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**Lyudmila
RYBALCHENKO**[®]
Ph.D. (Economics),
Associate Professor
(*Dnipropetrovsk
State University
of Internal Affairs*),
Ukraine



**Eduard
RYZHKOV**[®]
Ph.D. (Law),
Professor
(*Dnipropetrovsk
State University
of Internal Affairs*),
Ukraine



**Serghei
OHRIMENCO**[®]
D.Sc. in Economics,
Professor
(*Moldova
Economics Academy*),
Moldova

ECONOMIC CRIME AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SECURITY OF THE STATE

Abstract. For Ukraine, as an independent country, in the current state of the economy, the problem of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, forming concepts of combating external and internal threats, improving living standards, developing economic relations with other countries is especially important. The generality of these problems and the algorithm for solving them is related to such a concept as “security”. Changing certain factors that arise from external and internal conditions of national economic development makes it relevant to study the issue of national economic security.

Economic security is a key component in ensuring national security and an important basis for its socio-economic development. The national economic security is being considered as a mean to ensure sustainable development, reliable protection of economic interests of enterprises, all industries, and economic entities, regional and national development.

The economic security of the country is considered from the standpoint of ensuring the protection of vital interests of all inhabitants of the country, society and the state in the economic area from possible internal and external threats.

A more comprehensive definition of economic security involves achieving a state of the economy that provides high and sustainable economic growth of all economic indicators, effective satisfaction of economic needs, governmental control over the movement and use of national resources, protection of economic interests at national and international levels.

Economic security characterizes the balance of the economic system and its effective development, which is ensured by many factors that determine the ability of the national economy to provide its competitiveness in the international economic space, as well as reliable protection against possible risks and threats.

© Rybalchenko L., 2021
ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0413-8296>
luda_r@ukr.net

© Ryzhkov E., 2021
ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6661-4617>
revord924@ukr.net

© Ohrimenco S., 2021
ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6734-4321>
osa@ase.md

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Introduction. Ensuring the economic security is one of the most important government function, so this problem has never existed in itself, but has always been derived from the challenges of economic growth at every stage of society development. The specific content of the problem of economic security varies depending on the current internal and external conditions.

The concept of “national security” is broader than the concept of “economic security”, as it includes defense, environmental, energy, information and a number of other types of security. But, considering certain latter aspects, it is impossible to bypass their economic and legal aspects.

Economic security is one of the factors including the number of concepts that form a systematic approach to assessing the modern life of society and the state. First, it is difference in national interests, the desire for a more complete separation of common interests, despite the development of integration processes. The current state of development requires the definition of mechanisms for their implementation and development of an appropriate strategy.

Secondly, the limited natural resources, varying degrees of security of individual countries contains a potential opportunity to aggravate economic and political struggle for the usage of these resources (Report to the Nations, 2021).

Third, the importance of competition in the manufacturing and sale of goods and services, especially in banking and finance area, is increasing.

That is why the growth of countries’ competitiveness is considered to be a real danger, a threat to their national interests.

Involvement of scholars and researchers in solving the problem of economic security is justified today also by the following vital issues for Ukraine (L. Rybalchenko et al., 2020, 180 p.):

- the systemic crisis in many areas of society continues, which affects the reduction of production, the deformation of the sectoral and territorial structure of the economic complex, the loss of strategic prospects for socio-economic development;

- the accumulated resource, production, personnel, scientific, technical and intellectual potential in the interests of a decent entry into the world system and the prosperity of national interests is being preserved;

- conditions are being created for further improvement of the People’s welfare.

The research object is the processes that affect the development of economic security of Ukraine.

The purpose of this work is to identify factors and features of threats for Ukraine’s economic security.

Formulation of the main material. Ukraine’s national security, along with foreign policy and foreign economic factors, directly depends on the state of not only the domestic economy but also the international one. Therefore, the assessment of economic security should be carried out in the scope of all areas of life, regarding political, geopolitical, socio-economic and other conditions that provide full protection of society’s vital interests.

Balanced and dynamic development of all industries and territories, the building of mechanisms of internal immunity and external protection against destabilizing factors at the territorial and regional levels, making conditions for achieving leadership in the world market of goods, labor and capital will be the basis for further strengthening economic security (L. Rubalchenko, 2019).

Indicators of economic security include: GDP and its growth, quality of life constabering their levels, rising inflation, competitiveness of the state among other countries, unemployment rate, criminal sector of economy, scientific and

technological potential, export-import operations, national domestic and external debt and more.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (State Statistics Service of Ukraine), the country's GDP declined in 2014-2020, which significantly affected the state of the national economy. If in 2012 the GDP was 180.2 % (in % to the corresponding period of the previous year), then in 2014 it was 134.9 %, and in 2020 – 116.09 % (in % to the corresponding period of the previous year).

