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DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY IN MODERN CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the article is to form the main stages in the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions. For this, the main scientific task of the article is to model the formation and implementation of the stages of development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions. The object of research in the article is the system of public management of financial and economic security. The methodology used in the article is to apply a functional modeling using the econometric method. The results obtained as a result of the study in the article are in the formation of a model for the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions, which, unlike the existing ones, provides for the characterization of the key stages of this process. The scientific novelty should be considered the application of a methodological approach to ensure financial and economic security in the system of development of public administration. The study is limited by not taking into account all aspects of the main components of financial and economic security. Further research should be devoted to the analysis of international experience in the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions.

Keywords: public administration, security, financial and economic security, model, development stages, management

JEL Classification: H83, F52, F62

INTRODUCTION

The level of economic development is one of the basic criteria for ensuring the national security of the state. One of the main characteristics of the economy is economic security, which, as a component of national security, determines its resistance to external and internal threats, independence, competitiveness, ability to develop and meet the economic needs of citizens and society, as well as the ability to ensure guaranteed protection of national interests. In the system of economic security, the financial component plays an important role, because it is finances that are the "driving force", thanks to which the conditions necessary for the effective functioning and development of any subject of economic security are created: from individual citizens to the state and society as a whole by all its institutions.

Global changes in public life in our state in the late XX - early XXI centuries affected, first of all, the reform of the sphere of legislation. Recently, the situation in the economic sphere of Ukrainian society has changed significantly, its individual components have been significantly transformed, but in general, the problem of public management of financial and economic security remains, since society is constantly faced with new challenges and threats in this area.

It should be noted that the state and the public management system are the main subject of ensuring financial and economic security, the main role in the effectiveness of ensuring the financial and economic security of the state should be played by administrative law, which regulates the management activities of subjects of ensuring financial and economic security. The norms of administrative law ensure the implementation of the management mechanism in various areas of life, establish the appropriate legal

regimes, which should become an effective tool for public management in the field of financial and economic security of the state.

Today, the development of the economy is influenced by many factors, both economic and non-economic. Their rapid changes do not always have a positive impact on the economy and cause a threat to financial interests, resulting in an increase in the level of financial risks. That is why the creation and functioning of an effective system of financial and economic security is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the stable development of the national economic system, the creation of appropriate conditions for the effective functioning of subjects of economic relations at all levels and the formation of positive socio-economic conditions for the population.

A wide range of threats that have recently emerged in our country, the inability of existing national security systems to quickly adapt to appropriate responses in new conditions, the emergence of hybrid threats and the lack of experience in dealing with situations of this type indicate the relevance of actions aimed at developing the national resilience of our country. countries, transformation and creation of the latest mechanisms for ensuring financial and economic security in an aggressive external environment.

In the context of economic transformations, there is a need to create new systems and principles of economic management that are adequate to a market economy. Among them, the problem of effective financial control as an important part of the public management system is of particular importance. Now it has become obvious that many socio-economic problems cannot be solved without establishing proper order in the budgetary and financial sphere. The widespread, misuse of financial resources, the growth of economic crime, primarily in the financial sector, indicate that the current system is weakly opposed to these violations. Financial control is not yet comprehensive and does not fully cover the credit and financial sphere. Under the current conditions, the system of financial control should include more effective state control. First of all, external, independent of the executive branch, control, which is designed to put a barrier to misuse of funds, is not effective enough. The system of financial control practically does not perform a preventive function. It more states violations and is not a tool to prevent them.

All this led to the choice of the research topic in our scientific article. The structure of the article includes an analysis of the literature, a description of the methodology, and a presentation of the main results of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As most scientists note [1-3], the implementation of decisions made during public management somehow causes financial flows. For example, cash flows, which are one of the elements of financial flows, arise in the process of implementing management decisions on the formation and use of state funds. These managerial decisions are largely implemented in the process of financial and economic activities of both state and non-state enterprises (for example, the fulfillment of their tax and other financial obligations to the state, the use of state resources in the process of implementing certain state programs).

At the same time, state financial control ensures the determination of deviations from the basic rules and regulatory requirements for the procedures for managing state financial flows, from the parameters of its legality, efficiency and expediency (in the presence of such deviations, financial control obliges to take appropriate corrective and preventive measures).

