

***ECONOMIC AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE POST-CRISIS
PERIOD***

Monograph

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SECTION VII ECONOMIC SECURITY OF BUSINESS AND THE STATE

7.1 Economic security of Ukraine in modern conditions

The country's economic security is primarily a study of national economic interests, a threat to Ukraine's economic security, as far as the state is able to protect national economic interests regarding external and internal threats and preservation, renewal of processes of social recovery and availability of appropriate potential in crisis situations.

Economic security of the country is one of the key problems of the national economic security of the country. National economic security is a combination of economic, demographic, social, ecological, scientific and information technological relations. Ensuring economic security at the national level indicates the level of effectiveness of structural elements, identifies threats and prevents harm to the state, the economic system, national economic interests, which contributes to stable development and growth. Signs of national economy are formed in groups that define: National sovereignty; economic security; resource-production; economic-organizational; trade-exchange signs.

In the current conditions of globalization and international economic integration, ensuring the security of the country is a complex social system, which should take into account the diversity, complexity and diversity, nature research and the essence of the category "economic security of the state"¹.

Elements of economic security can be: Internal (raw materials, energy, financial, military-economic, technological, food, social, demographic, environmental) and external (export and import security).

The components of the national economy of Ukraine are²:

- industrial complex (power engineering, mechanical engineering, light, food industry, chemical, etc.);
- agro-industrial complex;
- building complex;
- transport and road economy;
- communication and information;
- trade;
- housing and household services of the population;
- protection of natural resources;
- infrastructure.

The protection of all levels of the country's economy from certain dangerous actions, external or internal threats, which are the result of the conscious influence of certain factors under the influence of various factors, is the main role of the state

¹ Akimova LM Essential characteristics of the main threats to the economic security of the state. *Public administration: improvement and development* № 10, 2016. URL : <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1247>

² Shevchenko LS, Gritsanenko OA etc. National economy: textbook. way. H. : Nat. University of «Law. acad. Of Ukraine», 2011. C.165.

in terms of economic security. Dangerous actions include such actions, which may lead to deterioration of the country's economic condition.

The economic security of each country is the basis on which other types of security are based in many areas. At the state level, a strategy of national economic security is formed, which defines the main goals and tasks, mechanisms of protection of interests of persons, society and the state from external and internal threats. The strategy of national economic security should:

- To form the place of Ukraine in the globalized international space;
- to define the spheres of activity in which the economic interests of the state are concentrated;
- to provide potential threats to national economic interests by economic activity spheres;
- to form measures to combat economic problems, which provide economic security;
- create conditions for modernization resources;
- identify ways to overcome post-crisis processes, etc.

National economic security is the state of the economy and relevant institutions of state regulation, under which the guaranteed protection of national interests, harmonious, socially oriented development of the country as a whole, sufficient economic and defense potential even for unfavorable variants of internal and external processes development is ensured.

Effective national security, its development in the conditions of market economy is an integrated macroeconomic indicator of the country's social and economic development, is a strategic state policy, which contains concrete measures of its realization and at the same time solves the issues of coordination and realization of the whole system of economic interests of the country.

The system of national economic security is closely related to economic security of the individual and international economic security (Fig. 1).

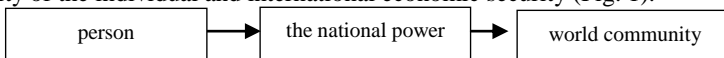


Figure 1 – Structure of subjects of national economic security

The security component of the state is primarily a person, who in turn is a component of international security. The state is concerned about ensuring the economic security of its citizens not only within its own country but also at the world level, and links the interests of each citizen with the interests of the state and the world community.

The main tasks of economic security are manifested through: Ensuring continuous economic growth, overcoming significant rates of inflation and unemployment, formation of an effective structure of economy, reduction of budget deficit and state debt, provision of social protection and improvement of the quality of life of the population, stabilization of the national currency, increase of

the level of competitiveness of the country, etc.¹

Economic sovereignty is the main component of the state sovereignty and economic security of the country. The structure of economic sovereignty is connected with the structure of the economic system and covers the independence of the state in the formation and development of technological method of production, economic relations of ownership and corresponding economic mechanism.

