal financial security.

The financial security of a corporation is the ability of a company to withstand financial risks, external and internal threats through the development of a system of measures to implement a financial strategy for implementation in conditions of uncertainty, the formation of an optimal structure of the company's capital, increasing liquidity and solvency, avoiding signs of bankruptcy [10].

In the conditions of instability in world markets, the problems of ensuring the financial security of companies is becoming quite an important task. It should also be taken into account that the financial security of companies is also determined by the state of the economy and if the national economy is characterized by the presence of negative factors and threats, the sustainability of companies' activities also becomes threatened and requires the application of security measures. In the current situation, as threats to corporate finance, we can distinguish:

- dependence of national economies and companies on the world market of raw materials;
- technological backwardness for reasons of reduced reproduction financing;
- not developed infrastructure;
- lack of own investment resources of companies;
- Insufficient attention to the level of financial security of corporations and ignoring modern methods of assessing the level of financial security.

The information segment of financial security assumes, in fact, the protection of financial information. In modern conditions of intensive scientific, technological and technological development, new information technologies appeared in the financial sphere. Such changes in the activities of financial institutions and companies, on the one hand, improve the quality of services and accelerate transactions and reduce costs, and on the other - it is the new financial and information technologies that generate threats with unpredictable consequences, such as encroachment on financial data bases, computer viruses, financial data errors, etc., a system of financial information security measures is required for confrontation that can prevent and prevent the consequences of threats. Thus, the security of financial information implies the protection of information and its infrastructure from negative impacts that could damage the owners or users of financial information. In the context of globalization, the basis for economic development is the scientific and technical process, the transition to advanced information technologies that allow to maintain financial independence. Solving problems of financial security is in the plane of increasing the degree of financial development of the country, which is expressed in the integration of financial and information infrastructure.

In general, it follows from the foregoing that the stable development of the national economy depends on the state of the financial segments of the economy. Financial segments are interdependent and have many intertwined bonds. Therefore, when analyzing safety, the indicators of each segment should be viewed in the system with others, as they reflect how the threats affect the state of finances and the entire economy as a whole. Understanding the state of financial security is based on the analysis of qualitative and quantitative indicator indicators. Here it is necessary to make a choice of such indicators, which reflect the state of the financial sector of the economy. With a deep analysis of indicators, it becomes possible to implement effective measures to ensure the necessary level of security, covering the main areas of monetary, fiscal, investment, foreign exchange, foreign economic activity. In more detail indicators-indicators will be considered in the next section of the dissertation research.

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Түйін

Бұл мақала ұлттық экономикалардың қаржылық тұрақтылығы мен экономикалық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге арналған. Тұрақты қаржы жүйесін құру, экономикадағы дағдарысқа әсер етуі мүмкін ортақ бағыттарды анықтау қарастарылған, тұрақтылық пен экономикалық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ететін макроэкономикалық көрсеткіштерді кеңейту туралы талқыланған.

Интеграция және жаһандану жағдайында халықаралық экономикалық одақтар мен ұйымдарға қосылу, олардың мүшесі болу экономикалық процестерді тиімді басқару және реттеу, қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету мүмкіндігін арттыра отырып, сонымен қатар ықтимал қатерлерді тудыруы мүмкін.

Экономиканың қазіргі заманғы моделі қаржы нарығы мен саяси үрдістерге байланысты, ал мақсаты – модель элементтерінің жұмыс істеу ережелері мен механизмдерін өзгерту. Өсу әлеуетін арттыру үшін құрылымдық реформаларды жүргізу қажет. Дамыған және дамушы елдердің экономикасын қалпына келтіруге қабілетті тұтас механизм болуы керек.

Түйін сөздер: үкімет, тұрақтылық, интеграция, қаржы, қауіпсіздік, дағдарыс, инфляция, экономика.

Аннотация

Статья посвящена финансовой стабильности и обеспечению экономической безопасности национальных экономик. Рассмотрено создание надежной финансовой системы, определение общих направлений, которые могут повлиять на кризисные явления в экономике, обсуждены расширения допустимых макроэкономических показателей, гарантирующих стабильность и экономическую безопасность.

Показано эффективное управление и регулирование экономических процессов в условиях интеграции, глобализации, присоединения к международным экономическим союзам и организациям, членство в которых может как повысить возможность обеспечения безопасности, так и создать потенциальные угрозы.

Современная модель экономики зависит от таких элементов, как финансовые рынки и политические тенденции, а задача заключается в изменении правил и механизма функционирования элементов модели. Чтобы увеличить потенциал роста, необходимо провести структурные реформы. Следует применять целостный механизм, способный восстанавливать экономику как развитых, так и развивающихся стран.

Ключевые слова: правительство, стабильность, интеграция, финансы, безопасность, кризис, инфляция, экономика.