Examining the structure of industrial products sold in 2020, we can say that the processing industry in Ukraine is 57.9 %, mining – 11.2 %, electricity and gas supply – 29.6 %, water supply – 1.3 % (Fig. 1).

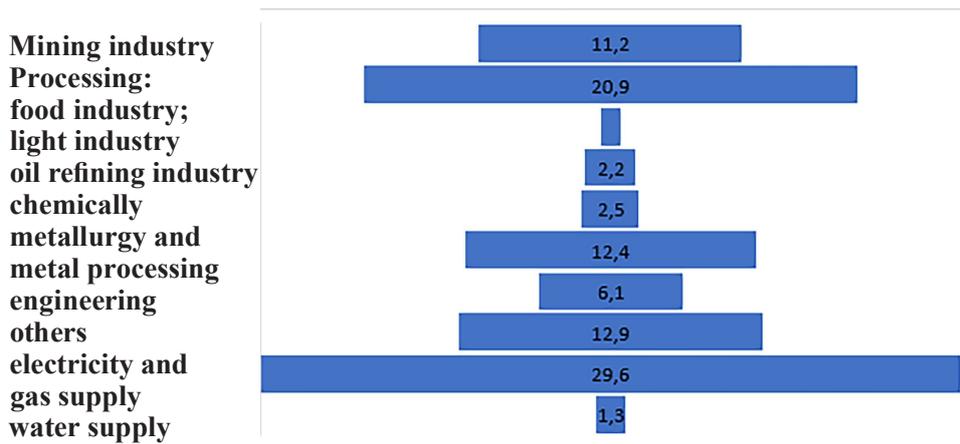


Figure 1 – Structure of sold industrial products in 2020 (%).

Source: built by the authors according to the data (State Statistics Service of Ukraine).

The economic security of the country depends on many factors. Considering the profitability of private enterprises in Ukraine (State Statistics Service of Ukraine), it should be noted that the total volume of sold services was 68.4 %. More than 80 % of all enterprise services were provided by such regions as: Kyiv (87.8 %), Mykolayiv (87.6 %), Donetsk (87.5 %), Kirovohrad (87.2 %), Odesa (82.3 %) and Dnipropetrovsk region (81.5 %).

Regarding the volume of services sold by enterprises by type of economic activity (State Statistics Service of Ukraine) in Dnipropetrovsk region in 2020, the most developed are transport and postal services, the share of which is 49.73 %. Real estate transactions are 14.24 %, professional, scientific and technical activities account for 9.97 %. Other types of services are significantly less than 10 %.

Comparing the profits of all enterprises in the country, it should be noted that 74.4 % of enterprises were profitable, and 25.6 % of enterprises had a loss in 2020 (State Statistics Service of Ukraine) (Fig. 2).

Thus, almost a quarter of all Ukrainian enterprises in 2020 had unprofitable activities.

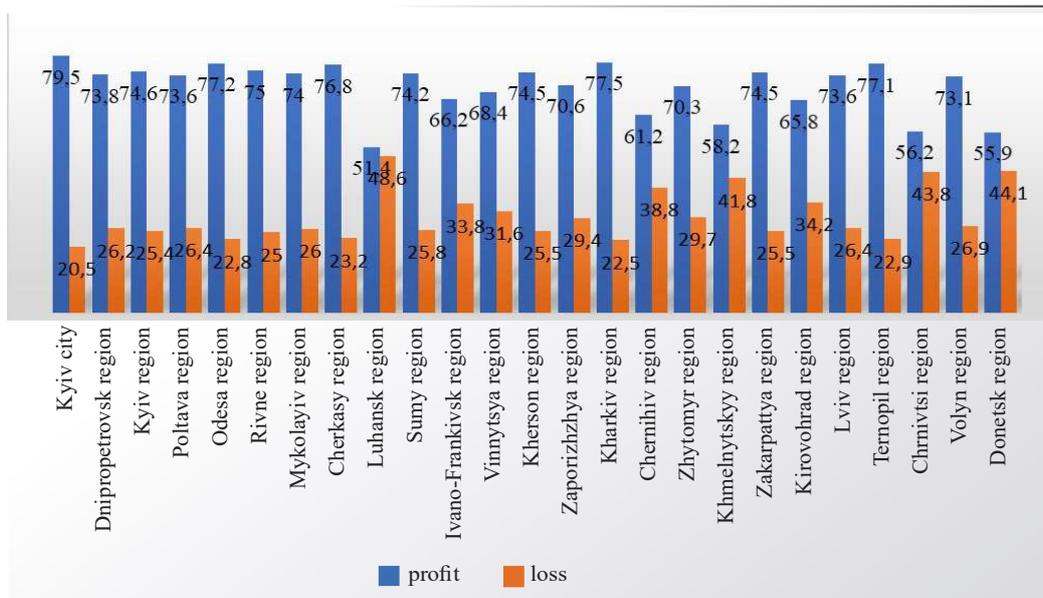


Figure 2 – Financial outcome of Ukrainian enterprises in 2020 (%).
 Source: built by the authors according to the data
 (State Statistics Service of Ukraine)

There are doubts about the lawful doing business by enterprises of the country. To make their profits and donot pay all taxes to the state, many companies choose criminal ways, which can be interpreted as crimes in the economy or economic crimes.

