УДК 330.3: 338.2

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DOI https://doi.org/10.32703/2663-6352/2020-3-8-26-35
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PARADIGM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE STATE SECURITY SYSTEM

Annotation: *the article considers the problem of the place and role of economic security in the system of state security. The constituent elements of economic security are determined, specific features of economic security are given. The place and role of legislation in ensuring the economic security of the state is revealed. Signs of investment and financial security as a component of economic security of the state are given. The article defines the category of administration of economic security of the state as a kind of activity of executive bodies. The paradigm of economic security is established from the standpoint of the theory of potential conflicts in the system of state security.*

The urgency of the research topic is due to the fact that with the rapid development of society every day there are new threats to the security of law enforcement in terms of corruption and illegal actions, and law enforcement officers are imperfect in regulating their actions in law and management.

The scientific novelty of the article is that the activity of law enforcement agencies is considered in the prism of counteracting internal threats to the structure *of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine, with simultaneous legal analysis of such and practical areas of improving economic security of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine.*

The purpose of the article is to identify the existing problems in the legal field regarding the economic security of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine.

The task of the article is to establish ways to overcome the existing legal and administrative problems and to outline ways to improve the activities of law enforcement agencies to overcome corruption and violations of the law among law enforcement officers of Ukraine.

In determining the economic security of the national economy should distinguish between the concepts of national security, economic security and economic security of the state.

Key words: economic security, national security, state security, security administration.

Economic security as a system of fundamental, typical properties of any country embodies all spheres of various spheres of life and development of man, society, state and nature. In general, in this aspect, security can be defined as a qualitative characteristic of the object (system), the ability of the object to exist and develop and its protection from internal and external threats. The place, role and priority of each security element are determined by the circumstances that actually develop for a certain period of time inside and outside the object. As the situation changes, its various properties can objectively acquire vital importance.

The development of problems of scientific support of law enforcement agencies in the aspect of economic security is carried out by such leading legal scholars as I.S. Bratkov, V.O. Shamray, T.O. Protsenko, V.P. Pillar, M.V. Kovaliv, P.V. Olkhovyk, the study of the problems of general security of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine is connected with the names of such scientists as V.A. Lipkan, O.V. Kopan, G.O. Aksonov and others.

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The national security of any state is a systemic category of law, political economy and political science, closely related to the categories of territorial unity and inviolability, aggression and coercion, economic independence and economic sovereignty, and so on.

Economic security is a leading component of national security. It reflects the causal link between a country's economic power, its military-economic potential and national security.

Economic security of the state is a state of balance and socially-oriented development of the national economic system, which is achieved by implementing a set of forms and methods of economic policy.

State security and national security are equally orderly concepts from the standpoint of a horizontal structure, in a vertical structure, state security is one of the levels of national security.

From the point of view of the national economy, economic security describes its state, which ensures the protection of national interests, resilience to internal and external threats, the ability to develop and protect the vital interests of people, society and the state. Under vital interests in this context is understood a set of needs that ensure the existence and progressive development of the individual, society, state [1, p. 56].

The foundations of economic security are laid by the relevant documents adopted and implemented in the state.

The legal framework governing the economic security of Ukraine is:

• Constitution of Ukraine - in Art. 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and information security are the most important functions of the state, the business of the entire Ukrainian people.

• Laws of Ukraine: “On National Security of Ukraine”, “On the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine”, “On Prevention and Counteraction to Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime”; tax and currency legislation; legislation of Ukraine on privatization, bankruptcy, foreign economic activity; Criminal, Criminal Procedure, Civil, Civil Procedure, Customs, Budget, Commercial Codes of Ukraine, etc., which are directly related to the regulation of relations in the economic sphere.

• Decrees and Orders of the President of Ukraine;

• Resolutions and Orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The science of economic security of the national economy is based on the theory of potential conflicts (TPK), which have recently become widespread.

The significance of TPK is based on the assertion that everything that exists in the world is, first of all, different forms of energy existence, which are with each other and with all other forms in constant potential conflicts. Thus, the universe is based on the transformation of one form of energy into another with changing levels of their potential. Based on the provisions of the TPK, the emergence of a new independent state in the arena of the world community at the same time creates its conflict with other states.

