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**FEATURES OF THE PROTECTIVE APPROACH TO DETERMINING
THE REGIONS’ ECONOMIC SECURITY
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЗАХИСНОГО ПІДХОДУ ДО ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ
ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ РЕГІОНІВ**

***Summary.** The article defines the essence of the concept of “the region’s economic security”. A number of scientific approaches to defining the category of “economic security” in modern economic security are considered. A protective approach to the interpretation of economic security, which considers security as protection from danger, focuses on the perception of security as a form of confrontation with danger. The views of scientists on the factors influencing the state of the region’s economic security are analyzed. The risks of regional economic development, which are divided into exogenous and endogenous, are*

considered. A variety of threats have been identified that pose a danger to the full life of economic entities at the regional level. Today, one of the main threats to the regions' economic security is the gap in the levels of socio-economic development of regions: differences in geographical location, natural resources, human resources, structure and specialization of regional economic complexes, features of economic and historical development. The analysis and systematization of scientific approaches to the definition of "economic security of the region", the main ones are identified, such as: a set of conditions and factors that ensure the sustainability and stability of the region's economy; the ability of the regional economy to function in a mode of self-reproduction; certain economic independence and integration with the state economy; protection from the effects of destabilizing factors. The system of the region's economic security is highlighted as a set of interrelated organizational and legal measures to reconcile various interests, which ensures the stability, adaptability, self-organization and development of the regional economy in interaction with the external environment of its operation. The main objects and subjects of the region's economic security system are substantiated. Two strategic goals of achieving a high level of the region's economic security, which corresponds to the level of European regions, are described.

Key words: *regions' economic security, region, protective approach, factors, risks, threats, danger.*

Анотація. *У статті визначено сутність поняття «економічна безпека регіону». Розглянуто низку наукових підходів до визначення категорії «економічна безпека» у сучасній економічній безпекології. Виокремлено захисний підхід до тлумачення економічної безпеки, який розглядає безпеку як захищеність від небезпеки, зосереджений на сприйнятті безпеки як форми*

протистояння небезпеці. Проаналізовано погляди науковців на чинники впливу на стан економічної безпеки регіону. Розглянуто ризики регіонального економічного розвитку, які поділяються на екзогенні й ендогенні. Встановлено різноманіття загроз, які становлять небезпеку повноцінної життєдіяльності економічних суб'єктів на регіональному рівні. На сьогодні однією з основних загроз економічній безпеці регіонів залишається розрив у рівнях соціально-економічного розвитку регіонів: відмінностями у географічному положенні, природно-ресурсному, людському потенціалах, структурі та спеціалізації регіональних господарських комплексів, особливостями господарського й історичного розвитку. Здійснений аналіз та систематизація наукових підходів до визначення поняття «економічна безпека регіону», виділено основні, такі як: сукупність умов та факторів, які забезпечують стійкість та стабільність розвитку економіки регіону; здатність регіональної економіки функціонувати в режимі самовідтворення; певна економічна незалежність та інтеграція з економікою держави; захищеність від впливу дестабілізуючих чинників. Висвітлено систему економічної безпеки регіону як комплекс взаємопов'язаних організаційно-правових заходів з метою узгодження різноманітних інтересів, що забезпечує стійкість, адаптивність, самоорганізацію і розвиток регіональної економіки у взаємодії із зовнішнім середовищем її функціонування. Обґрунтовано основні об'єкти і суб'єкти системи економічної безпеки регіону. Охарактеризовано дві стратегічні цілі досягнення високого рівня економічної безпеки регіону, що відповідає рівню європейських регіонів.

Key words: *економічна безпека регіонів, регіон, захисний підхід, чинники, ризики, загрози, небезпека.*

Problem formulation. Strengthening the role of regions in the socio-economic development of the country requires special attention to ensuring economic security at the regional level. In the process of studying the economic security of the region there is a need for timely identification and prevention of threats to economic security, neutralization of the factors that provoke them. Based on the characteristics of threats, the structural elements of the system of diagnostics of economic security of the region are determined.

Economic security of the region is a complex and multifaceted concept, which in modern conditions reflects the complex transitional processes of economic development under conditions of transformation. It is possible to carry out their adequate assessment, to give applied recommendations concerning the further development only on condition of synthetic use of the theory and practice of safety management. Ukraine and its regions, like other countries, exist in an interconnected and interdependent world, where the factors of globalization and regionalization, integration of economic activity, economic and social policy are becoming more and more pronounced [4, p.5]. These processes have a direct impact (both positive and negative) on the functioning of the regional economic system.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problems of the regions' economic security are devoted to the works of such scientists as: G.I. Babets [1], O.M. Bandurka [2], O.M. Bondarevskaya [3, 14], P.Yu. Buryak [11], Z.S. Varnaliy [4, 10], N.S. Vavdiyuk [6], V.M. Geets [5], Z.V. Gerasimchuk [6], A.M. Gumenyuk [7], G.V. Gutman [8], V.Ye. Dukhov [2], B.S. Oak [9], A.G. Drabovsky [11], O.I. Kopylyuk [11], M.O. Kizim [5], T.S. Klebanova [5], M.Ya. Kornilov [12], E.I. Ovcharenko [13], V.O. Onishchenko [14], O.M. Muzychka [11], K.Ya. Petrova [2], T.T. Tomaszewski [4], I.M. Chervyakov [2], O.I. Chernyak [5], V.O. Shurshin [15] and others.

