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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SECURITY ASSESSMENT

TEORETYCZNE I METODOLOGICZNE ZASADY OCENY BEZPIECZEŃSTWA EKONOMICZNEGO KRAJU

ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

Abstract

The essence of economic security of the country is analyzed. The theoretical bases of estimation of economic safety of the country are investigated. The methodical principles of assessing the country's economic security by means of a taxonomic indicator have been improved. The main threats and priorities of ensuring economic security of Ukraine are determined.

Keywords: security, national security, economic security, indicators of economic security, economic threats, economic risks, taxonomic index, normalization, stimulators, desstimulants.

Streszczenie

Dokonano analizy istoty bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego kraju. Zostały zbadane teoretyczne podstawy oceny bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego kraju. Udoskonalono metodyczne zasady oceny bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego kraju za pomocą wskaźnika taksonomicznego. Określono główne zagrożenia i priorytety zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Ukrainy.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo, bezpieczeństwo narodowe, bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne, wskaźniki bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego, zagrożenia gospodarcze, zagrożenia gospodarcze, indeks taksonomiczny, normalizacja, stymulatory, destymulatory.

Аннотация

Проанализирована сущность экономической безопасности страны. Исследованы теоретические основы оценки экономической безопасности страны. Усовершенствованы методические основы оценки экономической безопасности страны с помощью таксономического показателя. Определены основные угрозы и приоритеты обеспечения экономической безопасности Украины.

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Opublikowany: 2017-12-30

DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0010.7628

Wydanie: International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences 2017; 2 (6): 108-119

Keywords: безопасность, национальная безопасность, экономическая безопасность, индикаторы экономической безопасности, экономические угрозы, экономические риски, таксономический показатель, нормализация, стимуляторы, дестимуляторы.

Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. It is strategically important in a context of rapid globalization to ensure economic security for each state for maintaining the economic stability, social stability and sovereignty.

Economic systems of countries are subject to the controversial globalization processes. On the one hand, globalization increases the odds for effective economic development by applying all the benefits of free capital and productive forces flow; on the other hand, globalization weakens the internal and external protective potential of economic security. This, in turn, reduces the probability of achieving the optimum level of state economic security and consequently increases its risks.

The assessment of the state economic security risks is the basis for decision making in the economy and politics. Risks arise, exceeding the limit levels of economic security indicators. National economy loses its ability for sustainable and dynamical development, competing on external and internal markets outside the limit levels.

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated. The question of the effectiveness of assessment state economic security level was and remains the subject of research by many domestic and foreign scientists, among them such as V.Alkema, V.Terekhov, V.Grushko, O. Zakharov, V. Muntian, V. Martynenko, V. Pearsoness, W. Mitchell, V. Shlemko, I. Binko, O. Sayenko, V. Heyets, D. Stinger, R. Klein. Methodical provi-

sion for measuring economic safety indicators, defining threshold values and recommendations for improving the level of economic security are presented in the research work of Pyrozhkov S.I. Uschwickiy L.I. is exploring scientific and methodological basis of socio-economic security monitoring. In the research work of Vitlinskiy V.V. and Mahanets L.L. the method of calculating the risks of economic security is studied. Terova I.K. is proving approaches to the creation of integral assessments by a set of indicators. Various aspects of this topic have fell in the scope of the interests of domestic and foreign scientists. However, determination of the integral indicator of the state economic security has not find sufficient highlighting in domestic and foreign scientific literature.

Aims of paper. The main task of the paper is to examine the theoretical and methodological principles of assessing the economic security of the Ukraine's national economy and prove the feasibility of their application in applied scientific researches. It is crucial to prepare a comparative analysis of the basic scientific approaches to the solution of the formalization problem and quantitative expression of the level of economic security and the methods of its calculation.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. The current dynamics of transformational change in Ukraine is accompanied by increased economic and political instability. It requires adequate protection of national interests

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and the security of private individuals, from external and internal threats.

Since the security of the state in all its forms has been realized through appropriate state financing, the basis of which is the gross domestic product, one of most important component of it is economic security. In the national security system, economic security provides well-defined functions and carries a significant functional meaning. Its essence lies in the fact that it is the material basis of national sovereignty. It determines the real options of other types of security. Economic security is the foundation for the functioning of all other components of national security.

Economic security is the state of the national economy, which allows to remain stable against internal and external threats, to ensure high competitiveness in the global economic environment and characterizes the ability of the national economy to achieve sustainable and balanced growth (Datskyv R. M., 2016).

