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**MECANISMS AND LEVERS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR THE STATE REGULATIONS**

***Summary.*** The article reveals the content of socio-economic security of the region and its relationship with the national security state.

***Keywords****:* economy, economic security regions, social security regions.

**Problem statement.** In a modern globalized economic environment there is a necessary foreword for the special social and economic security of the region, and it is the government regulation first of all at the regional level. It is expressed in a certain system of targeting activities (for certain requirements of the regional businesses and citizens). This obstacle implies the existence of the developed state regulatory mechanism and the implementation of its sophisticated management cycle, significantly expanded within the public administration during the financial and economic crisis (2008-2009). This is due to the popularization of the conceptual design 90th. Obviously, the focus on a "smart regulation" in the regions («smart regulation», adopted by the EU in 2010) was based on a detailed assessment and the rational regulatory measures [7]. Today, this is a baseline through the implementation process of the government, in a certain plane, and it is interpreted as a kind of structure and specificity of the subordination of all state institutions (regional management system) that provide meaningful impact on the socio-economic security of the region, within the limits imposed on them by the law problems and functions [9].

**Analysis of recent research and publications**. The questions of the strategic development of the agriculture issues in the recent years in Ukraine consider such scientists as Y.A.Zhalilo, V.M.Heyets, T.S. Kizim, V.I. Krylenko,  O.M.Tyschenko,  A.O.Yenina-Berezovskaya.

**Objective of the article** is the disclosure of social and economic security for the state regulations in Ucraine.

**Basic material statement**.  The system-source and primary qualitative feature of the regional formations (territorial unit of the society) is the presence of the self-efficacy features  that out lined the mechanism which is provided by:

- the state management mechanism at the macro level (the validity  provided on the basis laws, national target programs, articles and reforms);

- the mechanisms of the Public Administration and the Local Government area at the meso level (the level of the individual regions or the economic areas which include several areas within Ukraine) and macro level (micro level as some formations formed on the basis of socio-economic relationships, they are interacting as considering in a form of restrictions management (such as population, size and accessibility formation). Thus, within the term of this mechanism could be summarized the following macro land planning units as some regional areas, the areas are closely related to its limits in most towns, having its main features and the geospatial organizations. Moreover, the size and the configuration of such the neighborhoods correspond to the size and the configuration of the socioeconomic neighborhoods because of their level of intra-regional mechanism formed by the local government. The local government and the public administration area are provided by laws, policies, programs and a number of the regional development policies.

 Based on  the selected provisions within the region it is provided by the machinery of the state and the local government areas and it differs in the several fundamental levels, which, according to the research of P.V. Crushing, include the following [2]:

1) It creates specificities. Thus, the governance of the socio-economic security is created as a part of the public administration regions (and its configuration is determined exclusively by the state, represented by legislative bodies [11]). At the same time, the local government can somehow manage outlined issues in its area and the government can defines the principles of the natural law and the law regulating such activities;

2) There are methods of appointment of managers and performers. Thus, to implement the functions of the government social and economic security, the officials appointed by the competent authorities and in the meantime the local government is due to implement the individual basis;

3) There are methods of control and accountability. Government have to control the socio-economic security and to be accountable to the central or other senior government bodies (within their jurisdiction), and the local government is controlled and is accountable to the territorial community (residents of a village or a voluntary association in the rural community of the several villages, towns and cities);

4) The orders should be addressed to the priorities. Thus, the regional state in the management body of social and economic security are the actually agents of the local government authorities. The territorial structure of the governance of socio-economic security of the region in Ukraine is sufficiently differentiated and its main elements could be differentiated in terms of the state power and the regional agents, within the public and the local administrations in the table. 1.

At the same time, the role of the local governments in the defined plane is limited due to the imperfection of the domestic legislation. On the one hand the local government is one of the subjects of governance of the socio-economic security associated with the effect of article 4. Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" [11].

Thus, this paragraph provides the outlined authorities these are ones of the subjects of the national socio-economic administrations (and hence regional) security with the regional government (herein after region state administration) and the local (herein after local state administration). In addition, the Constitution of Ukraine (Art. 141) lays the necessary legal basis for the understanding of the local authorities (within their functions and tasks) as are the spokesmen for the interests of the local community behavior that should take control of the vital functions of the territory and the responsibility for its economic and social security development [11].

