

Oleksandr Baranovskyi

Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor,
State Higher Educational Institution University of Banking,
Vice-rector
Kyiv, Ukraine
bai@ubs.gov.ua

Tetiana Girchenko

PhD (Economics), Professor,
State Higher Educational Institution University of Banking,
Institute of banking technologies and business,
Professor at Banking department
Kyiv, Ukraine
td@ubs.edu.ua

Olha Serdiukova

State Higher Educational Institution University of Banking,
Kharkiv educational and scientific institute,
Associate Professor of Foreign Languages Department
Kharkiv, Ukraine
sawaser@meta.ua

ECONOMIC SAFETY: SIGNIFICANCE AND ESSENTIAL DIMENSION

Abstract. The article examines the scientists' views of the evolution on economic security and an approach to solve problems of the economic security in different countries of the world at different times. The essence of economic security based on the visions of scientists has been studied so that three groups of definitions of the economic security are defined and its impartiality with regard to the development of globalization processes is proved. The paper highlights the components of economic security and proves its structure in which there are three essential elements: economic independence, stability and sustainability of the national economy, the ability to self-development and progress.

Keywords: economic security, the economy, national interests, state

Formulas: 0, fig.: 0, tabl.: 0, bibl.: 44

JEL Classification: H56, P43, E60

Research results.

The evolution of views towards the economic security

Positive experience in the field of national economic security can be seen in the countries with the developed market economies (primarily - in the US).

The term "economic security" was first recognized when searching the way out of the economic crisis in the USA in 1930-ies [Senchalova 2005]. In 1934, T. Roosevelt, the US President, created a special federal committee on economic security (CES), headed by the Minister of Labour, F. Perkins. The structure of the CES also included the ministers of justice, finance, trade and the service director of emergency assistance. Priority in the CES was paid to the normalization and stabilization of the social situation in the country, development of legislation on state pensions and social security of the unemployed. The "new course" of Theodore Roosevelt's policy on the country's crisis overcoming, the emphasis

was placed on "economic security of an individual as the basis of economic security of the state and the society in general" [Pokhorovskii 2002]. Thus, the economic security was defined as a set of conditions that reliably provide national sovereignty, protection of strategic interests and full development of society, life and health of all its citizens [Kutsenko, Udovychenko, Opalova 1998].

Overall, for the first 100 days of the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, were adopted 15 laws, which became the basis for further activities development. They were designed to overcome the crisis and restore economic power of the state. T. Roosevelt abandoned the classical practices of the state interference in economic life and he called for optimal combination of market reasons and state participation in business processes. One reason for this was the need to impact on the social climate in the society, as the individual economic interests were realized through social policy. In 1935 were adopted the laws on economic security (The Economic Security Act of 1935) and social people's protection (The Social Security Act of 1935) [Iedynak 2009].

The experience of solving problems of national security in all its components, gained by the United States, pushing other nations of the world to develop and implement their own strategies and concepts like national security, focused on the protection of national economic interests. After World War II intensified international aspects of economic security. Limited resources globally, including the energy crisis of the 1970s forced many governments, especially Norway, USA, Canada, Germany, Japan, aimed to solve the problems of the international economic security, and then - national economic security. In particular, in Japan, the issue of economic security was first raised in the report of the Department of Energy forecasts of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan in 1971 [Iedynak 2009].

The Japanese approach to solve the problems of economic security is based on two principles [Datskiv 2006]: preservation and development of the country's economic power; a favorable global environment which will maximize the realization of national interests. To the Japanese national characteristics that determine the formation of the country's views on the policy of national economic security, shall, first of all, belong the homogeneity and closure of the Japanese society due to the long, almost three hundred -year (until the mid XIX century.) period of its isolation. In the early 1970s, was formed the classical doctrine of national interests, consisting of inner social thing (social security), military thing (national security) and foreign thing (peace and stability in the world) components. At that time, the main purpose of the national security policy of Japan was bringing its foreign policy role in the world in line with its economic potential. Achieving this goal was planned to solve three objectives: promoting market democracies in the world; providing strategic balance between capitalism and socialism; contributing to stable economic and political relations between the North and South, especially in Asia.

In the evolution of concepts for the national security of Japan, there are two main trends. First, it is a "creeping" globalization of the role of Japan in the world, and secondly, – its gradual automatization within its alliance with the USA. In this case, the more Japan sees itself as a global power, the less conservative and realistic aspects there are in its doctrine of the national interests.

In 1970-ies the aforementioned term was rather quickly spread in developed countries. It was then advocating a realistic assessment of the

international situation that the representatives of the Western European countries happened to speak for using economic methods to ensure national security. According to this European model, one of the main tasks of economic security is to preserve and strengthen the country's positions in the global economic system.

