

UDC 330.1+338.23:342.7

**Yarmol L.**

*Doctor of Law, Associate Professor,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine;  
e-mail: yarmol.lilia@gmail.com; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8465-8579*

**Tsebenko S.**

*Ph. D. in Law, Associate Professor,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine;  
e-mail: solomiya.b.tsebenko@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9247-1867*

**Andrusiak I.**

*Ph. D. in Law, Associate Professor,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine;  
e-mail: iryna.p.andrusiak@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6887-0510*

**Kovalchuk O.**

*Ph. D. in Law, Associate Professor,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine;  
e-mail: olena.b.kovalchuk@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5547-1625*

**Markovskiy V.**

*Ph. D. in Law, Associate Professor,  
Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine;  
e-mail: volodymyr.ja.markovskiy@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7425-4458*

## INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GUARANTEES OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

**Abstract.** Current issues of international and national guarantees of economic security and some proposals for their improvement outline the developments set out in this article. It is stated that economic security is one of the most important components of national security of Ukraine and is its material basis. The concept of economic security is formulated and its components are singled out.

The main international guarantees of economic security are analyzed. It is stated that, according to the main international documents, the state guarantee of social, economic rights, economic security in particular, is carried out gradually, within the maximum limits of available resources. It is stated that the case law of the European Court of Human Rights is an effective guarantee of protection of economic, social and other rights of citizens of Ukraine, economic security of the state.

The main national guarantees of economic security of Ukraine are described. In order to more effectively guarantee economic security, a proposal has been formulated to adopt the Law of Ukraine «On Economic Security of Ukraine», which should clearly define its concepts, components, principles of provision, etc.

The main threats to Ukraine's economic security have been identified. It is stated that at the present stage of Ukraine's development, the greatest threat to Ukraine's economic security is an armed attack by the Russian Federation and the temporary occupation of part of Ukraine's territory.

Proposals for Ukraine to take measures to more effectively guarantee economic security (ensuring the functioning of the economy on the principles of legality, rule of law, stability, freedom of entrepreneurial activity, priority of national interests of Ukraine; cessation of armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and return of temporarily occupied part of Ukraine; real and maximum provision of social and economic rights of citizens, improvement of mechanisms for removing the economy from the shadow sphere, elimination of corruption in economic and other spheres of public life, etc.).

**Keywords:** economic security of Ukraine, guarantees, economy, state, economic and social rights, international documents.

**JEL Classification** K10

Formulas: 0; fig.: 1; tabl.: 2; bibl.: 20.

**Ярмол Л. В.**

доктор юридичних наук, доцент,  
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», Україна;  
e-mail: yarmol.lilia@gmail.com; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8465-8579

**Цебенко С. Б.**

кандидат юридичних наук, доцент,  
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», Україна;  
e-mail: solomiya.b.tsebenko@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9247-1867

**Андрусак І. П.**

кандидат юридичних наук, доцент,  
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», Україна;  
e-mail: iryna.p.andrusiak@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6887-0510

**Ковальчук О. Б.**

кандидат юридичних наук, доцент,  
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», Україна;  
e-mail: olena.b.kovalchuk@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5547-1625

**Марковський В. Я.**

кандидат юридичних наук, доцент,  
Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ, Україна;  
e-mail: volodymyr.ja.markovskij@lpnu.ua; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7425-4458

## МІЖНАРОДНІ ТА НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ ГАРАНТІЇ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

**Анотація.** Актуальні питання міжнародних і національних гарантій економічної безпеки та окремих пропозицій щодо їх удосконалення окреслюють напрацювання, викладені в цій статті. Констатовано, що економічна безпека є однією з найважливіших складових національної безпеки України і становить її матеріальну основу. Сформульовано поняття економічної безпеки та виокремлено її складові.

Проаналізовано основні міжнародні гарантії економічної безпеки. Констатовано, що згідно із основними міжнародними документами гарантування державою соціальних, економічних прав, економічної безпеки зокрема, здійснюється поступово, у максимальних межах наявних ресурсів. Стверджено, що ефективною гарантією захисту економічних, соціальних та інших прав громадян України, економічної безпеки держави є практика Європейського суду з прав людини.