Economic sovereignty is a component of the national economic security system, which is the basis for:

- state control over national resources;
- achievement of such level of production and quality of products, which ensures its competitiveness;
- exchange of scientific and technical achievements;
- stability of the economy, which causes protection of property in all its forms;
- creation of reliable conditions and guarantees for business activity;
- creation of a favorable climate for investments and innovations;
- modernization of production, improvement of professional, educational and general cultural level of employees etc.

When studying the category of national economic security one should understand the following concepts: Objects (physical, non-physical); subjects; threats; sources of threats; settings (general, localized).

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine is headed by the President of Ukraine, who coordinates the activities of all the bodies and institutions of this system. A significant amount of work on economic security is concentrated in the structures of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, etc. These ministries control the protection of national economic interests related to foreign investment regimes, capital and goods exports. Issues of currency security, gold and foreign exchange reserves, regulation of the currency market and corresponding rate in the competence of the National Bank of Ukraine. Currency control is also exercised by the State Customs Service of Ukraine. The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine controls all issues related to sustainability and protection of public finances, regulation of deficit and internal and external debts. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine and other neighboring agencies are the food security issues².

The market economy of Ukraine envisages improvement of priorities of economic strategy. The economic structure of Ukraine has some inconsistencies in the structure of the economy: Product, capital, employment, consumption. We need to change the structure of labor activity.

¹ Mandzinovska HO Economic security of the state: essence, constituent elements and problems of providing. *Economic sciences*, 2016. 2 (53). C. 163.

² Shevchenko LS, Gritsanenko OA etc. National economy: textbook. way. H.: Nat. University of «Law. acad. Of Ukraine», 2011. C.165.

As to economic priorities, they should be directed on reorientation of enterprises of different branches on the newest types of products and technologies; updating of fixed capital and production management system; to expand the production of the product produced at the enterprises of social complex; develop small and medium-sized businesses; to ensure competitiveness of goods and services in domestic and external consumer markets. Economic behavior of consumers, market relations, organization of production and effectiveness of market mechanism, development and use of innovations should also be changed.

The national economic security is affected by the aggregate needs and interests of citizens, society and state, the socio-economic state of the country, the level of economic development of the state, as well as the basic provisions mentioned in the foreign economic programs.

According to the "Method of calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine", approved by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, its components are: Macroeconomic, financial, foreign economic, investment, scientific and technological, energy, production, demographic, social, food security (fig. 2).

National economic security is connected with the existence of national-state interests of the country. Ukraine's vital economic interests include: Ensuring economic sovereignty; creation of an effective mechanism of legal state regulation of economy; economic revival of the state; improving the welfare of the population; development of international economic relations.

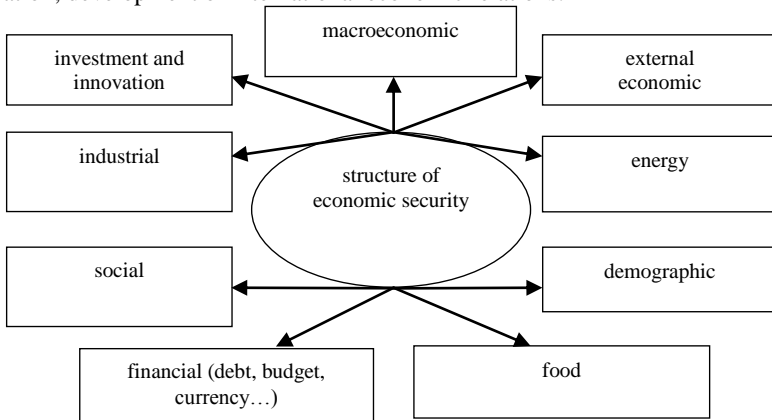


Figure 2 – Structure of economic security of the country ¹

Ukraine's economic security meets the requirements of objective economic laws and economic transformations, which are crucial for a specific economic system.

¹ Methods for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine. URL : http://me.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=97980&cat_id=38738.

