causes and consequences of secession, but does not make it possible to establish the features of the internal development of states.

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STUDY OF THREATS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY AND COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Ensuring the economic security of both the state and any other economic entity plays an important role. Economic security is an important component of national

security, because the economy permeates all spheres of state activity. Ensuring economic security is a priority for the state, and society constantly feels the need to ensure its security. It is these issues that are especially relevant today, since in modern conditions the strengthening of many threats to economic security occurs under the influence of the globalization process, which is developing with great speed in the world. The purpose of this study is to consider the threats to economic security and the possibilities of overcoming them in the context of globalization. Body. Effective security of the economic sphere of life of social facilities has historically been aimed at satisfying the vital needs of a person, the state, and society. Nowadays, the fundamental views on economic security are increasingly closely connected with the ideas about the security of functioning economic structures and public institutions for the creation of material and spiritual values in the face of changing external and internal factors.

In the modern world, the active development of the world economic complex of trade, production, financial relations continues; national economies are intertwined and complementary with each other. On the other hand, the economies of states are becoming more open, the probability of national markets becoming dependent on the markets of other states increases, and capital outflow occurs [1-14].

Globalization is a new level of economic activity operating in a single economic space. Globalization is characterized by the predominance of world economic relations over national ones. Globalization is a factor in the strengthening of traditional and the emergence of new threats to the economic security of the state and is found in all indicators and indicators of economic security [3, 8, 14]. The integration of resources, characteristic of globalization, entails serious competition, first of all, of countries with undeveloped economies, since highly developed countries, transnational corporations themselves are the guides of this process. From a technological point of view, globalization is the transition from conveyor technologies to modular production with the extensive use of international outsourcing in order to optimize the management of resources and material costs. One of the real consequences of the current technological revolution will be the emergence of significant surpluses of labor resources and the slide of underdeveloped countries to the position of ballast of the world economy [4, 7, 11]. Thus, one of the key problems in the context of the manifestation of globalization and integration processes is the possibility of state independence in the implementation of economic policy. At the same time, there are often two aspects of the formation of economic policy [2, 5, 8, 13]:

– the independence of the subjects of political decision-making of the state in question from the decisions taken by the SPPR of other states or international organizations;

– the independence of the subjects of political decision-making of the country in question from the national political markets, where both resident entities and non-resident entities can act.

Many scholars consider globalization to be a natural objective process. At the same time, globalization, on the one hand, provides states with new opportunities, on the other hand, it poses threats to economic security. With the right approach of a State to the prospects for globalization, solidarity and the desire for cooperation between countries, it is possible to strengthen opportunities and minimize the impact of threats,

which will have a positive impact on the overall welfare. Globalization can become a factor forcing the domestic producer, in order to maintain its activities, to reach a new level, and the state's economy to become more competitive, since challenges and threats cause the need to improve and develop all the economic potentials of the state.

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SANCTIONS AND ECONOMIC SOLIDARITY-A SINGLE POWERFUL WEAPON

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No event has as many different negative dimensions as war. One of them is colossal economic and material losses.