Today, the classic western sense of economic security is a national set of measures aimed at sustainable development and continuous improvement of the economy, with the obligatory presence of the mechanism of counteraction to external and internal threats.

As for the United States after the end of the "cold war" economic security has become a priority in the policy of the country.

Officially this repeatedly said the US Secretary, W. Christopher. Thus, in February 1993, he declared that American foreign policy should be on the "three pillars": strengthening economic security, support for democracy and human rights. In turn, crucial one to achieving economic security, he said, is to increase the competitiveness of the US products in domestic and foreign markets, reducing dependence on foreign loans and strict adherence to international commitments in trade and economic spheres and others. In December, 1995, the US President George. W. Bush , among the measures to ensure economic security, approved the memorandum, where was outlined the main content of the national programme of the economic security. The result was the creation of the programme across the country unified and coherent in all its elements of the economic security system, aimed primarily at maintaining the US leadership in technological fields.

By the concept of economic security, along with the traditional provisions on the protection of secrets of foreign intelligence services, were introduced provisions on protection of national economic interests of the United States to compete with rivals in the global arena [Formuly uspekha].

Thus, it should be noted that the long process of finding effective ways to protect national economic interests made it possible create an efficient and effective regulatory framework to ensure economic security. The economic security of the US is seen as an integral and essential structural components of the national security strategy and national security laws implemented in respect of certain aspects of the security, including:

- general issues of economic security are concentrated in the law on economic security (The Economic Security Act of 1996);
- increasing the effectiveness of national education and science reflected in the Law on Education for Economic Security (The Education for Economic Security Act of 1999);
- tax regulation issues and priorities of economic development, customs protectionism - the law on economic security and recovery (The Economic Security & Recovery Act of 2001);
- the issue of the labor market, combating unemployment, economic protection of the people - the law on job creation and economic security (Job Creation and Economic Security Act of 2002), etc. [Iedynak 2009].

The scientific approach to the study of problems of economic security is largely limited to approximately the following scheme: a detailed analysis of all sectors of the economy → → threat classification task of improving virtually all parameters of socio-economic development. Today there are dozens of definitions that differ not only semantic meaning, but the semantics of the subject. Thus, a textbook definition is a complex state created the conditions,

requirements, regulations, economic regulations, instructions and guidelines, which ensure and guarantee the national economy, avoid causing irreparable damage to internal and external economic threats. Economic security is a mode, state, legal atmosphere that proactively and automatically provide reliability and guarantee the effective functioning of entities of the country. And the set of conditions created by the state, demands are those that provide such a regime, the state, the legal atmosphere of economic entities. In other words, the conditions and requirements in place are to avoid damage to the economy, a mechanism to ensure the necessary level of economic security of the country [Potrubach, Leiba, Borisevich 2004].

Thus, some researchers [Ivanov 2006] emphasize that the system of economic security is a complex cybernetic structure of multi task distribution and a complex of functions and available resources between subjects and objects of social and economic activity. The presence of such different indices due to the nature and essence of the factors and phenomena leads to the complex nature of the study, the success of which depends largely on the ability to solve a poorly structured multicriteria task. One of the most effective ways of formalizing decisions of the poorly structured problems in their composed cybernetic structures are program-target method of management.

Defining the essence of economic security

Abalkin L. believes that economic security is a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability and sustainability, capacity for constant renewal and self-development [Abalkin 1994].

Senchahov B. emphasizes that the essence of economic security can be defined as a state of the economy and government institutions, due to which are provided: the guaranteed protection of national interests, socially directed development of the country in general, sufficient defense capabilities even under the most unfavorable conditions of internal and external processes. Thus, economic security is not only the protection of national interests, but also the willingness and ability of government institutions to create mechanisms for the implementation and protection of national interests of the national economy, support of social and political stability of society [Senchagov 1995].

Mezhoh Z. emphasizes that the essence of economic security is defined as the state of the economy and government institutions, due to which are provided the guaranteed protection of national interests, social policy aimed at improving quality of life, financial stability, sufficient defense capabilities and legal conditions that preclude the society criminalization [Mezhokh 2006].

We can also cite the idea that economic security is the state of the economy, which, in terms of society, is desirable either to preserve or develop in a progressive scale [Belkov 1994]; the most important qualitative characteristics of the economic system that determines its ability to maintain normal living conditions of the population, ensuring sustainable resources, economic development and consistent implementation of national and state interests [Vladimirov, Pavlov 1994]; level of economic development that provides economic, social, political and military stability under the influence of unfavorable factors [Bukhvald, Glovatskaia, Lazurenko 1994].

