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FISCAL SECURITY OF THE STATES IN CURRENT CONDITIONS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Abstract. *The article analyzes the essence and problems of financial security, in particular the fiscal security of states. A fundamental analysis was carried out that allowed to rank countries according to their level of development, analyze tax rates in these countries and make hypotheses. The evolution of the concept of state security was studied, the theoretical approaches of different countries to determine the nature and methodology of financial security calculations were generalized. According to the methodology specified in the regulations of selected countries with the so-called "normal" step (supset) for each country, the financial security indicators were calculated separately. An integral part of financial security is the fiscal security of the state, because achieving stability in this area in the current conditions of economic instability is a state criterion, based on financial security and standard of living.*

Keywords: *national and economic security, financial security, fiscal security, FATF, developed countries, developing countries, economic crises, financial security components, the level of financial security, financial stability (fiscal), transformation of the world economy*

Introduction

The development of the world economy is accompanied by crises, social and economic problems, significant asymmetries in the distribution of income and wealth, imbalances, disproportions, certain distortions, conflicts and, unfortunately, pandemics, which

in today's globalized world and at the current stage of scientific and technological development affect the world economy in general and each country ambiguously [Porter 1993, P. 101-125]. There is, and will continue for several years in a row, not only the transformation of the world economy, but we will be able to observe and sectoral reconfiguration, and enhanced specialization or specialized reorientation, and significant reconfiguration of the global financial system with the emergence of new links / areas / types of connections. such as the relationship between the real economy and its virtual part – blockchain technology, cryptocurrency, tokens, etc.) in existing architecture with the need to consider the challenges of digitalization, the widespread use of artificial intelligence technologies and anticipation of possible risks [20, P. 150-163].

The initial and immediate causes of modern crises are primarily due to accumulated contradictions and imbalances in the development of the world economy, which largely correspond to modern global transformations [Korchevs'ka 2016, P. 7-12]. Qualitative changes in the retrospective development of the world economy have led to a deepening of the main disparities in the development of the world monetary system, the monetary sector, fiscal policy of individual countries, in the world debt economy, in the development of the world financial market. The COVID-19 pandemic has become a critical and indicative event that has exposed a plethora of global social and non-global problems, both nationally and globally, especially during total quarantines and border closures (even within the European Union). In these conditions, each country independently relied on its financial potential, its financial and economic capabilities [Tymoshenko 2014, P. 6-9].

Uncertainty affects everyone at some point, but it affects many people throughout their lives, with serious consequences for their well-being as well as for the well-being of their families and communities.

Poverty and economic insecurity are synonymous. However, according to Khan's article "Reducing Global Poverty" [Khan and others, 2008, P. 120-145], those who are in a difficult economic situation or unemployed, or face discrimination or oppression, must fight it every day, worrying about what lies ahead, and therefore cannot develop fully.

In the 21st century, there will undoubtedly be a strong focus on policies and institutions aimed at strengthening economic security. Over the past five years, the program of socio-economic security in the world, gives a new look at the important fundamental issues underlying the organization of work and its relationship with broad social goals.

Globalization of the world economy, integration of countries and strengthening of international specialization, crises, pandemics set before each national economy tasks of

increase of productivity, decrease in prime cost of production, development of adaptive mechanisms of effective interaction and competition in the world market [Hacker and others, 2012, P. 200-211].

The economic crisis of 2008 and the current crisis have shown the inability of the "invisible hand" to regulate the market economy without the participation of the state. The current unstable world economic system threatens the economy of every country. The concept of "economic security" is intricately linked with the national interests of states. One of the features of the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 was the widespread use of fiscal incentives, which restored interest in the stabilization function of fiscal policy, its coherence with monetary policy and fiscal security.

1. The essence and criteria for national security.

The definition of national security is seen as the protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state in all spheres of their lives: political, economic, military, environmental, humanitarian, information, and so on [Romm, 1993, P. 89]. Hence, national security is the ability of the state to protect national values in the face of specific internal and external threats.

In 1934, by decree of US President F.D. Roosevelt created the Federal Committee for Economic Security, which dealt with the "economic security" of individuals. It should be noted that in some English-speaking countries, this term still refers to the protection of individuals and households from a sharp deterioration in financial condition.

Western scholars have a narrower and more specific understanding of the term "security" of the state, they see security, first – protection from threats. It should be emphasized that the concept of "economic security of the country" covers all sectors of the economy. According to President Roosevelt in 1935, to ensure the economic security of the country, it is necessary to ensure its financial security as a priority [Moran, 1993, P. 12-26].

At the end of the twentieth century, US President Clinton proposed his interpretation of the term "security", emphasizing economic security. Clinton stressed that the country's security depends on the country's economic power, so during Clinton's term the law on economic security was adopted¹, and in 2001 a new segment was singled out – "financial security", which is part of the fiscal security of the state.[11]

¹ There is misinformation in domestic sources about the Economic Security Act, which was supposedly introduced in Roosevelt's time, but was passed only in 1996 during Clinton's term. In the same year, indices for calculating the economic security of the state appeared.

The United States, for which in practice economic policy always has the expression of "economic nationalism", "forbidden" measures in the economy directly serve the US security. For example, restrictions on foreign investment in "strategically important" sectors of the US economy.

Japan was one of the first countries to talk about national economic security in its current sense in 1946². According to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade, economic security is a state of the economy in which it is protected, primarily by economic means, from serious threats to its security, which arise under the influence of international factors [13].

One of the leaders of the modern world, China, believes that economic security is based on "economic sovereignty." Chinese scholar Yong Jiang gave a brief definition: "For developing countries such as China, economic security is best defined as the ability to ensure a gradual increase in living standards for the entire population through national economic development while maintaining economic independence. In other words, there are two sides to the "medal" in economic security: "competitiveness and independent economic sovereignty" [Yong Jiang, 2010, P. 66-85].