Table 1

The territorial structure of governance of socio-economic security of the region (by the author)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Public authorities | The system of regional agents within the region and city administration  | Basic functions of management of social and economic security in the region | The impact on the security of the region (the plane) |
| legislative | executive |
| Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (within the formation of legislation in the field in the management of socio-economic security regions) | Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU), Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT) | Department of Economic Development, Trade and International Cooperation | The implementation of a unified state policy of economic and social development | Economic |
| CMU, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (CMF) | Department of Finance | Implementation of national fiscal policies | Economic and social |
| CMU, Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (Ukraine Ministry of Agriculture) | Department of Agricultural Development  | The development of agro-industrial production sectors and social policy in the countryside | Economic and social |
| CMU, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSPU) | Department of Labor and Social Welfare \* | Office of employment and social protection \* | Economic and social |
| CMU, Ministry: infrastructure; Energy andMines; Economic Development and Trade | Department of Infrastructure and Industry | Ensure implementation of regional policy in the industry, energy sector, transport andcommunications and energy efficiency and mineral resources in the region;implementation of organizational measures to stabilize and increase the volume ofmanufacturing and service enterprises of industry, energy sector, transport and communications | Economic |
| Agency: energy efficiency and conservation; for Science, Innovation and Information;State Corporate Rights and Property |
| Service for Special Communications and Information Protection |
| CMU, Ministry of Health of Ukraine | Department of Health | Health care and improve the quality of medical care | Social  |
| CMU, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine | Department of Education and Science | Education, science and technology, innovation, technology transfer and intellectual property | Economic and social |
| CMU, Ministry of Culture of Ukraine | Department of Culture | Culture, Cultural Heritage, the National Museum and Library Policy, Cinematography | Social |
| CMU, MSPU, Ministry of Education, the State Service for Youth and Sports of Ukraine | Department of Family, Youth and Sports | Social and Legal Protection of Family, Children and Youth, Human participation of women and men in political, economic and cultural life, prevention of domestic violence; | Social |
| CMU, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine | Department of Environment and Natural Resources | Environmental Protection, environmental safety, waste management, hazardous chemicals, pesticides and agrochemicals | Economic and social |
|  CMU, Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Utilities of Ukraine | Department of Housing and Utilities | Management of housing and communal services, organization and implementation of measures to reform, identifying priority areas of development. | Economic and social |

\* Department Structure enough differentiated and includes management of finance, accounting and business activities; Financial and Economic Department; Department of Labor and Employment; Department of industrial relations, employment and wage policy; State examination conditions; Department of Social Protection; The department of social services and residential institutions; Department of personalized registration and control of the appointment and payment of pensions; Department of public welfare benefits; Department for Social Protection citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster; Department of social protection of citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster; Department to determine the status of citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster; Department of organizational and personnel work; Center for improvement of citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

However, well-defined powers of the local self-government bodies, and on their interaction with the territorial structure of the public administration system security of the country or the region are determined by the existing legal acts of Ukraine (in this subject). There are no exceptions that are applicable, they all are in the President of Ukraine Orders "Issues of Staff of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine" [13] and the "Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine" [14].

Emphasis the territorial structure of the socio-economic security of the governing region it is approximate. Observe that, the properties of the region,  its unique features forms and the specificity of this structure (according to the system of the regional agents and their internal structure and governance), there are determined actions of certain patterns of their territorial structure (including, the specificity of the territorial diversification and the correlation with the regional functional subsystems structures as also the  fundamental economic basis of the security in the region), their characteristics are given in Table 2. The implementation of the defined patterns are complemented by a number of the regional laws  development, they are determined by the principles of importance in the formation of mechanism of the social and economic security  management in the region.

Table 2

Characteristic patterns and laws of territorial organization management system in the plane of socio-economic security (developed on the basis of [3, c. 60-62])