According to A. Vlasjuk, economic security should be seen as a complex of multistructural science, which, by analogy with environmental safety, biological, technical systems, etc., is the science of safety (or rather - "viability") socio-economic systems at different levels of the hierarchy (person, household,

industry, region, sector, national economy, the world economy) [Vlasiuk 2008].

Pasternak-Taranushenko G. interprets the economic security of the state as a condition of its in which it consistently makes possible create conditions for a fruitful life, the economy and the future of the welfare of its inhabitants [Pasternak-Taranushko 2002].

The economic security of the state is considered as the ability of the state through a system of measures to ensure the independence (sovereignty) of the national economy, its stability, manageability and resistance to negative effects, the ability to continuously improve the structure of the national economic system to improve the competitiveness of products to the requirements of participation in international economic relations and geo-economic structure [Chesnokov 2006].

As the economic security of the state one can mention the following:

- economy and government institutions' state, due to which are provided: the guaranteed protection of national interests, social policy orientation, sufficient defense capabilities, even under adverse conditions of internal and external processes [Baranovskyi, Blashchuk 2004];

- the state of security at all levels of the country's economy from dangerous actions; ability to maintain consistent implementation of national interests, stable capability entities, normal living conditions of the people; a set of relations and related activities, providing economic sovereignty, economic growth and welfare in terms of the existing system of international economic interdependencies [Shevchenko, Hrytsenko, Makukha 2009];

- complex socio-economic and economic-political phenomenon [Kanaiev 2008].

The economic security is interpreted both a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability and sustainability, capacity for constant renewal and improvement; protection of economic, political, environmental, legal and other needs of society and its citizens; ensurance of conditions for survival in a crisis and future development; protection of the vital interests of the country and its territory, focusing on the resource potential, balance and dynamics of development; the internal and external immune protection against the destabilizing effects; competitiveness capacity in global markets, sites and areas in the domestic market and the stability of the financial situation; ensurance of adequate living conditions, sustainable human development, environmental conservation [Neiedina, Sukhina 2003].

Considering the review of the globalized economic safety development seen as a national security objective function that aims to ensure the safety of the individual, we can interpret the phenomenon, firstly, as a derivative of international security, because it is also being built; secondly, as being based not on the balance of power states - participants of international relations, but on the basis of software between the balance of interests: international environment => International Security => Security of the state <= state interest <= balance of interests of states - participants of the international relations' system. Discovered relationships reflect the place of the state economic security in today's globalized environment and can provide a systematic unity environment (terms of the activities), the driving forces of development (interests) and security based on eliminating the risks arising from the combination of conditions and interests. In the conditions of globalization shifts there is updating the category "national economic security", which is identified by the necessary and sufficient conditions

to ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability, durability, ability to continuous development and self-learning through providing by the state realization and protection of national economic interests, that appears in new semantic characteristics.

In this case the logical link of national economic interests and national economic security system is given as the realization of national economic interests as the unity of the nation-state, national and private interests => objective function of microeconomic subjects → max => efficiency of the national economic safety system [Tsevukh 2010].

Most definitions of economic security presented in the works of Russian economists can be divided into three groups:

- 1) determining that economic security is identified with its objectives;
- 2) determining that economic security is identified with the state of the economy, which leads to a number of favorable effects;
- 3) determining where economic security is understood as the stability of expanded reproduction.

According to S.P. Fedosova [Fedosova 2006], in the definitions of the first group, is observed the shift from the "what to do" to "what needs to be done", which entails the replacement of concrete by abstract.

Determination of the second group is more functional as a point to the economy. However, these definitions talk about "a" state of the economy, which leads to a number of favorable outcomes. Favorable effects that are listed below, something – what is comprehensive, and something - what is rather vague, making it difficult to understand, if economic security is provided or not.

Determination of the third group specifies the required state of the economy with the help of the notion of "sustainable extended reproduction", which can be considered quite reasonable. However, one should take into account that the economy as a dynamic system, is evolving in a direction dependent on its factors. Therefore, the correlation of the concept of "economic security" with extended reproduction of the issue of fundamental importance is that the stability of the congregation should not be spontaneous but protected by the presence of appropriate conditions.

The very same S.P. Fedosova offers a theoretical approach to determine the economic

security, based on the logical arguments. They are as follows [Fedosova 2006]: First, she does not agree with the opinion of the majority of Russian economic security researchers who consider it the object of national interests, officially defined as an integrated expression of the vital interests of the individual, society and state. However, in her opinion, national interests are the subject of national security and, therefore, all its components, including economic security.