Economic crimes occur in many areas of activity, including manufacturing, services, banking, construction and more.

Criminal groups are trying to take control over banking systems and financial institutions, because through them there is the process of converting money, where they are taken overseas. There is also another mean of legalization and money laundering through the usage of fictitious companies and conversion centers.

Examining the international experience of economic security, we must say that this issue is strategically important and most relevant for both enterprises and the government. To implement strategies for the development of economic security in the country, it is necessary to use the experience of other countries in this regard.

According to research made by the Institute of Economics and Peace in 2021 (Report to the Nations), the state of economic freedom in Ukraine in 2017-2021 has slightly improved (Fig. 3).

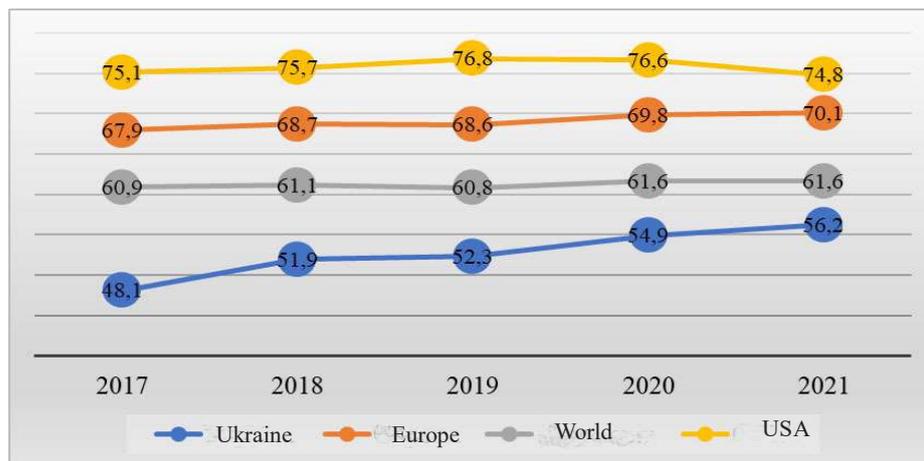


Figure 3 – Index of economic freedom of Ukraine in comparison with the countries of the world in 2017-2021.
Source: built by the authors according to the data (Report to the Nations)

Comparing the economic freedom index of Ukraine with the countries of the world (L. Rybalchenko, & E. Ryzhkov, 2021), it should be noted that over the past five years Ukraine has strengthened its position, but is at a level much lower than the world average (Fig. 3). Ukraine ranks last among 45 countries in the European region. European countries are significantly different from the world level, because they are above the world average. Examining the US position on the index of economic freedom, it is clear that its rating is higher than the world average and the European countries level. The study of main indicators of economic freedom in Ukraine, Norway and China showed that Ukraine has an extremely high tax burden (Report to the Nations, low levels of government honesty, judicial efficiency, property rights protection and monetary stability, Fig. 4).

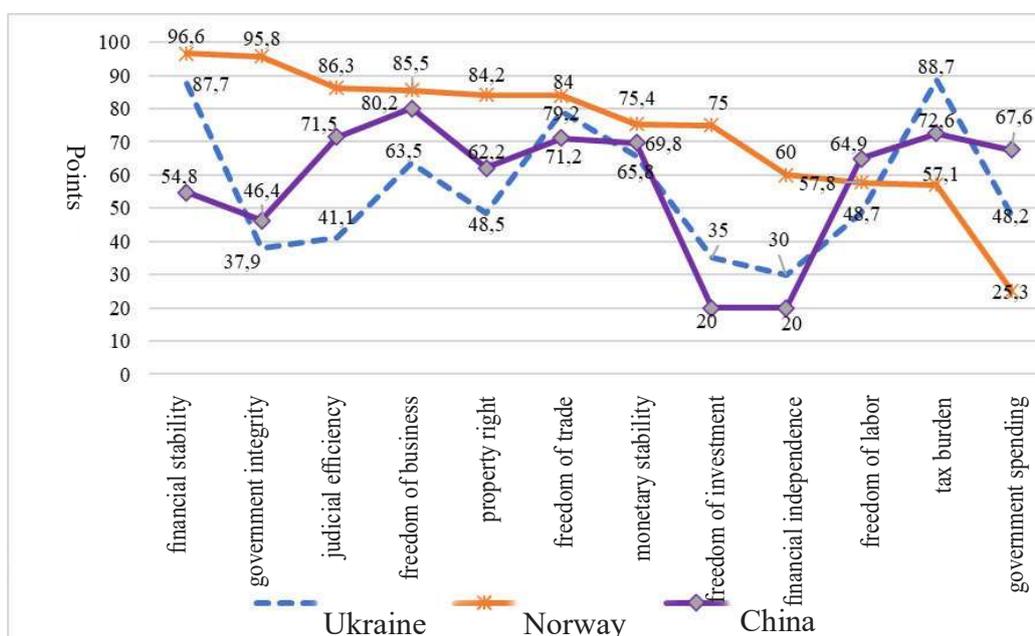


Figure 4 – Index of economic freedom of countries after key indicators in 2020
Source: built by the authors according to the data (Report to the Nations).

