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ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE SYSTEM OF ENSURING COMPETITIVENESS OF THE REGION

In this article the authors substantiate the position of economic security in the system for providing competitiveness of the region. They present the outcome of the research with regard to the security assessment of the regions of the state in terms of safety of human development and external security. To this end, a significant differentiation (asymmetry) was discovered in regions of the country in terms of security.

Keywords: region, competitiveness, safety (security), thresholds, human development, external economic security.

Under the operating conditions of a market economy special relevance is given to the issues of regional development associated with the need of every region of the state to reach a high level of competitiveness. Inter-regional competition is not subject to a special state regulation that requires to address the problem, which is extremely relevant today. The absence of an integrated approach to the development and an implementation mechanism for increasing the competitiveness of the region has resulted in an inefficient use of competitive advantages, the emergence of major regional asymmetries in the levels of competitiveness of the regions of the country, in the reduction of their economic security and the level of human development and even more.

The increase of the destabilizing factors leading to deepening disparities in the levels of competitiveness of the regions of the state that can evolve in different kinds of the risk to the state economy. This necessitates the development of special tools for assessing the economic security of the region, the use of which will form a mechanism to ensure economic security taking into account the peculiarities of each region in order to develop measures to improve their competitiveness.

The outstanding issues of the economic security are addressed at first to all of those countries whose economies are under circumstances of a transformational crisis. Transformation of any social system usually occurs in crisis situations (for example – the on-going process of the economy of Ukraine), which under certain circumstances may turn into a danger to the existence of the whole system. The economic security is a leading sector of national security, which might have a heavy impact on other components, while remaining a base security: the military ability to eliminate the emergence imposed by environmental catastrophes, high levels of scientific and technical capability, the relief of social tension cannot be achieved without a developed, stable and effective economy of Ukraine. In other words we can say that the economic security – is the material basis for national security. Its object is a state, regions, industry, separate territories, communi-

ties, businesses, family and single citizens. The economic security of the state is an inherent part of the whole national system in addition considered with its integral character because it is a collaborative effort of all the people – this is manifested through the actions of all branches of government at all levels (from the center to the regions, etc.) available in the capabilities of the country and its regions aimed at the required level of protection of the country's citizens. The effectiveness of government depends on the combination of state interests and the regional power since the region is an complete socio-economic formation and at the same time it is an element of a socio-economic system.

Increasing competitiveness of the regions of the country requires an assessment of their level of security used for timely state intervention in the economy of those regions which are in a state of danger or such a danger exists. Decision makers ought to identify the main destabilizing factors that impede the competitiveness of the regions and increase the state one. The presence of high levels of regional asymmetries in competitiveness of regions negatively affects the economic security of the country.

Negatively affected economic security could be a factor of low level of competitiveness of the region, if the level of its development excceeds the maximum allowable safety parameters.

Along with these, a high level of competitiveness of the region is not always accompanied by the provision of its economic security, which is caused on the one hand, by a negative economic impact of scientifically unconfirmed economic reforms, the presence and impact of unfair competition, and on the other – by the insufficient integration of the regions of the state and sufficiently high integration with the international economy.

The purpose of revealing the maximum limits available to identify regional asymmetries in the levels of competitiveness of regions of the state is to evaluate the level of economic security of regions of the state, which is based on the threshold values that characterize the impact of negative factors on the level of economic development.

The evaluation of the level of economic security of the regions of the state will allow for timely governmental intervention in reshaping the economy of those regions which are challenged by economical unstability.

Scientists can apply various approaches to determine the security level of the regions. These calculations are based on the methodology of comparing actual data with the data shown by the indicators of destabilization. These indicators are called threshold value security.

Thresholds characterize the limit lower (or above) that certain economic system out of equilibrium which becomes unsafe for further operation and development of an area. Ignoring these limits may cause destructive tendencies in ensuring and enhancing the competitiveness of the region, which can negatively affect the level of human development.

In turn, the indicators include the development of orientation that defines the limits of negative processes, giving signals to market participants about the possible adverse areas and reducing the global level of national security. They allow for a quantitative assessment and signal impending danger, in order to implement comprehensive program-targeted measures to stabilize the situation.

