

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF STATE SECURITY: DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

^aNATALIIA SHEVCHENKO, ^bLIUDMILA KIYDA,
^cTETYANA VORONOVA, ^dKONSTANTIN GAVRILENKO,
^eALEXANDER KUCHEROVSKY, ^fYURI KHOMICH

^{a,b}University of Customs and Finance, 2/4, Volodymyr Vernadsky Str., 49000, Dnipro, Ukraine

^cOles Honchar Dnipro National University, 72, Gagarin Ave., 49010, Dnipro, Ukraine

^{d,e,f}Dnipropetrovsk Regional Institute of Public Administration, National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine, 29, Gogol Str., 49044, Dnipro, Ukraine
 email: ^anshevnii@gmail.com, ^bklii1953@ukr.net,
^cvoronovatatyanai@ukr.net, ^dgavrilenkoanastasiia@gmail.com,
^edniprodepartmenti407@gmail.com, ^faspiranti407@gmail.com

Abstract: The article aims to develop the foundations, place, and role of public administration in ensuring the country's national security and substantiate specific proposals aimed at increasing its effectiveness. The research methodology is based on general scientific methods of cognition, integrated and systematic approaches. The problem of public administration is constantly in the center of attention of politicians and statesmen, scientists and practitioners since it is directly related to the knowledge and development of fundamentally important issues of the existence and survival of a person and individual, society and the state. However, the problem of public administration in the field of ensuring national security has acquired particular urgency. This is largely due to crisis phenomena (natural disasters, artificial disasters, international terrorism, etc.) experienced by humanity. These problems have especially aggravated in society, which, having experienced in the last fifteen years the deepest shocks associated with radical changes in politics, economy, social and spiritual spheres, has found itself face to face with real threats to the national security of the state in almost all spheres of life.

Keywords: Economic security, Modern society, National security, Public administration, State security.

1 Introduction

National security is understood as the security of the people of their country, as the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power. The national security structure conventionally consists of state and public security.

State security:

- Internal political security;
- Economic security;
- Military security;
- Border security;
- International security, etc.
- Public safety:
- Personal safety (rights, freedoms, health, life);
- Natural safety;
- Technogenic safety;
- Environmental safety [19].

State security is the state of protection of the foundations of the country's constitutional system, political, economic, defense, scientific, technical, and information potential from external and internal threats emanating from foreign special services and organizations, as well as criminal communities, groups, and individuals [10].

Public security should be understood as the state of protection of the country's population from criminal encroachments on the rights of citizens and their associations, as well as from natural and artificial threats.

The basis of national security is a unified state policy, which is part of the country's national policy and is subordinated to the main strategic goals determined by national interests [5].

Ensuring national security is a systematic activity of state bodies, public institutions, and individual citizens to reliably protect national interests from external and internal threats and effectively counter them. Ensuring the security of the individual, society, and the state (national security) is achieved by the state administration of the national security system [22]. The need for

its provision is basic in the system of life of both an individual and society and the state as a whole, striving to protect themselves from unwanted external influences and radical internal changes [3, 6, 11, 17, 20]. Modern internal and external conditions for the functioning of society and the state are largely negative, primarily social, caused by the consequences of the formation of a market economy, which caused massive dissatisfaction not only with the material but also with the spiritual needs of the main part of modern society [12]. This phenomenon aggravates the crisis state of all spheres of life of the state as a whole.

An important place in the mechanism for ensuring national security is ensuring economic security, which belongs to state administration, and not only in the law enforcement sphere [4, 7, 18]. In this regard, it is necessary to determine the place, role, and effectiveness of the functioning of various public and state structures that are part of the state management system.

The focus on the development of problems of public administration in the field of ensuring national and economic security is determined primarily by the fact that in organizational and legal terms, it is a complex institution, the study of which allows us to understand the nature of the relationship between an individual, society and the state [1].

2 Literature Review

A state is a form of political organization of society. Its primary purpose is to protect the existing social system and order by influencing the activities and behavior of people by will, the authority of power, coercion, and other methods. The sign of the state is the presence of a particular territory, to which its jurisdiction extends, as well as the law that enshrines the system of sanctioned norms, unique bodies, and institutions that exercise power functions, i.e., control systems [68].