The individual's income tax is one of the most important taxes in Ukraine due to its economic, social and political role. With its help it is possible to regulate the investment process, the level of real incomes of the population and, accordingly, to maintain stability in society (L. Barannyk et al., 2021).

To maintain the growth of economic freedom in Ukraine, the government needs to increase investor confidence, implement reforms to improve the rule of law, guarantee property protection, the efficiency of the judiciary and government confidence, increase government transparency and integrity, and reduce corruption at all levels.

Regarding peculiarities of economic concepts in modern society, European countries and the United States have a significant impact on the qualitative indicators of economic security, which have changed significantly in terms of quantitative and positive changes. Economic security includes the concept of prevention of economic crimes, which have a tendency to increase in recent years, which significantly affects the development of the country, the structure of socio-economic development of the state and population (O. Tymoshenko, & A. Oleshko, 2018).

In order to prevent economic crimes in European countries, measures are taken to involve and cooperate with the population of the country to inform the authorities about possible crimes, their detection, work is carried out to prevent minors from committing offenses, etc.

Prevention is a priority of national policy in preventing economic crime in the United States. It is based on control over and reduction of economic crimes. In recent years, the involvement of such a program in activities has allowed to reduce the economic crime level, improve methods, take measures and newest developments to train law enforcement personnel in this area to prevent illegal economic crime (L. Rubalchenko, & E. Ryzhkov, 2019).

The British government has organized objective methods to combat economic crime. There are nine collections of criminal law statistics in the country, namely: Criminal Statistics of England and Wales; Judicial statistics of England and Wales; Prison Statistics of England and Wales; Probation statistics in England and Wales; Report of Her Majesty's Chief Constable; Report of the Bureau on Parole; Annual report on the condition of prison staff and their maintenance costs; Report of the Chief Inspector; Annual Report of the Royal Prosecution Service (How are economic crimes punished in Ukraine and what to do about it?).

In the United Kingdom, the main source of criminological information can be considered the British Crime Survey – BCS, which contains the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime, prepared by the Home Ministry of the country.

There are many issues in various areas of national development, including macroeconomic, financial, energy, food, production, investment, social, innovation, demographic, and foreign economic. All this hinders the economic and social development of the country, leads to unstable development and reduced national economic security.

The relevance of the study of economic crime and its impact on the national security in recent years has become a matter of global importance.

The economic condition of the country is an important criterion in terms of assessing the development of national economic security, life population, innovative development, social condition, life safety and economic development.

Causing damage to the state through the creation of organized criminal groups, smuggling of goods, corruption, financial crimes, drug trafficking, tax evasion, illegal currency conversion, state theft of property leads to the decline of the state and threats to economic and political stability (V. Melnyk, & Yu. Garust, 2018).

Forms of crime include domestic and interstate ones. The main areas of

economic crime are: industrial, distributive, exchange and consumer. The most dangerous types of economic crime are: smuggling, theft of information from the company, corruption, crimes against property, illicit currency, crimes in the financial and credit area.

The main types of crime in the economy are: offenses in the budget funds use, offenses in the field of taxation, offenses of officials in economic activities, offenses in business, offenses in foreign economic activity, official crimes, illegal acts in the field of economics.

Organized economic crime not only in our country, but also in the world, threatens economic and political stability, and organized criminal groups pose a global threat to the state, the fight against which is international in nature (How are economic crimes punished in Ukraine and what to do about it?).

Such a type of crime as money laundering, shadow economy, cybercrime, creation of fictitious companies, criminal bankruptcy, conversion centers, etc. also leads to economic decline of the state.

There are schemes of legalization of shadow economy incomes, which include: uncontrolled criminal share of the shadow economy, illegal criminal share of the shadow economy, operations to conceal the share of circulation, unaccounted transactions, pseudo operations, operations of unregistered economic crime, registered unregistered in economic accounting, income from criminal business, useful crime, corruption crime, the formation of shadow capital through tax evasion, the formation of criminal capital, the export of illegally earned funds and more.