For threshold values the following are usually taken into account: the international reference of the threshold value, the value of economically developed countries, the best value of the entire regions and countries, the world and domestic experts' expertise as well as the maximum or minimum of the complex set of indicators.

In doing so, we will evaluate the security level of the regions of the country. Quantitative limits refer to one of the zones in the region (danger, risk, security, challenge) and they are listed in Table 1.

Security indicators of the competitive advantages of the state regions are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Quantitative limits referring to the security zones of the region (danger, risk, security, challenge)

The integral index security of the region	Zone
from 0 to 0.5	Danger
from 0,51 to 1	Risk
from 1,01 to 1,5	Security
1,51 or more	Challenge

Source: Data developed by the authors.

Under contemporary conditions the natural ecological aspects of the security in particular regions of the country require increased attention in terms of selected priorities by regional management formation, maintenance and reproduction of natural ecological potential in order to prevent negative environmental impacts, loss of vital resources and competitiveness and damage of the health by the present and future generations. In this field the issue of importance is played by such factors as the level of harmful emissions into the atmosphere from stationary and mobile sources of pollution, the area of land-protection funds and the level of forest resources.

The level of harmful emissions into the atmosphere from stationary and mobile sources of pollution in a state of danger are those regions of the state as Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhya, Luhansk, Lviv, Poltava, Kharkiv and Kyiv and Sevastopol.

These regions of the state are threatening environmental conditions of living, indicating violation of the ecological balance. In a danger state are Vinnitsa, Transcarpathian, Kiev, Poltava.

In terms of security protected areas and forest resources in a state of danger are almost all state regions that require seeking the reproduction of natural resources. The required security level is observed only in the Transcarpathian region, but the elimination of danger in the future should carefully approach the use of forest resources in the region.

An important indicator of the security of the regions of the state is an investment by fixed capital and foreign investment which are calculated as a percentage of GDP. The threshold value of investments in fixed assets is 20% of GDP. Judging by the value of this indicator the Vinnytsia region is in danger, indicating the absence of reproductive orientation of the region to the introduction of basic capacities and does not contribute to increasing their competitiveness. In turn, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk,, Sumy, Ternopil, Kherson and Chernihiv district as well as Sevastopol are in a state of risk. As regards the

Table 2. Security indicators of competitive advantages of the region

Regions	The level of harmful emissions into the atmosphere from stationary and mobile sources of pollution	The area of land, objects of the nature reserve funds	The provision level of forest resources	Investments in basic capital	The amount of direct foreign investment	Natality
The Crimea	1,0638	0,0815	0,2540	1,4688	35,6400	−0,5660
Vinnytsia	0,6250	0,0000	0,2737	0,1014	6,3400	−0,3896
Volyn	1,7857	0,0860	0,6923	1,2007	18,6000	−1,6667
Dnipropetrovsk	0,1253	0,0040	0,1244	1,0302	76,5100	−0,4000
Donetsk	0,0699	0,0543	0,1608	0,8164	26,6200	−0,3261
Zhytomyr	2,0000	0,0225	0,7305	0,8839	9,3200	−0,3750
Transcarpathia	0,9091	0,3489	1,0884	1,2371	22,6700	0,0000
Zaporozhia	0,3597	0,0000	0,0897	0,7893	22,8100	−0,4167
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,2183	0,2460	0,8990	1,1616	11,2400	−1,5789
Kyiv	0,6944	0,0000	0,5306	1,8452	40,2500	−0,3750
Kirovohrad	2,0000	0,0000	0,1365	1,0992	3,3700	−0,3409
Lugansk	0,2083	0,0026	0,2548	1,1550	14,0900	−0,3158
Lviv	0,5219	0,0679	0,6320	1,3794	30,4800	−1,0345
Mykolaiv	1,7857	0,0023	0,1036	1,3177	5,1100	−0,4839
Odesa	1,1905	0,0502	0,1561	1,4828	33,9100	−0,5172
Poltava	0,7576	0,0000	0,1882	1,0837	112,0100	−0,3226
Rivne	1,7241	0,0703	0,8437	1,2035	7,0800	−10,0000
Sumy	1,5152	0,0227	0,3734	0,7945	10,0200	−0,2970
Ternopol	1,2821	0,0253	0,2841	0,9465	3,8700	−0,6818
Kharkiv	0,4854	0,0152	0,2670	1,2532	44,7200	−0,3947
Herson	2,1739	0,2045	0,1863	0,9989	8,0300	−0,5263
Khmelnytsky	1,7857	0,4222	0,2772	1,0877	7,5300	−0,4110
Cherkassy	1,0000	0,0032	0,3299	1,5195	7,2700	−0,3191
Chernovtsy	1,2500	0,0325	0,6374	1,4217	3,2600	−1,3043
Chernigiv	1,8519	0,0101	0,4472	0,8617	5,2900	−0,2308
City Kyiv	0,0176	0,0000	0,8278	1,3188	78,6500	−4,2857
City Sevastopol	0,1894	0,0000	0,8704	0,9443	6,2300	−0,6000