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Patterns territorial system management \* | Content patterns | Efficacy | Manifestation of laws | Interrelated general laws \*\* | Associated laws Regional Development \*\*\* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Territorial differentiation process management | Based on the concept of"center-periphery" regional development policy aims to improve the socio-economic security in peripheral  districts should be based on management effects on such centers (the largest settlements) providing pulses of development | Outlined the specifics of managing socio-economic security inherent in most countries (for example, is Denmark, Germany, Republic of China, France). Thus, since 1971,under the influence to the largest settlements of Denmark Frederiksberg, Hyllerod, Copenhagen, Vordynhborh,  and others. (through construction and engineering infrastructure revitalization tourism) level of socio-economic security increased throughout the peninsula Zealand.Application of the concept. in 29 municipalities led to the formation of the new Capital Region of Denmark (in 2007) of a cent in. Copenhagen. This policy leads to leveling the socio-economic development of neighborhoods, which ultimately increases the social and economic security of the entire region as a whole. | Results in the presence of the main control center and several subordinate sub centers. This center and outskirts subcenters related to the region (in which management processes of socio-economic security expressed much weaker). Thus, it is important to increase the density sub-centers regions(including regional interests of the population). | Development of sectorial structure of the economy in large cities and their social and economic infrastructure | - Integrated development of the productive forces of the region- Regional agglomeration plants- Regional spatial diffusion of innovations (cents on the periphery)- Proportional development of social and economic territorial complexes- Leveling of individual subsystems and elements of territorial regions |
|  |  | Application of the concept. in 29 municipalities led to the formation of the new Capital Region of Denmark (in 2007) of a cent in. Copenhagen. This policy leads to leveling the socio-economic development of neighborhoods, which ultimately increases the social and economic security of the entire region as a whole. |  |  |  |
| Value of regional structures of major functional subsystems fundamental economic basis of socio-economic security of the region | According to the conception of regional impact is shaping goals space-industry shifts and establishes principles territorial structure, mechanism of state regulation of social and economic security. | Value of territorial structures of major functional subsystems perform the functions of the territorial organization of production and settlement.The law relationship of subject and object management of socio-economic security within relationships, causes a degree of diversification of the overall structure of control regions. | Most levels of production and settlement systems form the fundamental economic basis of social and economic security of the region, determining quality of life and other functional characteristics | Intensification of production in the regions.Increased regional production efficiency and activity rate.The concentration of production  | - Territorial division of labor- Saving labor costs and overcome spatial gap between the elements of regional production- The location of production value nature and level of productive forces |
| The availability of standardized elements of territorial governance structure -administrators and performers | According to the concept of control spending may be several levels, clearly expressed in the management of social and economic security of the region: autonym,sanctioned coordinator | Thus, in the management of probation are:- Antonyms (they perform administrative functions) - they have to take all the necessary decisions to manage social and economic security of subordinate territorial region;- Sanctions - eligible solely on the adoption of restrictive licensing or decisions with respect to the use of different territorial units (which is directly subordinate to him).When objects are understood territorial infrastructure, resources, production and other(which can be used to strengthen social and economic security);- Coordinator has the right to partially modify the decision sanctions finder in the relevant territorial and time limits if needed to strengthen social and economic security of the region. Features changing decisions are determined by applicable law | Hotel managers in all types of areas - regional management centers. Performers can be either centers or sub-centers appropriate levels and periphery. | Considering antonyms entire system of relations in the region when making decision regarding the management of social and economic security;The optimal combination of centralization and decentralization of region | - Formation of economic regions (areas which include several areas of the state combined by geographic location). |

Note
\* This objective, essential and necessary, general and recurring connections between events and management processes of socio-economic security
\*\* This objective, essential and necessary, general and recurring connections between phenomena and processes of the region required for the formation of social and economic security
\*\*\* Significant (direct), an essential link between structure elements of the region required for its development, which can be in several states concierge, transformation, unstable (diffuse).

We state that the effectiveness of the system is provided within a single state organizing mutual relations based on a law and legal state, that means the providing of their legal fixing, health and development, due to the action of the rule of law, in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine [4]. For example, the considering of the regulatory and the legal framework for the regulation of the social and economic security of the region is meaning as the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine [4] and the concept (principles of public policy) Ukraine's national security [5]. In particular, the Constitution of Ukraine stated both on the protection of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country, on the guarantee of its economic and social security (the rights and freedoms of man and citizen) – they are the most important functions of the state. Accordingly, (based on the fundamental principles of the Constitution) within the territorial structure of governance of socio-economic security of the region is built the public policy, it is relatively organized on the purposeful activities of the state bodies (which are presented in Table. 1), on the issue or set of issues, who carried them, directly or indirectly, and affects the lives of the communities and the regional economies based on the laws. We state that the purpose of the systematic approach to the socio-economic security in Ukraine  was accepted as a concept in 1997  by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine  (principles of public policy) national security of Ukraine and a number of legal acts [5]. The characteristics of the foundations of the legal support regulation of the social and economic security of Ukraine's regions are given in Table. 3.