It has been studied that banking, financial and credit institutions are threatened by criminal groups that control all their financial flows and, using various means, convert money and take it out of the state. Also, fictitious firms are created to convert currency, the existence of which lasts only one day. Another economic crime is cybercrime. Today, cybercrime has a very wide field of activity and its rapid development is associated with the use of modern information technology. Digital technology simplifies human life, but it also allows criminals to use these technologies for dangerous acts. It has been proven that the situation with the use of cybercrime in the world is deteriorating. Most often, organized crime uses the Internet, commits criminal offenses and uses information technology to promote cybercrime. Domestic legislative regulation of legal relations in the field of information technology is rapidly becoming obsolete due to the rapid and dynamic development of modern software and new information technologies (L. Rybalchenko et al., 2020, 180 p., A. Grebenyuk, & L. Rybalchenko, 2020, 144 p).

Violations against the confidentiality and integrity of information, fraud, copyright infringement, interference in the data systems of corporate enterprises, banks and institutions are becoming more common.

According to research by the Association of Certified Fraud Experts (ACFE), the loss of professional fraud to enterprises is estimated at \$ 1.5 million, which is an average of 5 % of annual revenue. In 2020, there were 2504 cases of fraud in enterprises in 125 countries. Considering the period of fraud, which lasted about 14 months until they were discovered, the average loss of enterprises was \$ 8,300 per month.

In detecting fraudulent activities, companies prefer litigation and internal punishment, rather than the transfer of fraudulent crimes to law enforcement agencies. The number of companies that have chosen lawsuits has grown to 28 % in 2020 compared to 23 % in previous years. The number of appeals to law enforcement agencies decreased from 69 % in 2008 to 59 % in 2020. Most companies have taken steps to improve domestic discipline and civil justice rather than prosecute.

In recent years, the growth of order and requirements for improving internal discipline in enterprises has led to a reduction in fraud. The introduction of a hotline, the establishment of anti-fraud policies, and the strengthening of enterprise

data protection tools have led to a 13 % reduction in the consequences of fraud.

Fraud is a global issue for businesses around the world. Professional fraud is often undetectable, so it leads to large-scale costs, which is a global threat. Fig. 5 shows the number and percentage of cases of fraud in the world.

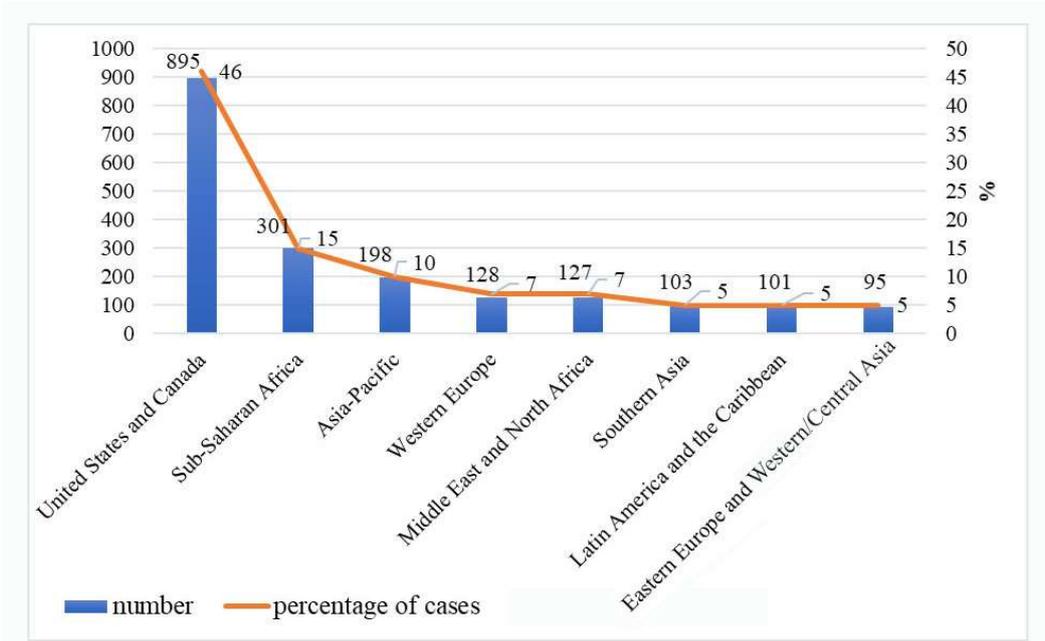


Figure 5 – Professional fraud in the world in 2020

Source: built by the authors according to the data (Report to the Nations).

Losses from professional fraud are growing every year, which has a significant impact on the ability to create jobs, production of goods and services, providing reliable service (Fig. 6).



Figure 6 – Losses from fraud in the world in 2020

Source: built by the authors according to the data (Report to the Nations).

There are three main categories of professional fraud. Misappropriation of assets, which includes theft by employees or misuse of resources by employers, which is the case in 86 % of fraud schemes. Such schemes lead to the smallest

losses – 100 thousand US dollars. The second category of professional fraud includes corruption, which includes crimes such as bribery, conflict of interest and extortion, which cause financial losses to 43 % of enterprises with an average loss of 200 thousand US dollars (Report to the Nations).