Main goal. Highlight the features of the protective approach to determining the regions' economic security.

Presenting main material. The economic security of the region as a subsystem of the national economy is a set of its properties that ensure the achievement of the maximum contribution of the region to the development of the national economy and to ensure the economic security of the country as a whole.

The economic security of the region as an independent economic system ensures the progressive development of the region in the conditions of destabilizing influence of various types of threats.

In modern economic security there are a number of scientific approaches to defining the category of "economic security", including:

- 1) adaptive (ability to quickly overcome threats or adapt to changing conditions);
- 2) harmonization (coordination of the interests of the studied object with the interests of the external environment);
- 3) evolutionary (protection of potential, rating from negative factors);
- 4) protective (implementation, prevention and protection of economic interests of the studied object);
- 5) competitive (competitive advantages are the key to economic security);
- 6) liberal (economic security as a measure of economic freedom);
- 7) hierarchical (national security-economic security of the state-region-branch-enterprise-person);
- 8) procedural (a set of technical, organizational, operational, legal and economic processes to ensure economic security);
- 9) resource-functional (efficient use of resources by functional components);

10) synergetic (synergy effect is achieved through the formation of a state of protection from the effects of threats);

11) static (economic security as a state of the system, economic development, security, stability and balance, the degree of reliability);

12) strategic (development of organizational and management mechanism based on strategic management, focused on development in terms of risk) [9].

Let's single out the defensive approach to the interpretation of economic security, which considers security as protection from danger, focused on the perception of security as a form of confrontation. The certainty in interpreting the protective approach is relative and therefore subjective. A protective approach to the interpretation of security and a protective approach to security that coexist should not be equated. If the first substantiates the ontological origins of security as a concept and determines the ways of confronting dangers, the second singles out the objects of protection [13].

In the context of the protective approach, we consider the economic security of the region as an opportunity and ability of the economy to ensure quality of life at the appropriate level, socio-economic and socio-political stability, prevent and counteract internal and external threats with optimal resource consumption and rational use. Thus, the economic security of the region is not only the current state of natural resources, production, financial potential of the region, but also the development, implementation of a system of measures to neutralize, minimize the impact and eliminate phenomena and factors that lead to external and internal threats.

Let's analyze the views of scientists on the factors influencing the state of economic security in the region. Z. Varnaliy identifies the following main categories of economic security: security - threat - danger. Security is the level of protection from the negative influence of internal and (or) external factors. Threat -

a specific and immediate form of danger or a set of negative factors or conditions. Danger is an objective possibility of a negative impact on a certain phenomenon, system, mechanism, social organism, as a result of which it may be harmed, which will lead to decline, crisis, etc. According to the scientist, threats to economic security are explicit or potential actions that complicate or prevent the realization of economic interests and create a danger to the socio-economic and political system, national values, livelihood of the nation and the individual [10].

D. Burkaltseva understands the threat to security as a set of conditions and factors that pose a danger to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state. Threats arise from the deliberate or unconscious actions of businesses, state and local governments, other parts of the economy, and natural processes. Sources of threats may arise as a result of adverse development of economic, social, political and other processes in the internal or external environment of the regional system [14].

Z. Gerasymchuk proposed a system for diagnosing the state of economic security of the region, which contains the following main components: economic security - economic risk - economic threat - economic danger. Thus, the economic risk of the region is the probability of an unfavorable situation in the economy of the region. The economic threat to the region is the existence of negative factors that have a destabilizing effect on the functioning of the region's economy, violating its resilience to meet the needs of the population. The destructive impact of destabilizing factors on the regional economy leads to economic danger, resulting in the destruction of its economic potential, loss of ability to self-reproduction and protection, which leads to dissatisfaction with the needs and interests of the population [6].

O. Bandurka, V. Dukhov, K. Petrova, I. Chervyakov identified quantitative and qualitative criteria for the transition of the economic system of the region from

one state to another (threat - pre-threshold danger - post-threshold danger) taking into account the intensity of negative factors. They see the economic threat as an opportunity to harm the region's economy by certain internal and external factors. Economic danger is a concrete, direct, real form of threat, which has a probable mathematical interpretation. At the pre-threshold stage, the region incurs losses that are renewed and do not have significant consequences for the achievement of development goals, that is, do not destroy its organizational structure. The post-threshold stage is characterized by the destruction of part or all of the organizational structures of the region, which prevents its further development. Scientists believe that when an economic threat becomes probable, it turns from a potential to a real factor of possible economic loss, which has a threshold of 0 to 1 [2].