From the above we can conclude that, despite the relevance and extensive research, there is no single interpretation of economic security in foreign science. The main factor in this area is usually stable economic growth and independence in foreign and domestic policy.

There is no single universal form of calculating the security of the state. Therefore, each country has its own laws for calculating the economic security of the country, but the weight is always the same [18, P. 80-85].

The important question is whether it can be said that the proposed evaluation framework is implemented in any country in the world, and the weighted coefficients will be able to fully balance the data of all countries? It seems that the basis of the formulas was designed to calculate only developed countries, as it considers such factors that are inherent in individual countries and only.

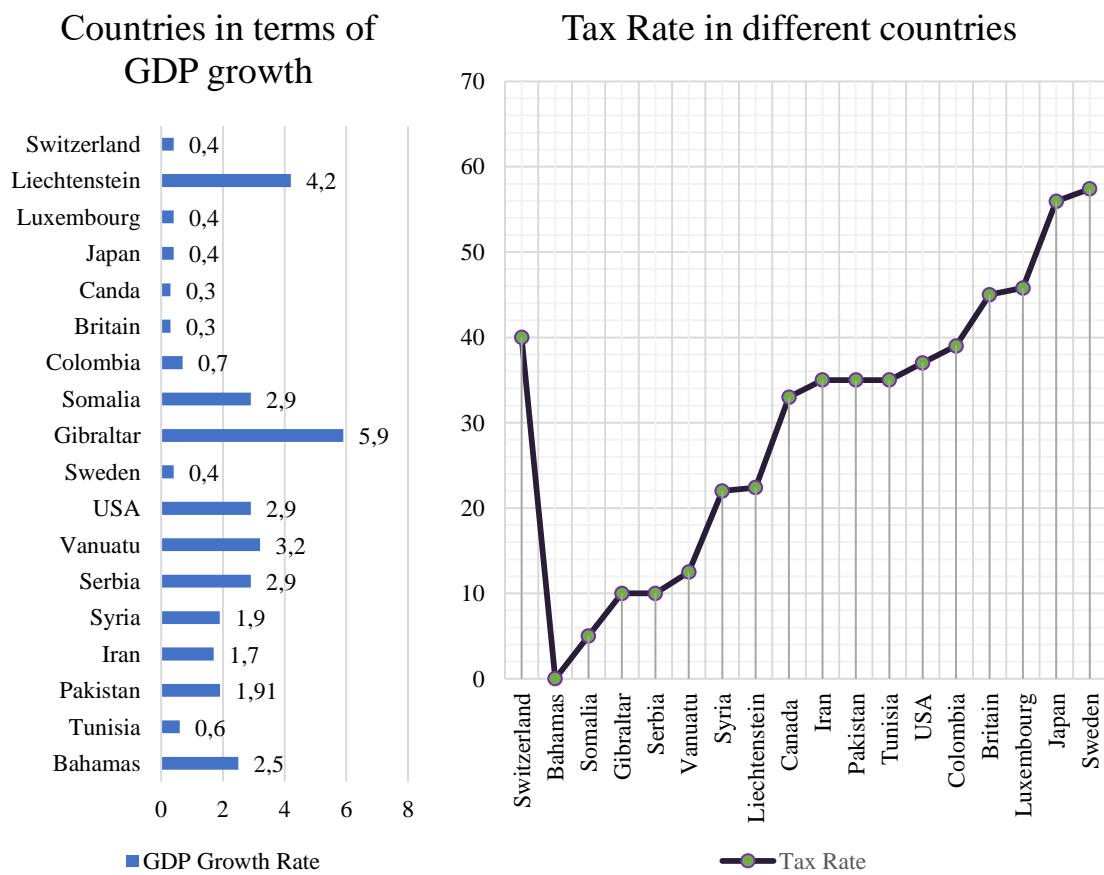
2. Determinants of economic security.

The efficiency of public finances is one of the main factors in the positive trends of financial and economic processes in the state, for this there is a need to calculate the economic security of the state. Before studying and calculating fiscal security (financial security), it

² In 1946, Japan was the first country in the Far East to realize that competition was intensifying in post-war economic conditions and that there were two powerful dominant states in the world, and that such conditions required the protection of their own economic security. Therefore, they are the first to develop indices by which it is possible to calculate the economic security of the state.

should be noted that fiscal security is considered in a broader sense, and not only from the standpoint of the level of tax rates.

Fiscal security is an important factor in the socio-economic development of the state and serves as a kind of indicator and criterion for the effectiveness of fiscal policy of the state through the regulation of tax rates and budget expenditures³. To calculate the impact of all components of fiscal security, a fundamental analysis was performed, which can be divided into 2 stages. At the first stage, the countries were ranked according to the GDP growth rate, and at the second stage, the indicators of tax rates by ranking countries were analyzed (Fig. 1), which allowed to put forward two hypotheses (H1 and H2) for further analysis.



Built by the authors based on the source [14;16]

Figure 1. Comparative characteristics of countries in terms of GDP growth and tax rates

³ Economic Security Act: hearings before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance, Published 1935 // www.whitehouse.gov

H1 – when calculating security, countries can be divided into 3 categories, the first is developed countries, the second – developing countries and the 3rd category – countries included in the FATF list⁴. For a more accurate and complete picture, 6 countries are selected for each category (Table 1).

Table 1

List of countries based on the level of economic security.