Охарактеризовано основні національні гарантії забезпечення економічної безпеки України. З метою ефективнішого гарантування економічної безпеки сформульовано пропозицію щодо ухвалення Закону України «Про економічну безпеку України», у якому повинні бути чітко визначені її поняття, складові, принципи забезпечення тощо.

Виокремлено основні загрози для економічної безпеки України. Стверджено, що на сучасному етапі розвитку України найбільшою загрозою для економічної безпеки України є збройний напад Російської Федерації та тимчасова окупація частини території України.

Сформульовано пропозиції щодо здійснення Україною заходів для ефективнішого гарантування економічної безпеки (забезпечення функціонування економіки на принципах законності, верховенства права, стабільності, свободи підприємницької діяльності, пріоритетності національних інтересів України; припинення збройної агресії Російської Федерації проти України та повернення тимчасово окупованої частини території України; реальне та максимальне забезпечення соціальних, економічних прав громадян; удосконалення механізмів виведення економіки з тіньової сфери; усунення корупції в економічній та інших сферах суспільного життя та ін.).

**Ключові слова:** економічна безпека України, гарантії, економіка, держава, економічні і соціальні права, міжнародні документи.

Формул: 0; рис.: 1; табл.: 2; бібл.: 20.

**Introduction.** An important component of Ukraine's national security is its economic security, the provision of which, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine of 28.06. 1996 (Article 17) is a matter for the entire Ukrainian people and one of the most important functions of the state. These constitutional provisions are detailed in the Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» (June 21, 2018), which states that state policy in the sphere of national security and defense is also aimed at guaranteeing economic security (Part 4 of Article 3).

The level of economic development of the state, the stability of economic security depend on the observance of socio-economic rights of man and citizen. According to the National Security Strategy of Ukraine (dated 14.09.2020), the main purpose of the state national security policy in Ukraine is the implementation of Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which declares that a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security constitute the highest social value in Ukraine (paragraph 1). Among the priorities of the national interests of Ukraine and ensuring national security is the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the citizens of Ukraine (paragraph 5).

**Analysis of research and problem statement.** Studies of international and national guarantees of economic security are disclosed in the works of not so many researchers, which led to the choice of the topic of this research.

Modern scientists Y. Bilan, T. Hordiienko, O. Datsko, B. Derevyanko, A. Gochua, T. Zedelashvili, M. Demchyshyn, K. Kurkova, H. Liebidieva, V. Melnyk, O. Mitryasova, I. Moiseienko, I. Revak, N. Shashkova, V. Tretiak, O. Yatsenko, S. Vyshnovetska and others made a significant contribution to the study of the concept and components of economic security.

The normative basis of the study is international documents and regulations of Ukraine on ensuring economic security.

The system of international documentary guarantees of economic security consists of UN acts (for example, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 1974; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966), European acts (European Social Charter (revised)). Council of Europe, 1996), Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Council of Europe, 1950) An effective guarantee of protection of economic, social and other rights of citizens of Ukraine, economic security in general is the case law of the European Court of Human Rights which is the source of law of Ukraine.

The basis of the system of normative national guarantees of economic security of Ukraine is laid by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On National Security», the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025, the Law of Ukraine «On the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine». In addition to the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and the judiciary of Ukraine also play an important role in guaranteeing economic security in the system of state bodies of Ukraine.

**The purpose of the article** is to analyze international and national guarantees of economic security and formulate proposals for more effective state support at the present stage of Ukraine's development.

**Research results.** In our opinion, economic security is the material basis of national security. After all, without sufficient economic resources there can be no question of guaranteeing any other security — information, military, foreign policy, environmental, etc. [1—5].

*Concepts, components of economic security.* The definition of the concept of economic security, the separation of its components is contained in the documents of public authorities and in scientific research. Thus, the methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (dated 29.10.2013), outlines that economic security is a state of the national economy, which remains resistant to internal and external threats, provides high competitiveness in the world economic environment as well as the ability of the national economy to sustainable and balanced growth (paragraph 5).

Definitions of economic security are given in the scientific works of researchers, primarily in the field of economics. Thus, V. Tretyak and T. Gordienko, analyzing the existing definitions of economic security, stressed the complexity, versatility, diversity of this category and outlined it as follows: «This is the state of the economy, which with the help of the economic mechanism through a set of measures ensures the independence, stability and development of the country» [6].