Regions	Level of unem-ployment	The share of the working population in total population of the region	Value of the average wage to the subsistence minimum	The number of enterprises of the region that introduce innovations	The share of expenses in science	The integral security index of the competitive advantage	Condition
The Crimea	2,9167	1,2000	0,5810	0,6532	0,5354	1,4830	SECURITY
Vinnytsia	1,8421	1,1000	0,4840	0,3336	0,1642	0,7262	RISK
Volyn	2,2581	1,2000	0,4720	0,2641	0,0854	1,2393	SECURITY
Dnipropetrovsk	3,6842	1,2000	0,6950	1,4593	1,6416	1,7286	CHALLENGE
Donetsk	4,3750	1,2000	0,7340	1,0702	0,7935	1,3458	SECURITY
Zhytomyr	1,8919	1,2000	0,4840	0,1251	0,0612	1,0214	SECURITY
Transcarpathia	2,5000	1,2000	0,5300	0,2780	0,1072	1,3339	SECURITY
Zaporozhia	2,5926	1,2000	0,6660	0,4864	0,8433	1,1686	SECURITY
IvanoFrankivsk	2,0000	1,2000	0,5630	0,2919	0,1794	1,0310	SECURITY
Kyiv	3,3333	1,2000	0,6460	0,5142	0,3734	1,5104	CHALLENGE
Kirovohrad	1,7500	1,2000	0,5000	0,1529	0,0802	0,7952	RISK
Lugansk	3,1818	1,2000	0,6240	0,7227	0,2854	1,0987	SECURITY
Lviv	2,5926	1,2000	0,5630	1,1397	0,9475	1,5188	CHALLENGE
Mykolaiv	2,0588	1,2000	0,5830	0,7505	0,8099	1,0760	SECURITY
Odesa	3,5000	1,2000	0,5900	0,9173	0,4851	1,5230	CHALLENGE
Poltava	1,7073	1,2000	0,5870	0,4170	0,0997	1,4299	SECURITY
Rivne	1,4894	1,2000	0,5420	0,2085	0,0595	1,0009	SECURITY
Sumy	1,9444	1,2000	0,5230	0,3753	0,4977	1,0661	SECURITY
Ternopol	1,3208	1,2000	0,4440	0,2224	0,0838	0,7531	RISK
Kharkiv	2,9167	1,3000	0,5950	3,1689	3,2697	1,9462	CHALLENGE
Herson	2,1212	1,2000	0,4880	0,3614	0,1343	1,0487	SECURITY
Khmelnytsky	1,8919	1,2000	0,4840	0,0834	0,0336	0,9818	RISK
Cherkassy	1,5909	1,2000	0,5160	0,4031	0,1675	0,9443	RISK
Chernovtsy	1,8919	1,2000	0,5000	0,2919	0,1301	0,8777	RISK
Chernigiv	2,0588	1,1000	0,4820	0,3058	0,1492	0,9285	RISK
City Kyiv	17,5000	1,3000	1,0560	5,0035	2,6751	2,0000	CHALLENGE
City Sevastopol	11,6667	1,2000	0,6140	0,0000	0,3634	1,1339	SECURITY

Source: Data calculated and completed by the authors.

indicator of foreign investment threshold which is more than 5% of GDP, all regions of the state are in a state of security, as evidenced by their investment attractiveness and the ability to raise competitiveness.