FATF	Developing countries	Developed countries
1. The Bahamas	1. Colombia	1. Switzerland
2. Tunisia	2. Somalia	2. Liechtenstein
3. Pakistan	3. Gibraltar	3. Luxembourg
4. Iran	4. Sweden	4. Japan
5. Syria	5. USA	5. Canada
6. Serbia	6. Vanuatu	6. Britain

The FATF category includes those countries that were included in the gray and blacklists as of 2020. The group of developing countries includes Colombia, Somalia and Vanuatu, which were once blacklisted by the FATF, but are currently trying to combat money laundering at the state level. But what did the United States and Sweden forget in this group? The first reason is that the United States and Sweden have been suspected of money laundering many times, and the second reason is that the countries listed above have completely "borrowed" the system of indexing and calculating the economic security of the state. The third reason is the second hypothesis (H2), which states that there is an interdependence between the country's economic power and fiscal security, according to a more detailed and in-depth analysis of the United States will not be considered a standard of economic security. Fig. 1 makes it possible to track that each cluster has a country that stands out from the list. For FATF countries it is Tunisia, for developing countries it is Sweden and Colombia, for developed countries it is Liechtenstein.

The task of ensuring the economic security of the country – a state when all indicators should be close to or equal to 1, is implemented in the economic policy of the state, which should be focused on [Grazhevskaya 2008, P. 54-63]:

⁴ The International Anti-Money Laundering Group (FATF) is an intergovernmental body whose work aims to develop and implement international measures and standards to combat money laundering.

- ensuring a level of development that would be sufficient for the normal existence of the population;
- development of such a system of economy that would promote progressive development;
- creation of a system of measures to counter potential internal and external threats.

Specific ways to ensure economic security are [19, P. 63-66]:

- 1) efficient use of available resources;
- 2) improving the country's financial policy;
- 3) implementation of effective gradual restructuring and balanced privatization of enterprises (industries);
- 4) improvement of the system of interstate trade relations, expansion of international trade;
- 5) creating economic conditions to accelerate scientific and technological progress, increase the technical level of production.

For a complete picture, all countries were calculated according to such indicators as: industrial security, demographic security, energy security, foreign economic security, investment and innovation security, macroeconomic security, food security, social security and financial security, which in turn was divided into several subspecies. The calculations were based on the methodology defined in the laws of the countries under analysis⁵. The selected 9 groups of components of economic security of the state have the appropriate

⁵ The Bahamas law of financial security [Access mode] http://laws.bahamas.gov.bs/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1976/19760019/InquiryAgentsandSecurityGuardsAct_1.pdf; Tunisia law of financial security [Access mode] https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep11601?seq=2#metadata_info_tab_contents; Pakistan law of financial security [Access mode] <http://175.107.63.76/kpprison/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Protection-of-Pakistan-Act-2014.pdf>; Iran law of financial security [Access mode] https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=14248&p_country=IRN&p_count=168; Syria law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/EASO-COI-Report-Syria-Security-situation.pdf>; Serbia law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.nsa.gov.rs/doc/domz/LEGISLATION/2%20-%20Law%20on%20the%20Bases%20of%20the%20Security%20Service%20System%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20Serbia.pdf>; Colombia law of financial security [Access mode] <file:///C:/Users/elsec/Downloads/Schultze-Kraft-SecurityandtheruleoflawinColombiaandGuatemala-Prioritiestrade-offsandinterdependencies.pdf>; Somalia law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/somalia-protection-overview>; Gibraltar law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/legislations/maritime-security-act-1999-1465>; Sweden law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.sakerhetspolisen.se/en/swedish-security-service/protectivesecurity.html#:~:text=Protective%20security%20refers%20to%20protecting,to%20more%20organisations%20than%20previously>; Vanuatu law of financial security [Access mode] https://www.gov.vu/images/publications/Vanuatu_National_Security_Strategy.pdf; Switzerland law of financial security [Access mode] https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/Cosi/SignOn?redirectId=rt_e2d2d93a-596c-4e98-8152-ff7792a1dbb1; Liechtenstein law of financial security [Access mode] <https://thelawreviews.co.uk/edition/the-banking-litigation-law-review-edition-3/1211626/liechtenstein>; Luxembourg law of financial security [Access mode] [https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/7-501-2725?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/7-501-2725?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)); Japan law of financial security [Access mode] <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/27781/124739/F669390615/JPN27781%20Jpn.pdf>; Canada law of financial security [Access mode] <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/o-5/fulltext.html>; Britain law of financial security [Access mode] <https://ukconstitutionallaw.org/tag/national-security-law/>

number of indicators and weight for the calculation of the final index of economic security. For each indicator, the characteristic values of the indicator are set, which have only 5 options: critical, dangerous, unsatisfactory, satisfactory, and optimal⁶. Each country must calculate its own internal indicators in order to determine the correct step [Blaschke 2011, P. 56]. But in some countries, there is no algorithm for calculating the above step, so the calculations used the calculated adjustment of the step using Excel. Charts for each of the groups of countries (H1) were constructed based on weighted indicators (Fig. 2-8).