A. Humeniuk identifies the following states of economic security in the region: normal situation - pre-crisis situation - crisis situation. The normal situation (state of economic security) characterizes the sustainable development and intensive economic growth of the region's economy, ensuring high living standards, anticipation and resistance to external and internal threats. The pre-crisis situation is accompanied by disruption of certain elements of the regional socio-economic system and is a prerequisite for destabilizing the development of the territory in the absence of measures to eliminate the impact of negative factors. A crisis situation is a state of economic danger, which is characterized by a crisis in the functioning of the main elements of the system - production, financial, labor potential [7].

O. Kopylyuk, O. Muzychka consider the economic security of the region as a system of measures to protect its economic space from external and internal threats, the effective functioning of the components of the regional economy: institutional infrastructure (administrative-territorial administration and financial

institutions); actually the sphere of production (enterprises); transport and communication facilities; science and scientific institutions; life support systems; social sphere [11].

A. Sukhorukov, Y. Kharazishvili identify the following factors influencing the state of economic security of the region: risk - threat - challenge - danger. Risk - the probability of preconditions that will hinder the realization of economic interests and goals of economic security of the region. Threat - a circumstance that may be the cause of violation of the conditions of realization of the interests and goals of security of the region. Challenge - an action that directly hinders the realization of economic interests and goals of economic security of the region. Danger is damage to the economic interests and security of the region [14].

I. Babets, studying the impact of negative factors on the state of economic security of the region, considers the potential threats and risks of their implementation [1]. Threat analysis is a study of the current situation, conditions and factors that negatively affect the activities of the economic system due to the occurrence of an adverse event. Risk analysis involves establishing a list of potential threats and identifying the sources of their occurrence, determining the probability of their occurrence and developing measures to prevent their occurrence, reduce the impact and reduce the negative impact of threats.

Risks of regional economic development are divided into exogenous and endogenous. Exogenous risks are caused by external factors: changes in legislation, rising inflation, changes in the political situation and economic course in the country, emergencies. Endogenous risks arise under the influence of internal factors: the level of development of productive forces of the region, the nature of its production specialization and participation in the system of national division of labor, the level of technological equipment, lack of effective incentives for economic development [14, p. 161].

To ensure a high level of economic security of the region, it is necessary to establish a variety of threats that pose a threat to the full life of economic entities at the regional level.

Today, one of the main threats to the economic security of regions is the gap in the levels of socio-economic development of regions: differences in geographical location, natural resources, human resources, structure and specialization of regional economic complexes, features of economic and historical development.

Threats to the economic security of regions arise due to structural and resource imbalances caused by internal and external factors, shortcomings in the organization of management. The impact of threats to the economic security of the regions is exacerbated by the loss of competitiveness of domestic producers in domestic regional markets, disintegration of the economic space due to the rupture of internal cooperation, destruction of the regional management system and production chain in eastern Ukraine.

Scientists divide many threats that affect regional security, internal and external. In A. Humeniuk's research, internal threats are presented at the microeconomic levels of the system hierarchy, and external threats are presented at the macroeconomic and megaeconomic levels [7].

Microeconomic threats are related to the activities of economic entities in the region. Threats of the mesoeconomic level are caused by the loss of the domestic market, reproductive independence, the ability to self-sufficiency at the regional level.

The sources of internal threats to the economic security of the region are changes in the current state of the region's economy: the lack of policies aimed at the effective development of the industrial and social spheres, exacerbated economic, political, environmental problems and others.

External threats at the macroeconomic level are the low level of efficiency of the state economy, the lack of a unified structural policy, the imperfection of the financial and budgetary system, the depletion of natural resources, environmental degradation, and the criminalization of the economy.

The region's megaeconomic threats are linked to geopolitical forces and rising public external debt, capital exports, loss of foreign markets, and interstate military-political conflicts. This is confirmed by the aggravation of the situation in the regions as a result of the events of 2014 - the loss of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the implementation of the anti-terrorist operation in eastern Ukraine.

In addition, scientists divide the threats to the economic security of the region by functional components. V. Geets, M. Kyzym, T. Klebanova, O. Chernyak classify threats to the economic security of the region by source (production resources, budget, banks, population, environment, environment) and provide a list of indicators that characterize the effect of a particular threat. In particular, among the main threats the authors highlight: decline in production, structural deformation of the economy, reduced competitiveness of the region's products, low level of renewal of fixed assets, reduced scientific and technical potential, reduced investment activity, criminalization of the economy, irrational structure of the regional budget, dependence on the import of strategic resources, increasing poverty, declining welfare, rising unemployment, changing demographic situation, growing social tensions in society, exacerbation of the environmental situation [5].