A comprehensive analysis of economic security from the standpoint of anthropocentrism deserves attention. Thus, O. Datsko in her dissertation research substantiated the object-subject status in the system of economic security of the national economy and proved that it is a human, his\her rights and freedoms are the object of protection, at the same time a human is a subject of socio-economic processes related to the implementation of his\her powers of private and public owner [7]. The researcher gave her definition of «economic security of the national economy»: «This is a system characterized by the state and potential development of the national economy, which provide protection of a human, citizen in the system of national interests, provides self-reproduction, resistance to internal and external threats, economic potential, development and protection of vital interests of citizens, territorial communities and the state» [7].

Its components are important for disclosing the content of economic security (Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine dated 29.10.2013 № 1277) (*Table 1*).

Table 1

### Components of economic security

Components	Contents of components
Industrial safety	this is the state of the country's manufacturing sector, which ensures the most efficient use of existing production capacity in the country, its modernization and expanded reproduction, increasing the level of innovative production and competitiveness of the national economy
Demographic security	it is a state of protection of the state, society and labor market from demographic threats, which ensures the development of Ukraine taking into account the set of balanced demographic interests of the state, society and the individual in accordance with the constitutional rights of citizens of Ukraine
Energy security	this is a state of the economy that promotes the efficient use of energy resources of the country, there is the availability of a sufficient number of energy producers and suppliers in the energy market, as well as the availability, differentiation and environmental friendliness of energy resources.
Foreign economic security	it is a state of conformity of foreign economic activity to national economic interests that provides minimization of losses of the state from negative external economic factors and creation of favorable conditions for development of the economy thanks to its active participation in world division of labor.
Investment and innovation security	this is the state of the economic environment in the country, which encourages domestic and foreign investors to invest in expanding production in the country, ensures the development of high-tech production, integration of research and production
Macroeconomic security	it is a state of the economy in which a balance of macroeconomic reproductive proportions is achieved
Food security	it is a state of food production in the country, which fully meets the needs of every member of society in food of adequate quality, provided it is balanced and accessible to every member of society
Social security	it is a state of development of the state, in which the state is able to ensure a decent and quality standard of living, regardless of age, sex, income level, to promote the development of human resources as an important component of economic potential
Financial security	it is a state of the country's financial system, which creates the necessary financial conditions for stable socio-economic development of the country, ensures its resilience to financial shocks and imbalances and creates conditions for maintaining the integrity and unity of the country's financial system. Financial security consists of the following elements: banking security; security of the non-banking financial sector; debt, budget, currency, monetary security

Some researchers rightly single out another component of economic security — intellectual [8; 9]. After all, to implement the strategy of economic security of the state it is necessary to use the intellectual potential of Ukraine; to carry out effective state regulation of innovation processes; to

form the foundations of the knowledge economy in the fields of education, science, technological and information infrastructure. At the same time, there are threats to the economic security of the state, which largely depends on the effectiveness of preservation and use of intellectual potential [9—11]. In our opinion, the intellectual component of economic security should ensure the development of high-tech production, the introduction of scientific and technological advances in the socio-economic sphere.

Based on the analysis of regulatory and scientific sources, we can formulate the concept of economic security as a component of national security, covering industrial, demographic, energy, foreign economic, investment, macroeconomic, food, social, financial, intellectual security, which ensures stable socio-economic development of the state and the society in the interests of a human as the highest social value and the people in general.

*International guarantees of economic security.* In 1974, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order [12].

It should be emphasized that the establishment of such an order is impossible without guaranteeing the economic security of each state — both internally and externally.

The Declaration enshrines the current principles on which the international economic order should be based:

a) sovereign equality of states, self-determination of all peoples, prevention of the acquisition of territories by force, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states;

b) the cooperation of all the Member States of the international community on the basis of justice, as a result of which the disparities that prevail in the world can be eliminated and prosperity is ensured for all;

c) full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in solving world economic problems in the common interests of all countries;

d) the right of each State to choose the economic and social system which it considers optimal for its own development and not to be discriminated as a result of it;

e) full inalienable sovereignty of each state over its natural resources and all economic activity;

f) All states, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, foreign and colonial rule or the oppression of apartheid shall be entitled to reimbursement and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of their natural resources and for damage to the natural and other resources of those countries, states, territories and peoples.

Another important document in the field of guaranteeing economic security is the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN, 1966) (hereinafter — ICESCR) (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ratified it in 1973). It proclaims the important rights of every people, namely the right to freely pursue its economic, social and cultural development on the basis of the right to self-determination; to dispose freely of its natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation based on the principle of mutual benefit and on international law. No nation can ever be deprived of its means of subsistence (parts 1, 2 of Article 1).

Each State Party to the ICESCR shall be obliged, individually and with international assistance and cooperation, in particular in the economic and technical fields, to take measures within the maximum available resources to ensure the gradual full realization of the rights recognized in the ICESCR in all appropriate ways, including the adoption of legislative measures (Part 1 of Article 2 of the ICESCR).

The ICESCR proclaims a number of socio-economic human rights (the right to an adequate standard of living for a human and his family; the right of everyone to freedom from hunger (art. 11), to work (art. 6), to fair and favorable conditions of labor (Article 7) and others), the guarantee of which is important for the economic security of the state.

Among the European guarantees of economic security and its individual components, in particular social security, the following documents occupy an important place: European Social

Charter (revised) (Council of Europe, 3.05.1996; The Charter was ratified by applications of the Law of Ukraine № 137-V of 14.09. 2006) and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter — the Convention) (Council of Europe, 1950; the Convention was ratified by the Law of Ukraine № 475/97-VR of 17.07.1997).

Thus, according to the main international documents, the state guarantee of social, economic rights, economic security, in particular, is carried out: gradually and within the maximum limits of available resources.

An effective guarantee of protection of economic, social and other rights of citizens of Ukraine, economic security is the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, which is the source of Ukrainian law (Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine «On Enforcement of Decisions and Application of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights» of 23.02.2006).

In 2020, the European Court of Human Rights ordered a total of 89 decisions in cases against Ukraine on 226 applications. Of these, violations of the Convention were found in 84, two decisions on just compensation and 3 decisions on amicable settlement were made. Among the main problems that led the European Court to find violations of the provisions of the Convention by Ukraine were shortcomings in legislation and case law, which led to illegal interference with the right to peaceful possession of property; shortcomings in the legislation that led to the violation of the applicants' right to peaceful possession of their property due to legislative restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land [13].

It should also be noted that in 2020 the work on Ukraine's representation in the European Court of Human Rights continued in connection with Russia's aggression against Ukraine, which results in mass human rights violations in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and eastern regions of Ukraine. As of 31.12. 2020, the European Court of Human Rights was hearing four interstate cases of Ukraine against the Russian Federation: «Ukraine v. Russia (concerning Crimea)» according to application № 20958/14 (concerning human rights violations in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea); «Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia» № 8019/16, 43800/14, 28525/20 (concerning human rights violations in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts); Ukraine v. Russia according to application № 38334/18 (concerning political prisoners); «Ukraine v. Russia» according to application № 55855/18 (concerning the capture of Ukrainian sailors) [13]. A positive judgement of these cases in favor of Ukraine will undoubtedly help guarantee the economic security of our state.

*National guarantees of economic security of Ukraine.* The system of normative national guarantees for ensuring Ukraine's economic security consists of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On National Security», the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025, recently approved by the Government of Ukraine, defining such concepts as «national economic interests», «economic security», «economic sovereignty», etc.; the main challenges and threats to the economic security of Ukraine and ways to overcome them have been emphasized.

An important normative legal act of Ukraine aimed at guaranteeing economic security is also the recently adopted Law of Ukraine «On the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine» (dated January 28, 2021). According to it, the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine is a central body of executive power, which must counteract offenses that encroach on the functioning of the state economy (Part 1 of Article 1). The Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine is responsible for performing law enforcement, analytical, economic, informational and other functions that this state body must perform, guided by the principles of the rule of law, priority of rights, freedoms and interests of individuals and legal entities as well as justice.

In addition to the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the judiciary of Ukraine also play an important role in guaranteeing economic security in the system of state bodies of Ukraine.

Given the special importance of economic security as a component of national security, covering a large number of other types of security (financial, industrial, etc.), in order to more effectively guarantee it, we propose to adopt the Law of Ukraine «On Economic Security of Ukraine», which should clearly define its concepts, components, principles of guarantee, etc. The

provisions of such a law should be in line with basic international standards for the protection of socio-economic human rights and the right of the people to free socio-economic development.

A high level of economic security is an important guarantee of sustainable and dynamic economic growth of Ukraine [14—16]. The main forecast macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine's economic and social development for 2021—2023 are defined at the regulatory level [17] (the most important of them are shown in *Table 2*).

Table 2

**The main forecast macro indicators of economic and social development of Ukraine  
for 2021—2023**

Indicator	2021	2022	2023
	(forecast)		
Gross Domestic Product: nominal, billion hryvnias	4505.9	5089.4	5689.7
% to the previous year	104.6	104.3	104.7
Consumer price index: in average to the previous year, %	108.1	106.7	106
December to December of the previous year, %	107.3	106.2	105.3
Producer price index of industrial products (December to December of the previous year), %	108.7	108.0	106.1
Profit of profitable enterprises, billion hryvnias	911.0	1034.6	1171.9
Fund for remuneration of employees and financial support of servicemen, billion hryvnias	1417.0	1612.0	1816.1
Average monthly wages, gross: nominal, hryvnias	13632	15414	17169
nominal, adjusted for the consumer price index, % to the previous year	112.1	106.0	105.1
Number of people engaged in economic activities aged 15—70, million people	16.36	16.66	16.84
Unemployment rate of the population aged 15—70 years according to the methodology of the International Labor Organization, % to the labor force of the relevant age	9.2	8.5	8.0
Export of goods and services: million US dollars	60175	64018	69284
% to the previous year	102.9	106.4	108.2
Import of goods and services: million US dollars	70591	77661	86280
% to the previous year	110.6	110.0	111.1

Thus, according to the data in *Table 1*, in the period from 2021 to 2023 in Ukraine it is projected:

- 1) improvement of the consumer price index; industrial producer price index;
- 2) growth of profits of profitable enterprises and the fund of remuneration of employees and financial support of servicemen; average monthly salary of employees;
- 3) increase in the number of persons engaged in economic activity aged 15—70;
- 4) reducing the unemployment rate of the population aged 15—70 years;
- 5) increase in exports and imports of goods and services.

Unfortunately, these indicators do not indicate a high level of economic and social development of Ukraine. This is confirmed by the data given in *Table 1* on the current and projected increase in gross domestic product (GDP) of Ukraine (2021 — 4505.9 billion hryvnias, 2023 — 5689.7 billion hryvnias). It should be noted that in 2019, Ukraine ranked only 57th in terms of GDP in the ranking of 203 countries [17; 18]. Undoubtedly, these are low GDP figures for our state, and they need to be increased.

*The main threats to Ukraine's economic security.* At the present stage of Ukraine's development, in our opinion, the greatest threat to Ukraine's economic security is an armed attack by the Russian Federation and the temporary occupation of part of Ukraine's territory. The

aggressor's illegal actions caused significant damage to the Ukrainian economy and, most painfully, affected the lives and health of a large number of people.

In Ukraine, the regulatory level prohibits until December 31, 2021 (inclusive) the import into the customs territory of Ukraine of certain goods originating in the Russian Federation (On the prohibition of import into the customs territory of Ukraine goods originating in the Russian Federation: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 30.12.2015 № 1147).

There are other threats to Ukraine's economic security. It is reasonable to conclude that depopulation and degradation of human potential are also threatening for Ukraine's economy at this stage; lack of effective incentives for economic self-realization of the population; improper accounting of national wealth, which leads to significant shadowing of Ukraine's economy; critical deterioration of the institutional environment of socio-economic development and protection of property rights, which generate poverty, corruption, oligarchization of the economy [7; 19].

According to the results of the sociological survey «All-Ukrainian Omnibus», conducted by the research company «Active Group» in March 2021, when asked what is most dangerous for Ukrainian society, 47.1% of Ukrainians said that it is the dominance of oligarchs, 36.3% — dependence on the Russian Federation, 32% - dependence on Western countries, 18.2% — state control over the economy, 9.8% were undecided about the answer to the question. 28.5% of respondents believe that it is necessary to nationalize the property of oligarchs, which was obtained illegally [20]. One cannot but agree that the domination of oligarchs is a dangerous phenomenon for Ukrainian society. In a democratic state governed by the rule of law, the most influential part of the population should be the majority of the population, not its oligarchic part. It is in the interests of the majority of the population that society should be actually governed.

Undoubtedly, the condition of Ukraine's economic security at the present stage needs to be more effectively guaranteed by the state and, accordingly, a number of measures need to be taken, namely:

- ensuring the functioning of the economy on the principles of legality, rule of law, stability, freedom of entrepreneurial activity, priority of national interests of Ukraine;
- cessation of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and return of the temporarily occupied part of the territory of Ukraine;
- real and maximum provision of social and economic rights of citizens;
- protection of the national producer both inside the country and abroad;
- real and maximum guarantee of property rights, in particular private property rights;
- improving the mechanisms for removing the economy from the shadow sector;
- elimination of corruption in economic and other spheres of public life;
- strengthening the control mechanism over the use of new technologies to ensure human and environmental safety and also food security;
- introduction of new mechanisms of deregulation of the economy and improvement of conditions for the development of small and medium business;
- creation of competitive, fair conditions for attracting investments, in particular foreign ones;
- increasing the level of trust of citizens, business entities in national financial institutions;
- creation of favorable financial conditions for the development of science, stimulation of innovations, introduction of the newest technologies;
- improving the legislation of Ukraine on economic security, in particular the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Economic Security of Ukraine», taking into account international documents.

**Conclusions.** It is stated that economic security is one of the most important components of Ukraine's national security, which is its «material» basis.

The concept of economic security as a component of national security, covering industrial, demographic, energy, foreign economic, investment, macroeconomic, food, social, financial, intellectual security, the combination of which provides stable socio-economic development of the state, society in the interests of a human as the highest social value and the people in general.



It is stated that the components of economic security are production; demographic; energy; foreign economic; investment and innovation; macroeconomic; food; social; intellectual, financial security.

In order to more effectively guarantee economic security as one of the most important components of national security of Ukraine, we consider it appropriate to adopt the Law of Ukraine «On Economic Security of Ukraine», the provisions of which should be consistent with basic international standards of socio-economic human rights and the right to free social economical development.

Proposals for the implementation of measures by the state in order to more effectively guarantee the economic security of Ukraine have been formulated.

#### Література

- Gochua A., Zedelashvili T. Cyber Threats and Asymmetric Military challenges In the Context of Nuclear Security: Ukrainian and International Cases Analysis. *Ukrainian Policymaker*. 2020. Vol. 7. P. 20—27.
- Vyshnovetska S., Melnyk V. Unmanned Spacecrafts and Space Drones as the Challenges for Space Law. *Philosophy and Cosmology*. 2020. Vol. 24. P. 39—47.
- Liebiedieva H. Power, Justice and the Role of Intellectuals in the Chomsky Foucault Debate. *Future Human Image*. 2021. Vol. 15. P. 66—73.
- Bazaluk, O., Balinchenko, S. Dynamic Coordination of Internal Displacement: Return and Integration Cases in Ukraine and Georgia. *Sustainability*. 2020. Vol. 12. P. 4123.
- Kurkova K. Administrative and Legal Arrangements for Scientific and Technological Development in Space: the EU's Pattern. *Advanced Space Law*. 2020. Vol. 6. P. 43—53.
- Третяк В. В., Гордієнко Т. М. Економічна безпека: сутність та умови формування. *Економіка та держава*. 2010. № 1. С. 6—8.
- Дацко О. І. Забезпечення економічної безпеки України: соціально-гуманітарний вимір : автореф. дис. ... д-ра екон. наук. Львів, 2021. 46 с.
- Мойсеєнко І. П. Інтелектуальна складова економічної безпеки України. *Регіональна економіка*. 2011. № 4. С. 169—176.
- Мойсеєнко І., Рєвак І., Демчишин М. Моделювання економічної безпеки держави за параметрами інтелектуального потенціалу. *Актуальні проблеми економіки*. 2013. № 12 (150). С. 278—285.
- Nitsenko V., Mukoviz V., Sharapa O. Accounting of transaction expenses of economic entities. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissia*. 2017. Vol. 4 (12/2). P. 71—78.
- Mityasova O. P., Pohrebennyk V. D., Petrov O. S., Bezsonov Ye. M., Smyrnov V. M. Environmental water security policy in the EU, Ukraine and other developing countries. *Naukovyi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*. 2021. Vol. 2. P. 125—130.
- Декларація об установленні нового міжнародного економічного порядку (ООН, 01.05.2021). *Організація Об'єднаних Націй : офіц. вебсайт*. URL : [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/decl\\_economic.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/decl_economic.shtml).
- Щорічний звіт про результати діяльності Уповноваженого у справах Європейського суду з прав людини у 2020 році / *Міністерство юстиції України : офіц. вебсайт*. URL : <https://minjust.gov.ua/files/general/2021/04/02/20210402145846-32.pdf>.
- Yatsenko O., Nitsenko V., Mardani A., Streimikiene D., Tananaiko T. Global Risks of Trade and Economic Cooperation of Ukraine with Countries of the Northern American Region. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*. 2019. Vol. 15 (3). P. 217—225.
- Yatsenko O., Nitsenko V., Mardani A., Tananaiko T. The impact of global risks on the world trade and economic environment. *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*. 2018. Vol. 4 (27). P. 435—444.
- Shashkova N., Ushkarenko Iu., Soloviov A., Osadchyi O., Nitsenko V. Behavioral Segmentation of Baby Food Consumers: Risk Areas, Possible Solutions. The Case of Ukraine. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*. 2021. Vol. 10 (1). P. 349—364.
- Рейтинг стран мира по уровню валового внутреннего продукта. *Гуманитарный портал*. URL : <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/gross-domestic-product-ranking>.
- Derevyanko B. V., Rozhenko O. V., Khailova T. V., Hrudnytskyi V. M., Podskrebko O. S. Strategic enterprise management based on the modeling of its economic security. *Naukovyi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*. 2021. Vol. 1. P. 171—176.
- Bilan Yu., Nitsenko V., Ushkarenko I., Chmut A., Sharapa O. Outsourcing in international economic relations. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*. 2017. Vol. 13 (3). P. 175—185.
- Андрейшина Н. Майже третина українців вважає, що олігархів треба «розкуркулити». *Active Group*. 2021. 22 квітня. URL : <https://activegroup.com.ua/2021/04/22/majzhe-tretina-ukraynciv-vvazhaye-shho-oligarxiv-treba-rozkurkuliti>.

Статтю рекомендовано до друку 15.05.2021

© Ярмол Л. В., Цебенко С. Б., Андрусак І. П., Ковальчук О. Б., Марковський В. Я.

#### References

- Gochua, A., & Zedelashvili, T. (2020). Cyber Threats and Asymmetric Military challenges In the Context of Nuclear Security: Ukrainian and International Cases Analysis. *Ukrainian Policymaker*, 7, 20—27. <https://doi.org/10.29202/up/7/3>.
- Vyshnovetska, S., & Melnyk, V. (2020). Unmanned Spacecrafts and Space Drones as the Challenges for Space Law. *Philosophy and Cosmology*, 24, 39—47. <https://doi.org/10.29202/phil-cosm/24/4>.
- Liebiedieva, H. (2021). Power, Justice and the Role of Intellectuals in the Chomsky Foucault Debate. *Future Human Image*, 15, 66—73. <https://doi.org/10.29202/fhi/15/6>.
- Bazaluk, O., & Balinchenko, S. (2020). Dynamic Coordination of Internal Displacement: Return and Integration Cases in Ukraine and Georgia. *Sustainability*, 12, 4123. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104123>.

5. Kurkova, K. (2020). Administrative and Legal Arrangements for Scientific and Technological Development in Space: the EU's Pattern. *Advanced Space Law*, 6, 43—53. <https://doi.org/10.29202/asl/6/5>.
6. Tretiak, V. V., & Hordiienko, T. M. (2010). Ekonomichna bezpeka: sutnist ta umovy formuvannya [Economic security: the essence and conditions of formation]. *Ekonomika ta derzhava — Economy and state*, 1, 6—8 [in Ukrainian].
7. Datsko, O. I. (2021). Zabezpechennia ekonomichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy: sotsialno-humanitarnyi vymir [Ensuring the economic security of Ukraine: socio-humanitarian dimension]. *Extended abstract of Doctor's thesis*. Lviv [in Ukrainian].
8. Moiseienko, I. P. (2011). Intelktualna skladova ekonomichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy [Intellectual component of economic security of Ukraine]. *Rehionalna ekonomika — Regional economy*, 4, 169—176 [in Ukrainian].
9. Moiseienko, I., Revak, I., & Demchyshyn, M. (2013). Modeliuvannya ekonomichnoi bezpeky derzhavy za parametry intelektualnogo potentsialu [Modeling of economic security of the state according to the parameters of intellectual potential]. *Aktualni problemy ekonomiky — Current economic problems*, 12 (150), 278—285 [in Ukrainian].
10. Nitsenko, V., Mukoviz, V., & Sharapa, O. (2017). Accounting of transaction expenses of economic entities. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissia*, 4 (12), 2, 71—78. [https://doi.org/10.25140/2410-9576-2017-2-4\(12\)-71-78](https://doi.org/10.25140/2410-9576-2017-2-4(12)-71-78).
11. Mitryasova, O. P., Pohrebennyk, V. D., Petrov, O. S., Bezsonov, Ye. M., & Smyrnov, V. M. (2021). Environmental water security policy in the EU, Ukraine and other developing countries. *Naukovi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*, 2, 125—130. <https://doi.org/10.33271/nvngu/2021-2/125>.
12. Organizaciya Ob'edenenykh Nacij. (2021, May 1). *Deklaraciya ob ustanovlenii novogo mezhdunarodnogo ekonomicheskogo porjadka [Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order]*. Retrieved from [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/decl\\_economic.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/decl_economic.shtml) [in Russian].
13. Ministerstvo yustytzii Ukrainy. (2021). *Shchorichnyi zvit pro rezultaty diialnosti Upovnovazhenoho u spravakh Yevropeiskoho sudu z prav liudyny u 2020 rotsi [Annual report on the results of the activities of the Commissioner for the European Court of Human Rights in 2020]*. Retrieved from <https://minjust.gov.ua/files/general/2021/04/02/20210402145846-32.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
14. Yatsenko, O., Nitsenko, V., Mardani, A., Streimikiene, D., & Tananaiko, T. (2019). Global Risks of Trade and Economic Cooperation of Ukraine with Countries of the Northern American Region. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 15 (3), 217—225. <https://doi.org/10.14254/1800-5845/2019.15-3.16>.
15. Yatsenko, O., Nitsenko, V., Mardani, A., & Tananaiko, T. (2018). The impact of global risks on the world trade and economic environment. *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*, 4 (27), 435—444. <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptop.v4i27.154279>.
16. Shashkova, N., Ushkarenko, Iu., Soloviov, A., Osadchyi, O., & Nitsenko, V. (2021). Behavioral Segmentation of Baby Food Consumers: Risk Areas, Possible Solutions. The Case of Ukraine. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 10 (1), 349—364. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2021.v10n1p349>.
17. Rejting stran mira po urovnyu valovogo vnutrennego produkta [Rating of countries in the world by the level of gross domestic product]. (n. d.). *Gumanitarnyj portal — Humanitarian portal*. Retrieved from <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/gross-domestic-product-ranking> [in Russian].
18. Derevyanko, B. V., Rozhenko, O. V., Khailova, T. V., Hrudnytskyi, V. M., & Podskrebko, O. S. (2021). Strategic enterprise management based on the modeling of its economic security. *Naukovi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu*, 1, 171—176. <https://doi.org/10.33271/nvngu/2021-1/171>.
19. Bilan, Yu., Nitsenko, V., Ushkarenko, I., Chmut, A., & Sharapa, O. (2017). Outsourcing in international economic relations. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 13 (3), 175—185. <https://doi.org/10.14254/1800-5845/2017.13-3.14>.
20. Andreishyna, N. (2021, April 22). Maizhe tretyna ukraintyiv vvazhaie, shcho oliharkhiv treba «rozkurkulyty» [Almost a third of Ukrainians believe that the oligarchs should be «dispossessed»]. *Active Group*. Retrieved from <https://activegroup.com.ua/2021/04/22/majzhe-tretina-ukraynciv-vvazhaye-shho-oligarxiv-treba-rozkurkuliti> [in Ukrainian].

The article is recommended for printing 15.05.2021

© Yarmol L., Tsebenko S., Andrusiak I., Kovalchuk O., Markovskiy V.