In the scientific literature, management is considered in different aspects, and, accordingly, other content is invested in its concept [2, 16, 22, 27, 40]. It means not just different approaches to management, various aspects of it, but the understanding of the very (meaning, context, purpose) of management, based on which its concepts are formulated. All the variety of approaches to the definition of the concept of "management" is due to the versatility and complexity of this unique phenomenon. In scientific publications, the management:

- Characterized through the term "activity", meaning that management consists of specific types of human labor, recorded in forms adequate to them;
- It is revealed as a special relationship in human life: in a hierarchical social structure, this relationship is, as a rule, vertical in character and is associated with the presence of the superior side of the ability to express and exercise their will powerfully;
- Considered in the form of a relationship, because it really is part of the system of social relations and forms certain relations between people, both "vertically" and "horizontally";
- Defined by the term "impact", which indicates the main thing in management – the moment of influence on people's consciousness, behavior, and activities [61].

The essence of management is most adequately disclosed by the term "control action," i.e., a real motivating, compelling, changing, and transforming influence on people's consciousness, behavior, and activities [22]. Unlike the usual impact, the control impact certainly includes several basic elements: analysis and foresight, goal setting, organization, coordination, regulation, motivation, control, evaluation of the results obtained, and planning new steps [18, 21, 26].

Thus, the concept of "management" can be defined as purposeful (conscious, deliberate, thoughtful, planned), organizing and regulating the impact of people (and the institutions created by them) on their own, social, collective, and group life activities for specific purposes and interests [12]. Management can be carried out directly (in the form of self-government) and through the specially created state, economic, political-party, public, etc. In the scientific literature, management is subdivided into types for various reasons [43].

3 Materials and Methods

The object of the research is the system of public relations arising in the field of public administration while ensuring national security. The research subject is theoretical, organizational, and legal problems of ensuring national and economic security by means of public administration [29-31]. The research was carried out considering domestic and foreign experience in the development and formation of various security systems.

Among the most important particular methodological problems, the provisions on the determination of organizational and legal relations in the system of economic security management by various factors (political, economic, moral and ethical, criminological, organizational, socio-psychological), on the definition of the content and specifics of public administration in the analyzed area with the designation specific constituent elements [16, 40, 51].

Let us highlight the elements that make up the national security system:

- State bodies, public and other organizations, as well as citizens taking part in ensuring security by the law;
- Legislation regulating the attitude in this area;
- The country's economic state, which determines the financial ability to protect its sovereignty, national interests, and citizens of its country. Economic security is part of the national security system and at the same time forms the basis for the successful implementation of all other security elements included in the national security structure of the country, such as military, technological, food, environmental, etc.

Another necessary element of the security system is a conceptual element, which is the initial theoretical and political-organizational basis for forming and developing the elements mentioned above of the system [10, 41, 42].

The system of ensuring national security should be understood as a set of subordinate to the common goal of ensuring the national interests of the country and interconnected state authorities, state, public, and other organizations and associations, citizens taking part in ensuring security following the law, as well as conceptual and regulatory legal acts, regulatory relations in the field of security.

Also, a reliable, effective system for ensuring economic security can serve as a guarantor of the sovereignty and independence of the country, its stable and sustainable socio-economic development [23]. States that are not able to qualitatively solve such problems become dependent, often wholly, on the technology and technology of developed countries.

3.1 Classification of Types of Administration

The types of public administration are depending on the:

- Spheres of public life: management of society as a whole, economic management, social management, political management, spiritual and ideological management [61];
- Structures of social relations: management of economic and, accordingly, political, social and spiritual development of society;

- Objects of management: economic (economic) management, socio-political management, management of spiritual life [32-37, 39];
- The nature and volume of social phenomena covered by management: management of society, government management, management of sectors, spheres of the national economy, management of enterprises, organizations, institutions, firms, etc [2].

Classification of types of management depending on the subject of administration:

- Public administration (implemented by the state apparatus on behalf of the people, on behalf of the people and in the name of the people, extends to the entire society (and all its subsystems) as a managed integrity);
- Local self-government (the objects of such management are residents of a particular administrative territory (municipality), who directly or through the created structures (local self-government bodies, municipal services) manage the affairs of their municipality, and at their own expense and under their responsibility);
- Management (property management by the owner);
- Public administration (by the elected bodies of various public formations - parties, trade unions, creative, sports, scientific communities, unions, associations) [44-49];
- Group self-regulation (a cooperative, a partnership of gardeners, an association of sociologists, etc. Within its framework, people freely and voluntarily united and manage their activities on a contractual basis);
- Sole control (control by the subject of its actions and deeds). Planned, territorial, intersectoral, strategic, program-targeted, etc., are also called types of management [16, 50].