Table 3

Characteristics of the foundations of legal support regulation of social and economic security of the region (developed on the basis of [5])

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regulatory support | Main provisions of legislation | Specificity outline the main areas of regulation | Tools ofimplementation | Leverage(direct and indirect) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Concept (Principles of Public Policy) National Security Ukraine | Section IV states that the state national security policy (and therefore regional socio-economic security) is based on the priority of national interests and threats to national | The main aspects of national security policy of Ukraine (and its main criteria 1)Concept include: preventing illegal use of public funds and public resources, they over flow into the shadow economy; control the export and import activities aimed at supporting important for Ukraine and protection of national priorities | Regional and state doctrine, nationaland regional strategiesconcepts and applications in different areas of security  |  Criteria Security 1The strategic objectives of development |
|  | security of Ukraine, and carried through relevant doctrines, strategies (including national security strategy of Ukraine from February 12, 2007), concepts and programs in different areas of security, in accordance with current legislation | manufacturer; combating illegal economic activity, counteracting uncontrolled outflow of domestic material, financial, intellectual, information and other resources; protection of economic competition and restriction of monopoly; protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen; ensure decent living standards throughout the region, meet basic social needs of the population; balanced socio-economic development of regions... | that isfoundationdevelopment and implementation of tools and basic levers.Identification of strategic development |  |
| Law of Ukraine"On National SecurityUkraine "with changes and additions  | Defines the basic principles of state policy aimed at protecting the national interests and security in Ukraine individual, society and the state from external and internal threats in all spheres of life. Thus, p. 8. points out that, given the geopolitical and internal situation in Ukraine activities of all public authorities should be focused on the prediction of early detection, prevention and neutralization of external and internal threats to national security, the rise of the economy and so on. | The main directions of state policy to support regional socio-economic security are: ensuring conditions for sustainable economic growth and competitiveness of the regional economy; accelerate progressive structural and institutional changes in the regional economy, improving the investment climate; improve the efficiency of regional investment processes; stimulate the development of the technology of advanced high-tech regional productions; overcoming the "shadow" economy, through reform of the tax system; energy security, based on sustainable operation and development of energy sector; food security in the region; protecting the interests of the citizens of Ukraine; protect the domestic market from imports defective - supply products that maybe harmful to national producers, health and the environment | Intergovernmental transfers quota for the import and export of products and licensing and operations of exports and imports, state expertise and state standards, regulatory requirements for quality and certification of products and technologies, and others.Innovative structures with specialized assistance and development mode | Taxes and fees, grants, subsidies, grantsQuotas and licenses.International standards and certificates of qualityState standards,Clusters, technology parks and science parks,Free economic zones and priority development |
| Commercial Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - CCUkraine) | Commercial Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - CCUkraine) | The state (through its regional agents) controlling and supervising the activities of regional economic entities in various fields | Public safety management systems in the region | The subjects of management, monitoring, surveillance, control |

1. features that reflect the essence of social and economic security for the effectiveness of public administration in the specific field.

According to the told above, the system creates a legal regulation of the social and economic security of the regions of Ukraine, in combination with a specific structure and the specific submission (within the territorial structure of the public administration), it forms the mechanisms of the state regulation in a particular area.
The implementation of this mechanism involves the regulatory impact in several stages and is illustrated by the data in Fig. 1.

Thus scheme of the mechanism of state regulation of the social and economic security at the regional level summarizes the following stages [6]:
1. Formation of Public Administration socio-economic security of the region as a set of interrelated and interacting controls that consists of two subsystems - the management (performing managerial influence) and controlled (the region itself, which is its object).Thus, the system of the social and economic security of the region requires the definition of mandatory number of the logic elements such as:
- The purpose of the management of social and economic security. According to its content, it is identified as prevent or reduce to an acceptable size, socio-economic risks, creating conditions for sustainable, sustainable development (including the public);

|  |
| --- |
| Step 1. Formation of state regulation of social and economic security of the region and identify structural elements |
| Management | The basic management functions | Control system |
| The goal (1); the task(2); the system - subjects (3) criteria | Characteristic patterns and laws of territorial organization management system in the plane of socio-economic security. Characteristics of the main tools and levers 5 direct and indirect effects | Object of management - the region and its districts |
| Status information security |

|  |
| --- |
| Step2.  Assessment of socio-economic security of the region and systematic understanding of the degree of hazard threats socio-economic security and vision. for the further development (including the formation of a system of strategic development goals). Evaluation algorithm may be as follows. 1. Analysis of the socio-economic situation in the region assessment of the impact of destabilization, identification factors causes and consequences of the emergence of a situation forming system strategic development. |
| Step 3. Assessment and Public regulation of social and economic security at the regional level. The outlined provides assessment and shortcomings of the current regulatory and legal framework, which reduces the efficiency and quality of the regulation. |
| Step 4. Develop and implement tools of state regulation of social and economic security at the regional level. |
| Step 5. Monitoring, Surveillance and Control. |

Fig. 1. The scheme of realization of state regulation of social and economic security at the regional level (developed on the basis of [6])

Note.

1 providing process safety management commitment and identifies desirable and possible state of the system that is to be achieved.

