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Число работ, посвященных изучению вопросов безопасности, непрерывно растет. Это обусловлено важностью задачи обеспечения безопасности существования человека, общества, природы; множественностью субъектов и объектов, чья безопасность обеспечивается; развитием наших знаний и понимания безопасности и рядом других причин. Поскольку в литературе понятие безопасности обычно раскрывают с помощью терминов «угроза» и «защищенность», именно они обсуждаются в книге в первую очередь. Объектами изучения в работе являются также инструментарий оценки уровней защищенности и безопасности, внутренние и внешние угрозы экономике и территориальной целостности Российской Федерации.

Монография может оказаться полезной для представителей органов государственной власти местного самоуправления, научных работников, аналитиков, преподавателей вузов, аспирантов, магистров и студентов высших учебных заведений.

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SUMMARY

Let us briefly formulate some of the main results and conclusions of our study.

The notions of "threat", "danger", "protection" and "safety" become more rigorous and clear, when viewed together in a system. Using these notions they describe the state of some objects, therefore, it is possible to specify and elaborate them in order to derived other notions depending on the goals, methods, tools and positions from which these notions are studied and applied. The strictness of notions definition may vary depending on the requirements to the definition, the purposes for which they are used, required to work with the object accuracy, the theory, that researcher applies, and the level of his knowledge, the stage of work with the object, the level of language development and other factors.

As a rule, in reality you need to know (preferably exactly) how much are a threat and a danger, to what extent the object is protected, what is the degree of its safety. To answer the questions "how much?", "to what extent?", "what is the degree?" they need, first of all, quantitative measures. That is why we should be able to evaluate threats, dangers, safety and security quantitatively.

Assessment of the level of protection of object is carried out in stages:

- defining the circle of protected objects,
- fining the goal of the protection,
- threats identification,
- estimating the existing level of protection,
- fixing the required level of protection,
- fining a defender,
- specification of necessary tools, measures and mechanisms of protection and fixing the scale of their use,
- etc.

The level of protection of an object are defined by the joint effect of factors and conditions. The weakness of one of them can be compensated by the power of others. Therefore, to protect a particular object, one can use not all but most accessible and relevant factors and tools.

Generally, the level of protection of an object is changed in time. A significance of different factors that ensure this objects protection is also variable. So, the level of protection, that is reliable in some period may become insufficient in the future. It is necessary to monitor the internal

and external threats, and also means of protection against them in order for timely response to these changes.

The level of protection of an object depends not only on the existing situation on this object (economic, institutional, demographic, political, etc.) but also on the state of the system, one of the elements of which it is.

The level of protection of an object can be purposefully changed. To do this it is necessary to set a goal, to propose measures for its implementation, to find the necessary resources and to fulfill all these. As far as economy is concerned there is an opportunity of purposeful changes in the level of its protection. It emphasizes the importance of development for ensuring the safety of the economy of the country and its regions.

Studying a particular object one should not over-extend a set of its explored characteristics and maximize the accuracy of their quantitative representation. It is possible to use research tools adequate to the nature and accuracy of the analyzed characteristics of the studied object, but not the most powerful of the number of known and available instruments. Even with simple tools and with the limited information one can obtain meaningful results useful to develop elements of economic policy.

The study revealed that threats to the Russian economy were caused by the objective factors and by socio-economic, scientific-technical, cultural, educational, organizational and managerial policy held in the country. Knowledge of the causes of threats to the Russian economy allows us to prepare in advance for the consequences of actions of the objective laws of development and to influence them in so far as they are result of an activity of human society.

So, there is the possibility of deliberate influence on the ongoing in the country demographic processes, to regulate the scale, direction and structure of migration flows, to improve the competitive position in the international division of labor, to form the progressive structure of social production, and to build the economy and the society of the future.

Growing degree of openness of the Russian economy makes it extremely sensitive to a changing world. The country's economy depends on socio-economic, monetary, financial and military-political situation in the States, which are important commercial, financial and military-political partners of Russia, investing in its economy, cooperating with the Russian Federation in the field of science, engineering and technology. Therefore, the rate of change in geopolitical picture of the world, world economy and international commodity markets should be studied carefully and thoroughly. Resulting from such research knowledge can be used to protect the country from external and internal threats.

History shows that countries and States arise, change and disappear. Their structure, political system, inhabiting Nations, and borders change in time. And there is no reason to argue that the existing States will be unchanged forevermore. This applies to China and India, the U.S. and Canada, Germany and France, Russia and Belarus and to other countries in Asia, America, Africa and Europe.

It is going a process of decay, creation and merging of States. Over the past 25 years disappeared the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Russian Federation lost a part of its territory and regained Crimea. A part of threats to the integrity of Russia, and also other States, are outside of their borders.

The territory still has value. Attractive area does not stay with no owner. A number of States have territorial claims to other States. Such claims are made to the Russian Federation also. There are conflicts among countries in their fight for the territory. Territorial world repartition is in process; methods of conquest of territories without the use of military force are developing and improving.

Threats to the territorial integrity of States come not only from the political and economic entities, such as leaderships and groups of individuals of some countries, transnational monopolies, multinational and national companies, international and domestic criminal communities. There are dangers immanent to objective processes that take place in the modern world. For example, the globalization, along with positive side, it facilitates infiltration of terrorists, organized criminal groups and criminal activities, illegal immigrants and emigrants across the state borders. Developing according to the objective laws the demographic situation in the world also promotes to the infiltration.

All this creates threats to the territorial integrity of Russia, the more that the States that surround Russia, gain power, some of them are overcrowded, and there is no shortage in the predictions of the disintegration of the Russian Federation.

In General, on the basis of the material presented in this book there is a reason to conclude, that destruction of the Russian Federation meets the interests of some influential actors in the global economy and is generated by some objective processes taking place in the modern world. Therefore, the danger of the territorial division of Russia should be taken seriously, it is necessary to develop effective measures to remove the objective threats and to strengthen the territorial, economic, transport, information, language and cultural integrity of the country.