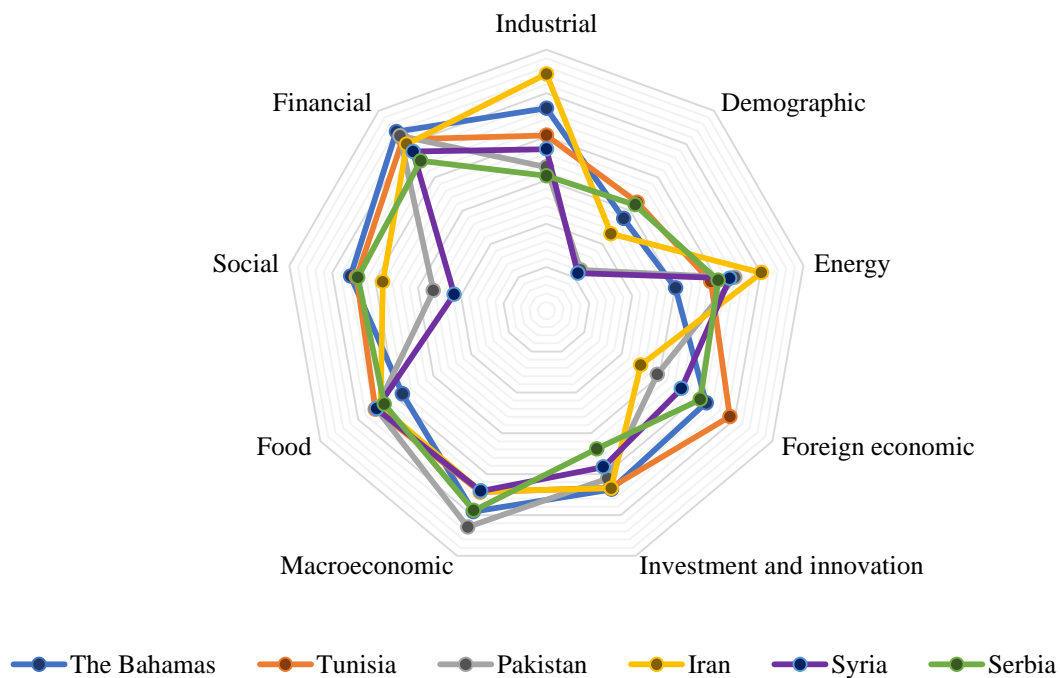


Figure 2. Economic security of FATF countries according to weighted indicators

All countries that have been included in this group are almost on the same level. Analyzing the data, we can conclude that all these countries have problems with demographic security, and all others are almost on the same level. It is worth noting that the Bahamas is the only country that stands out as a leader and somehow stands out from others, as evidenced by the data in Table 2, which shows a summary of all indicators.

⁶ The official site of The World Bank (2019). Doing Business. Country rating. Retrieved from <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>

Table 2.

Summary indicators of economic security, groups of FATF countries.

Indicators	Bahamas	Tunisia	Pakistan	Iran	Syria	Serbia
Industrial	0,09302	0,08058	0,06603	0,10880	0,07429	0,06197
Demographic	0,05525	0,06499	0,02442	0,04616	0,02250	0,06349
Energy	0,06023	0,07675	0,08788	0,10040	0,08561	0,08022
Foreign economic	0,08482	0,09742	0,05880	0,05004	0,07164	0,08168
Investment and innovation	0,08752	0,08663	0,08219	0,08696	0,07651	0,06768
Macroeconomic	0,09837	0,08883	0,10593	0,08841	0,08832	0,09788
Food	0,07650	0,09087	0,09028	0,08803	0,09028	0,08608
Social	0,09150	0,08871	0,05281	0,07647	0,04312	0,08811
Financial	0,10740	0,10291	0,10491	0,09996	0,09550	0,08996

Note: – the best indicator from all countries by category;

– the worst performance of all countries by category.

Syria and Serbia are outsider countries in this cluster, the leading country is Tunisia. The Bahamas is quite unstable in terms of indicators, namely: energy and food security at a low level, investment and innovation, social and financial security is quite high, and this high level of financial indicators is explained by the fact that the Bahamas is an offshore zone.

Regarding the second group, developing countries, the results of their economic security on weighted indicators are also not very homogeneous (Fig. 3):

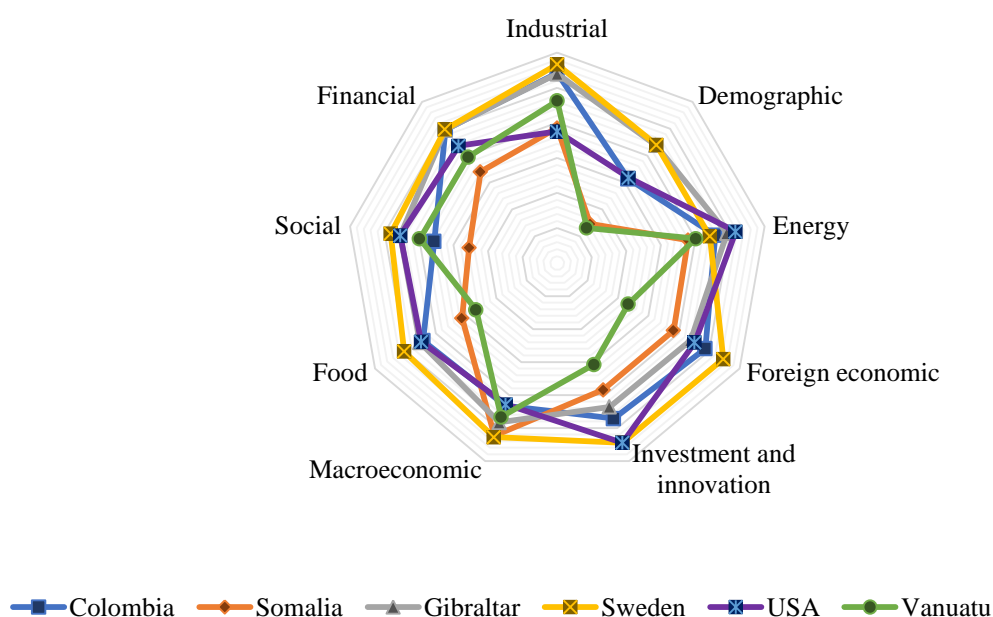


Figure 3. Economic security of developing countries according to weighted indicators.

There is an interesting situation, indeed some countries have low rates compared to others. (Detailed information in table 3).

Table 3.

Summary indicators of economic security of a group of developing countries.