As most scientists note [4-6], the current state of social development of the state has a dualistic and heterogeneous character. There is an impulse in the field of scientific and technological progress and state actions aimed at improving welfare, ensuring public safety, life and health of citizens, various conflicts arise, the results of human activity are in conflict with the outside world and nature, which leads to threats to the life of an individual and entire nations. In such difficult conditions, public administration is designed to address the urgent issue of not only national security, but also financial and economic security, as its integral element. The environment for managing the system for ensuring financial and economic security is a social environment that acts as a combination of all aspects of the influence of society on the ability of the national economy to expand self-reproduction and meet the needs of citizens, society and the state at a certain level. Public provision of financial and economic security is defined by us as a set of methods and techniques of governing bodies (public administration), through which the state of the absence of threats and dangers to the finances and economy of the state as a whole is established.

In the presence of many controlling bodies in the country, there are violations in the budgetary and financial sphere, an increase in crimes of an economic nature, which indicates that an effective control system has not yet been developed to counter these phenomena. There is a need for an integral system of financial control that will ensure the targeted and

efficient use of financial resources and will help improve the efficiency of public management. An integral concept of the development and functioning of financial control should take into account the real state of finance and an understanding of the role of control in strengthening them, clearly define the tasks and methods of control, and ensure the creation of conditions for the effective implementation of control actions [7-10].

The main task of improving the organization of financial control in the public management system at the present stage is the formation of such an integral system that could respond to the numerous problems of a market economy and public financial policy, would fully correspond to its socio-economic essence, ensure unity and sustainable organizational and economic relations [11-12].

Despite this, knowing due to the significant scientific contribution of the majority of leading scientists, it should be noted that the key problems of public management of financial and economic security in an aggressive external environment remain relevant and open.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the article is to form the main stages in the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions. For this, the main scientific task of the article is to model the formation and implementation of the stages of development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions. The object of research in the article is the system of public management of financial and economic security.

METHODS

Today, methodologies and tools for modeling processes related to the development of management are both a direction for scientific research and a developing sector of the software market. To describe the processes of systems, there are many modeling methods. We have chosen the SADT modeling technique.

SADT models, in IDEF0 notation, are the most convenient for feature discovery. They clearly show the functional structure of the object, i.e. activities and the relationships between those activities. Thus, the logic and interaction of processes (in our case, processes related to the development of public administration of financial and economic security) are clearly traced. The main advantage of the IDEF0 notation is the ability to obtain complete information about each action due to the highly regulated structure of public administration. Using the SADT model, one can detect all the shortcomings related not only to the action (function) itself, but also with the help of what it is implemented: duplication of functions, lack of mechanisms regulating this process, lack of control transitions.

Description and modeling of business processes is, first of all, an information base for a system analyst for the development of public management of financial and economic security.

RESULTS

The development and implementation of the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security is impossible without ensuring the publicity of management, the availability of management information, both of the subject and the object of management. The global financial and economic crisis showed that its causes were the exacerbation of the main contradiction of modern management between the objective need to strengthen the public character of management and the development of the alienation of management objects from management decision-making. The main mechanism for solving this contradiction is primarily the creation of an effective system of public management.

The formation of public management is especially important for modern Ukraine, where the contradictions of the interests of the individual and the state adversely affect the functioning of public relations, undermine the authority of governing bodies, thereby contributing to the weakening of its financial and economic security. Of significant importance in public management is the nature of the manager's influence, given by the subject of management to the object of management. If public management fulfills the tasks and goals set by the state, then public management is aimed at achieving a socially significant result. Thus, public management arises as a result of a kind of social contract between the state and society, when the relevant bodies and officials are given the authority. The main bearer of power remains the population. Therefore, public management has a wider profile of managerial influence. Local self-government bodies, public organizations, enterprises and institutions of various forms of ownership are also subjects of public management. They can be assigned separate state and administrative powers that are exercised for the benefit of society.

Public management is a central link in the implementation of state policy in a modern democratic state. Public management is related to society as a whole and its main foundations and manifestations, to the state, to activities that are primarily focused on achieving general social goals and expressing public opinion. Public management is a form of implementation of public power. Public power has special organizational and power structures, has unique means of coercion that are not found in personal or corporate power, and establishes rules of behavior of a special kind. Public management is stimulated by the public interest and directed regulation of certain social relations. In this, public power is perceived as static (belonging to the people, body, official), and public leadership as a dynamic attitude, that is, the action of public power.

Public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security assumes the presence of formally certain prerogatives:

- in the event of a conflict between the state and another social order, the former applies;
- state administration relies on the legitimate monopoly of power to use physical coercion in order to reduce the level of violence in society. Public management has a political and administrative nature, that is, the "dominion-subordination" relationship is implemented by the government (a group of citizens), but on behalf of the entire society, in the name of the common good;
- the result of public management is a common (collective) good, access to which cannot be closed to individuals.