Financial reporting fraud is the lowest, in 10 % of cases, but leads to the largest losses, 954 thousand US dollars.

Examining the duration of fraud schemes, it must be said that not all fraud can be stopped and prevented. Even in the most dangerous enterprises, it is likely that in time, fraud will occur with the part of employees. Therefore, early detection of fraud is essential to protect the organization from potential threats and losses. The average duration of fraud from the beginning of fraud to its detection is 14 months.

Fig. 7 shows that the longer the fraud remains undetected, the greater is the financial loss for the company.

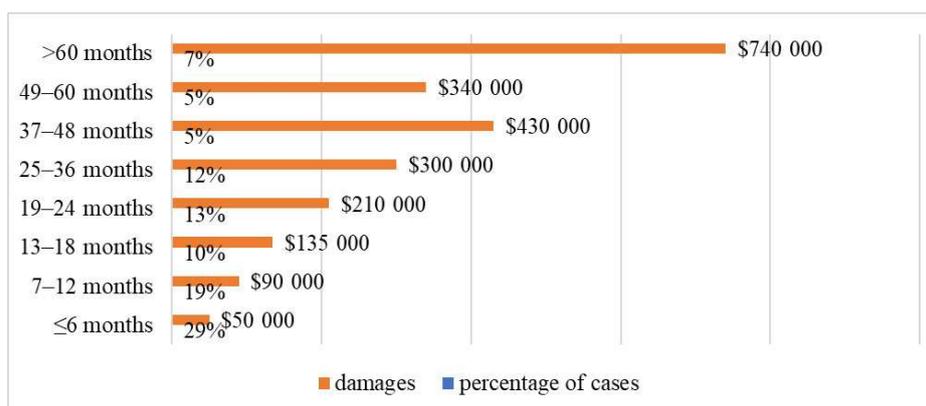


Figure 7 – Duration of fraud schemes and financial loss

Source: built by the authors according to the data (Report to the Nations).

According to the speed of various professional fraud schemes, the fraud with financial reporting leads to the greatest loss, the average level of which is 39.8 thousand US dollars per month. Next are corruption schemes, with a loss of 11.1 thousand US dollars per month. It is these schemes that cause the greatest losses and occur very quickly. Therefore, companies need to take measures to create priority areas for rapid prevention and detection of such types of fraud.

The following types of fraud and their losses (per month) are:

- non-cash – 6 thousand dollars;
- falsification of checks and payments – 4.6 thousand dollars;
- billing – 4.2 thousand dollars;
- theft of cash 4.0 thousand dollars;
- skimming 2.9 thousand dollars;
- salary 2.6 thousand dollars;
- cash in the box office 1.7 thousand dollars;
- reimbursement of expenses 1.4 thousand dollars;
- registration of payments of 0.8 thousand dollars.

Thus, if the losses in the company are not so fast and their level is not so significant, the company has more time to stop such fraudulent actions.

Corporate fraud is an economic criminal activity that benefits from deception, trickery, abuse of trust, concealment of the truth, and so on.

Economic crimes are more common in countries where the level of shadow economy is quite high. Corporate fraud is common in developed countries with high level economies. Ukraine ranks sixth in the national ranking of corporate fraud (45 %); Russia – 1st place (71 %), South Africa – 2nd (62 %), Kenya – 3rd (57 %), Canada – 4th (56 %), Mexico – 5th place (51 %) (according to research

by PwC “Economic Crimes” during the economic downturn). 59 % of domestic companies have been victims of economic crimes in the last two years, which is higher than the world average (43 %).

According to recent studies, 67 % of all fraud cases are committed by persons aged 31–40 years (Report to the Nations). Employees (77 %) who work in the fields of finance, accounting, sales, procurement, and senior management have the best chances of fraud. According to Ukrainian companies, the most common types of corporate fraud are corruption, abuse of office and misappropriation of assets.

The high level of economic crime in society is due to the reasons for the imperfect structure of government, personnel policy, legal shortcomings, rising unemployment, rising prices for goods and services, high inflation and significantly lower wages.

The fraud level in enterprises is growing because the level of detection of such crimes is very low and difficult for identifying. More often, corporate fraudsters commit crimes in large companies, so the losses of companies become very significant.

Fraud is a problem for corporations, manufacturing companies, organizations and institutions, misappropriating their assets, manipulating money, taking large amounts of them out of the country.

In 2020, about 70 % of all enterprises in the world suffered from professional fraud (Report to the Nations), 44 % of which were private organizations and 26 % were public companies, 16 % were government enterprises and 9 % were non-profit. Private and public companies suffered an average loss of \$ 150,000, government ones losses \$ 100,000, and nonprofits suffered the least \$ 75,000.

Enterprises with annual revenues of less than \$ 50 million USA, have a loss of 114 thousand US dollars (this includes 38 % of enterprises). The biggest losses are enterprises (Report to the Nations), whose revenue is more than 1 billion US dollars. US \$ 150,000 (26 % of enterprises).