Secondly, according to S.P. Fedosova's theoretical approach, national security is not just a set of safety and security that are included in it, but those that are provided by the methods arising from the presence of certain types of security. Thus, each type of security, except common to all objects must have its own facility, saving and reliable operation of which would make it possible to implement appropriate methods to protect national interests.

Therefore, economic security foresees the protection of national interests by economic methods. Accordingly, the object of economic security should be the economy of the country, its maintenance it in the state (or getting such a state) that would allow national interests to defend economic methods. National

interests in the economy have a key character, as solving comprehensively the problem of the national security and implementing the basic national interests can only be based on a diversified high-tech production that consistently operates and can provide leading industries with quality raw materials and equipment, the army - weapons, people and social services - consumer goods and services and exports - competitive on the international market in goods [Ekonomika i organizatsiia bezopasnosti khoziaistvuiushchikh subiektov 2004].

But in any sphere of life the development and security are the two existing parallel phenomena. So S.P. Fedosova disagrees with the present statements developed by the Russian economists that development is a component of economic security. Of course, the higher the level of economic development is, the more opportunities can provide economic security, because the resource base of its support, in this case, extends. However, according to S.P. Fedosova, security is one of the components of development. Security ensures the development. Accordingly, economic security is a prerequisite for sustainable economic development. Considering the economic security of this angle, we can provide greater functionality to its software developments, carefully focusing on its strategy.

Accordingly, economic security is a prerequisite for sustainable economic development. Considering the economic security of this angle, we can provide greater functionality to its software developments, taking into account its strategy.

Thus, S.P. Fedosova understands the economic security as a set of conditions that protect the sustainability of the economy. But creating such conditions requires a change in the prevailing approach to the mechanism of economic security.

However, the Ukrainian scientists consider economic security as the ability of the national economy to ensure a free and independent development and maintain stability of civil society, sustainable defense capabilities of the country in any adverse conditions, and the ability of the state to protect national economic interests from external and internal threats [Kontsepsiia ekonomichnoi bespeky Ukrainy 1999].

It is worth noting the approach to define the essence of economic security developed by V. Horlynskii [Horlynskii 2005], who believes that economic security is like a mechanism that ensures sustenance and sovereignty of the nation in the developed society and which acquires the status of social benefits, for which society is eager to pay.

According to him, economic security, as a terminal value, is achieved through the implementation of a number of tools on its values. The first group of values is based on the values of the economic aspects of society that are priorities for industrial, business and commercial. These include material goods required to meet the needs of man and society, products of labor, capital goods, technology, infrastructure, resources and services. This group, as believed by culture scientists, is value-good. Immanent function of this subsystem is to ensure the stability of the economic system.

The second group includes value-regulations, which are regulators of organizational and economic nature, reflecting the ideal of social market-oriented economy. This subsystem serves as economic values of social and economic relations aimed at those or other priorities of economic life. They express ownership, nature of market relations and forms of government regulation, scientific and technological basis of production, principles of the financial system

functioning, the nature of industrial relations and so on. Integral indicator's value of this group is competitive and innovative economy in general.

To value indices of economic development belong: national wealth, GDP, national income indicators of the financial system and economic competitiveness. Socio-economic indicators are a standard of living, cost of living, income level, average wages, employment and so on.

The third group comprises the imperatives of economic and administrative and commercial activities that characterize the personal qualities of managerial staff and actualize the role of the human factor in economic security. These include legal and economic culture, honesty and integrity, competence and professionalism, accuracy and legal commercial excellence, responsibility, entrepreneurial activity, innovation, foresight, prudence, diligence, loyalty, confidentiality relations and so on. Formation of the group values is an urgent problem of the Ukrainian business elite.

In a separate group it is advisable to combine the imperatives of international economic security as ethical foundations of the security of foreign trade. These include the following priorities: rejection of the use of force and economic discrimination, indisputable recognition of the state sovereignty and international agreements, respect to the interests of partners and fulfillment of mutual obligations, equality.

So, as valuable foundations of economic security, V. Horlynskii distinguishes the economic system, stability, economic growth, economic competitiveness and economic sovereignty.

About the presence of dualism in the relationship between competitiveness and economic security says A. Kramarenko, arguing that: on the one hand, competitiveness, enabling to improve the rationality and efficiency of the state resources, it is an effective instrument of economic security; On the other hand, as a result of external orientation, competitiveness is in the area of economic security interests, requiring constant protection and support from the state [Kramarenko 2009].