Thus, according to our methodological approach, we will form the main model for the development of public management of financial and economic security (Figure 1).

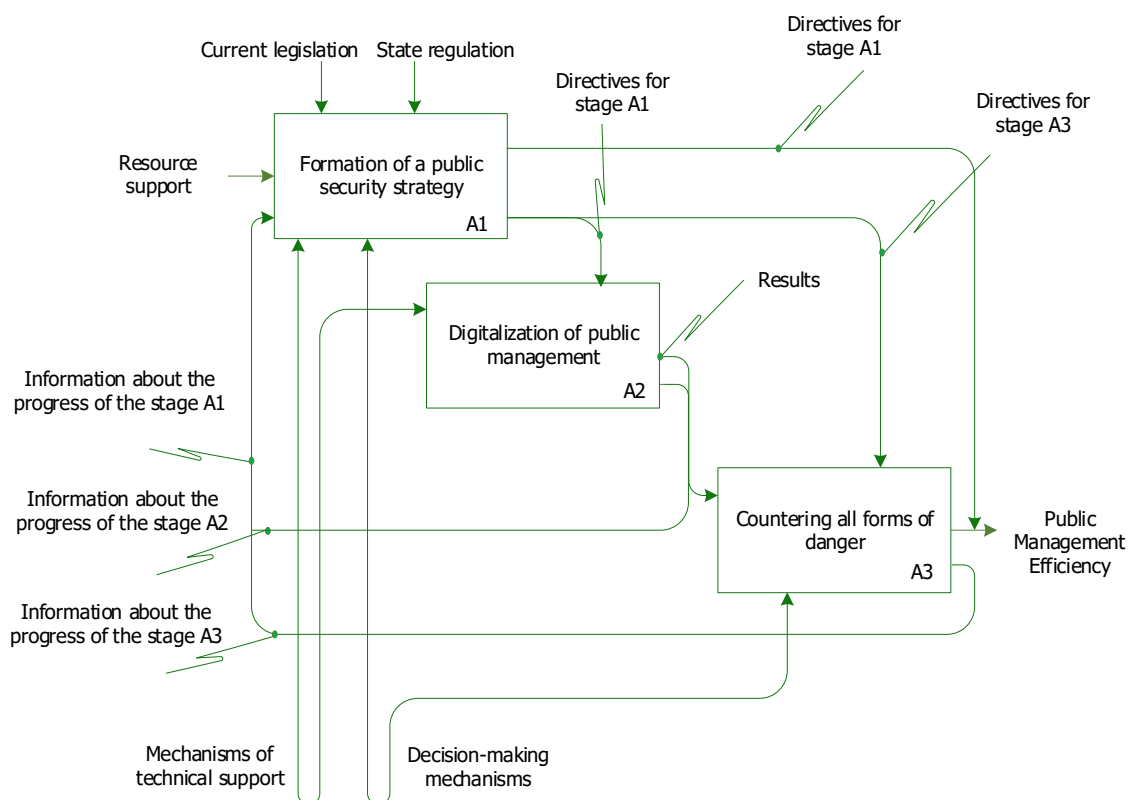


Figure 1. The main model for the development of public management of financial and economic security.

We have identified three key stages: the formation of public security; digitalization stage; countering all forms of danger to ensure financial and economic security. Each of the presented stages should be described in detail.

In our opinion, each stage presented on the main model should be characterized in detail by the appropriate modeling method. Thus, achievement A1 is shown in Figure 2.