As to the manifestations of economic security of the state, we understand the possibility of harm, threat of destruction, appearance of undesirable negative consequences for development, negative influence, which in one way or another violates the life activity of the country.

The threats that may worsen economic stability can be grouped according to the following indicators¹:

- major threats (physical, political, environmental, information, military, psychological, technological, etc.);
- focus on specific sectors and types of activity (food, investment, energy, transport and other sectors of economy);
- origin (internal and external);
- the specificity of the influence on individual objects or their systems;
- the scale of possible losses (by threat);
- time and space coordinates of actions (short- and long-term, real and potential); possibility of realization of threats;
- the qualities of material carriers of threats;
- sources of occurrence (objective and subjective intelligence services, countries, regions, etc.); threats from individuals, firms,
- detection degree (direct and indirect threats);
- degree of complexity (individual and systemic threats);
- the form of a threat.

Comparing internal and external threats, it is possible to note that the spheres of economy of resource, production and scientific and technical potential, foreign economic activity, social sphere are the main ones within the country, therefore the greatest danger for Ukraine is internal threats.

Levels of economic security of Ukraine are manifested through its constituent elements, the national level includes: private (individual, corporate); local (sectoral; regional) and state. The international level of economic security involves regional and global.

Classification of threats and challenges to economic security of the state can be carried out on various grounds: content (political, economic, environmental, military, social, innovative, informational), nature of action (permanent, periodic, temporary), intensity of influence (large, medium, small), possible consequences (catastrophic, critical, progressive, regressive), environment (external, internal)².

Economic security indicators are expressed through the criteria of economic security, which determine the quality of position and form a strategy of containment and counteraction of danger. The concepts of "actual indicator" and "marginal indicator" differ. For the analysis of economic security, the threshold

¹ Shevchenko LS, Gritsanenko OA etc. National economy: textbook. way. H. : Nat. University of «Law. acad. Of Ukraine», 2011. C.165.

² Akimova LM Essential characteristics of the main threats to the economic security of the state. *Public administration: improvement and development* № 10, 2016. URL : <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1247>

(boundary) levels are important¹.

The state of economic development of the state, ensuring economic security of the country, analyze the economic indicators given in Table 1.

Assigning characteristic values to a certain value of the indicator of economic safety component is carried out by means of the following methods: Analogue method and legislative-normative criterion. Legislative and regulatory criteria (critical or optimal level is determined according to the limit level, which is fixed in national legislation or by specialized international organizations)².

Table 1 – Key indicators that correspond to the economic security of the state^{3, 4}

Main indicators	Year			Deviation 2020 to 2018, +/-
	2018	2019	2020	
Gross domestic product, million ₴	3560596	3978400	4194102	633506
GDP per capita, ₴	84192,0	94589,8	100432,5	16240,5
State debt, million ₴	2168627	1998275	2551936	383309
Budget deficit, million ₴	-59248	-78050	-217096	-157848
Unemployment rate, %	8,8	8,2	9,5	0,7
Inflation rate, %	10,9	7,9	2,7	-8,2
Money mass, million ₴	1277635	1438311	1850007	572372

As can be seen from Table 1, GDP tends to increase during the study period, but at the same time the amount of public debt, unemployment and slightly reduced inflation, which indicates an unsatisfactory level of economic security.

Assigning characteristic values to each indicator is done as follows:

$$y_0^* = x_0; y_{krit} = x_{krit}; y_{danger} = x_{danger}; y_{unsat} = x_{unsat}; y_{satisf} = x_{satisf}; y_{opt} = x_{opt}$$

where x – is the value (statistical data) of the indicator;

y – is the characteristic value of the indicator.