In turn, Vladimir Sergeev stresses that economic security is such as economy, where are such interrelated tasks solved as high and stable development and effective satisfaction of social needs and protection of economic interests at the national and international levels [Sergeev 2002].

It has been thought that economic security is separate, material, social, economic, organizational and functional elements in the structure of the state and society. And, thus, it is an independent institution, essential to ensure their integrated operation and development, including the achievement of economic independence and effectiveness, competitiveness, stability, durability, ability to self-development and progress of national economy [Problemy obespecheniia natsionalnoi bezopasnosti v sovremennykh usloviakh].

Huley A.I. notes that from the objective point of view, under the economic security one should understand the processes, events and trends that could potentially lead to worsening conditions for the functioning reproductive systems of life, reduce competitiveness, sustainability and a need to appropriate action in view of the existing system to protect vital interests. From a subjective point of view, economic security is a particular interpretation of the state and prospects to develop objects for protection of business entities (national economy as a whole, its individual regions, some sectors and industries, businesses and individuals) that leads the appropriate course of action, concrete steps to ensure it. With the first part of this definition, in our opinion, one can not agree because

it is illogical to consider economic security as a condition of danger.

Thus, the scientific literature regards economic security as:

- a complex socio-economic and economic-political phenomenon;
- a separate, physical, social - economic, organizational and functional element in the structure of state and society;
- the basis for all other areas, branches and manifestations of national security;
- the state of the economy; characteristic parameters of the economic system;
- maintaining economic independence of the country, its ability in their own interests to make decisions regarding economic development; of welfare; no threats to the economy;
- the processes, events, trends that could potentially lead to worsening conditions for the functioning reproductive systems, the systems of life; reducing competitiveness, sustainability and causing the need for appropriate action in view of the existing system to protect vital interests;
- a national set of measures; the ability of relevant political, legal and economic institutions of the state to protect the interests of key actors;
- system of economic relations, both horizontal and vertical, between the state, regions, companies, private individuals,
- integral indicator of the functioning of the socio-economic sphere of the country; unity of necessary conditions of social life;
- the state of law and the corresponding security institutions that would guarantee positive economic development, the ability to maintain or restore production to ensure stable functioning of credit and financial systems, etc.;
- a complex multisystem phenomenon genesis and development of which is caused by the objective necessity to carry out reproduction of the national economy in terms of internal and external threats and risks;
- the conditions created by the state to guarantee the preservation of the country's economic system causing irreparable damage in the internal and external economic threats; provided the safety of confidential economic information, trade secrets of the company, firm; the ability of the state through a system of measures to ensure the independence (sovereignty) of the national economy, its stability, manageability and resistance to negative effects, the ability to continuously improve the structure of the national economic system to improve the competitiveness of products subject to the requirements of participation in international economic relations and geo-economic structure; mechanism that ensures sustenance and sovereignty of the nation;
- the state of protection of important economic interests of the individual, society and state, the development of adequate defense capability that will contribute to the sustainable and effective functioning of the economy expanded reproduction mode;
- objectively conditioned by the economic relations, which is a member state, expressed this state of the economy, which is based on economic sovereignty and no threat to the national interests;
- terminal value;
- synthetic category disciplines of economics and political science; many structural complex science about the safety of social and economic systems of different levels of hierarchy; scientific and applied discipline.

Components of Economic Security

Economic security is a complex internal structure, which can highlight the

three most important elements.

1. Economic independence means having sufficient national resources and effective control over their use; ensuring the required level of production, product quality, economic competitiveness, to effectively participate in global trade, cooperative relations, exchange of scientific and technical achievements.

2. The stability and resilience of the national economy are a continuous economic development with ensuring its sustainability by creating a mechanism to protect property rights in all its forms, and guarantees safe conditions for business activity to control factors that can destabilize the situation.

3. The ability to self-development and progress is the ability of the system by creating a favorable climate for investment and innovation to ensure constant modernization of production, professional, educational and general cultural level.

With the system approach the economy of the country is a complex stochastic dynamic system, so security should reflect not so much the economy state in a given period of time, as the process of development. In this reference, the system of economic security is gradually achieving this level of key economic indicators that already have the most developed countries, and the nature of state response to external and internal threats orienting system security to protect the vital interests of the simultaneous shift to prevent future threats [Brishtev 2009].

At the same time it is useless to talk about the economic security of the state in general, if adequate protection is not provided for the rights of the individual, citizen, a producer of goods and their consumers [Dylnov 2005].

