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CLASSIFICATION OF METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING PUBLIC POLICY ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

Abstract. The *purpose of the article* is to determine the classification of methods of implementing public policy on the economic security of the state.

Results. The scientific article defines the essence of methods of implementing public policy on economic security. The study analyses such concepts as: “method”, “control”, “supervision”, “persuasion”, “coercion”. The methods of implementing public policy on economic security are classified and defined. It is noted that they are grouped into: statutory, regulatory, ordering, managerial and economic, control, supervision, persuasion, coercion. It is revealed that specificities of public administration methods are as follows: 1) they reflect public interest; 2) they are implemented in the process of public administration; 3) they express the orderly influence of public administration on the behaviour of the actors of society and the content of this influence; 4) the methods of public administration always contain the leading will of the state, manifested in the juridical prescriptions of public administration; 5) they are used by public administrators as a means of ensuring the implementation of the competence assigned to them; 6) they have their form; 7) they are an external manifestation.

Conclusions. It is concluded that the methods of implementing public policy on economic security, in our opinion, should be considered as ways and means, used by makers of public policy on economic security within the scope of their competence provided by legal acts to prevent, detect and address threats to economic security. The classification of methods of implementing public policy on economic safety includes regulatory, statutory, managerial, economic, control, supervisory, coercion, persuasion methods. The specificities of the methods of implementing public policy on economic security are: 1) they are of public character, provided for by the public interest; 2) they are implemented in the process of prevention, detection and addressing of threats to economic safety; 3) they have legal form: they find their expression in the bylaws of makers of public policy on economic security; 4) makers of public policy on economic security shall use them as a way or a means for exercising the competence granted to them by the state.

Key words: methods, classification, public policy, public policy on economic security of the state, classification of methods of public policy on economic security of the state.

1. Introduction

Economic security is one of the priorities of any state. The solution of the relevant issue in the country depends on the instruments, including special means, methods, legal resources, accompanying the activities of the executive authorities in ensuring the economic security of the state.

Issues of determining methods of ensuring economic security have recently become of a special importance, because now the focus of Ukraine is on ensuring economic security, under the terms of the coronavirus disease pandemic and Russia's aggression against the terri-

torial integrity of Ukraine. Therefore, the scientific analysis of methods and their classification will to some extent provide an understanding of the part of the system of public administration, of the aspects of organisational management (the key thereof is the method) in the field of economic security and will give an idea about the theoretical definition of a category “methods of making public policy on economic security of the state”.

The study of the classification of methods of implementing public policy on the economic security of the state generally or fragmentarily within the broader issue has been under focus

by domestic scientists such as: V.B. Averianov, O.F. Andriiko, O.M. Bandurka, O.I. Bezpalo, V.T. Belous, Yu.P. Bytiak, O.M. Bondarevska, V.M. Harashchuk, Z.V. Hbur, O.V. Dzhafarova, T.O. Kolomoiets, D.O. Koshykov, S.I. Lekar, V.I. Melnyk, O.M. Rieznik, O.V. Skoruk, T.V. Tsvihun, A.H. Chubenko, and others.

The purpose of the article is to determine the classification of methods of making public policy on economic security of the state.

2. The essence of the methods of implementing public policy on the economic security of the state

To clarify the essence of the issue under study, the priority task, in our opinion, is to clarify the essence of category "method". Therefore, in the "Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language", "method" is a technique or a system of techniques used in any field of activities (Bilodid, 1973). From a philosophical perspective, the method is a way of substantiation and construction of the system of philosophical knowledge; a combination of methods and operations of practical and theoretical development of activities (Averintsev et al., 1989, p. 358).

In Ye.I. Bilokur's opinion, the method is a way of organising influence in relations between objects and actors of management (Bilokur, 2015, p. 47).

According to V.B. Averianov, the methods should be understood exactly as ways of practical realisation by executive authorities and other public administrators of the managerial influence on the objects under control, which correspond to the character and scope of functions and powers (competence) granted to these actors, as well as peculiarities of the objects under control (Averianov, 2004, p. 298).