One of the areas of improving competitiveness of the region and ensuring their security is the introduction of consideration and evaluation of demographic and reproductive processes. Thus, the ratio of natality increase in all regions of the state is in a state of danger, because the mortality rate exceeds the birth rate. The exception is the Transcarpathian region, where the natural population growth is zero. Thus, in the context of demographic aspects of the human development at the national and regional levels the tendencies should be considered dangerous as they might reduce the life expectancy of the population. Ukraine suffers significant losses in the gene pool that subsequently affect the reproduction of the population, workforce and the competitiveness of the regions of the country.

The level of unemployment, where the threshold is 7% of the working population by ILO patients of all the regions of the state is in a state of security, indicates the involvement of the workforce in activities and opportunities to generate ideas and produce competitive products These do not exceed the actual values observed over the threshold of the share of working population versus country's total population. Regarding this indicator all regions of the state are in a state of security.

The regions of the low level of wages of the population show the ratio of the average wage to the subsistence minimum – 3:1. Almost all population of the state regions has incomes below the officially established subsistence level, which resultsin all the regions of the state (excluding Kyiv) being in a state of risk and danger. This situation could lead to the destruction of the labour potential of life and vitality of the population.

An important indicator of the security of the region are indicators that characterize the innovative activity. These indicators are the number of enterprises of the region that introduce innovations, represented by the share of expenses spent on science in% of GDP. According to these figures there is a degree of differentiation, where the actual performance of the threshold is exceeded, which is characteristic of such regions of the country as Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lvov, Kharkov and city of Kyiv Oblast. Other regions of the country are in the risk and dangers that play na egative role in their functioning, because in accordance to the theory of inter-regional competition, innovation is the basis for improving their competitiveness.

The evaluation of integral safety index of competitive advantages of the regions of the country shows that in a state of risk are such regions as Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, Ternopol, Khmelnitsky, Cherkassy, Zhitomir region, which requires improvement of the measures undertaken to ensure their safety.

The important parameters that characterize the safety of human development is the growth rate of GDP per capita, mortality rate and a number of students per 1,000-people population. Such indicators of security with regard to human development are presented in Table 3.

All country regions were in a state of risk, indicating the existence of negative trends in their economic development.

Table 3. Security indicators of human development of the regions of the country

Regions	Mortality rate	Deflator GDP in relation to the previous year	Number of students per 1,000-people population	The integral Security Index of human development	Condition
The Crimea	0,5195	0,7910	0,3944	0,5599	RISK
Vinnytsia	0,4624	0,8190	0,3822	0,5434	RISK
Volyn	0,5333	0,8660	0,3800	0,5805	RISK
Dnipropetrovsk	0,4624	0,8110	0,6256	0,6268	RISK
Donetsk	0,4520	0,8120	0,5278	0,5899	RISK
Zhytomyr	0,4372	0,8460	0,4378	0,5626	RISK
Transcarpathia	0,6250	0,7720	0,2533	0,5340	RISK
Zaporozhia	0,4848	0,8450	0,6233	0,6445	RISK
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,6015	0,7830	0,4967	0,6227	RISK
Kyiv	0,4469	0,8020	0,2589	0,4862	DANGER
Kirovohrad	0,4444	0,8750	0,3467	0,5392	RISK
Lugansk	0,4494	0,7940	0,5644	0,5964	RISK
Lviv	0,5926	0,7660	0,7122	0,6887	RISK
Mykolaiv	0,5031	0,8640	0,4111	0,5812	RISK
Odesa	0,4908	0,7890	0,6822	0,6494	RISK
Poltava	0,4420	0,8560	0,5544	0,6083	RISK
Rivne	0,5755	0,8220	0,5389	0,6410	RISK
Sumy	0,4348	0,7780	0,6022	0,5989	RISK
Ternopol	0,5369	0,7760	0,6444	0,6496	RISK
Kharkiv	0,4969	0,8180	1,1356	0,7979	RISK
Herson	0,5031	0,8140	0,4478	0,5804	RISK
Khmelnytsky	0,4651	0,8250	0,4289	0,5632	RISK
Cherkassy	0,4444	0,8570	0,4856	0,5852	RISK
Chernovtsy	0,5926	0,7950	0,4856	0,6194	RISK
Chernigiv	0,3791	0,8100	0,3911	0,5144	RISK
City Kyiv	0,7207	0,8390	2,4933	1,2277	SECURITY
City Sevastopol	0,5298	0,7750	0,5778	0,6243	RISK

Source: Data calculated and collected by the authors. (year)

Regarding the mortality rate all country regions are in a position of risk or danger, as evidenced by the low level of public health and the disastrous demographic situation.