In the analysis of economic security there are primarily three main components:

1. Economic independence, which means, first of all, the possibility of state control over national resources, the ability to use national competitive advantages to ensure equal participation in international trade.

2. The stability and stability of the national economy implies the strength and reliability of all elements of the economic system, protection of all forms of ownership, the creation of guarantees for effective business, containment of destabilizing factors.

3. Ability for self-development and progress, ie the ability to independently realize and protect national economic interests, to carry out constant modernization of production, effective investment and innovation policy, to develop the intellectual and labor potential of the country.

An adequate level of economic security is achieved through the implementation of a unified state policy, supported by a system of coordinated measures adequate to internal and external threats. Without such a policy it is impossible to get out of the crisis, to force the mechanism of economic management, to create effective mechanisms of social protection [2, p.16].

Economic policy is the activity of the legislative and administrative bodies, which determines the goals and objectives, priorities, methods and means of achieving them in the national economy. The essence of economic policy is that the state through legislation determines its position on the processes taking place in the economy, outlines specific goals, clarifies the priority and gradual achievement, regulates the fundamental national interests of the country in foreign economic relations, which is the defining basis for application of economic and legal levers [3, p.5].

In particular, the basic principles of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine include:

• observance of the rule of law at all stages of ensuring economic security;

• balance of economic interests of the individual, family, society, state;

• mutual responsibility of the individual, family, society, state to ensure economic security;

• timeliness and adequacy of measures related to the prevention of threats and protection of national economic interests;

• giving priority to peaceful measures in resolving both internal and external economic conflicts;

• integration of national economic security with international economic security.

The objects of economic security include not only the state, its economic system, but also society and the individual. The subjects of economic security of Ukraine are the central state executive bodies, local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations of various forms of ownership.

Ensuring the economic security of the national economy should be concerned with a comprehensive system that has a large number of areas. For the national economy of Ukraine there are the following components: macroeconomic, financial, foreign economic, investment, scientific and technological, energy, production, demographic, social, food security [4, p. 56].

Macroeconomic security is a state of the economy in which a balance of macroeconomic reproductive proportions is achieved in the system of state support of economic growth and ensuring the stability of the state economy.

Financial security is a state of the budget, monetary, banking, currency system and financial markets, which is characterized by balance, resistance to internal and external negative threats, the ability to ensure the effective functioning of the national economic system and economic growth.

Financial security, in turn, contains the following components:

• budget security - is the state of ensuring the solvency of the state, taking into account the balance of revenues and expenditures of state and local budgets and the efficiency of budget funds;

• currency security is a state of exchange rate formation that creates optimal conditions for the progressive development of domestic exports, unimpeded inflow of foreign investment, Ukraine's integration into the world economic system, as well as maximum protection from shocks in international currency markets;

• monetary security is a state of the monetary system, which is characterized by the stability of the currency, the availability of credit resources and the level of inflation, which provides economic growth and increase real incomes;

• debt security is a level of internal and external debt, taking into account the cost of its service and the efficiency of internal and external borrowing and the optimal ratio between them, sufficient to address urgent socio-economic needs, which does not threaten the loss of sovereignty and destruction of the domestic financial system;

• insurance market security is a level of insurance companies' financial resources that would allow them, if necessary, to reimburse the losses stipulated in insurance contracts of their clients and ensure efficient operation;

• stock market security is the optimal amount of market capitalization (given the securities presented on it, their structure and level of liquidity), able to ensure a stable financial condition of issuers, owners, buyers, trade organizers, traders, mutual investment institutions, intermediaries (brokers), consultants, registrars, depositories, custodians and the state as a whole.

Foreign economic security is a state of compliance of foreign economic activity with national economic interests, which minimizes the losses of the state from the effects of negative external economic factors and creates favorable conditions for economic development through its active participation in the world division of labor.

Investment security is a level of national and foreign investment (provided their optimal ratio), which is able to ensure long-term positive economic dynamics with the appropriate level of funding for science and technology, the creation of innovation infrastructure and adequate innovation mechanisms.