Among all types of management, public administration occupies a special place. On the one hand, this is because public administration is a mechanism for the implementation of the state's powers in the direction, organization, and purposeful state-power influence on society and all its subsystems [22]. On the other hand, it is a special type of professional activity for implementing the legislative, executive, judicial and other power powers of the state to implement its lawmaking, law enforcement, law enforcement, and educational functions [27].

In addition, the term "public administration" also characterizes the branch of scientific knowledge. The object of the science of public administration is the state and its apparatus, various subdivisions of public state and municipal administration bodies, both as a whole and in its individual parts, subsystems and institutions [40]. The subject is the essence, content and laws of public administration; structure, principles, forms, methods and legal foundations of the relationship between the state (as a subject of control) and society (as an object of this influence); features of managerial manifestations in various social spheres (politics, economics, social sphere, international relations, etc.); objective conditions and subjective factors that determine the nature of management [51].

4 Results

The system affects the formation of general functions and depends on the stages that information goes through [52], i.e., processes of converting primary data into information for making management decisions. In the control system, the control process is associated with the movement of information flows that affect and change the control object [54-56].

The knowledge economy is an economy in which both specialized and everyday knowledge is the source of growth. In the knowledge economy, the determining factor is the intellectual potential of society, on which it relies and which constitutes the totality of everyday and specialized (scientific) knowledge that is accumulated in the minds of people and materialized in technological methods of production [13].

The characteristic features of an economy based on the use of knowledge factors are the dominance of high-tech industries and intellectual services in the structure of GDP, the formation of an overwhelming share of national income due to innovation or technological rent, a high level of capitalization of companies, the main value of which is formed due to intangible assets, that is, an intellectual component. The knowledge economy is the foundation and main component of the "innovation economy" [57]. Its fundamental basis is product knowledge and high-quality, meaningful education, which determine the ability to translate humanitarian and intellectual capital into the results of production activities. The main difference between the knowledge economy and the so-called "commodity economy" is the continuous technological renewal of production and the self-creation of its "knowledge" factors, their inalienability in the process of economic exchange, rapid renewal, and relative availability for use [53, 58, 60, 62]. Thus, an innovative economy requires appropriate approaches, methods, and management mechanisms that require a systematic approach in the face of modern globalization challenges. This means that there is a need to form an appropriate system for managing innovation processes at the state level. That is the formation of a management system for the national innovation system.

Depending on the external modern globalization challenges for the formation and development of national socio-economic models and the pace and volume of processes that affect the departure from traditional economic conditions and the establishment of the knowledge economy, the state faces the need to form and develop a national innovation system [22, 59]. The formation and development of the national innovation system in the modern competitive and globalization conditions of the existence of all countries of the world are incredibly relevant.

5 Discussion

As the primary institution of the political system, the state, represented by its structures, occupies the central place in ensuring national security [9]. This state's role is primarily due to such fundamental properties as the ability to be a potent regulator of public relations while performing the main management function to ensure national security. It carries out this function through the institutions of the presidency (head of state), legislative, executive, and judicial power, and the institution of state control [24]. Each of the listed institutions has its own "niche" in the national security system and fulfills its role. At the same time, several problematic issues that arise in the process of exercising the state's administrative function to ensure national security deserve attention, namely:

- The need to improve the organization of strategic management of the national security system at the level of the President through the creation of special structures for the development of state policy, theoretical and legal regulation in the field of activity, and coordination of the activities of other federal executive bodies involved in ensuring the national security of the country [38];
- The importance of systemic development of the conceptual framework for ensuring national security [43];
- Improving the legal regulation of the activities of the national security system [2];
- Overcoming the lack of systematic impact of state bodies on threats to national security and their sources (causes) [8];
- Ensuring the adequacy and timeliness of the response of state bodies to threats to national security [40];
- The need to further strengthen coordination and interaction in the system of federal executive bodies of sectoral competence on topical issues of security by creating an interdepartmental cooperation mechanism to combine efforts in solving security problems in specific areas [24, 63-65];
- The importance of clarifying the distribution of competence in the field of ensuring security between state bodies (primarily executive bodies) at the level of the state

and subjects of state power, as well as in the unification and determination of the legal status [10];

- Development of interstate cooperation in the fight against international terrorism, organized crime [16].