The value of the number of higher educational establishments per 1000 population in the regions is characterized by the level of its intellectual potential. The development of higher educational institutions in the regions of the country is uneven. The number of students in institutions of higher education per 1,000-people population reachesthe security threshold only in the Kharkov region and Kyiv. At risk are the following regions of the state: Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk, Lviv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil district (oblast) and Sevastopol. Other regions of the country are in the state of danger, indicating the decline in education with the smaller numbers of learning students and schools in the regions, reducing the scientific potential of the others.

The integral assessment concludes that only Kyiv keeps the safe state of the security of human development.

Taking into account the conditions required for Ukraine's integration into the international division of labour, the World Trade Organization plays an important indicator that characterizes the level of security of the regions of the country in terms of foreign trade. Indicators of foreign economic security are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Indicators of foreign security

Regions	The coefficient opening of the regional economy (share of foreign trade turnover in GDP)	The coverage ratio of export-import	The share of exports in the GDP region,%	The share of imports in the GRP region,%	The integral Security Index of external openness	Condition
The Crimea	0,2406	1,7525	0,3024	0,1725	0,5112	PRISK
Vinnytsia	0,3162	1,2553	0,3819	0,3042	0,5209	RISK
Volyn	0,4858	0,5370	0,4955	0,9228	0,6008	RISK
Dnipropetrovsk	1,3146	1,9229	1,6671	0,8670	1,4092	SECURITY
Donetsk	1,1110	3,0593	1,4600	0,4772	1,3623	SECURITY
Zhytomyr	0,6085	2,9791	0,7983	0,2680	0,9545	RISK
Transcarpathia	0,8977	0,7113	0,9809	1,3791	0,9779	RISK
Zaporozhia	1,2307	1,4949	1,5196	1,0165	1,3060	SECURITY
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,7476	1,1701	0,8938	0,7638	0,8866	RISK
Kyiv	0,4401	0,2911	0,3652	1,2547	0,5467	RISK
Kirovohrad	0,2106	1,9014	0,2668	0,1403	0,5009	DANGER
Lugansk	1,1051	4,3824	1,4796	0,3376	1,4759	SECURITY
Lviv	0,4149	0,7193	0,4545	0,6318	0,5501	RISK
Mykolaiv	0,8359	2,3092	1,0770	0,4664	1,0740	SECURITY
Odesa	0,2864	0,2385	0,2181	0,9144	0,3884	DANGER
Poltava	0,7669	2,9555	1,0057	0,3403	1,0819	DANGER
Rivne	0,3660	0,6344	0,3895	0,6140	0,4959	DANGER
Sumy	0,4909	1,8518	0,6203	0,3350	0,7414	RISK
Ternopol	0,1419	0,6892	0,1539	0,2233	0,2846	DANGER
Kharkiv	0,3447	0,4589	0,3361	0,7325	0,4598	DANGER
Herson	0,2952	1,6222	0,3679	0,2268	0,5451	RRISK
Khmelnytsky	0,2424	0,7682	0,2692	0,3504	0,3930	DANGER
Cherkassy	0,4312	1,2236	0,5189	0,4241	0,6198	RISK
Chernovtsy	0,2393	0,6540	0,2566	0,3923	0,3761	DANGER
Chernigiv	0,3309	1,2164	0,3978	0,3270	0,5294	RISK
City Kyiv	0,7137	0,2511	0,5562	2,2149	0,8097	RISK
City Sevastopol	0,2759	1,8388	0,3484	0,1895	0,5525	RISK

Source: Data calculated and collected by the authors.

Thus, the thresholds opening regional country economy should be more than 72% of GDP. Concerning the issue of security pertaining to this index the state regions of Donetsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, and Luhansk were taken into account, indicating a high level of integration into the world economy and a high level of competitiveness.

Regarding the indicator of export and import, the situation where the threshold indicates security is observed in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, Cherkasy regions and in Sevastopol.

Regarding the index of foreign security the state regions of Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Poltava regions are the security situation.

An integral security index for the regions of the country is given in Table 5.