According to the above:

x_0 is the value of the indicator, which is characterized as a minimum or absolutely dangerous level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to 0;

x_{krit} – the value of the indicator, which is characterized as a critical level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to 0,2, or 20% of the optimal value;

x_{danger} – the value of the indicator, which is characterized as a dangerous level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to

¹ Denisov OE Parameters and indicators for assessing the economic security of the state. *Public administration: improvement and development*. № 8, 2016. URL : <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=996>

² About the statement of Methodical recommendations concerning calculation of level of economic safety of Ukraine. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1277731-13#Text>

³ Official site of the National Bank of Ukraine. URL : <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/macro-indicators#4>

⁴ Official site of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine. URL : <https://mof.gov.ua/uk>

0,4, or 40% of the optimal value;

$x_{\text{unsatisfactory}}$ – the value of the indicator, which is characterized as an unsatisfactory level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to 0,6, or 60% of the optimal value;

$x_{\text{satisfactory}}$ – the value of the indicator, which is characterized as a satisfactory level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to 0,8, or 80% of the optimal value;

x_{opt} – is the value of the indicator, which is characterized as the optimal level of economic security and under which the level of economic security is equal to 1, that is equal to the optimal value 7.

The threshold level of corresponding indicators is a certain numerical expression of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the state of economic security of the subject, which characterizes their maximum permissible values. The objectivity of the system of criteria, parameters, indicators and threshold levels gives an opportunity to correctly define the amount of real and potential threats.

The threshold values of the system of national security indicators of Ukraine are quite different, for example, the level of shadowing of the economy should be less than 30%; the ratio of total debt to GDP – not more than 55%; expenditures on science – within 3% of GDP; environmental measures – 5% of state budget expenditures; the depopulation coefficient must correspond to 1.

The state of economic development of Ukraine during the last 10 years has not been able to provide national economic interests. During 2010-2019, the state of economic security was assessed as unsatisfactory with the deterioration of almost all the components to the dangerous level in 2012 and 2014-2015.

In 2019 the level of economic security of Ukraine was 43%, and by results of the first half of 2020 – 41%.

The state of macroeconomic security for 2010 – 2019 years (the state of macroeconomic security for this period was maintained at 38%) was characterized as dangerous. Macroeconomic imbalances formed in previous periods, in particular, in the labor market, in the structure of production, continued to constrain the country's economic development. According to the results of 2019, the state of macroeconomic security increased by 6% to 45% of the optimal value due to implementation of the policy aimed at raising the level of incomes of the population and implementation of the policy of inflation targeting by the National Bank of Ukraine. However, according to the results of the first half of 2020, the level of macroeconomic security decreased by 6% to 39% compared to the corresponding period in 2019, which indicates that the risks of macro-environment destabilization remain significant.

Over the last 10 years, the state of financial security (the state of financial security at 42% of the optimal value) was assessed as unsatisfactory, which was caused by the constant state budget deficit and the associated considerable debt burden, insufficient development of long-term investment lending to the economy and the stock market.

As a result of 2019, the level of financial security decreased by 4%

(compared to 2018) to 42% and by 3% to 38% in the first half of 2020 compared to the level in the first half of 2019. However, the level of financial security was sufficient to ensure that the financial sector performs its functions properly and successfully pass the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The main challenges and threats in the sphere of financial security are: Low level of budgetary discipline, low institutional capacity of budget funds managers to develop plans of activity for more than one year, limited links between budget planning and priority directions of state development; A significant volume of the state budget deficit, which exceeds the forecast nominal volume of gross domestic product of Ukraine for the year specified by the Budget Code of Ukraine; insufficient level of financial inclusion; Unresolved issues concerning assets and financial liabilities in temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine; high level of the economy; loss of budget revenues as a result of widespread “gray” imports and smuggling, tax evasion schemes; inconsistent legal regulation of relations in the tax sphere; insufficient development of long-term lending etc.

The average value of the assessment of the state of industrial safety during the period 2010-2019 was 53% (from optimal value), which also testifies to its unsatisfactory level for the provision of the basic national economic interests of Ukraine in the production sphere (reduction of demand for domestic products, increase of costs for imported raw materials, low level of technological capability)¹.

The state of foreign economic security during 2010-2019 years was assessed as dangerous (the state of foreign economic security during this period at 34%). Despite the relative improvement of certain indices of foreign economic security in 2019 (by 5% to 41% of the optimal value) and the first half of 2020 (by 5% points to 43%), the low competitiveness of domestic production, A significant share of raw materials in the structure of export of goods and the previous concentration on the markets of post-Soviet countries caused the imbalance of foreign economic activity in unstable conditions of the world economy development, hybrid war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

The state of investment and innovation security for the period 2010-2019 years (the state of security for this period at 32% of optimal value) was also characterized as dangerous. According to the results of 2019 qualitative changes in the state of investment and innovation security have not taken place. The level of investment and innovation security (31% in 2019 and 29% in the first half of 2020) shows that it is impossible to ensure a steady economic growth in the current lack and resource orientation of investments.