Indicators	Colombia	Somalia	Gibraltar	Sweden	USA	Vanuatu
Industrial	0,10825	0,07707	0,10787	0,11327	0,07510	0,09248
Demographic	0,06279	0,02917	0,08759	0,08794	0,06342	0,02621
Energy	0,09146	0,07575	0,09823	0,08839	0,10328	0,08020
Foreign economic	0,09742	0,07661	0,08789	0,10934	0,09051	0,04675
Investment and innovation	0,09425	0,07684	0,08719	0,10890	0,10890	0,06143
Macroeconomic	0,08644	0,10465	0,09665	0,10554	0,08572	0,09330
Food	0,08827	0,06265	0,09037	0,10070	0,08958	0,05338
Social	0,07124	0,05099	0,09082	0,09637	0,09082	0,07957
Financial	0,09915	0,06798	0,09914	0,09951	0,08733	0,07897

Note: – the best indicator from all countries by category;

– the worst performance of all countries by category.

Sweden is undoubtedly the leader among developing countries, while Vanuatu and Somalia are outsiders. Of interest is the United States, whose food security is low, as is macroeconomic security. All other indicators are also at an average level. Despite the common belief that the United States should have benchmarks, and be in the group of developed countries, a set of indicators of economic security, confirm the correctness of the United States in this category of countries. The third group of countries, it is the developed countries.

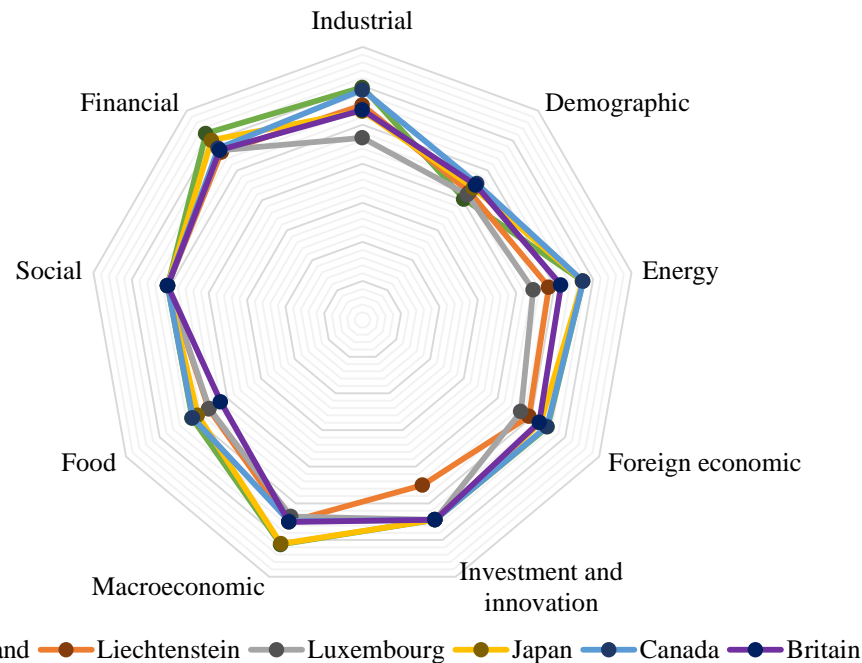


Figure 4. Economic security of developed countries according to weighted indicators.

All indicators of the countries of this group are almost identical, but demographic security is at a rather low level, this is since these are countries with a larger share of the elderly population. (For more detailed information, Table 4 is presented).

Table 4

Summary indicators of economic security of developed countries.

Indicators	Switzerland	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Japan	Canada	Britain
Industrial	0,11927	0,11014	0,09342	0,10711	0,11796	0,10770
Demographic	0,08089	0,08551	0,08380	0,08844	0,09130	0,09031
Energy	0,11476	0,09695	0,08892	0,11463	0,11480	0,10328
Foreign economic	0,10950	0,09859	0,09380	0,10538	0,10912	0,10471
Investment and innovation	0,10890	0,09001	0,10890	0,10890	0,10890	0,10890
Macroeconomic	0,12240	0,11012	0,10718	0,12197	0,10975	0,11012
Food	0,10070	0,09100	0,09064	0,09755	0,10035	0,08384
Social	0,10130	0,10130	0,10130	0,10130	0,10130	0,10130
Financial	0,12478	0,11241	0,11359	0,12034	0,11490	0,11368

Note: – the best indicator from all countries by category;

– the worst performance of all countries by category.

All indicators of the countries of this group are close to or equal to 0.1, which proves the correctness of the selected countries in this cluster. The undisputed leader is Switzerland, as expected, but in this category is an outsider country – Luxembourg.

To test the H1 and H2 hypotheses, we compare countries such as the United States, Luxembourg and Sweden (Sweden was chosen as the benchmark for two reasons, namely: it has the most homogeneous indicators and is a country that is included in the IMF classification of developed countries, and the distribution of the World Bank, to developing countries) [16]. If the US economic security performance is better than Luxembourg, it can be argued that the hypotheses are wrong.

Table 5
Comparison of countries by level of economic security.

Indicators	Sweden	USA	Luxembourg
Industrial	0,11327	0,07510	0,09342
Demographic	0,08794	0,06342	0,08380
Energy	0,08839	0,10328	0,08892
Foreign economic	0,10934	0,09051	0,09380
Investment and innovation	0,10890	0,10890	0,10890
Macroeconomic	0,10554	0,08572	0,10718
Food	0,10070	0,08958	0,09064
Social	0,09637	0,09082	0,10130
Financial	0,09951	0,08733	0,11359

Note: – the best indicator from all countries by category;
 – the worst performance of all countries by category.

The United States, despite its apparent economic power, is not an economically and fiscally secure country. The second hypothesis is confirmed, the United States lost to Sweden and Luxembourg, i.e. in terms of economic security (including fiscal), this country remains in the group of developing countries.

There is practically no aspect of a country's national security that does not directly depend on the level of its financial security. At the same time, the level of financial security largely depends on the level of other components of national security [Edwards 2019, P. 20-27]. Considering the interrelationships and interdependencies between different aspects of

national security allows us to seek appropriate measures to prevent or overcome threats to the national interests of the country.