Professional fraud leads to material loss, legal costs and can lead to bankruptcy. By creating a strategic plan and monitoring the development of the enterprise, you can reduce the risks that may occur in enterprises and take measures to avoid professional fraud. Modern policy of corporations and enterprises should be aimed at applying modern methods and tools to prevent fraud and ensure their sound economic development (“On National Security of Ukraine” Law of Ukraine).

There are money laundering schemes published by the National Bank of Ukraine, which include (I. Palchevsky, 2018):

- “withdrawal of capital”. This scheme has law effect on the exchange rate and allows them to move outside the state;
- “cash transfer”. This scheme allows you to withdraw cash as a form of payment for any work performed by an individual;
- “corruption”. This scheme belongs to illegal activities, is not regulated by economic laws and is aimed at committing crimes;
- “boiler”. These are transactions that are illegal and intended to transfer funds in cash. For this purpose the banking system is used and the interest for carrying out illegal operation is received, as a reward;
- “receiving cash”. Companies pay for raw materials for the manufacture of products and receive cash through the bank;
- “cash without cash”. Non-cash conversion without cash collection is used.

It has been studied that the modern international practice of crime prevention is the most advanced, innovative and effective methods of combating crime and its individual manifestations mainly occur in developed and prosperous Western countries. This can be interpreted as:

- 1) the financial capacity of the government and law enforcement agencies, the competent authorities of these countries ensure the rule of law and maintain law and order;

2) it is connected with the existing scientific developments, established criminological traditions and theories, the basis of the practice of crime prevention;
3) long-term strategy for the introduction of public influence, the combatting crime through the formulation and implementation of various prevention plans and projects (A. Volkov, 2021).

In recent years, there has been a general decline in crime in Europe, with a few exceptions. An analysis of data provided by Eurostat in 2020, as well as data from the latest edition of the European Collection of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, allows us to examine the level of crime and some of them: criminal activity in EU member states until 2019, including (Eurostat).

In particular, the highest absolute indicators of the number of crimes recorded by the police in 2019 are observed in such EU member states as: Great Britain – 6.54 million, Germany – 6.5 million, France – 4.11 million, Italy – 2.23 million, Spain – 2.18 million crimes. The lowest absolute figures for the number of crimes registered in 2019 are: in Cyprus – 4.8 thousand, in Malta – 17 thousand, in Luxembourg – 26 thousand, in Latvia – 49.3 thousand, in Estonia – 53.3 thousand of crimes (Eurostat).

Despite the rather optimistic trends in European crime, it should be noted that during 2017-2019, the number of convicts serving sentences in prisons increased in 17 of the 28 EU member states. At the same time, the number of police officers has increased in half of European countries during this period.

In the context of the crisis of EU migration policy, a significant increase in the number of illegal migrants trying to find employment in the most economically developed European countries, as well as increasing property crimes, European authorities are trying to strengthen the criminal justice system's response to recent crime in Europe (General Prosecutor of Ukraine).

Thus, as the analysis and generalization of the leading modern approaches to crime prevention in the leading European countries shows, the main element of this activity is not government repression for the committed crime, but the expansion of private sector participation. Society keeps silence in all its manifestations. This concept is based on:

- first, on a regulatory framework for crime prevention across Europe;
- secondly, on the criteria of economic feasibility, as it helps to save public spending on prevention through the use of free state aid;
- thirdly, it meets the requirements of those times, which are characterized by the humanization of criminal penalties and the expansion of prevention activities (Eurostat).

Conclusions. Research and generalization of current and best foreign experience in the field of public participation in the prevention of economic crime provide a basis for choosing some proposals to improve law enforcement by introducing public participation in crime prevention strategies. In the field of crime prevention, various areas of improving national domestic policy through public use can be divided into several types according to their nature, including political, regulatory, organizational and managerial, socio-psychological and technical measures (Eurostat).

Based on a broad understanding of the concept of “public” in Western countries, it is necessary to formulate a proper public policy in the field of involvement of various social institutions in crime prevention activities in Ukraine. From now on, the public will include not only law enforcement officers and individual citizens, but also educational and health care institutions, self-organizing institutions, churches, religious organizations, the media, volunteers, offenders and close relatives of offenders. Policy measures are the political will that exists in Ukraine to use current alternative methods to modernize law enforcement and streamline criminal justice, mainly through increased participation of non-governmental actors in preventing and combating crime.

Over the last three years (from 2018 to 2020), Ukraine has improved its position in the crime rankings and climbed ten steps from 36th to 46th place (The crime rate in the world), the United States climbed three steps from 47th to 50th place, the United Kingdom from 47th (2018) to 65 (2020), Germany from 87th to 90th place and Poland from 90th to 105th place. Among other countries studied, Ukraine occupies the lowest positions in the ranking.