According to A. Humeniuk, the main threats to the economic security of the region arise in the economic and social spheres. Economic threats reflect the problems of economic development of the region: disruption of the productive sector of the economy, loss of position in intra-regional, interregional and international markets, deterioration of scientific and technical potential, irrational

use of natural resources [7]. Social threats are manifested in declining living standards and quality of life, differentiation of income levels directly in the regions and between regions of the country, reduced employment, complicating the demographic situation by reducing natural population growth, deteriorating environmental conditions in the regions. Forced migration caused by hostilities in eastern Ukraine is particularly acute and socially unstable.

A. Sukhorukov notes that the study of threats to the economic security of the region, which are subject to monitoring, is carried out on the basis of the list provided in the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" taking into account the specifics of the region. He identifies threats in the economic, scientific, technological and social spheres [14, p. 162].

As a result of analysis and systematization of scientific approaches to the definition of "economic security of the region" we highlight the main ones, such as: 1) a set of conditions and factors that ensure the sustainability and stability of the region's economy; 2) the ability of the regional economy to function in a mode of self-reproduction; 3) a certain economic independence and integration with the state economy; 4) protection from the effects of destabilizing factors.

Thus, in this study we consider the economic security of the region as a state of protection of the region's economy from external and internal threats in order to ensure sustainable economic growth, financial self-sufficiency, socio-political stability and adequate living standards.

The system of economic security of the region is a set of interrelated organizational and legal measures to reconcile various interests, which provides stability, adaptability, self-organization and development of the regional economy in interaction with the external environment of its operation [15, p. 227].

The objects of economic security of the region include the economic system of the region and its components, such as natural resources, productive and non-

productive assets, real estate, financial resources, economic structures, family, individual. According to M. Kornilov, G. Gutman, the object of economic security can be both the subject of its provision [8; 12].

The main subjects of the economic security of the region are the state and its institutions (ministries, departments, tax and customs authorities, stock exchanges, funds and insurance campaigns), other regions, regional and local state administrations, local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations as public and private sectors of the economy, citizens and their associations [3, p. 55].

Under threats to the economic security of the region we understand a set of conditions that hinder the satisfaction of regional needs or create a danger of reducing the production capacity of economic entities, misuse and irrational use of natural, material, financial, labor resources, increasing dependence on intergovernmental transfers, deepening social differentiation. exacerbation of interethnic and interethnic conflicts.

In the context of the protective approach, we interpret the economic security of the region as protection from the effects of negative factors that lead to the creation of external and internal threats. A threat is a specific and immediate form of danger or a set of conditions and factors that create a danger to the object of study. The danger is considered as a possibility of a situation that will lead to the deterioration or inability of the object of study to function and develop.

Negative factors affect the economic security of the region by changing the state of its elements "risk - threat - challenge – danger", worsen the conditions and results of the regional system, slow down or slow down its development. Threats to economic security are caused by processes, phenomena, events and situations that develop both in the region and abroad.

Dynamic changes in the modern economy, imbalances, general political instability have a negative impact on the economic security of the regions. Timely

identification, monitoring, assessment of the impact of negative factors and threats to economic security and prevention of their implementation is one of the priorities of regional policy, as the level of security of individual territories and the development of their economic potential directly affects economic security.

Priorities for ensuring safety remain: development of tourist and recreational complex (including green rural tourism), restructuring of chemical and petrochemical industry, development of woodworking, furniture and light industry, development of food and processing industry, flood protection, logistics, communications, telecommunications. Achieving a high level of economic security in the region, which corresponds to the level of European regions, requires the implementation and regulation of activities for two strategic goals [4, p. 9]. Goal 1 - overcoming the effects of the financial and economic crisis, ensuring stability, stability and dynamic economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of the economy and implementing an innovative investment model of sustainable development on a high-tech basis, comprehensive human capital development, eliminating disparities in socio-economic development. Goal 2 - to achieve a high level of self-sufficiency of the region's economy by creating an effective reproductive base and on this basis to ensure the level and quality of life of the population, typical of highly developed countries.

Conclusions. The result of the region's state of economic security is ensuring compliance with regional interests, namely: - balanced and integrated participation in the country's financial system, mandatory protection against internal and external threats for maintaining balance with national interests; - conducting an autonomous socio-economic policy in the region; - creating conditions to ensure and maintain an adequate level of quality of life; - formation of the management staff, which ensures the maximum use and development of natural resource and economic potential.

Thus, achieving economic security of the region provides socio-economic and socio-political stability, appropriate level and quality of life, prevents and counteracts the impact of internal and external threats at the optimal cost of resources and their rational use.

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