2. Financial security, a key national priority

Financial security is traditionally considered as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which determines its ability to maintain normal living conditions, sustainable provision of resources for the development of the national economy, consistent implementation of national and state interests. As world experience shows, ensuring economic security is a guarantee of the country's independence, a condition for stability and efficient life of society, and success. This is explained by the fact that the economy is one of the most important aspects of society, state and individual, and therefore the concept of national security will be an empty word without assessing the viability of the economy, its durability, with possible external and internal threats. Therefore, ensuring financial security is one of the most important national priorities [Sukhorukova 2009, P. 550-560].

Financial security means a fundamental component of the economic security of the state. This is one of the most important components of the economic system, without which it is almost impossible to solve any of the tasks facing the state [21, P. 560-565].

The main threats to the financial security of the state are:

- imperfection of budget policy and misuse of budget funds;
- inefficiency of the tax system, mass tax evasion;
- significant amounts of state and state-guaranteed debt, problems with its service;
- a sharp change in the price level and exchange rate of the national currency;
- a significant difference in the ratio of income of the most and least well-off population and insufficient social protection of certain groups;
- low level of capitalization of the banking system, small volumes of long-term bank lending and a significant level of interest rates on loans;
- the dependence of reforming the country's economy on foreign loans;
- low level of investment activity;
- a significant part of the "shadow" economy, which is exacerbated by interdependence on tax rates, increasing its criminalization, illegal outflow of foreign currency, and others [Demirguc-Kunt and others, 2006, P. 103].

All these threats are included in the calculation of the financial security of the state (Fig. 5 shows a map with the calculated countries).

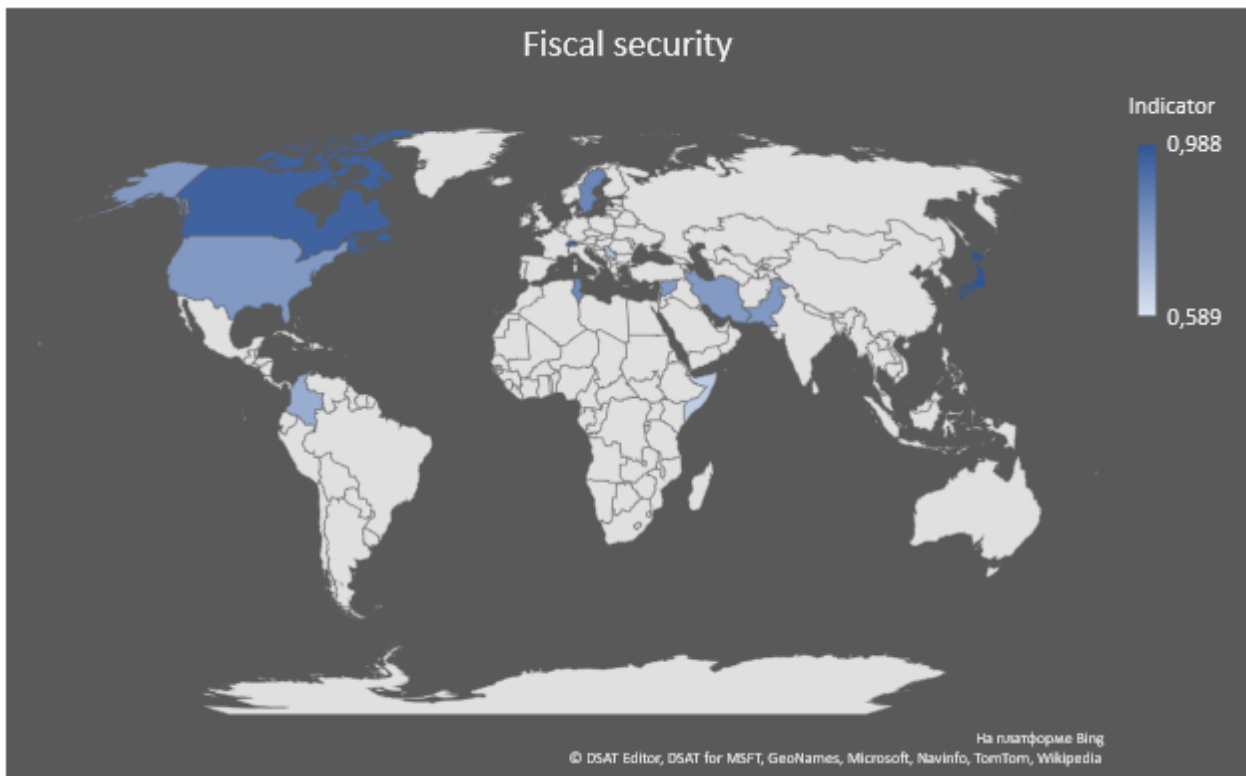


Figure 5. Map of fiscal security of the countries of the three sampling groups.

This map is based on the calculations of fiscal security indicators of all three groups.

To further characterize financial security, we analyze its components. Execution by the state and its agents of public functions in a market economy causes the emergence of such a subjective economic phenomenon as public (public) debt [Cruze 2018, 3-33]. Usually, the number of financial resources mobilized by the state is insufficient to meet the financial needs of social development, and this gap between resources and needs leads to public debt. Figures 6, 7 and 8 show weighted financial security indicators by sector, group of FATF countries, developing countries and developed countries, respectively. The ranking was based on financial security in general and fiscal security.