O.M. Bandurka argues that from the perspective of public administration and management, the methods of public administration are the set of operations, means, procedures of preparation and adoption, organisation and control of execution of decisions, authorised actors (Bandurka, 1998, p. 38).

Following V.Ya. Malynovskyi, the method of public administration is a way of practical realisation of administrative functions through managerial influence of the administrator on behaviour and public activities of the controlled object in order to achieve the managerial goals (Malynovskyi, 2003, p. 365).

Furthermore, the literature review reveals a notable statement by K.L. Buhaichuk that "methods" in public administration should be considered from two perspectives: 1) a combination of techniques, operations and procedures for preparation and adoption, organisation and control of managerial decisions made by

participants in the process. A part of the method is the procedure considered as the corresponding action consistent with the managerial task (Syniavska, 2017; Buhaichuk, 2018); 2) universal and special means and techniques used by state bodies in the implementation of certain functions of public administration or in the process of development, adoption and implementation of decisions concerning influence on objects under control (Dziundziuk et al., 2011, p. 103).

According to V.A. Lipkan's scientific substantiation of methods of administration, this is scientifically justified, allowed by law way of action directed at the object of administration for the most correct operative solution of managerial tasks and achievement of maximum efficiency of administration (Lipkan, 2007, p. 276).

It should be noted that M.I. Koziubra defines the legal regulatory methods as a combination of means and techniques of legal influence on public relations (Koziubra, 2015, p. 100).

In V.K. Kolpakov's opinions, methods of public administration are certain ways of practical execution by public administrators of their administrative duties, which are conditioned by the scope of competence granted to them (Kolpakov et al., 2012).

Furthermore, V.V. Halunko argues that the methods of public administration are ways, techniques of purposeful influence of provisions of administrative law on behaviour of participants in administrative-legal relations aimed at public provision of rights and freedoms of man and of the citizen, normal functioning of civil society and the state (Halunko, 2015, p. 151).

It should be noted that, relying on scientific statements, scientists interpret "methods" almost equally as ways to express certain actions by the state authorities in the performance of state functions and their powers. Moreover, the scientists have defined specificities of public administration methods are as follows: 1) they reflect public interest; 2) they are implemented in the process of public administration; 3) they express the orderly influence of public administration on the behaviour of the actors of society and the content of this influence; 4) the methods of public administration always contain the state's governing will, manifested in the juridical prescriptions of public administration; 5) they are used by public administrators as a means of ensuring the implementation of the competence assigned to them; 6) they have their form; 7) they are an external manifestation. This means that the legal force of the methods is always within the scope of powers of the body that uses them (Kolomoiets, 2004).

With regard to the classification of methods, it should be noted that experts in administrative

law have established the classification of methods into imperative and dispositive. Therefore, the imperative legal regulatory method provides for the establishment of unbroken rules and regulations, according to which the person should act. Instead, a dispositive method is used where the provisions of law only outline the possible behaviour, and the participant in legal relations chooses the specific one independently, at own discretion (Koshykov, 2021).

In addition, other classifications of methods can be revealed by the literature review. For example, in his scientific studies V.V. Kovalenko groups methods into: 1) depending on forms: legally binding, provided for in regulatory and individual legal acts and entailing legal effects; non-legally binding characterised by certain organisational actions by a public administrator, for example, training, meetings; 2) according to the degree of authority influence on objects: authorising ones, enabling to carry out certain actions; encouraging ones, implemented through the establishment of incentives to the legal behaviour of actors of administrative law; recommendatory, which contain recommendations on the implementation of certain non-binding actions; imperative, which contain the authority's provisions, which oblige to take necessary actions or behave properly (Kolpakov et al., 2012).

Moreover, Yu.Yu. Chupryna in the scientific study groups administrative and legal regulatory methods into control, persuasion, coercion and encouragement. Moreover, the scientist notes that this category can be specified as follows: substantial; procedural; administrative-legal and administrative-organisational; binding; authorising; encouraging and prohibiting (Chupryna, 2016).

