



Security in the Aspect of the Economic Interests of the State

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Short Communication

In lexical terms, security is defined as a state of non-threat, peace, certainty or a state that gives a sense of certainty and a guarantee of its preservation and a chance for improvement. Such a state depends on many environmental factors, the personality profile of the individual and the functional structure of the organization that defines it. An unambiguous description of this state in many planes of the functioning of the individual and on many levels of the organization's operation is also not possible in constant relations with the socio-economic environment, due to the dynamics of changes that take place in it. It can, and even should, be considered from different points of view and in different dimensions. Therefore, when talking about security, which applies to almost all spheres of community functioning (existential, social, political, military, economic, cultural, legal and ecological), one should take into account its ambiguity and impact on areas of life literally related to it. Therefore, the concept of security should be considered broad, depending on many factors, not only objective but also subjective. Looking at state security through the prism of economic interests should include and combine separate considerations and analyzes regarding the policy implemented by the state and the functioning of the state as an organization in the sphere of economy, because due to historical circumstances, political activity is considered not to concern entities specific to the economic system (i.e. enterprises), and economic analyzes often do not treat states as entities that can significantly influence markets. The most serious actions are taken by states, as the example of recent year's shows, only in the face of a global crisis. The assessment of the state of security, similarly to the assessment of the economic situation, in the long run is based on the available data and information resources that make up the knowledge about

Received date: 26 June 2023; Accepted date: 30 June 2023; Published date: 04 July 2023

Citation: Tomczyk M (2023) Security in the Aspect of the Economic Interests of the State. SunText Rev Econ Bus 4(2): 186.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51737/2766-4775.2023.086>

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the environment. This allows for estimating the probability of both the occurrence of a specific threat and the potential effects of decisions made in terms of security and economic interests. Such a mechanism works clearly in the case of units. It is similar in the case of any organization, including the state, but here the mechanism is more complicated due to the degree of complexity of the internal structures of these entities.

For each country, depending on its degree of development, there may be different threats as changes in the fundamental values of citizens and organizations operating within these countries occur. The most basic ones are primary (cardinal) values, commonly accepted as universal. These include: justice, truth, goodness and beauty. Life, health, freedom, dignity, privacy, tolerance, solidarity and humanity are the so-called fundamental values. Universal values are very general concepts, difficult to use when describing everyday situations, cases, events or the functioning at any time of individuals and groups that make up society and organizations functioning within it. On the one hand, fundamental values are objective (for example: health, life), on the other hand, they can be perceived subjectively - through the prism of a given situation. Privacy or tolerance are no longer so easy to define precisely. It is similar with wealth and satisfying broadly or narrowly perceived economic needs. The precise definition of needs depends on the subjective assessment of the person or the rules adopted in the group and depends on the economic environment. This results in linking the cognitive sphere of man and his resources related to it with the feeling of a state of lack of potential and real threats. As a consequence, with the increasing multiplicity and complexity of markets shaping the immediate economic environment, and thus allowing for a subjective feeling of the state of no threat to important values, there will be more and more situations in which resources and economic interests that are objective from the point



of view of security assessment will be largely affected the subjective feelings of security. The economic resources at the disposal of the state can be more or less approximated. Economic interests, on the other hand, are not easy to define unambiguously due to the dynamics of changes taking place in economic processes, directly affecting individual choices in the economic sphere.

Security considered in terms of economic interests combines the issues related to the formation (due to the relationship to the area of the state) of the division of security into internal and external. We can define internal security as a state in which the state, through its specialized institutions and their targeted operation, effectively neutralizes all threats that may negatively affect and affect the functioning of this state, most of its institutions and the legal order introduced under its auspices. External security, on the other hand, is a state in which the state effectively neutralizes all threats that may adversely affect its sovereignty, the cohesion of its territory and the vital political and economic interests of the communities that create it. For example, for an individual, even a temporary fulfilment of the needs considered important by him or her is enough to achieve a temporary sense of no threat, and thus a short-term state of subjective sense of security. Such activities are based not only on the available data (it should be emphasized here that these are always historical data), for example, the frequency of occurrence of a given factor in the past, but also on the subjective feelings of people working on the basis of the said data or using them to a lesser or lesser extent. A more subjective assessment of one's or someone else's state of security. This subjectivity affects the relativity of assessments of an individual or groups of individuals concentrated in an organization. Knowledge and the personality or culture of the organization formed in the course of the development of the individual are also important. Therefore, security can be defined as a state in which an individual or organization has sufficient information about the environment to be able to make decisions regarding further actions that will not result in potential or real losses in any resources in the future and will allow the protection of important values and maintaining a sense of security. The key element for determining the state of security here is information, because it is based on the more or less subjective feeling of one's own state by individuals, or the assessment of their own state by organizations in various aspects, also in terms of economic interests. Therefore, the role of the state becomes modelling and maintaining the system of economic relations for entities controlled by the state and operating in its territory, as well as other entities operating on the broadly understood global market. For example, in the case of material resources, it may be a system of defined and sanctioned laws, not rules for assigning a specific good to a specific person or group of people. For energy sources, it means creating a more or less extensive system of formal, legal and economic dependencies that

minimize the possibility of interrupting fuel and energy supply systems that are important for the functioning of many systems that support everyday life.

Conclusion

The issue of economic security covered primarily issues from the sphere of macroeconomics, starting from the structure of the economy, its technological modernity, the state of state finances (excessive debt), the extent of interdependence and the degree of dependence on exchange with specific partners or in specific commodity groups (especially energy resources), and therefore vulnerability to external pressures or sudden interruptions in supply. The aforementioned economic security refers to threats to prosperity, free access to markets, financial resources and natural resources, which guarantee the continued development of the state and the maintenance of its position.