In order to resolve the above problems in the field of public administration of the national security system, it is necessary:

1. Legislatively consolidate the central link of the national security system, which should be empowered not only to make recommendations to the President on national security issues but also the right to give appropriate conclusions on these issues, which must be taken into account in the activities of all national security actors.
2. To clarify the country's national security concept, the circle of the main spheres of national security, classifying them into two types: state security, public security, and economic security.
3. To give the concept of national security supreme legal force through the adoption of appropriate law.
4. Develop and adopt for each component element of national security the corresponding doctrines and the main directions of development (strategy) of their components (for example, the components of the military doctrine should be a defense strategy, a strategy of military-technical cooperation, etc.), as well as state programs with appropriate financial security [27].
5. In order to improve the legal regulation of the system for ensuring national security, develop and adopt a constitutional law "On national security," in which to consolidate the legislative basis for its provision, the system and functions, forces, and means of ensuring national security, to determine the powers and procedure for the interaction of state authorities, establish the procedure for organizing and financing the security forces, control and supervision over their activities.
6. To develop theoretical and methodological foundations for the formation of national security law as a complex branch of legislation with its object, subject, and method of legal regulation.
7. In order to formulate state policy and legal regulation, to increase the efficiency of ensuring state security, establish the Ministry of State Security.
8. Clearly delineate the powers of the subjects involved in ensuring national security and determine their legal status.
9. Create an interdepartmental mechanism of cooperation in solving problems of ensuring national security in specific areas.
10. To improve the mechanism of interaction with foreign law enforcement agencies in the field of combating international terrorism and organized crime [66, 67].
11. Fighting economic crime requires the consolidation of the efforts of society and the state, a sharp restriction of the economic and socio-political basis of these illegal phenomena, the development of a comprehensive system of legal, special, and other measures to effectively suppress crimes and offenses, ensure the protection of the individual, society and the state from criminal encroachments [25].

Consequently, the goals, objectives, functions should be clarified, the capabilities of the public administration system in the law enforcement sphere should be expanded when solving the problem of ensuring the country's economic security. This is not always seen in theoretical studies of public administration's organizational and legal aspects in the law enforcement sphere. A number of countries have long-established security systems responsible for the comprehensive provision of internal security.

The organization of an effective security system of the country is possible only in a civil society, where systems of checks and balances operate, which make it challenging to replace national-state interests with the interests of the ruling classes, corporations, social, ethnic, and professional groups [13]. One of the most significant factors determining the functioning of the

system under consideration is the division of powers and competence among governing entities [15].

In modern conditions, the doctrine of separation of powers is supplemented by three provisions [68]: 1) on the balance of powers, the system of their mutual checks and balances, balancing; 2) the need for interaction between the authorities, which implies their unity on fundamental issues, but does not exclude differences in methods of achieving common goals; 3) subsidiarity of the authorities.

State power in the process of implementing the functions assigned to it should actively participate in ensuring the country's economic security by means and forms inherent in it [8]. At the same time, its structural divisions solve the specified problem with the help of their own methods and within the limits of their competence, limited to a certain sphere of social relations.

Promising directions for improving the organizational activities of the state to ensure the national security of the country should be considered:

- Bringing the organizational activities of the state to ensure the economic security of the country following international standards and modern interests and needs of society and the state for adequate internal and external security;
- Revision of several established provisions of the theory and practice of public administration to develop a more flexible and effective mechanism of public administration in the field of law enforcement, taking into account the emergence of new threats to national security, tasks, and functions of state bodies in the context of their overcoming and prevention; further research and bringing in line with the current and future interests and needs of the Russian society the essence and mechanism of public administration in the field of ensuring economic security by means of law enforcement;
- Guarantees of the optimal balance and interaction of the mechanism of public administration in law enforcement and the action of spontaneous market relations to strengthen the country's economic security [28].

In order to improve the efficiency of public administration in the field of ensuring security through law enforcement, it is necessary:

- Availability of a coordinating body;
- Improving the legal regulation of the activities of law enforcement agencies to ensure national and economic security;
- Increasing the level of interaction of various law enforcement agencies in this direction;
- Removal of duplication of functions of various law enforcement agencies;
- Increasing the level of professional training of employees of the relevant services;
- Improving the resource provision of the country [14].