According to T.O. Kolomoiets, three main groups of methods of activity of public administrators are: statutory, ordering, regulatory. Furthermore, the scientist argues that these methods are based on application of legal regulations (instructions, orders, resolutions of executive bodies), are legislative, obligatory, are based on administrative relations such as discipline, responsibility, power, coercion (Kolomoiets, 2004).

With regard to these classifications of administrative regulatory methods, further implied in our issue, we generally support traditional classification of methods on imperative and dispositive. However, it should be noted that there are other approaches based on the understanding of administrative law as the law that regulates relations in the field of public administration, consequently, the varying criteria of methods depend on the perspective of one or another researcher on the different types of administrative legal relations. Most of available groupings

of this category do not contain their classification distribution. As a rule, scientists state the existence of a legal regulatory method (Yurovska, 2018, p. 12).

Therefore, to imply this into our study, we propose to characterise the methods of making public policy on economic security, as follows: regulatory, statutory, managerial, and economic. Furthermore, the scientific literature review enables to mention the following methods of making public policy on economic security: control and supervision, coercion and persuasion.

Therefore, considering the regulatory methods of making public policy on economic security, it should be noted that in the studies by T.O. Kolomoiets, the essence of administrative methods is defined. For example, the scientist argues that the regulatory methods imply the establishment of provisions, which are the guiding in administrative activities. The form of regulatory impact is the establishment of limits, restrictions and deviations. Accordingly, a standard, a provision, a limit, a classifier and a guide are a documentary expression of administrative regulatory methods (Kolomoiets, 2004).

Next, the statutory methods establish the composition of the elements of the system and links between them by means of providing for general statutory duties, i.e. the delimitation and establishment of tasks, functions, rights and responsibilities, interrelations. The scientist adds that they are realised by means of provisions, statutes, official instructions and other bylaws, and consist of four main types: general organisational, functional, structural, and official (Kolomoiets, 2004).

Thus, it should be noted that the general organisational statutory methods of making public policy on economic security include: the Economic Code of Ukraine, Law of Ukraine "On the basic principles of state supervision (control) in the field of economic activities" of April 5, 2007 № 877-V, Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" of June 21, 2018 № 2469-VIII, Law of Ukraine "On the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine" of January 28, 2021 № 1150-IX, National Security Strategy of Ukraine approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine of September 14, 2020 № 392/2020, National Economic Strategy up to 2030 approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 3, 2021 № 179, etc. In other words, as we see, the general organisational statutory methods of making public policy on economic security are defined in legislative and legal regulations of the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which ensure economic security of the country.

The functional statutory methods of implementing public policy on economic security include Regulations on the State Audit Service of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 3, 2016 № 43; Regulations on the State Tax Service of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 6, 2019 № 227; Regulations on the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014 № 375; Regulations on the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014 № 459 (amended in September 11, 2019 № 838); Regulations on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 30, 2016 № 281; etc. Therefore, functional statutory methods of making public policy on economic security are defined in the provisions approved by resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and determine the status of executive bodies, their powers, functions and tasks in the field of economic security.

An example of structural statutory methods of making public policy on economic security is the Order of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine “On approval of provisions on structural units of the Department of International Cooperation in the field of economy, trade and agriculture” approves provisions on: department of international trade instruments coordination; department of sectoral international trade instruments; department of bilateral cooperation in agriculture development (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2021). Therefore, structural statutory methods of making public policy on economic security are to ensure proper functioning of the unit, its functions and tasks for economic security.

The official statutory methods provide for development of the staff schedule and job instructions that establish the list of posts and the basic requirements for their replacement, performance of duties (Kolomoiets, 2004). It should be noted that the official regulatory framework is carried out by the heads of the respective executive bodies at both the central and territorial levels (Koshykov, 2021). Nevertheless, we can give an example of Order of the National Agency of Ukraine on issues of civil service “On approval of the Procedure for development of official instructions of public officials of categories “B” and “C” of September 11, 2019 № 172-19.