The country's economic security, on the one hand, is an important component of the national security system that forms the protection of national interests, on the other hand, it acts as a direct condition for the observance and realization of national interests in terms of financing, income generation and expenditure.

Three important components are distinguished in the analysis of economic security (Yermoshenko M. M., 2015):

- economic independence, which means, first of all, the possibility of executing state control over national resources, the ability to use national competitive advantages to ensure equal participation in international trade;
- the persistence and stability of the national economy, which implies the

strength and reliability of all elements of the economic system, the protection of all forms of property, the creation of guarantees for effective business activity, the restraint of destabilizing factors;

- the ability to self-development and progress, that is, the ability to independently implement and protect national economic interests, to carry out continuous modernization of production, effective investment and innovation policy; to develop the intellectual and labor potential of the country.

The policy of economic security is determined on the basis of certain principles which create a political and legal basis for assessing external and internal threats, the formation of national economic interests and strategies for economic security.

The basic principles of ensuring Ukraine's economic security could be attributed (Miroshnichenko O.V., 2007):

- the rule of law in providing economic security;
- observance of the balance of economic interests of the person, family, society, state;
- mutual responsibility of the person, family, society, state for ensuring economic safety;
- timeliness and adequacy of measures related to the prevention of threats and the protection of national economic interests;
- the priority of treaty (peaceful) measures in resolving internal and external conflicts of economic nature;
- integration of national economic security with international economic security.

Objects of national economic security are: state, society, families, private individ-

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uals, enterprises, institutions, organizations, separate territories, as well as the main elements of economic security.

At the same time, the state is not only an object but also the main subject of national economic security and carries out its functions in this sphere through the bodies of legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. This does not exclude the participation of citizens and their associations in support of economic security. Moreover, such actions should be strongly encouraged by the state.

However, active participation of a citizen in the provision of economic security is impossible without awareness of the importance of this state affair and the demonstration of an active life position.

Economic security is characterized by its integral nature, as the result of joint efforts of the entire nation, which is demonstrated through the actions of all branches of government at all levels (from nationwide to local), the forces and means available, associations of citizens and private individuals.

The state can no longer influence on economic entities by directive methods under conditions of the emergence of a market economy. Measures should be taken to optimally influence the process of societal reproduction (macroeconomic parameters, industry structures of production, prices and monetary and financial flows) to support economic security of Ukraine.

In order to make well-grounded decisions by the state authorities, it is necessary to monitor the indicators of economic security, which would include, foremost, the tracking, analysis and forecast of important

economic indicators. Specific attention should be focused on the following indicators of economic security:

- gross domestic product ;
- inflation rate;
- budget deficit;
- unemployment rate;
- economic growth;
- living standard level;
- energy dependence;
- integration into the world economy;
- balance of export-import;
- demography situation;
- state internal and external debt rate;
- shadow economy rate.

The threshold level of indicators are of great importance. Overcoming these thresholds leads to devastating trends in the economy.

"Methodology for calculating the level of Ukraine's economic security" was approved in 2007. Main intention of this methodology was to determine the level of state economic security as a fundamental component of national security.

It determines the list of the most important indicators that characterize the state of national economic security at the time, their optimal and threshold levels, as well as methodological recommendations for calculating the integral index of economic security. The methodology is based on the determination of functional dependence and has the appropriate mathematical-logical and methodological support.

This method involves performing the following steps for the development of an integral indicator (Fig. 1)