Thus, the dangerous and unsatisfactory level of the main components of economic security observed during the last decade makes it necessary to define a strategic course in the sphere of economic security¹.

The main and potential threats at all levels of national security of Ukraine

¹ Decree of the President of Ukraine. №347/2021 URL : https://www.business-inform.net/export_pdf/business-inform-2020-9_0-pages-44_55.pdf

include^{1,2}:

–in the foreign policy sphere – encroachment on the sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, territorial claims by other states; attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Ukraine by other states; military and political instability, regional and local wars (conflicts) in different regions of the world;

–in the domestic political sphere – violation by the state authorities and local governments of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, human and civil rights and freedoms, insufficient effectiveness of control over compliance with the Constitution and compliance with the laws of Ukraine; the possibility of conflicts in the field of interethnic and interfaith relations, radicalization and manifestations of extremism in the activities of some associations of national minorities and religious communities; the threat of separatism in some regions of Ukraine; structural and functional imbalance of the political system of society;

–in the economic sphere – reduction of GDP, reduction of investment and innovation activity, scientific and technical and technological potential, reduction of strategically important researches in the directions of innovative development; weakening the system of state regulation and control in the economic sphere; instability in the legal regulation of relations in the economic sphere; lack of an effective program to prevent financial crises; growth of credit risks; critical condition of fixed assets in leading industries, agro-industrial complex; critical dependence of the national economy on the state of foreign markets, low rates of expansion of the domestic market; irrational structure of exports with mainly raw materials and low share of products with a high share of value added; high debt dependence of the state, critical volumes of public external and internal debts; dangerous for the economic independence of Ukraine growth of the share of foreign capital in strategic sectors of the economy; inefficiency of antitrust policy and mechanisms of state regulation of natural monopolies, which complicates the creation of a competitive environment in the economy; critical condition with food security of the population; inefficient use of fuel and energy resources, which poses a threat to the energy security of the state; "Shadowing" of the national economy;

–in the field of state security – intelligence activities of foreign intelligence services; the threat of encroachments by certain groups and individuals on state sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic, scientific, technical and defense potential of Ukraine, the rights and freedoms of citizens; the spread of corruption in public authorities, the increase in organized crime; criminal activity against the peace and security of mankind, the spread of international terrorism; the threat of terrorist use of nuclear and other facilities on the territory of Ukraine; the

¹ Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" of 19.06.2003-№ 964-IV. URL: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/-964-15>

² Akimova LM Essential characteristics of the main threats to the economic security of the state. *Public administration: improvement and development* № 10, 2016. URL : <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1247>

possibility of illegal importation into the country of weapons, ammunition, means of mass destruction, radioactive and narcotic drugs; attempts to create and operate illegal paramilitary armed formations, attempts to use the activities of military formations and law enforcement agencies of the state in the interests of certain forces; manifestations of separatism;

–in the social sphere – inconsistency of the country's economic reform programs and the results of their implementation; inefficiency of the state policy on increase of labor incomes of citizens, overcoming of poverty and balancing of productive employment; crisis of the health care system, social protection of the population, dangerous deterioration of the state of health of the population; spread of alcoholism, drug addiction, social diseases; ineffective state policy on family issues, protection of children's rights, increase in the number of families with children in difficult life circumstances, orphans, children deprived of parental care, children left without parental care;

–in the environmental sphere – irrational use of natural resources; insurmountability of negative social and ecological consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe; deterioration of the ecological condition of water basins, exacerbation of the problem of transboundary pollution, reduction of water quality; uncontrolled import into Ukraine of ecologically dangerous technologies, substances, materials and transgenic plants, pathogens dangerous to humans, animals, plants and organisms, ecologically unjustified use of genetically modified plants, organisms, substances and derived products; ineffectiveness of measures to overcome the negative consequences of military and other environmentally hazardous activities¹.