Moving on to the analysis of the ordering methods, it should be noted that they reflect the current use of established organisational relations, their partial adjustment in case of change

of working conditions. The basis of ordering impact is powers of the executive bodies – their rights and duties established in the manner prescribed. The scientist notes that the ordering method can be characterised by active (orders, resolutions, instructions, decisions, directives, rulings, guidelines, etc.) and passive (instructions, information, recommendations, monitoring) types (Kolomoiets, 2004).

Therefore, further determination of the ordering methods of making public policy on economic security should include examples of both active and passive ones. The active ones are:

- Order of the Ministry of Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine “On the transfer of property” of April 24, 2020 № 780, which provides for a transfer from the competence of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and agriculture of Ukraine from the balance of the state enterprise “Ukrainian Centre “Security” under the State Concern “Ukroboronprom” on the balance of the state enterprise “State Kyiv Design Bureau “Luch” of separately individually defined property on the list, according to the appendix;

- Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine “On the transfer of state property from the Ministry of Economic Development from the balance of the state scientific-production enterprise “Electron-mash” under the National Police of Ukraine” of December 29, 2015 № 1807, which defines the transfer of immovable property.

Considering the passive form of the ordering method of making public policy on economic security of the state, the development by the Department of Local budgets of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the approval by the Ministry of Finance of the methodical recommendations on mechanisms of public participation in the budgetary process at the local level (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2020).

Moving on to the definition of economic methods it should be noted that they are oriented on achievement of the set goals by means of the economic means and incentives, inherent in administration, having impact on the economic interests of employees. Therefore, these are methods and means of direct action on economic entities by means of introduction of financial and economic laws, creation of monetary and credit relations, aimed at optimal conditions that ensure achievement of high economic results (Kolomoiets, 2012). The types of economic methods are: indicative planning, forecasting and state economic programming, etc. (Mirko, 2011, p. 116).

According to O.I. Bezpalo, the absence of an administrative component is a specificity of a group of economic methods among admin-

istrative ones (Bezpalova, 2014, p. 138).

However, considering economic methods, we should underline their significance in forming the financial component of the state, forming economic relations, which in turn preforms the development of the entire economy. An example of the economic method determined at the legislative level is the provisions of the Tax Code of Ukraine, in particular Article 30 "Tax benefits".

Next, the methods of control and supervision are categories under analysis. According to the "Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language", "control" is examination, accounting of activities of someone, something, supervision of someone, something. At the same time, "supervision" is to watch, follow somebody to control, to ensure order (Bilodid, 1973).

In his studies, V.S. Shestak defines control as independent or externally initiated activity of authorised actors aimed at establishing actual data on objects of this control in order to determine its compliance or non-compliance with those legal criteria, which provide for the application of adequate and effective response measures in the manner prescribed by law (Shestak, 2003, p. 25).

From V.Ya. Malynovskiy's perspective, control is the process of ensuring that the organisation achieves its goal, which consists of setting criteria, determining the achieved results and introducing adjustments in the event that the achieved results differ significantly from the established criteria (Malynovskiy, 2003, p. 293).

It should be noted that O.F. Andriiko considers the concept of control as broader one than supervision (Andriiko, 2000, p. 12), and supervision is a kind of control, which represents the form of active surveillance, accompanied by the application of administrative power measures if necessary (Studenikina, 1974, p. 20).

The essence of the supervision is that the higher executive bodies are empowered by the executive authorities regarding the lower bodies, including the right to cancel non-compliance with the law, the administrative acts issued by them (Horbova, 2019, p. 39).

In his research, D.O. Koshykov argues that the control does not only check the systematic compliance with legal regulations and decision making, but also considering its peculiarities as a function of state administration, controlling bodies are empowered to interfere in the operational activity of objects under control in the form of publication of obligatory instructions. On the contrary, the task of supervision is only to detect and prevent violations, to determine the compliance of the activities of objects

under control with clearly defined rules. The supervisory bodies do not have the right to interfere in the operational activities or to change the regulations of the governing bodies (Koshykov, 1998, p. 213).