Scientific and technological security is a state of scientific, technological and production potential of the national economy, which allows to ensure its proper functioning, sufficient to achieve and maintain the competitiveness of domestic products, as well as guarantee state independence through its own intellectual and technological resources.

Energy security is a state of the economy that protects national interests in the energy sector from existing and potential threats of internal and external nature, allows to meet the real needs for fuel and energy resources to ensure the livelihood and reliable functioning of the national economy in normal, emergency and martial law.

Social security is a state of development of the national economy in which the state is able to ensure a decent and quality standard of living, regardless of the impact of internal and external threats.

Demographic security is a state of protection of the national economy, society and labor market from demographic threats, which ensures the development of Ukraine taking into account the set of balanced demographic interests of the state, society and the individual in accordance with the constitutional rights of Ukrainian citizens.

Food security is a level of food security of the population that guarantees socio-economic and political stability in society, sustainable and high-quality development of the nation, family, individual, as well as sustainable economic development of the state.

Industrial security is a level of development of the country's industrial complex that is able to ensure economic growth and its expanded reproduction.

Each of the selected areas of economic security pursues the realization of relevant national interests. Among the most important national economic interests, the realization of which depends on the future of Ukraine, the welfare and prosperity of the nation, the staff of the National Institute for Strategic Studies highlight the following:

• creation of a self-sufficient, competitive, socially oriented, powerful national economy;

• creation of a reliable system of economic security of Ukraine, ensuring the possibility of independent, progressive national and economic development;

• implementation of structural adjustment of the economy;

• ensuring the effective development of national industry;

• implementation by the state of protectionist measures aimed at supporting the national producer;

• significant reduction of energy and material consumption of GDP;

• implementation of radical modernization of production and development of its knowledge-intensive industries;

• creation of closed cycles of production of strategically important products, in particular, military equipment and armaments;

• search and development of oil, gas, coal, gold, diamonds, etc.;

• providing alternative sources of oil and gas;

• creation of a powerful military-industrial complex, in particular, the rocket and space industry;

• preservation and development of intellectual and scientific and technical potentials of Ukraine;

• consolidation of Ukraine's all-Union share of external public debt and assets (gold reserves, diamond and foreign exchange funds, financial resources, property abroad, foreign debt);

• creation of sufficient reserves of state gold and foreign exchange reserves;

• implementation of energy and resource saving policy;

• implementation of progressive economic transformations on the basis of own model of reforms;

implementation of a wide range of institutional changes for the dynamic development of the national economy;

• implementation of tax system reform, strengthening the incentive effect of taxes on the development of production;

• state solution of social problems (unemployment, poverty, crime, housing, etc.) [5, p.88].

The concept of national security of Ukraine offers only one national interest that directly relates to the economic security of Ukraine, namely - the creation of a self-sufficient socially oriented market economy. It is the creation of a self-sufficient socially oriented market economy that implements the priorities proposed above.

The state must act as a guarantor of the protection of national economic interests. However, there are still no clearly defined national economic interests in Ukraine, their integral system has not been formed. This allows government officials at various levels to justify their actions by ensuring that they are fully in line with national economic interests.

To create a holistic system of national and economic interests and their effective functioning, first of all it is necessary:

• create an appropriate regulatory framework;

• monitor national economic interests and model them;

• create a database on national economic interests;

• ensure a balance of national economic interests and their harmonious combination.

Among the primary problems of economic security is the monitoring and assessment of the level of threats to priority national interests, and hence their interdependence: the calculation of the total potential, the disclosure of patterns in the system "priorities of national interests - threats".

Threats to Ukraine's economic security should be considered factors that directly or in the long run make it impossible or difficult to realize national economic interests, creating obstacles to normal economic development and danger to the independent state existence and welfare of the people.

Threats to Ukraine's economic security have, unfortunately, become permanent and provoke its critical condition on a number of key criteria. Therefore, the task of all subjects of the national economy now is to create a reliable system of blocking and preventing economic threats, which would ensure its stability and development.