Ensuring the state's national security can be carried out within the framework of both conventional and anti-crisis management [5]. In this regard, it is necessary to prepare law enforcement officers to act in difficult situations. A training program and retraining of personnel are proposed, taking into account international experience in this area.

6 Conclusion

In current conditions, threats to the country's national security in all spheres of life are more accurate than ever [2, 15, 19]. Under these conditions, the concept of national security must be completely rethought, and on this basis, new approaches have been developed in defining a strategy for ensuring it, building its system, and legal support.

Despite internal and external problems and obstacles, public administration is developing as a profession, science, and educational activity [22]. Considering the role that the state and public administration play, the demand for scientific, expert, and organizational-methodological knowledge should manifest itself in the formation of partnerships between executive administrators and research analysts based on trust and mutual interests [1]. These interests require close joint work to shape the political course at the state, regional and local levels based on rational political and managerial analysis with a focus on public interest, identified through various forms of public participation in the discussion of draft state municipal decisions. This kind of work can lead to high-quality public administration, which is consistent with the goals of rationalizing public policy.

Literature:

1. Alpidovskaya, M.L. (2007). The concept of a rational bureaucracy of the industrial society of M. Weber. *Bulletin of the Finance Academy*, 2(42), 82-89.
2. Andersen, L.B., Boesen, A., & Pedersen, L. (2016). Performance in Public Organizations: Clarifying the Conceptual Space. *Public Administration Review*, 76(6), 852-862. DOI: 10.1111/puar.2016.76.issue-6.
3. Andros, S., Akimova, L., & Butkevich, O. (2020). Innovations in management of banks deposit portfolio: structure of customer deposit. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 2, 206-220. doi: 10.21272/MMI.2020.2-15.
4. Bakhov, I., Byrkovych, T., Makarchuk, O., Varyvonchik, A., Turchak, L., & Soichuk, R. (2021). Enhancing cross-cultural competence of students under conditions of limited social communication. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVIII, 51-56.
5. Barylka, A. (2017). Procedura ustalania terenów zamkniętych na cele bezpieczeństwa i obronności państwa. *Przegląd Techniczny*, 1/2017.
6. Bashannyk, A., Akimova, L., Kveliashvili, I., Yevdokymov, V., Kotviakovskiy, Y., & Akimov, O. (2021). Legal bases and features of public administration in the budget sphere in Ukraine and foreign countries. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVIII, 63-68.
7. Bobrovska, O.Y., Lysachok, A.V., Kravchenko, T.A., Akimova, L.M., & Akimov, O.O. (2021). The current state of investment security in Ukraine in the context of covid-19 and its impact on the financial and economic situation of the state. *Collection of scientific papers Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 1(36), 233-242. DOI: 10.18371/FCATP.V1I36.227770.
8. Centre for Strategic & International Studies. (2018). *Global Development Forum*. Available at: <https://www.csis.org/events/2018-global-development-forum>.
9. DeSouza, P. (2000). *Economic strategy and national security: A next-generation approach*. Westview Press.
10. FATF (The Financial Action Task Force) (2018). *Professional Money Laundering*. Available at: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/Professional-Money-Laundering.pdf>.
11. Filippova, V., Lopushynskiy, I., Artemyev, O., Maltsev, U., Sikorskiy, M., & Andrievskiy, O. (2021). Mechanisms of interaction between the state and territorial communities in the management of assets. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVIII, 57-62.
12. Filonovich, S.R. (2003). Theories of leadership in management: History and prospects. *Russian Journal of Management*, 2, 3-24.
13. Geopolitical Monitor. (2011). *The Illicit Trade Of Small Arms*. Available at: <http://www.geopoliticalmonitor.com/the-illicit-trade-of-small-arms-4273/>.
14. Gladilin, A.V., et al. (2006). *Modern business: Social and economic measurement*. Book 14. Voronezh: Voronezh State Pedagogical University.
15. Glenn, J.C., & Florescu, E. (2017). *State of the Future. 19.0*. The Millennium Project publishing.
16. Grimmelikhuijsen, S., Jilke, S., Olsen, A.L., & Tummers, L. (2017). *Behavioral Public Administration: Combining Insights*