Today, in the world, especially in Western countries, public understanding of crime prevention differs from public understanding in Ukraine. If according to the current Ukrainian legislation, the public is represented by public law enforcement agencies and individual citizens, in foreign countries there are many participants in the public: the media, churches, religious organizations, volunteers, institutions of various forms of ownership, providing public services, offenders and their relatives, etc.

Ensuring national economic security is based on the creation of political and legal international conditions of the country existence, providing free choice and implementation of strategic objectives of economic development, ensuring the achievement of macroeconomic goals at national and regional levels by creating domestic subsystem of economic security and protection of economic entities from illegal encroachments, unfair competition using the of forces and means of all government institutions of power, including the objects of protection (A. Volkov, 2021).

Ensuring the national economic security is one of the main functions of the state, which serves as a guarantee of state independence, implementation of the strategy of social and economic development, stability and reliable protection against possible threats (General Prosecutor of Ukraine).

The economic security of the state is aimed at ensuring the independence of the national economy, creating stability and sustainability, ensuring effective economic development and improving the living standards of the population.

Legal guarantees for the economic security of the state are stable legal regulation of relations in all sectors of the economy, regulation of market relations, and prevention of economic and financial crises, minimization of shadow economy, reducing fraud and increasing product competitiveness.

The state policy on economic security must ensure the stable functioning of all its components. In addition, it should be aimed at reducing inflation, reducing external and domestic debt, the stability of the national currency, increasing incomes and improving the quality of life.

International economic security will contribute to the improvement of its international law on the basis of these principles through the conclusion of multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements, the establishment and operation of international (especially interstate) organizations to promote cooperation and economic security of member states. The implementation of the concept of international economic security will ensure the cooperation of states in solving not only national problems but also global problems of mankind and will become the material basis of peaceful existence in the world, a guarantee of progress in eliminating economic backwardness of individual countries.

National economic security, at first glance, is the protection of the country's economy from dangerous influences, which can be both a deliberate source of danger and a consequence of natural market relations. Danger also arises when the economic situation of any state deteriorates to a critical level and so on.

Thus, at the state level it is important to develop appropriate mechanisms to monitor threats to economic security and develop measures to minimize them, improve existing legislation in the field of economic security, create a system to guarantee protection of economic security from possible threats, identify factors influencing economic security, will ensure the creation of sustainable economic development and a reliable competitive state in the international economic space.

To ensure an adequate level of national economic security, it is necessary to improve the legal regulation of the judiciary, which does not have the appropriate level of public confidence, protection from poor competition from monopolists and importers, reducing the shadow economy and shadow employment, preventing and combating corruption, control over the use of state and local budgets, increase professionalism and responsibility in the national security and defense sector, and create a system for assessing risks and threats in the economic area for criminal prosecution of persons whose criminal activities threaten the economic security of the state.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Людмила Рибальченко, Едуард Рижков, Сергій Охрименко

ЕКОНОМІЧНА ЗЛОЧИННІСТЬ ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ НА БЕЗПЕКУ ДЕРЖАВИ

Анотація. Для України, як для самостійної незалежної держави, в сучасному стані економіки, особливо важливою є проблема забезпечення стійкого соціально-економічного розвитку, формування концепцій протидії зовнішнім та внутрішнім загрозам, підвищення рівня життя населення, розвиток економічних взаємовідносин з іншими країнами. Загальність даних проблем та алгоритм їх вирішення пов'язано із таким поняттям, як “безпека”. Зміна тих чи інших факторів, які породжуються із зовнішніх та внутрішніх чинників розвитку національної економіки робить актуальним дослідження питання проблематики забезпечення економічної безпеки держави.

Економічна безпека є основною складовою у забезпеченні національної безпеки та важливим підґрунтям її соціально-економічного розвитку. Економічну безпеку країни розглядають як засіб у забезпеченні стабільного розвитку, надійного захисту економічних інтересів підприємств, усіх галузей промисловості, господарюючих суб'єктів, розвиток регіонів та держави.

Економічна безпека країни розглядається з позиції забезпечення захисту життєво важливих інтересів усіх мешканців країни, суспільства і держави в економічній сфері від можливих внутрішніх і зовнішніх загроз.

Більш розгорнуте визначення економічної безпеки передбачає досягнення такого стану економіки, при якому забезпечується досить високе та стійке економічне зростання усіх економічних показників, ефективне задоволення економічних потреб, контроль держави за рухом і використанням національних ресурсів, захист економічних інтересів країни на національному і міжнародному рівнях.

Економічна безпека характеризує рівновагу економічної системи та її ефективний розвиток, яка забезпечується багатьма факторами, що визначають здатність національної економіки забезпечити її конкурентоспроможність на міжнародному економічному просторі, а також надійний захист від можливих ризиків і загроз.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, економічні злочини, національна безпека, міжнародна економічна безпека, національні ресурси, підприємницьке шахрайство

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