3. Specificities of classification of methods of implementing public policy on the economic security of the state

Relying on the scientific literature review, it can be stated that scientists have not differentiated "control" and "supervision", however, both control and supervision are called for to ensure that administrators comply with their rights and duties and have not caused unlawful acts.

For example, powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine can be considered as the method of control of making public policy on economic security of the state. Thus, according to article 19, part 2, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine constantly monitors the implementation of the Constitution of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine by executive bodies, takes measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of these bodies. Article 20, part 1, paragraph 3, provides for that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine controls compliance with the legislation by executive bodies, their officials, and local self-government bodies on the fulfilment of delegated powers of executive bodies (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2014a).

Furthermore, the method of control can be considered through the powers of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine to implement public policy on economic security of the state: "Control of fulfilment of obligations on the agreements on restructuring of overdue debts of economic entities to the state" (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2014).

In addition, the current legislation provides for tax control, according to which, in order to control the correctness, completeness and timeliness of the payment of taxes and fees, as well as compliance with legislation on the regulation of cash circulation, settlement and cash transactions, patenting, licensing and other legislation, the supervisory authorities implement the following forms of control: keeping records of taxpayers; checks, reconciliations, and other (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2010).

With regard to the method of supervision of making public policy on economic security of the state, the functions of the Procurator's Office are a noticeable example. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecutor's Office", article 2, paras. 3, 4, the Prosecutor's Office carries out: "3) Supervision of compliance with the laws by the bodies carrying out operational and investigative activities, inquiry, pre-trial investigation; 4) Supervision of compliance with the law in the execution of judicial decisions

in criminal cases, as well as in the application of other coercive measures related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens" (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2014b).

The scientific literature reveals that the method of persuasion is interpreted as a special way of legal influence (Bytiak, 2007, p. 162); prevention of offences due to impact on the consciousness of individuals to comply with legal provisions (Melnyk, 2014, p. 145).

O.V. Sukmanova argues that scientific persuasion is a process of gradual actions, including the following elements: training, suggestion; formation of interest, influence on the consciousness; management of emotions; propaganda, agitation, clarification, exchange of experience (Sukmanova, 2018, p. 107).

Moreover, the scientific literature review reveals that beliefs are defined through a system of legally binding and non-legally binding methods, which are carried out by state and non-state bodies, and expressed in the use of educational, promotional, explanatory measures contributing to awareness among citizens of the need to comply with regulations (Kolomoiets, 2004).

For example, the method of persuasion of making public policy on economic security of the state can be realised through encouragement, such as obtaining "Certificate of Merit" provided for by the Regulations on the Certificate of Merit of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2008); to make the public aware of the legislative regulations governing economic security through the Internet, the media, and to raise public awareness through economic education, etc.; inter-departmental measures by the executive authorities; seminars, as follows: in 2015, the Ministry of Economic Development, when establishing the system of state financial support for exports in Ukraine, organised and held a seminar-presentation of the III phase of the project of the German Development Bank (KfW) on providing advisory support "Price Waterhouse Coopers" (PwC) on the development of a regulatory document for the establishment of an export credit agency, as well as state financial support for exports.

The method of coercion, relying on the scientific literature review, is defined as the use of physical coercion by public administrators of a moral, material and material nature in order to prevent and deter offences in order to bring the perpetrators to justice (Halunko, Pravorova, 2020, p. 206).

A.T. Komziuk states that administrative coercion is the application of measures of moral, property, personal and other nature, provided for by the administrative and legal provisions, by relevant actors to persons, who are not their

subordinates, independent of the will and desire of the latter, in order to protect public relations, arising in the field of public administration, by prevention and deterrence of offenses, punishment for their commission (Komziuk, 2002, p. 45).

According to Yu.P. Bytiak, coercion is a system of physical and psychological influences on the behaviour and consciousness of individuals in order to carry out the duties envisaged, to ensure law and order, as well as the development of social relations within the legislative framework (Bytiak, 2007, p. 164).