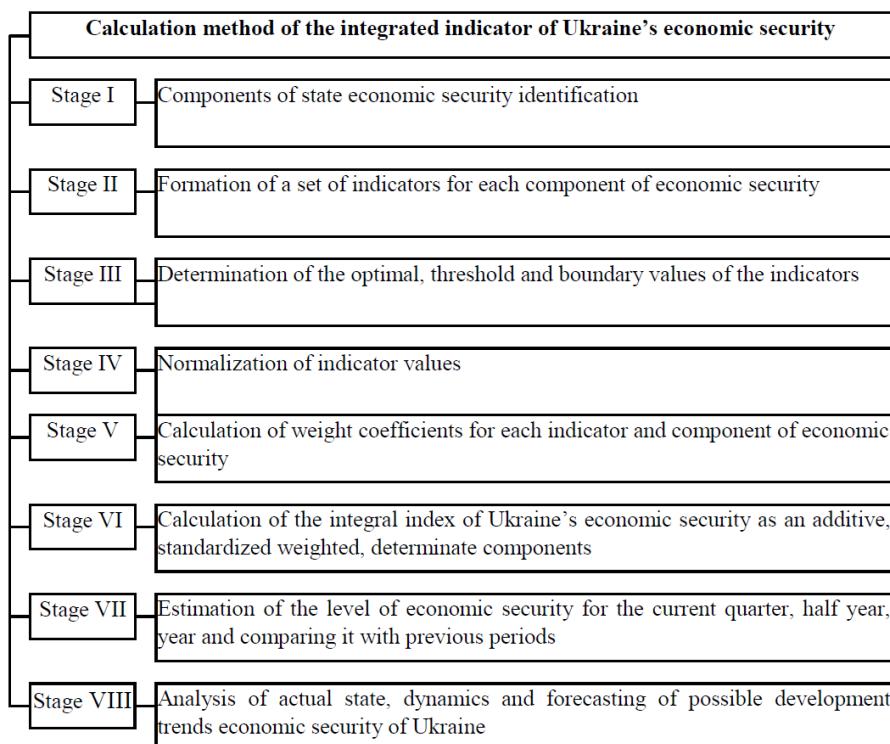
Fig. 1 The main stages of calculation method of the integrated indicator of Ukraine's economic security.

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Source: compiled by the authors based on (Shlemko V. T., 2016).

The convenience of calculation in this method provides certain indicators of the state economic security, each one has its ultimate position. The deviation of the actual level from the threshold level indicates a deviation of the level of economic security in the certain direction.

The method does not contain data on the most optimum level of the state economic security. However, taking into account the recommended range of possible values of each indicator, which is recommended to divide into five intervals, could be stated that the level of economic security is recommended to be determined by these levels.

The Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine No. 1277 dated October 29, 2013, approved "Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine". A key feature of the new methodology

was the adjustment of the name and the number of components of the country's economic security, as well as significant upgrading of the indicators (increased from 117 to 126). In addition, the components of the state economic security and the corresponding sub-indices were edited. Also, the new edition introduced 78 new unit indicators instead of 64.

There is reason to believe that the main disadvantage of both the methodology (2007) and the methodological recommendations (2013) for the calculation of Ukraine's economic security lies in labor-intensive calculations and limited public access to the necessary statistical information.

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The diversity of views, as well as the lack of a unified approach to data definition in the analysis of parameters and indicators of economic security, gives evidence of the low effectiveness of methods for assessing the state economic security. As a result, the actual question arises about the need of developing a systematic approach of the ensuring the effectiveness of the assessment of economic security problem.

Particularly important is the question of assessing the state of economic security, with the aim of conducting effective state policy on identifying threats

and neutralizing their influence. Proceeding from the absence of a comprehensive national methodology, which allows to adequately characterize the current state of economic security, dynamics and trends of change, we propose to use a taxonomic indicator of development as a generalizing indicator.

Table 1. Components of the level of Ukraine economic security according to the methodology of the Ministry of Economic Development 02.03.2007

The branch of economy	Weight ratio
1. Macroeconomics (10 indicators with threshold values)	0.1005
2. Manufacturing (8 indicators with threshold values)	0.0769
3. Financial (40 indicators with threshold values)	0.1127
3.1. Budget (6 indicators with threshold values)	0.2023
3.2. Monetary (6 indicators with threshold values)	0.1953
3.3. Currency (3 indicators with threshold values)	0.1558
3.4. Debt (9 indicators with threshold values)	0.1256
3.5. Insurance (6 indicators with threshold values)	0.0628
3.6. Stock (3 indicators with threshold values)	0.0953
3.7. Banking (2 indicators with threshold values)	0.1629
4. Investing (5 indicators with threshold values)	0.0939
5. Foreign economy (7 indicators with threshold values)	0.0901
6. Scientific and technical (9 indicators with threshold values)	0.1183
7. Social (14 indicators with threshold values)	0.0808
8. Demography (7 indicators with threshold values)	0.0836
9. Energy (9 indicators with threshold values)	0.1324
10. Food (13 indicators with threshold values)	0.1108
Total: 117 indicators	X

The highest security degree is achieved if the entire set of indicators is within its limit values. The threshold limits of economic security are quantitative values.

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Breaking these limits is threatening for processes of the state economic system. Uncertainty about the economic security is risky.

The taxonomic parameter is a synthetic variable that takes into account the influence of the variables of a set of indicators on the level of development of the investigated object, while the indicators are ordered at a distance to some artificially constructed point, called the standard of development (Fedorenko I.L., 2008).