Iedynak V.Yu. delineates the concept of "economic security" and "economic security"; economic security is defined as a set of relations that arise in the process of identifying and countering threats to implement the economic interests of all members of society; economic security of the state - as a set of relations of detecting and countering threats playback state and the state's ability to perform its functions. In this regard, he noted that in the scientific literature "economic security" and "economic security" are used interchangeably, that is almost not differentiated. In his view, one must proceed from the fact that the very concept of "nation" and "state" are different in their semantic content, because the country, as a geographical area that has certain boundaries (limits) enjoys national sovereignty or is under the authority of another state in which people live, and the term "state", first of all, is understood as a political and economic system of government. Thus, the term "country" is more about the socio-cultural, economic, general geographic and other factors, than the state, which is the main subject of economic security [Iedynak 2010].

And here is considered the economic security of the national economy, which refers to integral factor of the socio-economic sphere country's functioning; unity of necessary conditions for the society in two related areas: social (as reflected in increasing living standards, full development of human capital, increasing the quality of habitat) and economic (which appears generally in the ability of the economy to ensure the process making it independently of external influences in the development of sectors and industries that determine the growth of national prosperity) [Beschastnyi 2010].

According to Mr. J. Jedynak, economic security has its own structure of interconnected sub-allocated for the purposes of scientific and theoretical knowledge and practical use in the implementation of economic policies. Given data for the numerous objectivity and subjectivity category of security that have resulted in the presence of an extensive horizontal and vertical structures of

security levels, modern economic science has the ability to classify her space-geographical, subject, functional and other criteria. Selecting individual levels of economic security allows you to expand information on economic security, but does not allow to obtain a comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon. Therefore, according to the researcher, the basic system of classifications for the separation of economic security is advisable to submit the following: type of economic system; level (entity); direction (field, type) economic activities; level of economic security; temporal dimension of economic security. It is obviously that economic security for the transformation of the economy and a sustainable market system will be different in some way - the degree of danger, response mechanisms, tools, software and more. Evaluation of economic security (achieved, say, safe) makes it possible to accurately determine the status of strategic approaches and others. Using the features of temporary space (static and dynamic economic security) makes it possible to assess the situation with reference to a specific period. Overall, the researcher isolates such elements of economic security: financial, foreign trade, investment, food, science and technology, energy, industrial, demographic, social. However, in our opinion, the financial security already includes the investment security.

Gulei A.I. insists that economic security be a basic and fundamental requirement, and its main areas – technological, demographic, ethno-cultural, food, military-strategic, environmental, etc. [Gulei 2010].

Some researchers believe that economic security is a complex of internal structure, including manufacturing, financial, social, food security etc. [Sidorova, Tatarkin 2012].

Borodushko V. notes that economic security includes the following components [Borodushko 2009]: security of the real economy, food security, security of regional economies, the threat to the expansion of the shadow economy, the threat of foreign economic activity, financial security, tax security, economic security business, security in the monetary, economic security of the family and the individual. However, in our view, firstly, this lists actually only eight "pure" kinds of security threats because due.

The current document does not include resources or itself is not safety. Second, fiscal security and safety are in a proper monetary components of financial security.

Among the components of economic security is also called investment, energy production, military, economic, scientific, technical, demographic security, safety, labor market, human resources, financial, commodity and resource, foreign, information, food, criminal and environmental safety [Martyniuk 2002]. However, in our opinion, the investment security is a form of financial security.

Given the fact that the theoretical basis of the study of economic security of Ukraine is the theory of economic systems and applied to them a systematic approach, it is noted that the economic security of Ukraine is a complex dynamic socio-economic system, major subsystems are: energy, financial, social innovatively technological, food, foreign economic, demographic and environmental safety [Bazhenova 2004].

Vasylytsiv T.G. among functional components of economic security isolates: financial, social, technological, food, foreign economic, demographic, and environmental energy [Vasiltsev 2008].

Kokovskii L.O. identifies the following components of economic security as innovation and investment, social, demographic, financial, energy and food ones

[Kokovskii 2008]. However, our view, this interpretation of innovation and investment component of economic security seems to be somewhat artificial.

Ventskovskii V.D. isolates five components of export-linked security (foreign trade, technology, food, raw, resource and energy) [Ventskovskii 2010].

The economic security of border regions distinguish the following components: raw, resource, food, energy, environmental, manmade, technological, financial, foreign [Naumenko 2007].

Given the content of the reproduction process (at the enterprise level – it is to ensure the production process; a person - consumption, socio-economic system - the redistribution of resources) J. Zhalilo identifies three key levels of national economic security, the state generally entity (company) and persons [Zhalilo 2003].

They distinguish such kinds of economic security: international (global and regional), national (state, industry, region and society) and private (business, household or individual).

