FINANCIAL MONITORING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL FOR STRENGTHENING THE STATE'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

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In the contemporary landscape of public administration, one of the prevailing trends is the formulation and implementation of mechanisms designed to mitigate adverse impacts on the national economy and uphold economic security. Within this context, financial monitoring and control have emerged as fundamental instruments, providing a framework for the systematic observation, analysis and regulation of financial and economic activities across various sectors.

Economic security is conceptualized as a condition of stability and sustainable development within a socio-economic system, wherein systemic risks to financial integrity and national interests are effectively prevented, neutralized or managed. It is a key determinant in ensuring the uninterrupted functioning of state institutions, enterprises and organizations, as well as safeguarding the economic well-being of the population.

Financial monitoring serves as a strategic instrument for identifying, assessing, and responding to threats such as illicit financial flows, money laundering, corruption and financial terrorism. It enables the state to maintain effective oversight over the circulation and utilization of financial resources, thereby contributing to the resilience and sovereignty of national economic policy.

In pursuit of economic security states implement a comprehensive set of policy measures that combine elements of coercion and incentive mechanisms. These are complemented by the creation of specialized governmental bodies and institutions tasked with mitigating systemic vulnerabilities and safeguarding national economic interests. Such instruments aim to neutralize both internal and external threats, sustain macroeconomic stability and enhance the resilience of critical sectors of the economy.

The state's approach to ensuring economic security is multidimensional, encompassing legal, institutional, regulatory and strategic pillars. Collectively, these components constitute the core architecture of national economic security policy. Their effectiveness directly influences the capacity of the state to anticipate, prevent, and respond to economic risks and threats in a timely and coordinated manner. A comprehensive classification of these components is provided in table 1.

Table 1

Key Components of State Activity in Ensuring Economic Security

№	Component	Description
1	Monitoring of Potential Threat Sources	Continuous observation and analysis of economic indicators, financial flows, and external factors to identify early signs of instability or risk. This includes financial monitoring, macroeconomic surveillance, and strategic intelligence.
2	Legal and Policy Framework Development	Drafting and formalization of regulatory acts, laws, and strategic documents that define measures for the prevention, neutralization, and elimination of economic threats. These frameworks ensure institutional readiness and legal enforcement.
3	Implementation of Threat Mitigation Measures	Practical execution of anti-crisis measures, law enforcement actions, regulatory interventions, and resource mobilization aimed at neutralizing threats and restoring economic stability. Involves coordinated actions by state bodies and specialized institutions.

There have been numerous research studies dedicated to the concept and application of financial monitoring, reflecting its growing importance in the field of public administration and economic security. These studies examine financial monitoring from various perspectives as a tool of financial oversight, a component of state control mechanisms, and an element of strategic risk management. Scholars have explored its role in combating money laundering, enhancing transparency, and ensuring compliance with national and international financial regulations. Moreover, the integration of digital technologies and big data analytics into financial monitoring processes has become a significant area of interest, highlighting the evolving nature of this instrument in response to modern economic challenges. Despite the substantial academic attention, there remains a need for further research focused on evaluating the effectiveness of financial monitoring systems in different institutional contexts and their contribution to national economic resilience.

According to Y.A. Chikhanchin, financial monitoring is driven by the need for qualitative and quantitative analysis, which enables the identification of existing and potential risks and threats to the economic security of the state [1].

In the opinion of M. Kachaeva, financial monitoring serves as a fundamental basis for assessing the level of economic development, improving macroeconomic indicators, and ensuring national economic security. As defined by M. Kachaeva, monitoring is understood as a form of systematic observation

aimed at recording the conformity or deviation of ongoing processes from initial expectations or assumptions [2].

Y.A. Egorycheva conceptualizes economic monitoring as a continuous process of collecting, processing, and analyzing data that can be used to improve managerial decision-making in the business sector. It also functions as a tool for informing the public or as a feedback mechanism for evaluating projects and policies [3].

L.E. Sovik views monitoring as an element of state economic regulation and a component of the overall management process. It involves the systematic analysis of economic activity for regulatory and strategic purposes [4].

According to A.V. Beklemeshev and G.A. Kazakova financial monitoring is a mechanism of continuous observation over key financial indicators of an enterprise, aimed at identifying deviations from planned outcomes, determining their causes and developing alternative scenarios and management responses [5].

V.K. Senchagov from an economic perspective interprets monitoring as a process of diagnosing and identifying negative trends within specific sectors of the economy. A key element of this approach is the use of economic security indicators [6].

Monitoring constitutes a specialized mechanism of oversight and control, fulfilling critical functions within both governmental and non-governmental frameworks. It merits detailed consideration, as it forms the foundational basis for addressing adverse economic conditions and mitigating associated threats.

From a general systems perspective, monitoring is interpreted as a continuous and systematic process of measuring, recording, and comparing the parameters of a given object or phenomenon against predetermined benchmarks or baseline indicators.

In the context of economic governance, monitoring facilitates early detection of imbalances, systemic risks, and emerging threats that may compromise the stability of national economic systems. Financial monitoring, in particular is viewed as a complex, goal-oriented mechanism embedded within the broader economic and legal architecture of state regulation. It involves coordinated activities of legislative and executive authorities and is grounded in both domestic legal frameworks and internationally recognized standards.

Accordingly, financial monitoring functions as a strategic tool for the protection of national financial and economic interests. It serves as a key component of the state's economic security apparatus, enhancing the capacity to respond effectively to internal and external threats within the financial system.

In conclusion, financial monitoring plays a pivotal role in the system of ensuring national economic security. As a strategic mechanism of state

oversight, it enables the identification, analysis, and neutralization of financial threats through systematic observation and regulatory intervention. By integrating domestic legislation with international standards, financial monitoring not only supports macroeconomic stability but also strengthens the resilience of national financial systems against internal and external risks. Its effective implementation is therefore essential for safeguarding the long-term economic interests and sovereignty of the state.

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