At the basis of the taxonomic analysis is the formation of an observation matrix X dimension (m - number of periods, n - number of attributes), which contains the most complete description of the studied object:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1j} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{i1} & \dots & x_{ij} & \dots & x_{in} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{m1} & \dots & x_{mj} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where i - the serial number of the period (i = 1, ..., m);

j - an indicator characterizing the state of the investigated object (j = 1, ..., n);

x_{ij} - the value of j-th indicator for i-th period.

The assessment of economic security is performed by analyzing the formed system of indicators, the variables of which, for the explored periods, are elements of the observation matrix (Table 1).

Based on the nature of the indicators impact on the level of economic security, their differentiation was made on stimulants and destimulants.

Given the different dimensions of the indicators and the need to ensure their comparability, the standardization of the variables of indicators according to the formulas has been carried out:

for indicator-stimulants,

$$z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j}{\sigma_j} \quad (2)$$

for indicator-destimulants,

$$z_{ij} = \frac{\bar{x}_j - x_{ij}}{\sigma_j} \quad (3)$$

where z_{ij} - the standardized value of the x_{ij} indicator; \bar{x}_j - the mean value of j-th indicator; σ_j - standard deviation of j-th indicator.

As a result of standardization a matrix Z standardized values of indicators of economic security of Ukraine was formed.

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} -1.63 & -1.39 & -1.36 & -1.64 & 1.58 & 0.77 & -1.00 & 0.79 & -1.63 \\ 0.65 & 1.33 & 0.01 & 0.63 & 0.06 & 1.24 & -0.20 & 0.07 & 0.51 \\ 0.04 & -0.40 & 0.06 & 0.59 & 0.04 & -0.23 & -0.19 & -1.73 & 1.01 \\ -0.01 & 0.09 & -0.18 & -0.28 & -0.66 & -0.54 & -0.30 & -0.52 & -0.14 \\ 0.95 & 0.37 & 1.46 & 0.70 & -1.03 & -1.24 & 1.69 & 0.35 & 0.24 \end{pmatrix}$$

The formation of the reference vector $P_0 = (z_{01}, \dots, z_{0n})$ is carried out by selecting from the columns of the matrix Z the maximum value for the indicator-stimulators and the minimum for the destimulators:

$$P_0 = (0,95; 1,33; 1,48; 1,46; 0,70; -1,03; 1,21; 1,24; 1,69).$$

Determination of the taxonomic index is accomplished by calculating additional indicators: the distance between observations and reference vector, the mean and maximum distances, deviation from the standard (Table 2).

Table 2. Composite indices of the level of economic security of Ukraine and their weight according to the methodological recommendations of the Ministry of Economic Development on October 29, 2013

Sub-indices of composite state economic security	Weight ratio
1. Macroeconomics (11 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1224
2. Manufacturing (16 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1218
3. Financial (32 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1294
3.1. Budget (4 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.2023
3.2. Monetary (6 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1753
3.3. Currency (6 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1686
3.4. Debt (5 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1746
3.5. Security of non-banking financial market (4 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.0628
3.6. Banking (7 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1723
4. Investing-innovation (14 indicators weight coefficients)	0.1089
5. Foreign economy (11 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1095
6. Social (15 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1013
7. Demography (7 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.0913
8. Energy (10 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1148
9. Food (10 indicators with weight coefficients)	0.1007
Total: 126 indicators	X

The calculated taxonomic indicator comprehensively characterizes the influence of changes in the values of indicators on the overall level of economic security in Ukraine.

Therefore, in the context of transformations, the issue of determining the methodological principles for assessing economic security and creating the list of indicators that most fully characterize decent living conditions of the population becomes extremely important. Also, the creation of a model of evaluation, which will contribute to the establishing set of measures to ensure the state economic security is essential.

Along with the importance of choosing indicators for assessing economic security, it is important to calculate the critical values of threats, the significance of which will enable measures to be taken to prevent the

danger of society as a whole, and to ensure a high level of quality of life.