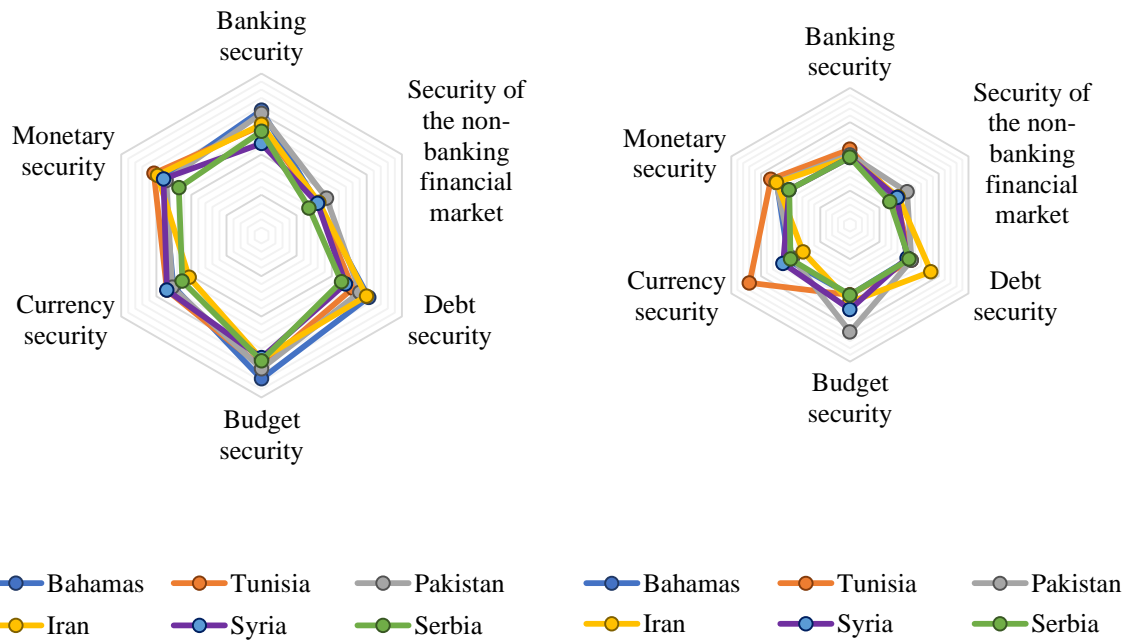


Figure 6. Financial security and fiscal security of FATF countries.

All countries are almost at the same level when considering financial security, but when considering fiscal security, we notice a tendency to reduce banking security and debt security. But budget security is at a higher level than financial security.

Characteristics of developing countries.

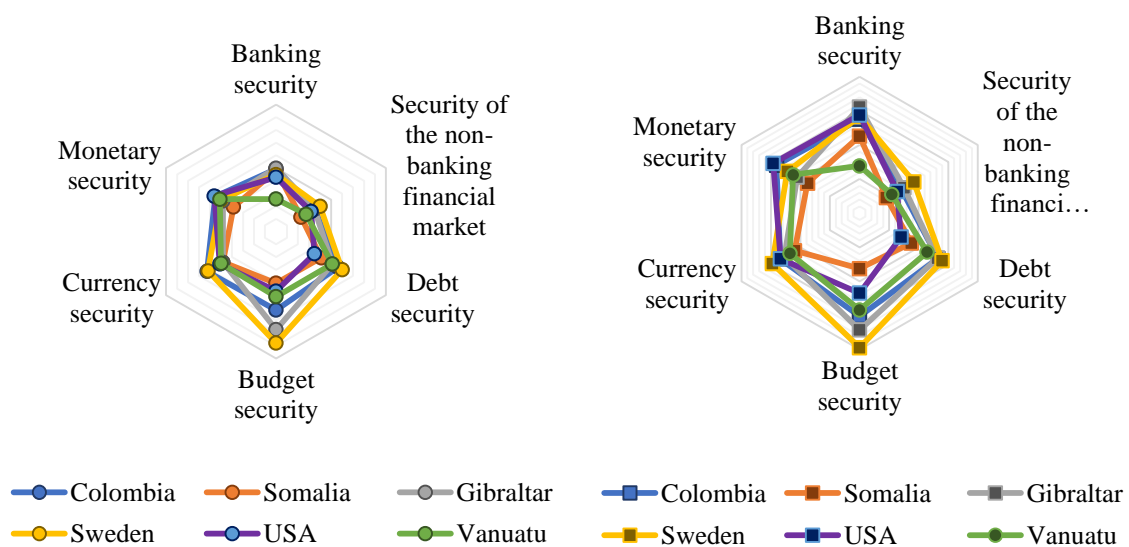


Figure 7. Fiscal and financial security of developing countries.

In this group of countries stand out, 2 outsider countries – Somalia and Vanuatu. These countries left the FATF lists only 2 years ago, so it will probably take them a few more years to be on par with other countries in their group. Fig. 8 reflects the weighted indicators of financial and fiscal security of developed countries.