Thus, the extraordinary importance of security any and all economic entities (person, household, business entity, industry, region, state) makes it necessary to clarify its approach to ensure sustainable and unconditional compliance. Elucidation of the areas of economic security agents requires a clear definition of the essential characteristics of the latter given the specificity and factors affecting the safety of all economic agents, through clarification of its basic nature and manifestations of the essence of economic security and its varieties.

References

- Abalkin, L. I. (1994). Ekonomicheskaiia bezopasnost Rossii: ugrozy i ikh otrazheniie. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, № 12, p. 5.
- Bazhenova, O. V. (2004). *Ekonomiko-matematychne modeliuvannia ekonomichnoi bespeky Ukrainy*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 195 p.
- Baranovskyi, O. I., Blashchuk Yu. O. (2004). Proekt kontseptsii finansovoi bespeky Ukrainy. *Finansovyj rynek Ukrainy*, № 7, p. 40–78.
- Belkov, O. A. (1994). Poniatiino-kotegorialnyi apparat kontsentsii natsionalnoi bezopasnosti. *Bezopasnost*, № 3, p. 91–94.
- Beschastnyi, A. V. (2010). *Mekhanizmy rehuliuвання ekonomichnoi bespeky natsionalnoi ekonomiky*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. – Donetsk, 23 p.
- Borodushko, I. V. (2009). Metodicheskiiie osnovy analiza faktorov ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti. *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo univiersitieta MVD Rossii*, № 4, p. 64.
- Brishtele, A. (2009). Teoretiko-metodologicheskiiie osnovy ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti bankovskoi sistemy. *Bankovskii vestnik*, № 4, p. 23–24.
- Bukhvald, E., Glovatskaia, N., Lazurenko, S. (1994). Makroaspekty ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti: factory, kriterii i pokazateli. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, № 12, p. 25–44.
- Chesnokov, A. V. (2006). *Zovnishnioekonomichna bespeaka derzhavy v umovakh Ievropeiskoi integratsii Ukrainy*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 17 p.
- Datskiv, R. M. (2006). *Ekonomichna bespeak derzhavy v umovakh globalnoii konkurentsii*. Lyiv: Tsentri Ievropy, p. 38.
- Dylnov, D. G. (2005). Ekonomicheskaiia bezopasnost – osnova tsyvilizovannogo

- rynochnogo khoziaistva. *Vestnik Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo univiersitieta*, № 10, p. 34.
- Ekonomika i organizatsiia bezopasnosti khoziaistvuiushchikh subiektov.* (2004). 2-e izd. St-P.: Piter, p. 50.
- Fedosova, S. P. (2006). *Ekonomicheskaiia bezopasnost Possiiskoi Federatsii v usloviakh globalizatsiia*: avtoref. dis. ... d-ra ekon. nauk. St-P., 40 p.
- Formuly uspekha.* Retrieved from <http://www.liter.kz>.
- Grunin, O. A., Grunin, S. O. (2002). *Ekonomicheskaiia bezopasnost organizatsiia*. St-P.: Piter, p. 8.
- Gulei, A. I. (2010). *Valiutno-finansovi stratehii v systemi ekonomichnoi bespeky subiektiv hospodariuvannia: mizhnarodny dosvid*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. Nauk, Kyiv, 21 p.
- Horlynskii, V. V. (2005). *Bespeka suspilstva: tsinnisnyi resurs*. Stratehichna panorama, № 3, p. 26 – 37.
- Iedynak, V. Yu. (2010). *Zabespechennia ekonomichnoi bespeky v umovakh hlobalizatsiia*: avtoref. dys. ...kand. ekon. nauk. Zaporizhzhia, 26 p.
- Iedynak, V. Yu. (2009). Svitovyi dosvid rozviazannia problem zabespechennia ekonomichnoii. *Derzhava ta rehiony. Seriia: Ekonomika ta pidpruiemnytstvo*, № 3, p. 51–54.
- Ivanov, V. V. (2006). *Metody i sredstva obespecheniia postupatel'nogo i bezopasnogo razvitiia metapolisa*: avtoref. dis. kand.ekonom. nauk. Moscow, 25 p.
- Kanaiev, A. V. (2008). *Strategicheskoe upravlieniie kak instrument obespecheniia ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti natsionalnoi bankovskoi sistemy* (teoretiko-ekonomicheskiiie osnovy): avtoref. dis. ... d-ra ekon. Nauk. St-P., 35 p.
- Kokovskii, L. O. (2008). *Geografichnyi vymir ekonomichnoi bespeky Ukrainy*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. geograf. nauk. Kyiv, 16 p.
- Kontseptsiiia ekonomichnoi bespeky Ukrainy.* (1999). Kyiv: Logos, p. 5.
- Kramarenko, A. O. (2009). *Mizhnarodna konkurentospromozhnist i economichna bespeak krain v umovakh hlobalizatsiia*:avtoref.dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Donetsk, 22 p.
- Kutsenko, V., Udovychenko, V., Opalova, I. (1998). *Osvita iak chynnyk stabilnosti i natsionalnoi bespeky Ukrainy*. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*, № 1, p. 12.
- Martyniuk, V. P. (2002). *Instytutsiini zminy u sferi hospodariuvannia ta ikh vplyv na pokaznyky ekonomichnoi bespeky*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 17 p.
- Mezhokh, Z. P. (2006). *Upravlieniie ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti u zheleznodorozhnogo (teoriia, metodologiia, puti resheniia)*: avtoref. dis. d-ra ekon. nauk. Moscow, 48 p.
- Naumenko, S. V. (2007). *Rozvytok transkordonnogo spivrobitnytstva v systemi zabespechennia ekonomichnoi bespeky Ukrainy*: avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 20 p.
- Neiedina, I. V., Sukhina, E. I. (2003). *Aktualnyie problemii ustoichivogo razvitiia*: Kol. monografiia / V. A. Akimov, E. V. Bridun, M. Yu. Vatagin i dr.; Pod obshch. red. I.V. Neiedina, E.I. Sukhina. Kyiv: Znaniie Ukrainy, p. 26–29.
- Pasternak-Taranushko, G. A. (2002). *Ekonomichna bespeaka derzhavy. Statystyka prozesu zabespechennia* / Za red. B. Kravchenka. Kyiv: Kondor, p. 29.
- Pokhorovskii, A. A. (2002). *Vektor ekonomicheskogo razvitiia*. Moscow: Smena,