- from Public Administration and Psychology. *Public Administration Review*, 77(1), 45–56.
17. Harafonova, O., Zhosan, G., & Akimova, L. (2017). The substantiation of the strategy of social responsibility of the enterprise with the aim of providing efficiency of its activities. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 3, 267 – 279. doi: 10.21272/MMI.2017.3-25.
18. Isaieva, N., Akimova, A.I., & Akimova, A.N. (2020). Categorization of Personality Traumatic Experience in Chinese Women's Diary Narrative: The Frame-Scenario Model. *Psycholinguistics*, 28(2), 56-81. doi: 10.31470/2309-1797-2020-28-2-56-81.
19. Izmalkov, C., & Sonin, K. (2017). Basics of the theory of contracts. Nobel Prize in Economics 2016 - Oliver Hart and Bengt Holmström. *Voprosy Ekonomiki*, 1, 5-21.
20. Kalyayev, A., Efimov, G., Motornyy, V., Dzianyy, R. & Akimova, L. (2019). 'Global Security Governance: Conceptual Approaches and Practical Imperatives,' Proceedings of the 33rd International Business Information Management Association Conference, IBIMA 2019: *Education Excellence and Innovation Management through Vision 2020*, 10-11 April 2019, Spain, Granada, 4484-4495.
21. Karpa, M., Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Serohina, N., Oleshko, O., & Lipovska, N. (2021). Public administration as a systemic phenomenon in society. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XV, 56-62.
22. Knies, E., & Leisink, P. (2018). People Management in the Public Sector. *HRM in Mission Driven Organizations*, edited by C. Brewster and J. L. Cerdin, 15–46. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
23. Kokhanovskaya, I.I. (2007). Priority directions for small business development in the region. *Bulletin of the Samara State University of Economics*, 11(37), 60-65.
24. Kokhanovskaya, I.I., & Batmanova, N.V. (2014). Modern concept of anti-crisis public and municipal governance. *Regional Development*, 3-4, 105-107.
25. Korytov, V.V. (2010). Leadership and management: The main trends of formation and development of the field. *Psychological Science and Education*, 3, 1-13. Available at: http://psyjournals.ru/files/30541/psyedu_ru_2010_3_Korito_v.pdf.
26. Kostiukevych, R., Mishchuk, H., Zhidebekyzy, A., Nakonieczny, J., & Akimov, O. (2020). The impact of European integration processes on the investment potential and institutional maturity of rural communities. *Economics and Sociology*, 13(3), 46-63. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2020/13-3/3.
27. Krause, T., & Van Thiel, S. (2019). Perceived Managerial Autonomy in Municipally Owned Corporations: Disentangling the Impact of Output Control, Process Control, and Policy-profession Conflict. *Public Management Review*, 21(2), 187–211.
28. Levi, M., Reuter, P., & Gundur, R.V. (2013). *The Economic, Financial & Social Impacts of Organised Crime in the EU*. European Parliament. DOI: 10.2861/36979.
29. Levytska, S., Krynychay, L., Akimova, A., & Kuzmin, O. (2018). Analysis of business entities' financial and operational performance under sustainable development *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*, 25(2), 122–127. doi: 10.18371/FCAPTP.V2I25.136476.
30. Levytska, S.O., Akimova, L.M., Zaiachkivska, O.V., Karpa, M.I., & Gupta, Sandeep Kumar. (2020). Modern analytical instruments for controlling the enterprise financial performance. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 2(33), 314-323. doi: 10.18371/FCAPTP.V2I33.206967.
31. Liubkina, O., Murovana, T., Magomedova, A., Siskos, E., & Akimova, L. (2019). Financial instruments of stimulating innovative activities of enterprises and its improvements. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 4, 336-352. doi: 10.21272/MMI.2019.4-26.
32. Liudmyla Akimova, Oleksandr Akimov, & Olha Liakhovich. (2017). State regulation of foreign economic activity. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissia*, 4(12), 1, 98-103. DOI: 10.25140/2410-9576-2017-1-4(12)-98-103.