The state should provide all kinds of protection of its economic interests and interests of public structures and citizens.

The main principles of protection should be: legality; balancing the interests of the State, enterprises of different forms of ownership and individuals; and their mutual responsibility to protect. The rule of law is being implemented through the development of an established legal framework for the protection of NSS facilities and entities. Here account should be taken of the need to respect international agreements and norms to which Ukraine has acceded. The main principles of organization and implementation of protection in the sphere of national economic security are:

–systematization – consideration of protection problems taking into account all dangerous channels of information flow and unauthorized access to it, as well as possible time and conditions of their occurrence, complex application of legal, organizational and technical measures concerning protection; at the same time, the continuity of protection should be ensured;

–substantiation is the necessity of deep scientific and technical information

¹ Akimova LM Essential characteristics of the main threats to the economic security of the state. Public administration: improvement and development № 10, 2016. URL : <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1247>

as the tasks that are solved are large by the volume of works, and resource substantiation of decisions, си є обмеженими;

–adequacy – search for effective and reliable measures of protection, without additional expenses, provided by the use of advanced methods and means of protection (coordination, containment, counteraction and enforcement). Protection of economic interests is largely based on protection of the state, society and citizens use it much less;

–flexibility in management – ensures ability, depending on the conditions of protection and importance of protected objects, prediction of threats and prevention of their neutralization, prompt and effective elimination of the consequences of these threats;

–timeliness is conditioned by the necessity of preliminary elaboration of measures of protection and control¹.

The formation of the system of providing national economy by their activity.the security should be carried out by means of development of necessary legal norms, creation of appropriate bodies of state power and management, as well as establishment of mechanisms ролю

The system of economic security must meet the following basic requirements:

- to operate within the limits specified by the law;
- to provide reliable protection of the national economy;
- to forecast and promptly return the threats to economic security.

It should include legislative, executive and judicial authorities, organizations of individual citizens and their associations and operate in such regimes: Everyday; increased readiness; global and local application.

The system of maintaining economic security at the proper level should contain the composition of the main functions, organizational structure, list of indicators, subsystem of monitoring of indicators, subsystem of analytical and forecast provision, powers of the main subjects of the economic security system.

The main problems of ensuring economic security of our country are: Armed aggression by the Russian Federation, which exacerbates the economic crisis in Ukraine; GDP reduction in recent years; high inflation and unemployment; loss of investment attractiveness on the part of partner countries; shadowing of the Ukrainian economy, a high level of corruption.

Given the contradictions and integration trends of the present, the problem of economic security of the state as the basis of ensuring sovereignty, competitiveness, defense capacity, social harmony in society, organic integration of the country into the system of the world economy belongs to the special place. ² Therefore, it is necessary to make effective decisions in national interests, to

¹ Shevchenko LS, Gritsanenko OA etc. National economy: textbook. way. H. : Nat. University of «Law. acad. Of Ukraine», 2011. C.165.

² Mandzynska H.O. Economic security of the state: Essence, components and problems of security. *Economic sciences*. 2016 / 2 (53). C. 163

develop appropriate strategies.

On August 11, 2021, by the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine the “Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine for the period till 2025” was put into effect¹.

This strategy defines the ways of achieving the goals and realizing the priorities of national interests in the sphere of economic security, which corresponds to the sustainable development of the national economy, integration of Ukraine into the European economic space, development of equal mutually beneficial economic cooperation with other states.

In addition, to ensure national economic interests, a strategic course in the sphere of economic security is being formed and implemented, which is aimed at the steady increase of competitiveness of Ukraine’s economy, at strengthening economic stability and vulnerability of the national economy to external and internal threats.

The fight against aggression of the Russian Federation, which led to the destruction of Ukraine’s economy, takes an important place in ensuring economic security. Economic instruments of influence, sanctions on Ukrainian goods and services, use of influence on other states for decision-making, which contradict the main national economic interests of Ukraine are used.

One of the important goals of the strategy is to define the strategic course in the sphere of economic security aimed at realization of the Strategy of National Security of Ukraine "Human Security – country Security", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of September 14, 2020 № 392¹.