Consequently, the method of coercion of making public policy on economic security can be considered through the powers of the tax authorities defined by the tax legislation. Thus, according to article 14, para. 14.1.153, of the Tax Code, tax claim is a written request of the supervisory authority to the taxpayer on payment of the tax debt (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2010). This legal phenomenon can be considered through the tasks of the State Tax Service, which include: to ask and study during inspections the primary documents used in accounting, registers, financial, statistical and other statements, related to the calculation and payment of taxes, fees, payments, compliance with the requirements of legislation, the control of which is entrusted to the STS; to require, during checks, making and providing copies of primary documents, signed by a taxpayer (single contribution payer) or an official and stamped (if any), evidencing violation of tax legislation; to require, during inspections, audited taxpayers to carry out an inventory of fixed assets, inventories, cash, to withdraw balances of goods and material values, cash; to seize, in the manner established by law, during checks from enterprises, institutions, organisations, entrepreneurs and natural persons engaged in independent professional activity, copies of documents confirming undervaluation of wages (income) and other payments for which a single contribution is calculated; etc. (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2019).

4. Conclusions

The thorough consideration of the methods of making public policy on economic security enables to affirm that their application by the maker of public policy on economic security ensures the clear and effective implementation of tasks to protect the economic system. It should be noted that all these methods are interconnected and complementary.

The methods of making public policy on economic security, in our opinion, should be considered as ways and means, used by makers of public policy on economic security within the scope of their competence provided by legal

acts to prevent, detect and address threats to economic security.

The classification of methods of implementing public policy on economic safety includes regulatory, statutory, managerial, economic, control, supervisory, coercion, persuasion methods.

The specificities of the methods of making public policy on economic security are: 1) they are of public character, provided for

by the public interest; 2) they are implemented in the process of prevention, detection and addressing of threats to economic safety; 3) they have legal form: they find their expression in the bylaws of makers of public policy on economic security; 4) makers of public policy on economic security shall use them as a way or a means for exercising the competence granted to them by the state.

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КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ МЕТОДІВ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ У СФЕРІ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ДЕРЖАВИ

Анотація. *Метою статті* є здійснення класифікації методів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки держави.

Результати. У статті визначено сутність методів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки. Проаналізовано поняття «метод», «контроль», «нагляд», «переконання», «примус». Наведено класифікацію та визначено сутність кожного з методів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки. Зазначено, що вони поділяються на нормативні, регламентаційні, розпорядчі та економічні методи, методи контролю, нагляду, переконання, примусу. З'ясовано, що особливостями методів публічного адміністрування є такі ознаки: 1) у них знаходить своє вираження публічний інтерес; 2) реалізуються у процесі публічного адміністрування; 3) виражають упорядковуючий вплив публічної адміністрації на поведінку суб'єктів суспільства та становлять зміст цього впливу; 4) у методах публічного адміністрування завжди міститься керівна воля держави, яка проявляється в юридично-владних приписах публічної адміністрації; 5) використовуються суб'єктами публічної адміністрації як прийом забезпечення реалізації закріпленої за ними компетенції; 6) мають свою форму; 7) є зовнішнім проявом.

Висновки. Встановлено, що під методами реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки необхідно розуміти прийоми та способи, які використовують суб'єкти реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки в межах наданої їм нормативно-правовими актами компетенції для виявлення й ліквідації загроз економічній безпеці та запобігання їм. Класифікація методів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки включає нормативні, регламентаційні, розпорядчі, економічні, контрольні, наглядові методи, методи примусу, методи переконання. Особливостями методів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки є такі риси: 1) мають публічний характер, який передбачений публічним інтересом; 2) реалізуються у процесі виявлення й ліквідації загроз економічній безпеці та запобігання їм; 3) мають юридичне оформлення – знаходять своє вираження в юридично-владних приписах суб'єктів реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки; 4) суб'єкти реалізації державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки використовують їх як спосіб або прийом для реалізації наданої їм державною компетенції.

Ключові слова: методи, класифікація, державна політика, державна політика у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки держави, класифікація методів державної політики у сфері забезпечення економічної безпеки держави.

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