- p. 116.
- Potrubach, N., Leiba, S., Borisevich, A. (2004). *Problemy regulirovaniia energosfery. Pravila igry*, № 1, p. 26–35.
- Problemy obespecheniia natsionalnoi bezopasnosti v sovremennykh usloviakh* : Materialy Mezhdunarodnoi nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii (28–29 June 2001), Mn., T. 2, p. 196–197.
- Senchagov, V. O. (1995). *O sushchnosti i osnovakh strategii ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti Rossii. Voprosy ekonomiki*, № 1, p. 99.
- Senchalova, V. K. (2005). *Ekonomicheskaiia bezopasnost Rossii. Obschii kurs.* – Moscow: Delo, p. 10.
- Sergeev, V. I. (2002). *Lubianka: obespecheniie ekonomicheskoi besopasnosti gosudarstva.* Moscow: MassInform-Media, p. 5.
- Sidorova, E. N., Tatarkin, D. A. (2012). *Optimizatsiia finansovykh potokov regionov kak factor povysheniia ikh bezopasnosti.* Ekonomika regiona, № 2, p. 94.
- Shevchenko, L. S., Hrytsenko, O. A., Makukha, S. M. (2009). *Ekonomichna bespeaka derzhavy : sutnist ta napriamy formuvannia.* Kharkiv: Pravo, p. 11.
- Tsevukh, S. M. (2010). *Zabespechennia ekonomichnoi bespeku subiektiv hospodariuvannia v protsesi rozvitku rehionalnoi ekonomichnoi intehratsii:* avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 25 p.
- Vasiltsev, T. H. (2008). *Ekonomichna bespekapidpriemnytstva Ukrainy: stratehiata mekhanizmy zmitsnennia:* Monohrafiia. Lviv: Aral, p. 14.
- Ventskovskii, D. Yu. (2010). *Eksportna stratehiia Ukrainy v systemi zabespechennia ekonomichnoi bespeky:* avtoref. dys. ... kand. ekon. nauk. Kyiv, 25 p.
- Vladimirov, Yu. I., Pavlov, A. S. (1994). Vneshnie-ekonomicheskii aspect ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti Possiiskoi Federatsii. *Bezopasnost*, № 3, p. 60–65.
- Vlasiuk, O. S. (2008). *Teoriia i praktika ekonomichnoi bespeky v systemi nauku pro ekonomiky* : Nauk. dop. Kyiv: Nats. in-t problem mizhnarodnoi bespeku, p. 45.
- Zhalilo, Ia. A. (2003). *Ekonomichna stratehiia derzhavy: teoriia, metodolohiia, praktyka.* Kyiv: NISD, 224 p.

Data przesłania artykułu do Redakcji: 02.02.2017
Data akceptacji artykułu przez Redakcję: 03.02.2017