Three groups of indicators are considered in assessing the economic security of the state, which describe:

- the possibility of the national economy to maintain stability to internal and external threats;
- ensuring high competitiveness in the world economic environment;
- ensuring the ability of the national economy to sustainable growth².

Thus, the economic security of the state is a combination of conditions that provide national sovereignty, protect strategic interests promote the development of society and have a high-quality impact on the life and health of all its citizens.

In general, the indicators of all major economic security components remain low, which remains high risks of large-scale destabilizing phenomena in the long term development of the economy.

Further development of market economic relations is impossible without creation of effective mechanism of economic security, therefore the problem of understanding of the essence of economic security, determination of its components, timely identification of the influence of negative threats will

¹ The Decree of the President of Ukraine №347/2021 https://www.business-inform.net/export_pdf/business-inform-2020-9_0-pages-44_55.pdf

² Kozachenko G. V., Pogorelov Yu. S., Gerasimenko L. IN. Assessment of the economic security of the state using a constructive approach. *BessInform* No. 9 '2020 P. 44-55. www.business-inform.net

contribute to creation of own system of economic security and will ensure competitiveness of the country and will allow to avoid negative consequences of formation of national economy.

The main tasks in the sphere of economic security are: ensuring stability from external and internal challenges and threats to the national economic interests of the state and the interests of its citizens; preservation and development of the country's economic capacity taking into account the Sustainable Development goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030; guarantee national economic independence and ability to protect national economic interests in high-tech sphere.

7.2 Economic security strategy Ukraine in the post-crisis period

Economic security has become the main guideline for state policy in the face of global challenges. Experts believe that this topic is especially relevant for Ukraine, since in recent years a policy of "poverty economy"¹ has been formed in the state and an urgent need to move away from the resource-based development model. The strategy of economic security of Ukraine for the period up to 2025² (hereinafter – Strategy-25) defines the ways to achieve goals and implement the priorities of national interests in the field of ensuring economic security – sustainable development of the national economy, integration of Ukraine into the European economic space, development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with other states.

The study of economic security is carried out by institutional research institutes³ and scientists, the development of various aspects of the application of quantitative methods for specific studies is devoted to the works of V. Geys⁴,

¹ Vlasniuk V. Shcho take "ekonomika bidnosti" i chomu Ukraina na nei pohodzhuetsia [What is the "poverty economy" and why Ukraine agrees to it]. Retrieved from: <http://edclub.com.ua/blog/shcho-take-ekonomika-bidnosti-i-chomu-ukrayina-na-neyi-pogodzhuyetsya> [in Ukrainian].

² Ukaz Prezidenta vid 11.08.2021 r. № 347/2021 Stratehiia ekonomichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy na period do 2025 roku [Presidential Decree of 11.08.2021 № 347/2021 Strategy of economic security of Ukraine for the period up to 2025]. Retrieved from: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/3472021-39613> [in Ukrainian].

³ Kontsepsiia ekonomichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy (1999) [The concept of economic security of Ukraine]. In-t ekon. prohnouzuvannia., ker. proektu V. Heiets. Kyiv : Lohos; Bezpeka ta konkurentospromozhnist ekonomiky Ukrainy v umovakh hlobalizatsii (2017). [Security and competitiveness of Ukraine's economy in the context of globalization]. Monohrafiia / za zah. red. O.S. Vlasniuka. Kyiv : NISD; Sukhorukov A.I., Kharazishvili Yu.M. (2013). Shchodo metodolohii kompleksnoho otsiniuvannia skladnykh ekonomichnoi bezpeky derzhavy [Regarding the methodology of comprehensive assessment of the components of economic security of the state]. *Stratehichni priorityety*. №3 (28). pp. 5-15 [in Ukrainian].

⁴ Heiets V.M., Kyzym M.O., Klebanova T.S., Cherniak O.I. ta in. (2006). Modeliuvannia ekonomichnoi bezpeky: derzhava, rehion, pidpriemstvo [Modeling of economic security: state, region, enterprise]: monohrafiia. Kharkiv : Inzhek [in Ukrainian].

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