The most dangerous threats to Ukraine's economic security include:

- absence of a reliable system of economic security of Ukraine;
- inefficiency of state regulation and controllability of socio-economic processes;
- the growth of the "shadow" economy, the strengthening of its criminalization;
- conscious or unconscious actions of representatives of the highest bodies of state power and administration aimed at harming the state and national interests of Ukraine;
- social insecurity of a large part of the population, poverty growth;
- inconsistency and unsystematic implementation of economic reforms, lack of

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DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0010.7628

Wydanie: International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences 2017; 2 (6): 108-119

- own model of reforms and ideological support;
 - deformed production structure, lack of scientifically proved structural adjustment of the economy;
 - inefficiency of the tax system, massive tax evasion;
 - ineffective management of the state sector of the economy;
 - high material and energy intensity of production;
 - corruption in the management sector;
- imperfection of national legislation related to the regulation of economic processes;
 - the domination of mining and basic industries with a low degree of processing;
 - unsatisfactory orientation towards the production of end-use products;
 - outdated technologies in most industries.

Table 3. Taxonomic index of Ukraine's economic security determining

Indicators names	Computation formulas	Period				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Distances between separate observations (periods) and reference vector	$C_{i0} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (z_{ij} - z_{0j})^2}$	7,63	5,13	6,65	6,07	7,08
Mean distance	$\bar{C}_0 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m C_{i0}$			6,51		
Limit distance	$C_0 = \bar{C}_0 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (C_{i0} - \bar{C}_0)^2}$			8,43		
Deviation from the standard	$d_i = \frac{C_{i0}}{C_0}$	0,90	0,61	0,79	0,72	0,84
Taxonomic indicator	$K_i = 1 - d_i$	0,28	0,39	0,21	0,13	0,16

Source: calculated by the author

Ukraine's most priority national economic interests are:

- 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 socio-economic development;
 - structural adjustment of the economy;
- strong struggle against the "shadow" economy;
 - increase in the well-being of Ukrainian citizens;
 - implementation of progressive economic reforms based on own model of reforms;
 - development of the domestic market and domestic demand;

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- implementation of fundamental modernization of production and development of knowledge-intensive industries;
- creation of closed cycles of production of strategically important products, in particular, military equipment and weapons;
- solving state social problems (unemployment, poverty, crime, housing).

The main measures to ensure economic security are: the application of a new re-industrialization policy based on advanced technological development, which should involve high domestic lagged consumer and investment demand. Developing of national projects for cooperation with foreign companies to localize new production in Ukraine; restructuring of exports based on an increase in the share and volume of the medium and high-tech segment. It is necessary to take into account the dynamic development of the defense industry complex of Ukraine, which, despite the heavy losses, continues to combine intellectual potential and unique production capacities; the reform of the system of state purchases as a single tool of the state order should provide stimulation of the production of medium and high-tech products. Prevention of internal state procurement of countries that commit aggression against Ukraine is crucial; intensifying programs of international cooperation attracting the best practices in management, analytics and technology potential for economic reforms; budget expenditures on investment increase, e.g. financing infrastructure projects; privatization processes activation to overcome inefficient functioning of state enterprises and their technological backwardness; creation and implementation of a system of early warning signals of crisis processes in the

economy on the basis of monitoring, forecasting and recognition of negative tendencies in the macroeconomic imbalances; European standards for guaranteeing the rights of investors establishing, which will restore international trust to Ukraine as a reliable partner, improve financial reputation and facilitate access to international capital markets; the introduction of a broad platform with the international community to reimburse the expropriated property of Ukraine, its citizens and legal entities.

Conclusions. It should be noted that there are currently some contradictions between citizens and the state in ensuring their economic security. First of all, it is due to the fact that the state can not only act as the guarantor of the economic security of its citizens, but also is a source of threats for them (depreciation of money savings, delays in payment of wages and other social payments, excessive taxes, etc.). If the state creates a threat to citizens that significantly exceeds the dangers from which it protects them, then it is clear that such a state is unlikely to enforce their observation. Moreover, such a state will not be able to spell national economic interests.

During the period of fundamental economic transformation, when a powerful non-state sector of the economy is created, it is very important that private business entities take care not only of their own interests and security, as today, but also taking into account the interests of the state and society and contributing to the economic security of Ukraine.

As the foreign exchange funds of domestic commercial structures settle in foreign banks, strengthening the economic potential of foreign countries, respectively, they undermine it in Ukraine. The financial

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exhaustion of its own country leads to a decrease in its level of defense, the inability to socially protect vulnerable groups of people, to develop science, education, culture and, in the end, could lead to the loss of statehood itself. The state must take all necessary measures to neutralize such threats to its economic security

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DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0010.7628

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Opublikowany: 2017-12-30

DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0010.7628

Wydanie: International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences 2017; 2 (6): 108-119