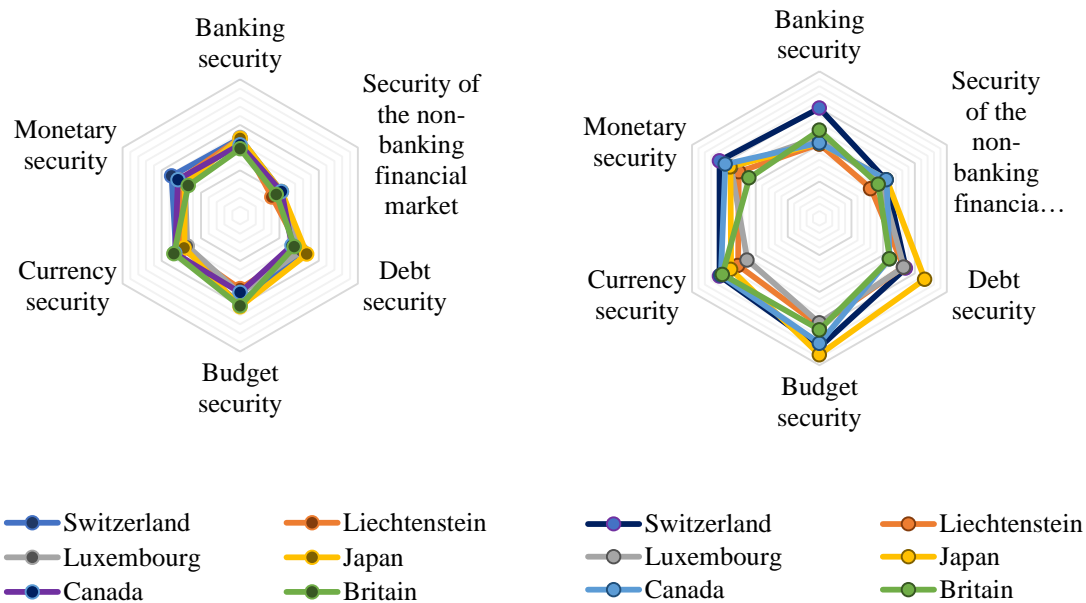


Figure 8. Financial and fiscal security of developed countries.

List of developed countries formed in accordance with hypothesis H1 and hypothesis H2. Weighted indicators confirm the correctness of assigning this group of countries to the 3rd cluster.

The organizational process of ensuring fiscal security should be comprehensive and based on a fundamental analysis of possible negative consequences. Today, a complex system of fiscal security is not only a set of tools, but also a series of steps taken to prevent the loss of budget revenues, efficient servicing and reduction of public debt [Corden 2011, P. 235-245]. The internal audit procedure of the fiscal system includes checking the availability of key points and assessing the integrity and correctness of their application, as well as analyzing their adequacy to existing risks. This approach can only generate answers in terms of "it's good", "it's bad", but questions such as "how bad or how good", "to what extent it is to be criticized or not" remain unanswered [22]. Therefore, there is now a need to develop methodological tools that would provide the heads of national fiscal authorities with a

complete picture of the situation, confirming in figures the recommendations of experts responsible for fiscal security within the organization, enterprise, industry and the state.

Conclusion

In the modern conditions of transformation of the world economy, the established tendencies change, imbalances, asymmetries which have led to that on indicators highly developed countries cannot a priori be a standard of fiscal safety increase. A country with an invulnerable strong economy may have vulnerable fiscal security.

In the current context, it is worth mentioning the words of John Maynard Keynes, "The world did not immediately realize that we are now live-in danger of one of the greatest economic catastrophes in modern history. But now that ordinary people have understood what is happening, they, not knowing why and from what, can be terribly frightened, because once, when trouble was just approaching, they had no worries. People are beginning to doubt the future. ... There should be no doubt. It is a nightmare, and in the morning it will dissipate. Man's natural resources and capabilities are as rich and productive as ever. The gradual movement aimed at solving the material problems of everyday life has not slowed down at all. ... We caused ourselves enormous trouble, not coping with the management of a thin and complex machine, the mechanisms of which we do not fully understand. The result is that for some time, perhaps quite a long time, wealth and prosperity may become unattainable "(These are words that describe the event, which was called the Great Depression of the 1930s – clarification of the authors) [Quoted for Krugman P. End This Depression Now!. – C.49-50] and Paul Krugman, who notes that "now, as then, people live under the threat of economic catastrophe. Now (this is about the period of the crisis of 2008-2009 – clarification of the authors), as then, people suddenly became poorer, although neither knowledge nor resources we have not less. What caused this poverty?" [Krugman 2012, P. 52]. And then Paul Krugman names these reasons. This is the wrong policy, the wrong ideas of the political elite, which are difficult to change even "in the face of economic catastrophe" [10, P. 53], and all this concerns, mostly financial and fiscal incentives (correctness of budgetary, tax policies, their compliance and monetary policy). With the onset of the global financial crisis in 2008, the principles of using fiscal policy instruments for stabilization purposes were substantially revised.

D. Elmendorf and J. Furman rightly point out that "fiscal policy tools are able to restore the dynamics of economic growth much more quickly, especially in the context of a global downturn and lower interest rates to a minimum that limits the possibilities of

monetary policy." [Elmendorf and others, 2008, 25 p.]. M. Corden's conclusions can be used to confirm that these incentives should be timely, targeted, balanced, concentrated, dosed and temporary, so as not to raise the issue of fiscal security in the future, when examining the impact of fiscal incentives on the Australian economy. effect due to the concomitant devaluation of the currency. Instead, improving the budget balance increases savings, which allows you to finance future expenditures and avoid stagnation in production. [Corden 2011, P. 235-245]. The author also puts forward seven arguments against fiscal incentives. Such discussions only increase interest in the role and importance of the fiscal component in the economy and in the context of its security.

Fiscal security is formed by components of other security indicators, it can be separated from each indicator, according to the results of calculations, the most influential on the integrated indicator of fiscal security are:

- share of foreign capital in the authorized capital of banks (banking security indicator);
- the level of the ratio of public and guaranteed government debt to GDP (debt security);
- the ratio of deficit or surplus of the state budget to GDP (budget security);
- the level of tax burden on the economy (currency security) and tax rates (financial security);
- the ratio of tax debt to GDP.

Thus, the analysis serves as a basis for building a matrix of the relationship between sources of threats and vulnerabilities of the financial security components of the state.

Adherence to debt security as a determining factor in the healthy macro-financial condition of the state is an urgent task of the world in the post-crisis period. The primary basis for ensuring economic and social growth, development of production, improving the welfare of the population is the recovery and strengthening of the financial system, i.e. to ensure effective transformation, it is necessary to find mechanisms that would achieve financial stabilization of all sectors and promote positive economic growth.

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