Table 5. Integrated index of the security of the regions of the country

Regions	The integral Security Index of competitive advantage	Thentegral Security Index of human development	The integral Security Index external openness	The integral Security Index	Condition
The Crimea	1,4830	0,5599	0,5112	1,0352	SECURITY
Vinnytsia	0,7262	0,5434	0,5209	0,6427	RISK
Volyn	1,2393	0,5805	0,6008	0,9458	RISK
Dnipropetrovsk	1,7286	0,6268	1,4092	1,4187	SECURITY
Donetsk	1,3458	0,5899	1,3623	1,1938	SECURITY
Zhytomyr	1,0214	0,5626	0,9545	0,9164	RISK
Transcarpathia	1,3339	0,5340	0,9779	1,0845	SECURITY
Zaporozhia	1,1686	0,6445	1,3060	1,0953	SECURITY
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,0310	0,6227	0,8866	0,9186	RISK
Kyiv	1,5104	0,4862	0,5467	1,0421	SECURITY
Kirovohrad	0,7952	0,5392	0,5009	0,6750	RISK
Lugansk	1,0987	0,5964	1,4759	1,0791	SECURITY
Lviv	1,5188	0,6887	0,5501	1,0938	SECURITY
Mykolaiv	1,0760	0,5812	1,0740	0,9782	RISK
Odesa	1,5230	0,6494	0,3884	1,0338	SECURITY
Poltava	1,4299	0,6083	1,0819	1,1785	SECURITY
Rivne	1,0009	0,6410	0,4959	0,8043	RISK
Sumy	1,0661	0,5989	0,7414	0,8969	RISK
Ternopol	0,7531	0,6496	0,2846	0,6120	RISK
Kharkiv	1,9462	0,7979	0,4598	1,2890	SECURITY
Herson	1,0487	0,5804	0,5451	0,8313	RISK
Khmelnytsky	0,9818	0,5632	0,3930	0,7492	RISK
Cherkassy	0,9443	0,5852	0,6198	0,7966	RISK
Chernovtsy	0,8777	0,6194	0,3761	0,7003	RISK
Chernigiv	0,9285	0,5144	0,5294	0,7498	RISK
City Kyiv	2,8253	1,2277	0,8097	1,9157	CHALLENGE
City Sevastopol	1,1339	0,6243	0,5525	0,8869	RISK

Source: Data calculated and collected by the authors.

The results of the calculation of the integral index of economic security in the regions of the country are indicated by the presence of differentiation in the security areas of the state. The status observed in Kiev shows on one hand a considerable asymmetry in the levels of competitiveness, a monopoly on resources and benefits and on the other – the existence of unfair competition by getting an illegal competitive advantage and as a result – lower national security.

Further analysis of the conditions for economic security are presented by features which characterize such regions of the country as Crimea, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, Transcarpathian, Donetsk, Lugansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Poltava andKharkiv region. This indicates that the parameters characterizing the competitiveness of the region are within the threshold values. Other regions of the state are in a state of risk. This situation is caused by the fact that the parameters characterizing the competitiveness of the region, moving the maximum allowable limit, result in an economic system that can emerge from a balance and access the dangerous zone for the future operation and development area.

In conclusion, the regions that are able to face a challenge have a monopoly in the country in terms of competitive advantage, which is a serious challenge to its integrity and sovereignty. The regions, which are in danger, need a state regulation necessary to directly stimulate them to achieve the capability of increasing competitive advantages in order to reduce regional asymmetries in the levels of competitiveness.

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BEZPIECZEŃSTWO EKONOMICZNE W SYSTEMIE ZABEZPIECZENIA KONKURENCYJNOŚCI W REGIONIE

W prezentowanym artykule autorzy uzasadniają stan bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego w systemie zapewnienia konkurencyjności w regionie. Prezentują wyniki badań w odniesieniu do oceny stanu bezpieczeństwa w kontekście regionu i państwa dotyczące poziomu rozwoju społecznego i bezpieczeństwa zewnętrznego. W rezultacie badań stwierdzono, że znaczne różnice (asymetryczność) mają miejsce w państwie w odniesieniu do stanu bezpieczeństwa.

Słowa kluczowe: region, konkurencyjność, bezpieczeństwo, poziom krytyczny, rozwój społeczny, zewnętrzne bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne.