

International Experience of Forming the Institutional and Legal Framework of Security Studies

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ABSTRACT. The international experience of legal regulatory and organizational managerial provision of economic security associated with the development of national economic interests and their awareness by society was studied. The theoretical basis for Security Studies development as an independent economic research direction in the discourse of historical and geographical analysis were considered. The chronological incorporation of basic legislation in the field of economic security provision was developed based on monitoring of international economic law, foreign and domestic normative acts, which allows tracing the sequence of signing the documents and their arrangement in order to ensure their availability and easy use in practice. The time strip of "The history of formation and development of Security Studies" was built, which displays the scientific pictures of the world, the systems of world order, wars, changes in technological structures, models of international security, paradigms of the national economic security, genesis of security category, and the doctrine of economic security, which allows rendering the fundamental events and presenting the architecture of economic security at every stage of its historical development. The endogenous and exogenous factors influencing the transformation of national security around the world were analyzed. The features of formation of the institutional (legislative and institutional) bases in the area of economic security of Ukraine were studied, and that the lack of its regulatory support was concluded. This is contrary to the international practice, according to which the economic security is given the main role, which, in turn, determines the outlines of the major political decisions. A comparative assessment of the effectiveness of existing systems of the states' national security was conducted, indicating that USA is the leader in human history regarding the completeness and effectiveness of doctrinal documents related to the economic security. The best evidence is the sustainability of the US economy and competitiveness of goods and services. The introduction of foreign experience of forming the institutional and legal framework of Security Studies in their own national legal sphere is valuable because it enriches the same, yet allowing to consider the positive and negative effects.

KEYWORDS. Security, economic security, Security Studies, institutional and legal framework, international economic law, regulations, international organizations.

Introduction

In the new era of geo-strategic reality, security problem brings about its broad resonance, and the reason for its occurrence is very transparent, i.e. an exponential growth of threats to humanity and their multidirectional nature. The modern threats include the destabilization of international economic relations, a high degree of uncertainty of actions of the economic space participants, disintegration tendencies, escalation of international

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tension, continuous emergence of global and local crises, limited global resources and their cost. Recently, the state security, corporate security and individual security is not treated separately; they are interconnected and interdependent. If any objective or subjective reason (such as war) poses a threat to the national security, it represents a threat to the enterprise and individual too. All this determines the relevance of studying the world experience in solving the complex problems of economic security of any entity and its institutionalization (historical transition from the phenomenon, that is self-managed and self-organized, to the managed and organized). Thus, the international institutions manage the global economic security and generate the international economic law, which is an essential means to support the same, and state institutions manage the national economic security and are the main repeaters of rules and laws ensuring the same.

The security issue is as old as the world; even ancient philosophers considered the same. Today, security is an interdisciplinary category, which is the foundation of the scientific direction of Security Studies, which acquired a certain ideological perspective and methodological form at the early 21st century. Its categorically-arranged definition was presented in 2003 by the Ukrainian scientist V.A. Lipkan, who believed that Security Studies are a kind of a matrix of sciences and scientific fields of security, a social interdisciplinary science investigating the general and specific objective laws of organization and operation of security systems of various classes and the general provisions aimed at increasing their effectiveness are developed based on their theoretical knowledge².

As Ukrainian academician H.V. Kozachenko undeniably emphasizes, the current Security Studies are a research direction providing an understanding and explanation of security (of any entity, state, region, enterprise, man) in its past, present and future, truly summarize the facts, and finds the necessary, natural behind random, general behind single, and on this basis they are ensured³.

An important role in the study of evolution of the economic security and its international and legal aspects were played by the works of local and foreign scientists, such as N. Ahadullin⁴, O. Hanyushkina⁵,

² Lipkan, Volodimir. *Bezpekoznavstvo*. Kyiv: Evropeyskiy universitet, 2003. [In Ukrainian].

³ Kozachenko, Ganna. «Ekonomiczna bezpeka yak fundamentalna kategoriya bezpekologiyi». *Bezpekoznavstvo: teoriya ta praktika: materialy I Vseukrayinskoyi naukovopraktichnoyi internet-konferentsiyi*, Lugansk, March 15-April 15, 2013. [In Ukrainian].

⁴ Agadullin, Nail. «Natsionalnaya ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost kak kategoriya ekonomicheskoy teorii». PhD diss., Ufimskiy gosudarstvenniy aviatsionniy tehnikeskoy universitet, 2007. [In Russian].

⁵ Ganushkina, Elena. «Formirovaniye mezhdunarodnogo ekonomicheskogo poryadka». *Mezhdunarodnoye pravo i mezhdunarodnyye organizatsii* 1 (2012): 10-33. Accessed October 25, 2015. <http://www.center-bereg.ru/o1710.html>. [In Russian].

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The analysis of works of these authors shows that the study of the genesis of economic security requires a study of various sciences, i.e. economic history, economic geography, geo-economics, international economics, political science, psychology, international economic law, institutional economics, conflict studies and management system theory. Thus, the interdisciplinary nature of security issue and the scope of existing developments led to the recognition of Security Studies as a theoretical, epistemological knowledge direction. However, we cannot state that the Security Studies acquired an immanent theoretical purity.

The purpose of this paper is to study the international experience of Security Studies development.

The subject of research is the theoretical basis of Security Studies development as an independent economic research direction.

Historical Retrospective of Economic Security

New challenges stimulate the scientific thinking to find responses in economic security. Using the method of historical and logical unity allows establishing the essence of the concept of "corporate economic security", but first we need to understand how and when the term of "economic security" appears and how it acquires economic connotation due to the complication of economic relations.

Integrity and stability of the state historically depends not only on effective functioning of the triad of its basic systems, political, military and economic, but also on the security system combining the

⁶ Gorodetskiy and Manaenkov, «Otsenka sostoyaniya ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti, tendentsii i prognoz razvitiya pravoohranitelnykh mekhanizmov ee obespecheniya». *Audit i finansoviy analiz* 4 (2004): 20-26. [In Russian].

⁷ Dakhno, Ivan. *Mizhnarodne ekonomichne pravo*. 3rd Ed. Kiev: Tsentr uchbovoi literaturi, 2009. [In Ukrainian].

⁸ Kupiecki, Robert. «Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP 2014 jako instrument polityki państwa. Uwarunkowania zewnętrzne i aspekty procesowe». *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe* 1 (2015): 11-36. Accessed May 9, 2015. https://www.bbn.gov.pl/ftp/dok/03/KUPIECKI_33-2015.pdf. [in Polish].

⁹ Lima, Laura. *Worlding Brazil: Intellectuals, Identity and Security*. New York, 2015.

¹⁰ MacFarlane, Neil and Yuen FoongKhong. *Human security and the UN: a critical history*. United Nations intellectual history project (illustrated ed.). Indiana University Press. 2006.

¹¹ Margasova, Viktoriva. «Zarubizhnyi dosvid zabezpechennya ekonomichnoyi bezpeki regionu». *Naukoviy visnik ChDIEU* 1 (2011): 53-61. [In Ukrainian].

¹² Nye, Joseph. «Collective Economic Security». *International Affairs. Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-2009* 4 (1974): 584-98. Accessed January 8, 2015. doi:10.2307/2615925.

¹³ Pasternak-Taranuschenko, Gennadiy. «Istoriya viniknennya ta rozvitku nauki pro ekonomichnu bezpeku derzhavy». *Aktualni problemi ekonomiki* 4 (2002): 2-8 and 5 (2002): 21-30. Accessed October 30, 2015. <http://economics.net/archive2002/112--4.html>. [In Ukrainian].

¹⁴ Post, Robert. National Security and the amended Freedom of Information Act. *Yale law Journal* 3 (1976): 401. Accessed January 28, 2015. doi:10.2307/795448.

¹⁵ Chetvertakov, Roman. «Razvitie predstavleniy o bezopasnosti Rossii (IX-XVII)». Accessed March 25, 2015. http://www.ihst.ru/~biosphere/Mag_1/Save.htm. [In Russian].

international, regional, social, public institutions (organizations, structures, bodies) and entities protecting the state from the negative impact of internal and external threats based on development of the standards and laws to ensure the vital interests of citizens, and the exclusion of damage to the economy. Metaphorically, the state security can be compared to the immune system. Thus, the human health depends not only on the teamwork of respiratory, digestive, urinary and other systems, but also on the immune system consolidating the organs and cells able to perform the protective functions on the basis of permanent and "emergency" mechanisms of body detoxification, such as coughing, sneezing, vomiting and diarrhea.

The economic aspect of security is closely linked to the trade relations, which can be traced throughout the history of the mankind. Thus, the Roman historian Flor (2nd century) noted that the termination of trade relations disrupts the union of the human race¹⁶.

At the time of Kievan Rus (11th century), "Ruska Pravda" by Yaroslav the Wise was the first code of laws. The cornerstone of this paper is the personal and property safety, namely the preservation of internal order in the country and protection of property of the wealthy people. The main value was considered freedom.

According to the Russian historian R.V. Chetvertakov¹⁷, security in the Slavic community in the 13th century was related to two aspects, trade development (economic dimension of security) and expansion of geographical areas (military-political dimension of security), i.e. the pioneers were looking for the sources of raw materials and markets for supply of goods from Europe.

After the conquering attacks by the Golden Horde, security was manifested in the integrity and unity of the state. Many scientists, including the Russian academician A. Fomenko, made a sensational conclusion based on mathematical analysis of the manuscripts; there was no invasion from the territory of modern Mongolia! It was a civil war in Russia, the princes fought with each other. No representative of the Mongoloid race came to Russia. Yes, some troops included the Tatars, but not aliens; they were the inhabitants of the Volga, who lived next door to the Russians long before the notorious "invasion." What is commonly called the "Tatar-Mongol invasion" was actually the fight of descendants of Prince Vsevolod with their rivals for sole power over Rus, the so-called "Big Nest". The fact of war between the princes is generally recognized. Unfortunately, Russ was not consolidated

¹⁶ Dahno, Ivan. *Mizhnarodne ekonomichne pravo*. 3rd Ed. Kiev: Tsentr uchbovoi literaturi, 2009. [In Ukrainian].

¹⁷ Chetvertakov, Roman. «*Razvitie predstavleniy o bezopasnosti Rossii (IX-XVII)*». Accessed March 25, 2015. http://www.ihst.ru/~biosphere/Mag_1/Save.htm. [In Russian].

immediately, and very strong rulers fought among themselves¹⁸. In the 17th century, security was related to the new scientific applied, technical and geographical discoveries. It was the English scientist Francis Bacon, who explained the importance of science for security of the country and society.

In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia was signed, which is the result of the first modern diplomatic congress. It became the basis for a new international order in Europe, and the philosophy of achieving a steady status of the state was based on the concept of national security¹⁹.

The author studied the texts of important basic laws of foreign states during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, which is the basis of the legal framework of security. So, the "Bill of Rights" indicates that the security of the people depends on definition of rights to the Crown, namely the certainty of succession²⁰. The "Declaration of Independence" approves the thesis about the impossibility of secure development of the nation without security guarantee to each citizen, and emphasizes the free choice of a new government to ensure the security and well-being²¹. The "Declaration of the Rights of a Man" (1789) states, "The aim of every political union is provision of natural and inalienable human rights. These are the liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression" (Article 2)²². Later, in 1804, the French commercial code, which helped unifying the commercial law of the European countries and emphasized the importance of its principles, i.e. freedom, came into force.

The last chancellor of the Russian empire, Prince A.M. Gorchakov, first proposed the concept of "Russian interests" in 1850-60-ies. The "Regulation on measures to protect the public order and public peace"²³ refers to the concept of "public security." Meanwhile, the document stresses an enhanced guarding, if there is a threat of criminal encroachment on the existing state structure or security of individuals and their property. In 1922, the term "public security" was enshrined in

¹⁸ Fomenko, Anatoliy. «*Mongolo-tatarskoe igo ili Velikiy Tati Ariy poryadok?*». Accessed January 23, 2015. <http://informer.name/index.php/system/101-istoriya/nasledie/57-mongolo-tatarskoe-igo-ili-velikij-tati-arij-poryadok?showall=1&limitstart=>. [In Russian].

¹⁹ MacFarlane, Neil and Yuen FoongKhong. *Human security and the UN: a critical history*. United Nations intellectual history project (illustrated ed.). Indiana University Press, 2006.

²⁰ Vikipedya. «*Teksty vazhneyshih osnovnyih zakonov inostrannyih gosudarstv*». Accessed August 7, 2013. https://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/Страница:Тексты_важнейших_основных_законов_иностранных_государств._Ч._1.pdf/29. [In Russian].

²¹ «*Vse o USA*», accessed July 19, 2015, <http://usa-info.com.ua/symbol/declaration.html>. [In Russian].

²² Vikipedya. «*Teksty vazhneyshih osnovnyih zakonov inostrannyih gosudarstv*». Accessed August 7, 2013. https://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/Страница:Тексты_важнейших_основных_законов_иностранных_государств._Ч._1.pdf/29. [In Russian].

²³ Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov Rossivskov Imperii. SPb., 1885. Accessed April 5, 2015. <http://www.runivers.ru/bookreader/book9995/#page/263/mode/1up>. [In Russian].

the Criminal Code of the RSFSR²⁴. Chapter 8 was called "Violation of rules protecting the people's health, public safety and order", although its definition was not provided.

In 1919-1920, an international organization, the League of Nations, was established. It was founded as a result of signing of the Treaty of Versailles. From September 28, 1934 to February 23, 1935, the League of Nations included 58 member states. During the World War I, the League goals included the disarmament, diversion of military operations, collective security, settlement of disputes between the countries through diplomatic negotiations and improvement of the quality of life on the planet. The organization ceased to exist in 1946 because of failure to prevent World War II.

The Great Financial Crisis (1929-1933) covered the entire system of international financial relations, during which many states have declared themselves financial bankrupts. Then the 32nd US President F. Roosevelt faced the task of developing the measures for quick response to the negative factors of the global economy influence at the national one, which promoted the creation of the first Federal Committee for Economic Security.

In 1934, the National Security Strategy of Expansion and Participation was approved, which first introduced the concept of that the "national security is a set of conditions reliably providing the national sovereignty, protection of strategic interests and full development of society, life and health of all its citizens"²⁵.

In the era of the Soviet Union, the term of "national security" was introduced in 1934 upon formation of the Main Directorate for State Security in NKVD. Thus, in 1936, this term was officially included in the text of the Constitution of the USSR and began to be used in the documents and acts of the Soviet state, as well as Soviet legal literature. In the USSR, the ideology and legislation of totalitarian society proceeded from the primacy of state interests over the interests of the nation (state security over the national one)²⁶.

Thus, the concept of "state security" in the Soviet period was a kind of an ideological cliché, which meant the fight against all forms in personal and public life, which caused or could cause damage to the communist ideology and the Soviet state²⁷. Later, the priorities changed,

²⁴ EZH-YURIST. «Ugolovnyiy kodeks RSFSR 1922». Last modified November 14, 2011. http://www.gazeta-yurist.ru/new_paper/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&catid=99:xxvek. [In Russian]. 836:2012-11-14-07-46-

²⁵ USA. Economy. Politics. Ideology: National Security Strategy of the United States (Translated document). *US OBY 11* (1994): 16.

²⁶ Agadullin, Nail. «Natsionalnaya ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost kak kategoriya ekonomicheskoy teorii». PhD diss., Ufimskiy gosudarstvennyiy aviatsionnyiy tehnikeskiiy universitet, 2007. [In Russian].

²⁷ Ismagilov, Rashid. Salnikov, Viktor and Stepashin, Sergev. *Ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost Rossii: kontseptsiya — pravovyye osnovyy — politika*: Monografiya. SPb: Fond «Universitet», 2002. [In Russian].

and the value of the individual and society to the state came to the foreground, which led to the loss of the meaning and name by this term.

During the World War II, the principal means of ensuring the interests of the states was the power, so the national security policy and strategy was to use the harsh military measures, and not "soft" political, economic and other activities. As aptly noted by K. Marx, when two equal ones meet, the force decides. That is, if the state reaches the level of economic potential and military power, which is equivalent to the potential and power of the leading countries in the world, it requires a new status, and the division of the global influence spheres begins.

In the postwar period, the economic recovery was required. Security began to be associated with avoiding war. In fact, after ensuring its sovereignty and independence, all governments focused on internal processes, namely the economic ones, reflecting the position of the country in the international division of labor and reflecting the threats to the welfare of the country.

Again, the need to create such an international institution, which would ensure the maintenance and strengthening of the international peace and security, as well as development of cooperation between countries, arose. Such an institution was the United Nations (UN) on October 24, 1945, the predecessor of which was the League of Nations. Its creation has caused a lot of differences between the countries regarding the UN competence, namely the United States offered a structure that would deal not only with political, but also with social and economic problems, and the USSR insisted on creation of a structure which would deal with political aspects only, i.e. support of peace and security. The USSR representatives believed that international addressing of economic issues was contrary to the principles of internal sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the country. Britain also insisted on the limited intervention of the intergovernmental organization, referring to the incompatibility with the principles of market liberalism and inviolability of private property. Therefore, the UN Charter included a compromise provision, although its purpose is still a cooperation in addressing the international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature (para. 3, Article 1 of the UN Charter) [45]. Also, the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) was created, which is one of the principal UN bodies coordinating the cooperation of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in economic and social fields.

In order to create the conditions of stability and well-being required for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations promotes the raising of the living standards, full employment of the

population and conditions for economic and social progress and development; addressing of international issues in economic, social, health and related segments; international cooperation in the field of culture and education (Article 55 of the UN Charter). Thus, the UN provides the institutional process of legalization of collective decisions on economic security.

The modern meaning of the "national security" evolved after the World War II. According to the materials of the hearings in the US Senate, in August 1945, the naval minister John Forrestal told to Senate, "Our national security can be achieved in a very broad and comprehensive sense. I constantly and consistently use the word "security" and not "defense". J. Forrestal apparently offered a non-standard interpretation of the term because he had to clarify his opinion, "The issue of national security is not just a question of the army and navy. We must consider all our capacity to conduct the war, our mines, industry, human resources, science and other areas constituting the ordinary civil life"²⁸.

In 1947, the US National Security Council was created, and the National Security Act²⁹ was approved, stating that national security is a condition for functioning of the state and the result of defensive (protective) measures to improve the invulnerability of the state against threats from inside or outside in the open and subversive form. The document does not use the notion of "economic security", but the emphasis is made on the economic aspect of the problem. One of the key provisions of the act determining the principal direction of social relations regulation is as follows, "We proceeded from the fact that the line between domestic and foreign policy disappears. We need to revive the economy, to support the armed forces, initiatives abroad and global influence. We must take an active part in international affairs to open foreign markets and create jobs for Americans." This norm defines the national interests of the US and lists a number of ways to achieve the same. The economic objectives of the US national security are 1) "economic recovery." Securing the US security should promote the economic growth; 2) "participation in international affairs" is a prerequisite for improvement of economic welfare of the state. An increased resource potential is achieved through the use of the resource potential of the global economy. The achievement of these objectives is "opening of foreign markets to US goods and services." The National

²⁸ Post, Robert. National Security and the amended Freedom of Information Act. *Yale law Journal* 3 (1976): 401. Accessed January 28, 2015. doi:10.2307/795448.

²⁹ National Archives Catalog. «National Security Act of 1947». Accessed June 9, 2015. <https://research.archives.gov/id/299856>.

Security Strategy of the United States uses the terms "objectives", "interests" and "threat"³⁰.

In October 1947, the first in history multilateral trade agreement was signed, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (HATT)³¹ for the purpose of revival of international trade, lowering of customs tariffs and elimination of restrictions in the import of goods to promote the economic security of the countries.

In 50-60-ies, the doctrine development by the Prime Minister Shigeru Yisydu laid the main direction of postwar Japan's national security policy, which included an accelerated economic development, a sharp limitation of military spending and a close alliance with the US. It was a doctrine of economic nationalism (practical nationalism), the main objective of which was the development of the Japanese economy under the US nuclear umbrella³². The state policy to ensure the economic security began with the Law on Emergency Measures in the Field of Economics and Finance. Two special public bodies, Economic Stabilization Agency and Price Regulation Committee, were created to implement the same. The national plans for manufacturing and distribution were developed, and the supply of raw materials, labor, finance etc. to the enterprises was monitored. The state helped private firms to improve their product quality, and to increase its competitiveness in the global market. This led to an increase in the inflow of foreign currency to the country. As a result of the measures taken by the government, the Japanese "economic miracle" happened³³.

In 1957, the General Secretariat of National Defense was established in France, which deals with economic issues along with the issues of military defense, diplomacy, scientific and technical research.

In the same year, the Treaty of Rome on creation of the European Economic Community and Euratom was signed between countries such as FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on elimination of all obstacles to the free movement of people, goods, services and capital.

In 1964, the first UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) declared the "Principles governing the international trade

³⁰ Strelnikov, Konstantin. «Pravovoe regulirovanie obespecheniya ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti v US». *Voenno-uridicheskij zhurnal* 4 (2009). Accessed July 5, 2015. <http://www.center-bereg.ru/m2346.html>. [In Russian].

³¹ Verhovna Rada Ukrayini. «*Generalna ugoda z tarifiv i torgivli (GATT)*». Last modified April 15, 1994. http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_264. [In Ukrainian].

³² Bvudzhethnava sistema Rossivskov Federatsii. «*Doktrinvi i kontseptsii natsionalnoy bezopasnosti USA, Frantsii i Yaponii*». Last modified March 5, 2000. http://www.budgetrf.ru/Publications/Magazines/VestnikSF/2000/vestniksf117-05/vestniksf117-05030.htm#HL_13. [In Russian].

³³ Kaschenko, Sergey. *Vseobshchaya istoriya gosudarstva i prava noveishego vremeni*. Simferopol: Dolya, 2006. Accessed August 9, 2015. http://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/History/Dvor/index.php. [In Russian].

relations and trade policies promoting the development"³⁴. The said structure was created in multilateral security landscape, which aims at addressing the issues of trade, finance, debt, investment, and technology transfer, which would facilitate the rapid economic development, especially in developing countries.

In 1967, Brazil proposed the idea of "collective economic security" to justify its refusal to signing the NPT and signing of the Treaty of Tlatelolco instead, which made the Latin America and the Caribbean the first regions of the world where the nuclear weapon is banned, and contributed to the peace and international security³⁵. In fact, the idea is very good for developing countries, and there is little to economic. In official documents, the term of "collective economic security" is not declared.

According to the UN consultant John Nay, in July 1974, at the 57th session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva, the "collective economic security" was discussed. It was proposed by the developing countries, putting pressure and relying on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade³⁶. Of course, most developed countries have considered this concept with great caution and skepticism, so based on this concept no legally binding rule that would guarantee compliance with the principles of economic relations normal for the civilized world by the States has been developed.

In 1973, a formal organization, which has become an important part of the modern architecture of European security, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), was created, which includes 56 member countries located in Europe, Central Asia and North America. It focuses on reduction of the military confrontation and strengthening of security, including the economic one.

From 1973 to 1975, the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was held, subsequently named "the Helsinki Agreements" (created at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe). In the course of the forums, the measures were adopted to strengthen the economic security in Europe. Its participants included 33 European countries, USA and Canada. The meeting was conducted in three phases and ended by signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe³⁷. It covers such issues as

³⁴ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. «*Final Act and Report of Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on trade and development*». Accessed September 19, 2015. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/econf46d141vol1_en.pdf.

³⁵ Lima, Laura. *Worlding Brazil: Intellectuals, Identity and Security*. New York, 2015.

³⁶ Nye, Joseph. «Collective Economic Security». *International Affairs. Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-2009* 4 (1974): 584-98. Accessed January 8, 2015. doi:10.2307/2615925.

³⁷ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. «*Final Act of Conference on security and co-operation in Europe*». Accessed September 19, 2015. <https://www.osce.org/mc/39501?download=true>.

cooperation in the economy, science, technology and environment, business contacts and opportunities, economic and commercial information, marketing, industrial cooperation, economic and social aspects of the migrant labor.

In the 70-80-ies, the main task of international security becomes the preservation of military balance and ensuring the mutual security between the two superpowers (USA and USSR). This means that every country seeks to guarantee the security in exchange for security guarantee by the other country, creating a tension, but meeting the interests of both countries (i.e. "I exist, so you exist"). This is the fundamental difference between this concept from another one, according to which each of the poles is committed to provision of its own security at the expense of another (i.e. "I exist, so you do not exist").

The world began to concern about the economic security problems, inert alia, because of the energy crises which arose after the ultimatum declared by the supplying countries to the developed countries in 1973. The energy supply termination caused large losses and slowed the economic development of the "strong of this world" (USA, Europe and Japan). This prompted the latter to seek the solutions to the problem of economic security in order to avoid the use of such actions in subsequent relationship between the countries, and create the opportunities to overcome their consequences. The fact that the conventional military threats did not work, the deposits owners warned that in the case of military intervention, they will set fire and blow up the deposits. This would lead to the worldwide environmental catastrophe. So, the economic and political leverage became dominant. The leading scientists of the world were involved in the work, who laid the foundations of the new science of international economic security³⁸.

Industrialization and inequality of the states defied the international community, which led to the emergence of documents fundamental for international economic law; in 1974, the UN General Assembly adopted the "Declaration on the New International Economic Order"³⁹, the "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States"⁴⁰, the "Action Programme for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order"⁴¹; in 1975, the UN Conference for Industrial Development

³⁸ Pasternak-Taranuschenko, Gennadiy. «Istoriya viniknennya ta rozvitku nauki pro ekonomichnu bezpeku derzhavy». *Aktualni problemi ekonomiki* 4 (2002): 2-8 and 5 (2002): 21-30. Accessed October 30, 2015. <http://ecoscience.net/archive2002/112--4.html>. [In Ukrainian].

³⁹ UN Documents Cooperation Circles. «*Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order*». Accessed May 2, 2015. <http://www.un-documents.net/s6r3201.htm>.

⁴⁰ UN Documents Cooperation Circles. «*Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*». Accessed May 2, 2015. <http://www.un-documents.net/a29r3281.htm>.

⁴¹ UN Documents Cooperation Circles. «*Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order*». Accessed May 18, 2015. <http://www.un-documents.net/s6r3202.htm>.

Organization (UNIDO) adopted the "Lima Declaration on Industrial Development and Cooperation"⁴²; in 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law related to the legal aspects of a new international economic order"⁴³.

The concept of a new international economic order is aimed at obtaining of special preferences in the economy by the developing countries (representing a majority in the UN), namely the establishment of favorable conditions in respect of raw materials, industrial exports, credit and monetary system; and sponsorship of advanced technology and restriction of TNC activities. The Declaration calls the developed countries to provide special concessions in all areas of international economic cooperation in favor of developing countries following the principles of non-reciprocal regime, i.e. single vector.

The most important international legal instruments related to the Institute of International Economic Security are the "Refusal from Coercive Economic Measures" (resolution of the 4th UNCTAD session, 1983); "Economic Measures as a Means of Political and Economic Coercion in Relation to Developing Countries" (resolution of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, 1983); "On Confidence-Building Measures in International Economic Relations" (resolution of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, 1984)⁴⁴.

They led to the emergence of resolution at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly called "International Economic Security" in 1985. The concept of "international economic security" obtained an official status indicating that the overall efforts to establish the fair and mutually beneficial international economic relations contribute to the economic prosperity of each country and a new international economic order. This concept is universal, based on providing a system of economic security for all States on the equal partnering conditions, both for the developed and developing countries. Still, the resolution of the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly in 1987 provided no clear definition of economic security.

In 1982, the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan made a report, which stated that "international economic security is the status of the economy in which it is protected

⁴² Geochemists Workbench. *«Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on industrial development and co-operation»*. Accessed May 13, 2015.

⁴³ UN Documents Cooperation Circles. *«Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order»*. Accessed May 18, 2015. <http://www.un-documents.net/a41r73.htm>.

⁴⁴ Dahno, Ivan. *Mizhnarodne ekonomichne pravo*. 3rd Ed. Kiev: Tsentr uchbovoi literaturi, 2009. [In Ukrainian].

by economic means from serious threats arising under the influence of international factors"⁴⁵.

In the USSR, the economic security issues were considered only partially, firstly, in the light of the country's economy survival in terms of the military strategic confrontation between socialism and imperialism, and secondly, through the prism of foreign trade relations and economic crimes.

After the USSR disappearance from the political map of the world and disruption of the bipolar system, the United States became the only superpower. The Soviet Union demonstrated that the violation of the optimal balance between the cost of external and internal security for the benefit of the first one led to the collapse.

In the early 1990's, such kinds of security as economic, financial, environmental, information and other came to the foreground. The main threats were the increasing economic, scientific and technological competition on the part of developed countries, because American intelligence shifted the emphasis in its activities from the military and political sphere to global business.

In 1992, the Treaty on European Union⁴⁶ or Maastricht Treaty was signed, which first highlighted the responsibility of the European Union (EU) in the field of security policy and the possibility of its joint administration. The main principles are strengthening of the EU security; preservation of peace and international security; improvement of the EU's sole role in determination of the uniform foreign policy.

In 1992, ECOSOC established the Commission on Sustainable Development, which developed the same name strategy. Its focus is the stable economy not destroying the basic natural resources, developed by adapting to the environment, and using the latest scientific developments and technological innovation. Also, one of the areas of strategy development is to eradicate poverty, particularly in developing countries. This problem is closely related to economic security, because the problem of poverty can cause social tensions, and undermine the economic development of the neighboring countries forced to receive the people fleeing from hunger and poverty in its territory⁴⁷.

In March 1992, Russia adopted the Law on Security⁴⁸, which deals with relationship of the internal and external aspects of national

⁴⁵ *Economic Security of Japan*. Tokyo, MITI, 1982.

⁴⁶ European Union. «*The Treaty on European Union*». Accessed June 9, 2015. http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/pdf/treaty_on_european_union/treaty_on_european_union_en.pdf.

⁴⁷ Ganushkina, Elena. «Formirovanie mezhdunarodnogo ekonomicheskogo porvadka». *Mezhdunarodnoe pravo i mezhdunarodnyie organizatsii* 1 (2012): 10-33. Accessed October 25, 2015. <http://www.center-bereg.ru/o1710.html>. [In Russian].

⁴⁸ Zakon RF «O bezopasnosti» ot 5 marta 1992 N 2446-I. *Vedomosti S'ezda narodnyih deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Verhovnogo Soveta Rossiyskoy Federatsii* 15 (1992). [In Russian].

security without defining its economic aspect. In 1996, Russia regulates the economic security provision by the "National Strategy of Economic Security of the Russian Federation"⁴⁹, in which the main sections are the aim and objects of economic security strategy, its threats, criteria and parameters of the economy meeting the requirements of economic security, measures and mechanisms of economic policy aimed at safeguarding the same. In 1997, the "Concept of National Security of the Russian Federation" was approved⁵⁰, repealed by the approval of 2009 "National Security Strategy of Russia"⁵¹. It is dedicated to "economic growth" after the global financial crisis in 2008, and "strengthening of economic security through an active state anti-inflationary, monetary, exchange rate, monetary, fiscal policy focused on import substitution and real economy support."

July 1, 1992, Ukraine created the National Security Council under the President of Ukraine, and in 1993 the first scientific papers on the topic were published. In January 1997, a resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Concept (Principles of State Policy) of the National Security of Ukraine was signed⁵². This document lays the foundations of the national security policy conceptualization, which allowed defining the subjective and objective relations clearly. In 2003, it was repealed by the Law on National Security of Ukraine⁵³. The concept of "economic security" is not used, but is a part of the national security of Ukraine, which is a level of protection of the vital interests, rights and freedoms, vital interests of society, state and its environment from external and internal threats. In February 2007, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine was approved⁵⁴. In November 2008, a decree on the Concept of Consumer Cooperatives Economic Security of Ukraine was issued⁵⁵, where the legal document first mentions the

⁴⁹ Zakon RF «O bezopasnosti» ot 5 marta 1992 N 2446-I. *Vedomosti S'ezda narodnykh deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Verhovnogo Soveta Rossiyskoy Federatsii* 15 (1992). [In Russian].

⁵⁰ The concept of national security is a political document setting out a system of official views on the place and role of the state in the modern world, its national values, interests and goals, power, tools and means of preventing and display of external and internal threats, as well as on the fundamentals of organization and principles of operation of the national security system;

SNV-savt. «Kontseptsiva natsionalnoi bezopasnosti Rossiyskoi Federatsii (Ukaz Prezidenta RF ot 17.12.1997 № 1300)». Last modified December 17, 1997. <http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/rus/docs/snconold.htm>. [In Russian].

⁵¹ KonsultantPlvus. «Strategiya natsionalnoi bezopasnosti Rossiyskoi Federatsii do 2020 ot 12.05.2009 № 537». Last modified July 1, 2014. http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_87685/. [In Russian].

⁵² Verhovna Rada Ukrayini. «Kontseptsiya (osnovi derzhavnoi politiki) natsionalnoi bezpeki Ukraini vid 16.01.1997 № 3/97-BP». Accessed May 16, 2015. <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3/97-%D0%B2%D1%80>. [In Ukrainian].

⁵³ Zakon Ukraini «Pro osnovi natsionalnoi bezpeki Ukraini» vid 15.12.2005 № 3200-IV, *VVR Ukraini* 14 (2005): 1. [In Ukrainian].

⁵⁴ Verhovna Rada Ukrayini. «Strategiya natsionalnoi bezpeki Ukraini : Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini vid 12.02.2007 № 105/2007». Accessed May 16, 2015. <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/105/2007>. [In Ukrainian].

⁵⁵ Informatsiyno-pravoviy portal Zakoni Ukrayini. «Kontseptsiya ekonomichnoi bezpeki spozhivchoi kooperatsii Ukraini vid 12.11.2008». Accessed May 16, 2015. http://www.uazakon.com/documents/date_3c/pg_gnguso.htm. [In Ukrainian].

"economic security" representing the status of the entity security against the negative impact of external and internal threats and destabilizing factors, ensuring the steady implementation of the major economic interests and goals of statutory activities. In May 2014, the draft law on the Fundamentals of Prevention and Fighting of Economic Offenses and Financial Monitoring⁵⁶ was proposed, in which the "economic security" is defined as "the status of economy ensuring the steady economic growth, effective meeting of the economic needs, state control of the movement and use of the national resources, as well as protection of economic interests of the country at the national and international levels. Economic security is an integral part of the national security." Due to the smoldering conflicts and ethnic tensions in May 2015, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine⁵⁷ was adopted. This is the first document developed solely for the practical purpose of comprehensive safeguarding of the national security and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The main threats to the national security are the aggressive policy of Russia; the ineffectiveness of the system of safeguarding the national security of Ukraine; corruption and inefficient system of public governance; economic crisis, depletion of financial resources of the state, reduction of the living standards; threats to energy, information, environmental and technological security.

With regard to the enterprise economic security, it should be noted that many organizations have internal audit services, corporate economic security services. They can perform functions such as analysis, control, monitoring, coordination of various departments, forecasting, power and information protection. Given the urgency of economic security at all levels, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine approved the following positions in the Classifier of Professions DK 003:2010 (as of March 01, 2015)⁵⁸: No. 1229.7 – Manager (director, head, etc.) of (economic and financial, information) security unit (service, office, department, etc.); No. 2414.2 – Expert in financial and economic security, Analyst on financial and economic security; No. 3411 – Expert in financial and economic security. However, today there is no fundamental legislative development governing the economic security in Ukraine. The existing legislation focuses on corporate bankruptcy and antitrust regulation.

⁵⁶ ZN.UA. «Proekt Zakonu «Pro osnovi zapobigannya ta borotbi z ekonomichnimi pravoporushenniami i zdiysnennya finansovogo kontroly» vid 02.09.2014 № 1655-VII». Last modified May 22, 2014. http://zn.ua/static/file/20140530/Proekt%20ZU%20SFR_22.05.2014.pdf. [In Ukrainian].

⁵⁷ Verhovna Rada Ukraini. «Strategiya natsionalnoi bezpeki Ukraini : Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini vid 26.05.2015 № 287/2015». Accessed May 16, 2015. <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/287/2015>. [In Ukrainian].

⁵⁸ Buhgalter 911. «Klasifikator profesiy (KP) stanom na 01.03.2015». Accessed March 1, 2015. <http://buhgalter911.com/Res/Spravochniki/KlassifikProfesiy.aspx>. [In Ukrainian].

In November 1992, the Fundamentals of Polish Security Policy and Security Policy and Defense Strategy of the Republic of Poland⁵⁹ were approved in Poland. In January 2000, the Security Strategy for the Republic of Poland, and in 2003, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland⁶⁰ was developed, which do not consider the economic security, but only economic threats outlined in the strategy. The main tasks of economic security is independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, as well as creation of conditions for economic and social development. The strategy covers a range of national security issues and determines the optimal means of using all resources of the state in defense, social and economic spheres for its needs. In October 2014, the Council of Ministers adopted a new National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, prepared by the Ministry of National Defense. The document indicates that the security of Poland depends on its ability to implement the national interests effectively and achieve the strategic objectives in the current and projected security conditions, which will be determined by four main factors, NATO, European Union, US strategic presence on the continent and relations with Russia. The Strategy emphasizes that the restoration of Russia's superpower position due to its environment and reinforcement of confrontational politics (as evidenced by the conflict with Ukraine, including the annexation of the Crimea) have a negative impact on the security situation in the region. Certainly, as a member of NATO and the European Union, Poland relies on the system of collective defense against eventual threats, but in the present circumstances it decided to strengthen its defense capabilities and to modernize the Armed Forces (over 8 coming years, about USD 40 billion will be allocated for this purpose)⁶¹.

In the spring of 1994, the Germany approved the White Paper on German Security Policy and the Future of the Bundeswehr, which relied on the defense doctrine. In 2006, it was revised and supplemented with economic aspects of security, the main ones of which are free world trade as a basis for prosperity of the country and aversion of the regional crises, which may threaten the security of Germany. A strategic importance is provided to reliable supply of energy carriers to the

⁵⁹ Mróz, Marcin. «Podstawowe problemy obronności Polski – dokument rządowy z 28 czerwca 1994 – w świetle polskiej doktryny obronnej». *Informacja* 246 (1994): 1. Accessed September 15, 1994. http://biurose.sejm.gov.pl/teksty_pdf_94/i-246.pdf. [in Polish].

⁶⁰ Kupiecki, Robert. «Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP 2014 jako instrument polityki państwa. Uwarunkowania zewnętrzne i aspekty procesowe». *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe* 1 (2015): 11-36. Accessed May 9, 2015. https://www.bbn.gov.pl/ftp/dok/03/KUPIECKI_33-2015.pdf. [in Polish].

⁶¹ Palivoda, Volodimir. «Nova Strategiya natsionalnoyi bezpeki Respubliki Polshcha». Last modified October 30, 2015. <http://portala4.pl.ua/suspilstvo/politics/4283-nova-stratehiiia-natsionalnoi-bezpeky-respubliky-polshcha>. [In Ukrainian].

country. In 2002, a National Strategy for Sustainable Development⁶² was developed, which states that Germany should be one of the leading countries in terms of resource-efficient economy. The stable economy means adaptation to the challenges of our time, the use of economic opportunities and responsibility of enterprises and organizations for the future. Gradually, it becomes clear that properly understood sustainable development is a significant competitive advantage.

In December 1995, the US President George Bush, in order to take the appropriate measures to ensure the economic security, approved the memorandum laying out the basic content of the National Program for Economic Security. The program implementation resulted in creation of the country-wide unified and coherent economic security system aimed at preservation of US leadership in technological areas and ensuring the economic interests of the country. The interdepartmental task force, which included the Deputy Minister of Defense, Deputy Director of the CIA, the Minister of Energy, FBI and NSA, heads of the leading corporations, such as General Electric, Boeing, and TPB determined the general policies of economic security and its modern criteria; the mechanism of the economic security system management was developed; the new draft regulations and directives were proposed; the training and retraining system was amended. The task force not only highlighted the threats to the US economic security, but also provided a recommendation to issue the "Directory of threats to economic security and their evaluation"⁶³ as an auxiliary reference. In 1996, the US passed the Economic Security Act⁶⁴, for the first time addressing the problem of economic espionage. So, according to the estimates of the Department of Science and Technology of the White House, since 1992, the American business suffers annual losses of USD 100 billion as a result of industrial espionage. Still, almost 40% of the resources of the intelligence community of the country (i.e. total US intelligence) were allocated for economic intelligence⁶⁵. In 2004, the Canadian security announced "economic espionage" as the main threat to economic security. The French National Assembly on Finance, Economy and Planning also believed that

⁶² Die bundesregierung. «10 let ustoychivogo razvitiya «made in Germany». *Natsionalnaya strategiya ustoychivogo razvitiya*. Accessed May 25, 2015. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/Nachhaltigkeit-wiederhergestellt/2012-06-01-kurzpapier-n-russisch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [In Russian].

⁶³ Gorodetskiy and Manaenkov, «Otsenka sostoyaniya ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti, tendentsii i prognoz razvitiya pravoohranitel'nykh mekhanizmov ee obespecheniya». *Audit i finansoviy analiz* 4 (2004): 20-26. [In Russian].

⁶⁴ CONGRESS.GOV. «*The Economic Security Act of 1996*». Accessed May 21, 2015. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/104th-congress/senate-bill/1557>.

⁶⁵ Gorodetskiy and Manaenkov, «Otsenka sostoyaniya ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti, tendentsii i prognoz razvitiya pravoohranitel'nykh mekhanizmov ee obespecheniya». *Audit i finansoviy analiz* 4 (2004): 25-26. [In Russian].

the protection of commercial and technical information of the companies is a key element of economic security in the "information society"⁶⁶.

In 2001, the Economic Security and Reproduction Act⁶⁷ was passed, which stresses the priorities of economic development, protectionism and tax optimization issues. In 2002, the National Strategy for Internal Security⁶⁸ was approved. In February 2015, the National Security Strategy⁶⁹ was adopted. The threats to national security include an attack on US territory and critical infrastructure, on American citizens and representatives of the allies outside the country; the global economic crisis; use and proliferation of weapons of the mass destruction; epidemics of infectious diseases; the negative effects of climate change; disruption of the global energy market; spread of violence and crime from the areas of unstable countries. USA were willing to participate in the education of the "future political and economic elite in the world."

In 1997, the Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) on Civil Defense, and the White Paper of China on Civil Defense (2000, 2002, 2004, 2006) were adopted. In 2008, the Chinese scientist Jang Yong⁷⁰ gave a definition of economic security, "For developing countries, such as China, economic security is better defined as the ability to provide a gradual increase in the living standards for the entire population through the national economic growth while maintaining economic independence. In other words, economic security has two sides of the "medal", competitiveness and independent economic sovereignty." Today, we must recognize the global economic and political power of China, which claims to be the new "center of influence" through the use of its scientific, technical and industrial capacity. Indeed, its success is based on two components, economic security, namely "economic integration with its neighbors in the region", and political security, namely "the creation of a peaceful environment". Although, China's economic security as a separate and holistic perspective in this country is not formulated in conceptual and strategic documents or in legal acts. It is regarded only as an integral and essential structural component of the national security of China and is presented as separate aspects to be

⁶⁶ Fokin, Nikolay. «*Ekonomika: V nachale bylo Slovo*». Accessed January 21, 2015. <http://dictionary-economics.ru/word/Безопасность>. [In Russian].

⁶⁷ CONGRESS.GOV. «*The Economic Security and Recovery Act of 2001*». Accessed May 21, 2015. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/107th-congress/senate-bill/1791?q=%7B%22search%3A%5B%22The+economic+security+and+recovery+Act+of+2001%5D%7D>.

⁶⁸ Official website of the Department of Homeland Security. «*First National Strategy for Homeland Security*». Accessed February 26, 2015. <http://www.dhs.gov/publication/first-national-strategy-homeland-security>.

⁶⁹ The White House. «*National Security Strategy*». Accessed February 12, 2015. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2015_national_security_strategy.pdf.

⁷⁰ Jiang Yong. «Economic Security: Redressing Imbalance». *China Security* 2 (2008): 66-85.

enshrined in the laws. Today, many global security problems cannot be solved without China.

In 1998, Bulgaria adopted the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Bulgaria⁷¹, which deals with threats to security, economic and social differentiation of European countries, uncomplete process of European security construction, availability of economic crime, the use of financial and economic sanctions by the other states, unstable economic situation in the country etc. It was repealed due to adoption of a new National Security Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria⁷², where the important interests include the economic, financial and social stability, as well as economic prosperity.

In 1998, the Czech Republic adopted the Constitutional Law on Security of the Czech Republic⁷³, and later approved the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic, which outlines the economic provision of forming the long-term policies to promote economic development, including the development of international cooperation, reduction of inflation, and fight against economic crime.

In 1999, Romania approved the National Security Strategy of Romania aimed at sustainable development, democracy and stability in the country. The question of solving the problems of economic security are defined in the strategy in a rather limited way, but proceed from key provisions of national interests, mainly concentrated in the key areas of national security in the financial and economic sphere. Its main areas are implementation of effective measures of macroeconomic stabilization and acceleration of structural reforms in the economy, creation of a private sector, attraction of foreign investment and support for small and medium businesses; coordination of financial and economic law, financial, economic and customs policies with the European legislation and requirements of the European Union; Romania's accession to the continental and transcontinental transport communications, creation of information infrastructure; effective management of the labor potential required to develop the high-tech industries, especially software production; maintenance of the proper education and science level⁷⁴.

⁷¹ *Kontseptsyya za natsyonalnata syhurnost na Republyka Bolharyya*. <http://bdi.mfa.government.bg/info/module%2004>.

⁷² *Stratehyya za natsyonalna syhurnost na Republyka Bolharyya* file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Admin/Мои%20документы/National security.pdf.

⁷³ Ústavní zákon č. 110/1998 Sb. ze dne 22. Dubna 1998 o bezpečnosti České republiky. *Věstník Ministerstva obrany*, částka 15. Praha: Ministerstvo obrany České republiky, 2002. [in Czech].

⁷⁴ Margasova, Viktoriva. «Zarubizhnyi dosvid zabezpechennya ekonomichnoyi bezpeki regionu». *Naukoviy visnik ChDIEU* 1 (2011): 56. [In Ukrainian].

In 2001, Belarus approved the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus⁷⁵, repealed due to its update in 2010. The Concept defines "economic security as the economy status providing a guaranteed protection of the national interests of the Republic of Belarus from internal and external threats." The key national interests in the economic sphere, internal and external sources of threats to national security in the economic sphere, and conditions their neutralization were considered, and the main directions of the balanced economic development are detailed.

Currently, the economic security system is developed within the Economic Commission for Europe OSCE and ECOSOC. Since 2003, they jointly approve the documents forming the "economic and environmental dimension of security." The OSCE Coordinator Agency for Economic and Environmental Issues is supposed to systematize and track information on the economic and environmental challenges and threats to security and stability in the OSCE region⁷⁶.

Legal Framework of Economic Security

The chronological incorporation of the basic legislation in the field of economic security is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Chronological Incorporation of the Basic Legislation in the Field of Economic Security

Date of signing	Territory of validity	Legal document
11 th century	Kievan Rus	Ruska Pravda Code of Laws
December 16, 1689	England	Bill of Rights"
July 4, 1776	USA	Declaration of Independence
August 26, 1789	France	Declaration of Rights of the Man
August 14, 1881	Tsarist Russia	Regulation on Measures to Protect the Public Order and Public Peace
June 28, 1919	5 member states	Treaty of Versailles and creation of the League of Nations
June 29, 1934	USA	The National Security Strategy of Expansion and Participation
February 16, 1946	Japan	Law on Emergency Measures in the Field of Economy and Finance
July 26, 1947	USA	National Security Act

⁷⁵ Ministerstvo vnutrennih del Respubliki Belarus. «Kontsepsiya natsionalnoy bezopasnosti Respubliki Belarus ot 9.11.2010 № 575». Last modified November 9, 2010. <http://mvd.gov.by/ru/main.aspx?guid=14961>. [In Russian].

⁷⁶ Ganushkina, Elena. «Formirovanie mezhdunarodnogo ekonomicheskogo porvadka». *Mezhdunarodnoe pravo i mezhdunarodnyie organizatsii* 1 (2012): 10-33. Accessed October 25, 2015. <http://www.center-bereg.ru/o1710.html>. [In Russian].

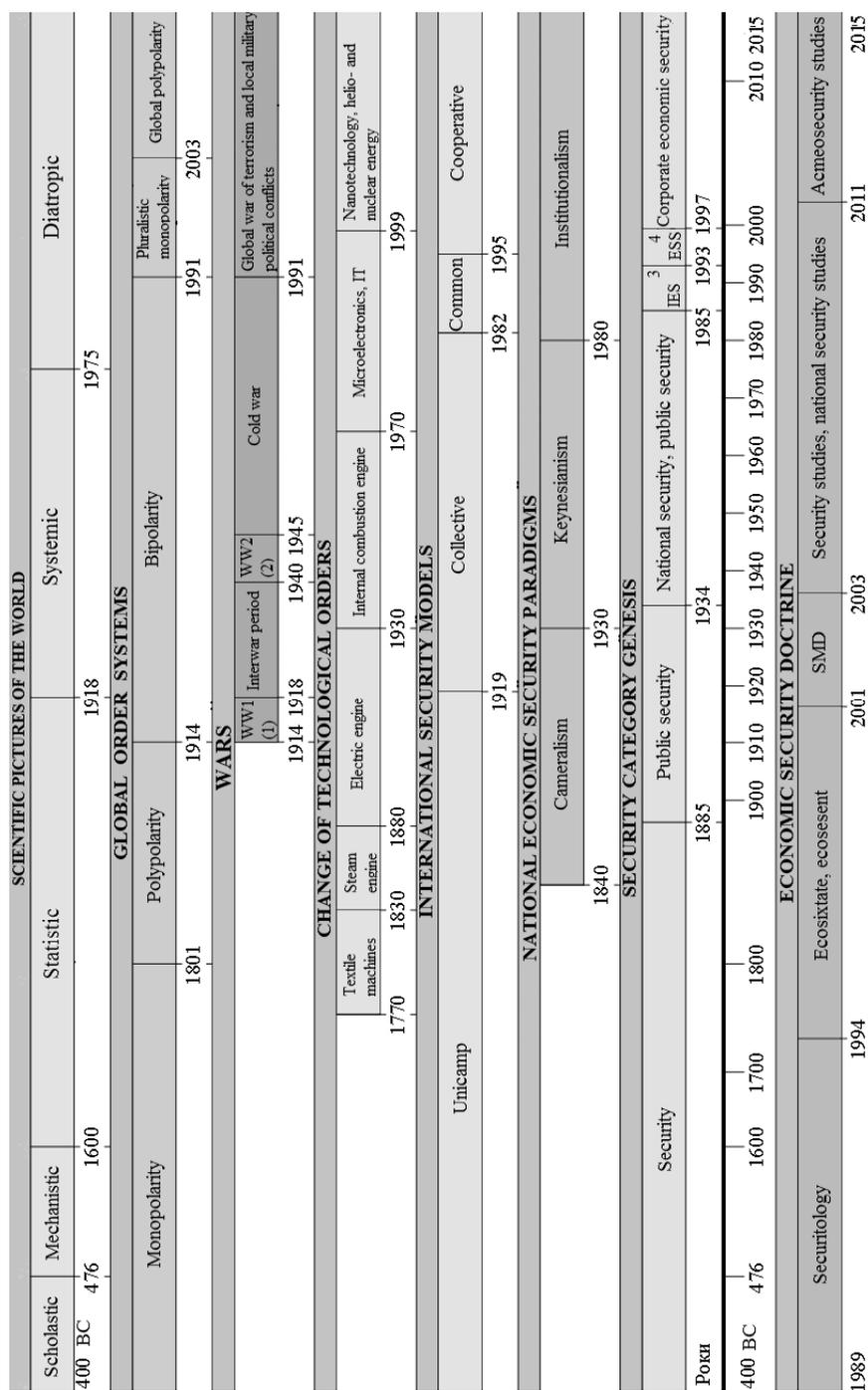
Date of signing	Territory of validity	Legal document
October 30, 1947	32 member states	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
March 25, 1957	6 member states	Treaty of Rome and creation of the European Economic Community and Euratom
June 15th 1964	UN member states	Final Act of the Geneva Conference on the Principles Governing the International Trade Relations and Trade Policies Promoting the Development
May 1, 1974	UN member states	Declaration on the New International Economic Order (resolution of the 7 th Special Session of the UN General Assembly)
December 12, 1974	UN member states	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution of the 29 th session of the UN General Assembly)
August 1, 1975	33 member states	Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
December 17, 1985	UN member states	International Economic Security (resolution of the 40 th session of the UN General Assembly)
December 11, 1987	UN member states	International Economic Security (resolution of the 42 nd session of the UN General Assembly)
February 7, 1992	12 member states	The Maastricht Treaty or Treaty on European Union
March 5, 1992	Russia	Law on Security
November 2, 1992	Poland	The Law on Fundamentals of Polish Security Policy, the Law on Security Policy and Defense Strategy of the Republic of Poland
April 15, 1994	Germany	The White Paper on German Security Policy and the Future of the Bundeswehr
February 1, 1996	USA	Law on Economic Security
April 29, 1996	Russia	National Strategy for Economic Security of the Russian Federation
January 16, 1997	Ukraine	The Concept (Principles of State Policy) of the National Security of Ukraine
March 1, 1997	China	The Law on Civil Defense of China
December 17, 1997	Russia	National Security Concept of the Russian Federation
April 16, 1998	Bulgaria	National Security Concept of the Republic of Bulgaria
December 13, 1998	Czech Republic	Constitutional Law on Security of the Czech Republic
June 18, 1999	Romania	The National Security Strategy of Romania
November 19, 1999	54 member states	Charter for European Security
January 4, 2000	Poland	Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland
December 10, 2001	USA	The Economic Security and Reproduction Act
July 17, 2001	Belarus	Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus

Date of signing	Territory of validity	Legal document
July 16, 2002	USA	National Strategy for Internal Security
June 19, 2003	Ukraine	The Law on National Security of Ukraine
February 12, 2007	Ukraine	National Security Strategy of Ukraine
November 12, 2008	Ukraine	The Concept of Economic Security of the Consumer Cooperatives in Ukraine
May 12, 2009	Russia	The National Security Strategy of Russia
November 9, 2010	Belarus	The Concept of the National Security of the Republic of Belarus
March 8, 2011	Bulgaria	The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria
October 21, 2014	Poland	The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland
February 6, 2015, the	USA	US National Security Strategy
May 6, 2015	Ukraine	National Security Strategy of Ukraine

One can note the difference in the names of documents of various countries. Thus, in Canada and Turkey, this is the National Security Policy; in the United States, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Ukraine, Russia, this is the National Security Strategy; in Italy – the Strategic Concept of National Defense; in the UK, Germany, Norway, Ireland, China, Japan and several other countries, such documents are the so-called "White Books". Certainly, it is impossible to cite all legal documents related to economic security for all countries. After all, the goal was the monitoring of the historically treated the first documents of foreign countries and a detailed study of conceptual documents of Ukraine highlighting the views of leaders on economic security.

The time strip of the "History of formation and development of Security Studies" was built (Fig. 1).

The author believes that the endogenous factors affecting the transformation of national security of different countries are the public governance, political situation, strategy and concept of socio-economic development, scientific and technological development, the level of economic prosperity, availability of resources etc., and exogenous factors are the international political situation, international competition, the activities of international organizations, international regulation of the security situation on the commodity markets, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation etc.



*Note 1 – World War I; 2 – World War II; 3 – International economic security; 4 – Economic security of the state; 5 – Security management doctrine.

Fig. 1. History of Formation and Development of Security Studies

Conclusions

Based on the historical-comparative and problem-chronological research methods, the time strip on the "History of formation and development of Security Studies" was built, which allows visualizing the basic events, paradigms and architecture of economic security at every stage of its historical development.

The world does not stand still; the scientific picture of the world changes from scholastic to diatropic; the system of world order – from monopolarity to the global polypolarity; technological orders from primitive technologies to nanotechnologies, with international security models evolving from unilateral to cooperative; national security paradigm – from cameralism to institutionalism; and the new doctrines of economic security appear. The continuous evolution of security and restrictions in its linguistic interpretation, semantic and mathematical expression and formalization stimulate the other researchers to further identify its common patterns and relationships. With the accumulation of knowledge and study of generic and historic properties, conceptual and theoretical foundations of Security Studies, there is a good chance to transform the same into the new science, securitology.

A chronological incorporation of the basic legislation in the field of economic security provision was developed for the first time based on the monitoring of international economic law, foreign and domestic regulations, which allows tracing the sequence of signing and arranging the same in order to make them available and easy to use in practice.

The comparative evaluation of effectiveness of the existing national security systems of various countries shows that USA is a leader in human history regarding the completeness and effectiveness of doctrinal documents related to economic security. The best evidence is the sustainability of the US economy and competitiveness of goods and services. For example, in 2014 the United States ranked third in the global competitiveness ranking, while Ukraine 76th⁷⁷. Although Ukraine's position has improved by 8 items during the year, it should be noted that the recent events, such as the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and violation of trade relations, have not been taken into account. Also, in 2015, 100 largest companies in the world in terms of capitalization include 53 American, 9 English, and 8 Chinese ones, but, unfortunately, not a single Ukrainian company⁷⁸.

The analysis of applicable laws of Ukraine (more than 500 laws) for relevance to the tasks formulated in the Concept of National Security of

⁷⁷ World Economic Forum, 2014. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015*. <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-competitiveness>

⁷⁸ FT Global 500. *The Financial Times*, June 19, 2015. Accessed June 20, 2015. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/a352a706-16a0-11e5-b07f-00144feabdc0.html#axzz3hyWN1YYo>.

the State suggests the lack of regulatory support of its main provisions, as well as the weak law-making work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. This is contrary to the international practice, according to which economic security is given the main role, which in turn determines the outlines of the major political decisions.

Implementation of foreign experience of forming the institutional and legal framework of Security Studies in our national legal sphere is valuable because it will enrich the same, and at the same time will take into account the positive and negative effects contributing to the adaptation of international experience to the conditions of Ukraine. Still, an important caveat should be considered, namely that Ukraine is a cornerstone of the European security. Its unique geographic location determines the role of a kind of mediator, which should not only import and transform the experience, but also generate an effective legal framework and, most importantly, manage the development, implementation and monitoring of practical measures. It should strive to achieve stability, equitable political and economic cooperation in terms of international security and trust.

Thus, systematization of the general economic and general civilization processes and synthesis of the all-planetary and concentrated knowledge inspires hope that humanity will finally realize the irreversible consequences of socio-economic and environmental disasters, wars and conflicts, recognize the imperative of following the progressive goals of security, and unite its efforts in addressing the current global challenges.

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