33. Liudmyla Akimova, Olga Osadcha, Vitalii Bashtannyk, Natalia Kondratska, & Catherine Fedyna. (2020). Formation of the system of financial-information support of environmentally-oriented management of the enterprise. *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*, 32(1), 434–443. DOI: 10.18371/FCAPTP.V1I32.200606.
34. Liudmyla Akimova, Olha Osadcha, & Oleksandr Akimov. (2018). Improving accounting management via benchmarking technology. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 1(24), 64-70. DOI: 10.18371/FCAPTP.V1I2 4.128340.
35. Liudmyla Akimova, Svitlana Levytska, Constantine Pavlov, Volodymyr Kupchak, & Marta Karpa. (2019). The role of accounting in providing sustainable development and national safety of Ukraine. *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*, 30(3), 64-70. DOI: 10.18371/FCAPT P.V3I30.179501.
36. Liudmyla Akimova, Victoria Reinska, Oleksandr Akimov, & Marta Karpa. (2018). Tax preferences and their influence on the investment in Ukraine. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 3(26), 91-101. DOI: 10.183 71/FCAPTP.V3I26.144117.
37. Liudmyla Akimova, Oleksandr Akimov, Iryna Mihus, Yana Koval, & Vasiliy Dmytrenko. (2020). Improvement of the methodological approach to assessing the impact of public governance on ensuring the economic security of the state. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(35), 180-190. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptp.v4i35 .221969>.
38. Luciani, G. (1988). The Economic Content of Security. *Journal of Public Policy*, 8(2), 151-173. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X00006966>.
39. Lukina, T., Shevchenko, S., Shulga, N., Fast, A., Pravosud, O., & Bashtannyk, O. (2021). State educational policy for ensuring the quality of pedagogy: global trends and Ukrainian experience. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVIII, 38-44.
40. Luu, T.T. (2018). Service-oriented High-performance Work Systems and Service-oriented Behaviours in Public Organizations: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement. *Public Management Review*, 21(6), 789–816. DOI: 10.1080/14719037.2018.1526314.
41. Lyulyov, O., Pimonenko, T., Kwilinski, A., Us, Y., Arefieva, O., Akimov, O., & Pudryk, D. (2020). Government Policy on Macroeconomic Stability: Case for Low-and Middle-Income Economies. *Proceedings of the 36th International Business Information Management Association (IBIMA)*. ISBN: 978-0-9998551-5-7. Dated on November, 4-5, 2020. Granada, Spain, 8087-8101.
42. Matyushkina, I.A., & Mikhaleva, O.M. (2013). The state and municipal management effectiveness: Its nature and the problems of definition. *Humanitarian Research*, 8(24). Available at: human.snauka.ru/2013/08/3617.
43. Mishchuk, H., Bilan, S., Yurchyk, H., Akimova, L., & Navickas, M. (2020). Impact of the shadow economy on social safety: The experience of Ukraine. *Economics and Sociology*, 13(2), 289-303. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2020/13-2/19.
44. Mordvinov, O., Kravchenko, T., Vahonova, O., Bolduev, M., Romaniuk, N., & Akimov, O. (2021). Innovative tools for public management of the development of territorial communities. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVII, 33-37.
45. Nataliia Akimova, & Alina Akimova. (2018). Text Understanding as a Special Kind of Understanding. *Psycholinguistics*, 24(1), 27-46. doi: <https://doi.org/10.314 70/2309-1797-2018-24-1-27-46>.
46. Neocleous, M. (2006). From Social to National Security: On the Fabrication of Economic Order. *Politics and History Section*, 37(3), 363-384. Brunel University, UK. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0967010606069061>.
47. Oliinyk, O., Bilan, Y., Mishchuk, H., Akimov, O., & Vasa, L. (2021). The Impact of Migration of Highly Skilled Workers on The Country's Competitiveness and Economic Growth. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 17(3), 7-19. DOI: 10.14254/1800-5845/2021.17-3.1.
48. Onyshchuk, S., Filippova, V., Borshch, H., Vasylchyshyn, O., & Iakobchuk, V. (2020). Innovative solutions of improving efficiency in public management. *Revista San Gregorio*, 42, Special Edition-2020, 215-223.