Based on the situation in the Ukrainian economy, as well as on the trends observed in the process of its reform, we can identify the core internal and external threats to Ukraine's economic security.

Internal threats:

• lack of a developed concept and system of economic security at the state level;

• low level of scientific and technical potential, loss of leadership in important areas of scientific and technological development;

• high level of wear and tear of the material and technical base of many economic industries, especially material production;

• removal of the state from the monopoly in the production and sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, unjustified liberalization of foreign economic activity;

• too sharp differentiation in income and consumption, rising poverty, high unemployment;

• negative, anti-social policy in the field of privatization, which leads to a significant underestimation of the value of privatization objects;

• criminalization of the economy, the growth of its "shadow" sector, the prevalence of organized crime in key sectors of Ukraine's economy;

• high level of corruption in the public administration sphere;

• imperfection of legislation in the field of economic relations and mechanisms of economic policy formation;

• low wages, lack of motivation to work, etc.

External threats:

• reduction of investment revenues in the state economy;

• a significant share of raw material exports in foreign economic activity and the loss of traditional markets;

• dependence of Ukraine's supply on imports of food products, consumer goods, technological products of strategic importance;

• acquisition by foreign firms of Ukrainian enterprises in order to eliminate them from both foreign and domestic markets;

• negative impact on the national economy of world stock, financial and currency markets;

• high level of external debt, etc.

Threats to economic security in the long run pose strategic and national risks. Each threat corresponds to a certain degree of risk. The need to determine the degree of risk is largely due to the question of determining an acceptable level of security. Quantitative measurement of different types of threats by determining the level of risks makes it possible to compare these types of threats with each other and, accordingly, to determine the level of security - the degree of their protection.

National risks are the probability that the state will lose part of its resources, lose revenue or incur additional costs as a result of carrying out certain activities in conditions of uncertainty.

National risks are the instability of the internal state of the country, which affects the performance of enterprises.

National risks include standard risks that have a certain degree of probability of occurrence, which characterize the state of economic development and policy of the country, as well as a set of specific risks specific to the development of the country.

The standard risks of any country include the following:

• natural;

• country;

• political;

• general economic;

• financial.

A special place in this group is occupied by country risk. This risk is associated with the presence of global risk, depends on the political and economic stability of the country, importers and exporters, the factors that determine domestic and foreign economic risks.

The current legislation of Ukraine defines the main directions of state policy on the issues of timely detection, prevention and neutralization of external and internal threats in the economic sphere. They, in particular, provide:

• providing conditions for sustainable economic growth and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy;

• accelerating progressive structural and institutional changes in the economy, improving the investment climate, increasing the efficiency of investment processes;

• stimulating the advanced development of science-intensive high-tech industries;

• improvement of antitrust policy; creation of an effective mechanism of state regulation of natural monopolies;

• overcoming the "shadowing" of the economy through reforming the tax system, improving the financial and credit sphere and stopping the outflow of capital abroad, reducing non-bank money supply;

• ensuring the balanced development of the budget sphere, internal and external protection of the national currency, its stability, protection of the interests of depositors, the financial market;

• implementation of a balanced policy of internal and external borrowing;

• ensuring energy security on the basis of sustainable operation and development of the fuel and energy complex, including consistent and active implementation of energy saving policy and diversification of energy sources;

• food security;

• protection of the domestic market from substandard imports - supplies of products that may harm national producers, human health and the environment;

• strengthening Ukraine's participation in the international division of labor, developing the export potential of high-tech products, deepening integration into the European and world economic system and intensifying participation in international economic and financial organizations;

• creation of economic and socio-political conditions to increase the social status of scientific and technical intelligentsia.

Conclusion: first of all, under the current conditions in Ukraine and the world, the role of the national security strategy is growing, which should be not so much in the protection of the state and its political institutions, as - man and society. The main principle of the national security strategy should be the principle of balancing the interests of man, society and the state; second, under the new conditions, the basis of Ukraine's national security strategy should be universal values aimed at building a democratic state governed by the rule of law, civil society and a socially oriented market economy.

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