2 are the subject of the action and provide its necessity, on the transfer of property management in qualitatively or quantitatively different state, directing its development in a given direction through management influence.

3 is a key element of the management subsystem that performs direct management influence in the management of social and economic security. Depending on the level of management of social and economic security of the state authorities and its regional agents and local authorities.

4 provide facilities management and integrates social, natural and economic relations and processes in the region.

5  influencing, managing agents used for socio-economic security.

6 fulcrum of the impact of business management in facilities management, which can be divided into: administrative (ex, administrative price controls, standards, licenses); legal (ex. law) and economic (ex. discount rate quotas, taxes).

- Task of management must ensure the transfer of social and economic security in the region qualitatively or quantitatively different state. According to the solemnity of such tasks are within the standards of managerial influence:

- The development of theoretical bases of formation and socio-economic security of the region in the system of state regulation;

- Identify the causes and consequences of low efficiency of state regulation of social and economic security of the region;

- Improve conceptual and legal framework of management of social and economic security of the region;

- Formation of scientific and methodological principles of measurement and evaluation of social and economic security of the region;

- Develop proposals to improve regional governance to ensure social and economic security.

It is precisely the focus on achievements outlined our goals and objectives, encourage the public administration system of social and economic security of the region to implement actions aimed at changing the characteristics of the control object in a given direction (according to functional areas of management and established safety criteria).

Of course, at this stage it is important the selection of certain instruments and their basis - adjusting levers by which the territorial structure of governance of socio-economic security of the region is able to implement effective management influence to achieve the goal. This adjustment levers (necessary for the effectiveness of certain management tools socio-economic security) can be divided into [1; 7; 12]:

- Economic (this means specific changes in the economic state of the object);

- Administrative (based on establishing the rights, duties or regional business society, through orders, standards, etc. Documents, based on a system of subordination, authority);

- Legal (based on establishing the rights, duties or regional business society, through laws).

Thus, the administrative and the legal instruments are necessary for the group "setting overall limits" of the regional entities, but in exceptional cases they are the basis for the creation of favorable conditions for individual regions [7; 1].

1. Meaning that the concept of "reasonable regulation" emphases the "bridging the gap between the supporters of the expansion of the state control and the supervision, on the one hand, and the supporters of deregulation – on the other" [7]. Therefore, it is important to achieve the optimal combination of specific tools and instruments of regulation, which should restrict the socio-economic development gap.

2. Assessment of socio-economic security of the region, as a prerequisite for the formation of an objective, complete and comprehensive information necessary for the implementation of the main directions of national security policy in the region. The outlined involves analysis of the socio-economic situation in the region (based on statistics and expert assessment) and assessment of the impact on it of destabilizing factors. The result should be a systematic understanding of the degree of hazard threats to social and economic security and vision for the further development (including the formation of a system of strategic development goals).

3. Assessment and Public regulation of social and economic security at the regional level. Thus, effective regulation requires an assessment of the capacity of current territorial structure of public administration at the regional level to solve the problem, to ensure social and economic security. The outlined provides assessment and shortcomings of the current regulatory and legal framework, which reduces the efficiency and quality of the regulation.

4. Developing and implementing tools of the state regulation of social and economic security at the regional level. Thus, based on the study of the foundations of legal support in a particular plane, note that an important prerequisite and a tool mechanism for regulating the development and implementation of a regional security strategy and regional programs (in its various fields), which provides:

- justify the purpose, the definition of long-term action plan territorial structure of public administration at the regional and local authorities, to eliminate destabilizing factors of socio-economic security;

- development and implementation of specific actions of regional authorities in the context of the priority areas for regional socio-economic security.

It should be ensured the development of legal regulation of social and economic security of the region in the national and current legislation in the field of national and regional social and economic governance.

5. Monitoring, surveillance and control, which are final and binding stage safety regulation in connection with the spread in a globalized economic environment concept of "reasonable" regulation (since 2010). Given that "reasonable" regulation should be regarded as permanent and systematic improvement of the quality of regulation, through a comprehensive impact assessment at every stage of decision-making, its implementation and monitoring, precise coordination interested government agencies and ensuring that all target these groups [1].

The basic element of "smart" regulation is the complex monitoring activities, controlling and monitoring [6; 7]:

1) comparison of the actual state of social and economic desirable security (within the planned strategy);

2) early detection of deviations and reasons that led them;

3) establishment of deficiencies, errors in the process of adjusting;

4) monitor the changing of the socio-economic environment and the forecasting of socio-economic security.

**Conclusions**. Outlined steps will create opportunities to form clear and understandable legal regulation of social and economic security and its continuous improvement.

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