49. Osadcha, O.O., Akimova, A.O., Hbur, Z.V., & Krylova, I.I. (2018). Implementation of accounting processes as an alternative method for organizing accounting. *Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice*, 27(4), 193–200. doi: 10.18371/FCAPTP.V4I27.154194.
50. Osborne, S.P. (2006). The new public governance? *Public Management Review*, 8(3), 377–387.
51. OSCE. (2010). *Analysing the Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings To Better Prevent the Crime*. Available at: <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/69028?download=true>.
52. Osipov, J. (2011). Alternative Interpretation of Economics. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 7(2), 35–54. Available at: http://repec.mnje.com/mje/2011/v07-n02/mje_2011_v07-n02-a11.html.
53. Shamne, Anzhelika, Dotsevykh, Namiliia, & Akimova, Alina. (2019). Psychosemantic Peculiarities of Promotional Videos Perception. Psycholinguistic Projection. *Psycholinguistics*, 25(1), 384–408. doi: 10.31470/2309-1797-2019-25-1-384-408.
54. Shpektorenko, I., Vasylevska, T., Bashtannyk, A., Piatkivskiy, R., Palamarchuk, T., & Akimov, O. (2021). Legal bases of public administration in the context of European integration of Ukraine: questions of formation of a personnel reserve. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, 11(1), XVIII, 76–81.
55. Shytyk, L., & Akimova, Al. (2020). Ways of Transferring the Internal Speech of Characters: Psycholinguistic Projection. *Psycholinguistics*, 27(2), 361–384. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31470/2309-1797-2020-27-2-361-384>.
56. Simanaviciene, Z., Simanavicius, A., & Pocius, V. (2017). Economic security and national competitiveness. *Public Security and Sustainable Development: Current Issues and Problems in Public Security*. Available at: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12259/91507>.
57. Skliarenko, O., Akimova, Al., & Svrydenko, O. (2019). Psycholinguistic Peculiarities of Contextual Realisation of Concept “MACHT” in Linguistic and Cultural Space of German’s. *Psycholinguistics*, 26(2), 321–340. doi: 10.31470/2309-1797-2019-26-2-321-340.
58. Small Arms Survey. (2015). *Weapons and the World*. Cambridge University Press.
59. Smyrnova, I., Akimov, O., Krasivskyy, O., Shykerynets, V., Kurovska, I., Hrusheva, A., & Babych, A. (2021). Analysis of The Application of Information and Innovation Experience in The Training of Public Administration Specialists. *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, 21(3), March 2021, 120–126.
60. The Millennium Project. (2019). *The American Council for the United Nations University*. Available at: <http://www.millennium-project.org/projects/challenges/>.
61. Vorobei, O., Akimova, A., & Akimova, A. (2021). Metaphorical Conceptualization of WAR in Chinese Sports Discourse. *Psycholinguistics*, 29(2), 25–45. <https://doi.org/10.31470/2309-1797-2021-29-2-25-45>.
62. Voronenko, M., Naumov, O., Naumova, L., Topalova, E., Filippova, V., & Lytvynenko, V. (2020). Analysis of the Effectiveness of an Investment Project Using Statistical Bayesian Networks, *10th International Conference on Advanced Computer Information Technologies (ACIT)*, 408–411, doi: 10.1109/ACIT49673.2020.9208982.
63. Yakymchuk, A.Y., Valyukh, A.M., & Akimova, L.M. (2017). Regional innovation economy: aspects of economic development. *Scientific bulletin of Polissia*, 3(11), 1, 170–178. doi: 10.25140/2410-9576-2017-1-3(11)-170-178.
64. Yakymchuk, A.Y., Akimova, L. M., & Simchuk, T.O. (2017). Applied project approach in the national economy: practical aspects. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissia*. 2(10), 2, 170–177. doi: 10.25140/2410-9576-2017-2-2(10)-170-177.
65. Yakymchuk, A.Y., Akimov, O.O., & Semenova, Y.M. (2017). Investigating key trends of water resources attraction into economic turnover. *Scientific Bulletin of Polissia*, 1(9), 2, 70–75. doi: 10.25140/2410-9576-2017-2-1(9)-70-75.
66. Zahorskyi, V., Lipentsev, A., Mazii, N., Bashtannyk, V., & Akimov, O. (2020). Strategic directions of state assistance to enterprises development in Ukraine: managerial and financial aspects. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 2(33), 452–462. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptop.v2i33.207230>.
67. Zahorskyi, V.S., Lipentsev, A.V., Yurystovska, N.Ya., Mazii, N.H., & Akimov, O.O. (2019). Financial and administrative aspects of small business development in Ukraine. *Financial and Credit Activity-Problems of Theory and Practice*, 3(30), 351–360. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptop.v3i30.179717>.
68. Zenkov, M.Yu. (2012). *State and Municipal Service: Study guide*. Novosibirsk: SibAGS.

Primary Paper Section: A**Secondary Paper Section: AD, AE, AH**