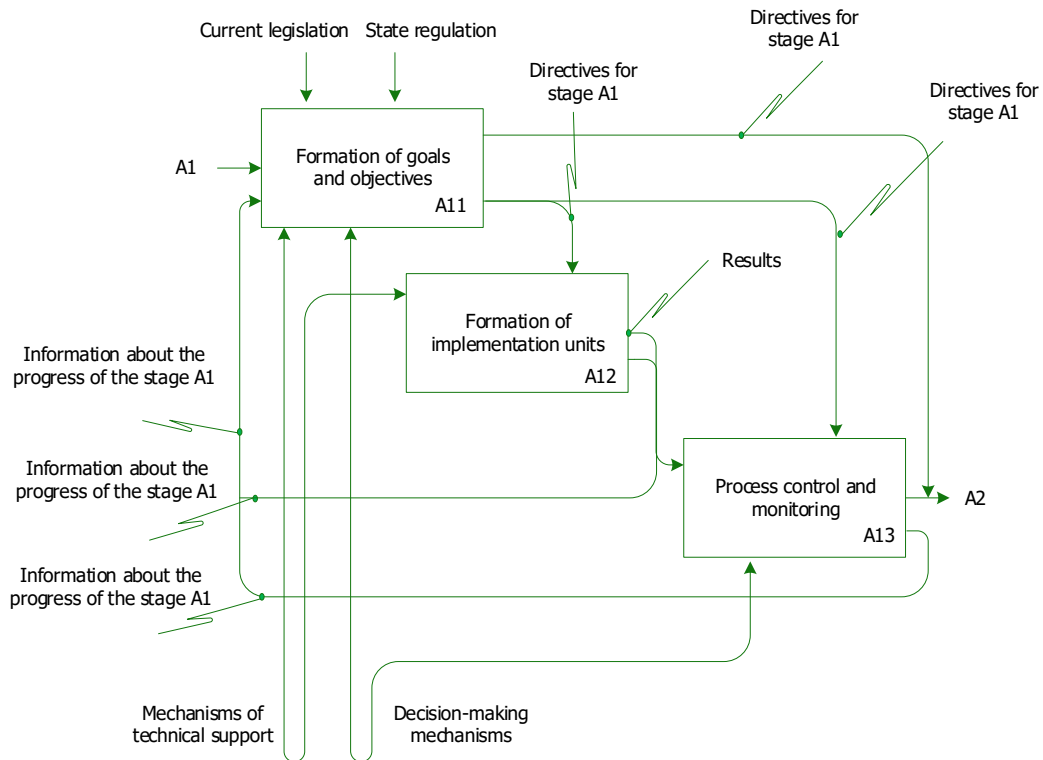


Figure 2. Basic Achievement Model A1.

Stage A1 is complex and depends on the specifics of the public administration system and the state of financial and economic security in the sector. Achieving A1 will lead to the start of A2. Model of achievement A2, presented in Figure 3.

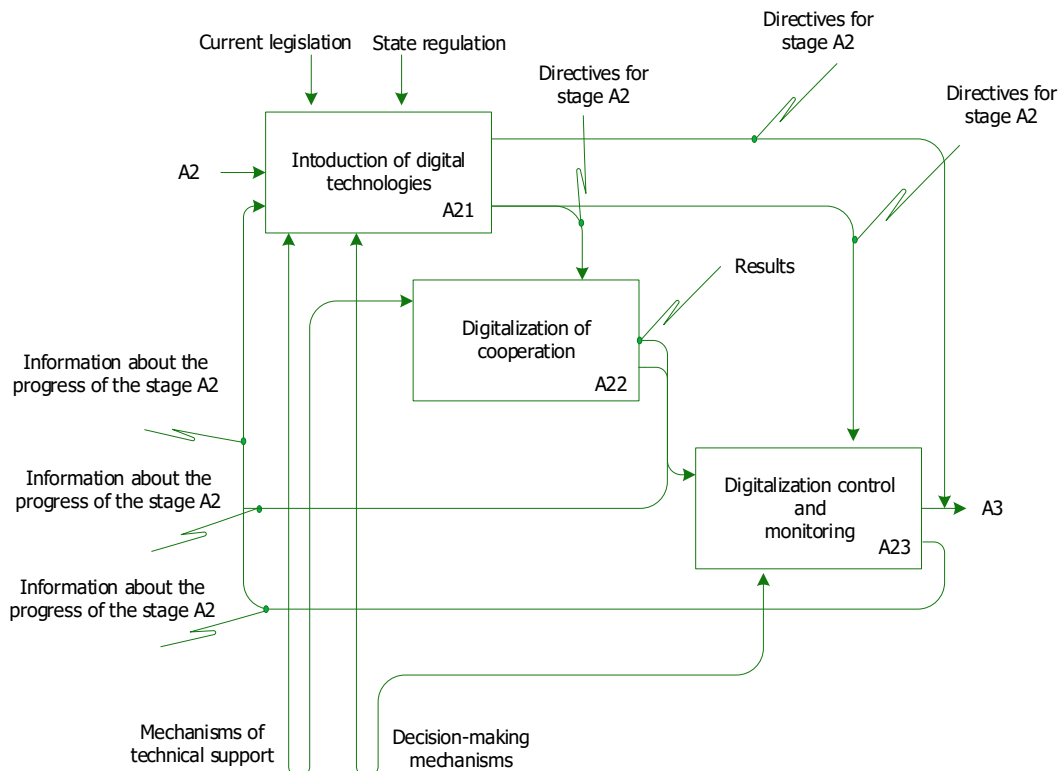


Figure 3. Basic Achievement Model A2.

Stage A2 is closely related to digital technologies and the state of development of Industry 4.0. Achieving A2 will lead to the start of A3. Model of achievement A3, presented in Figure 4.

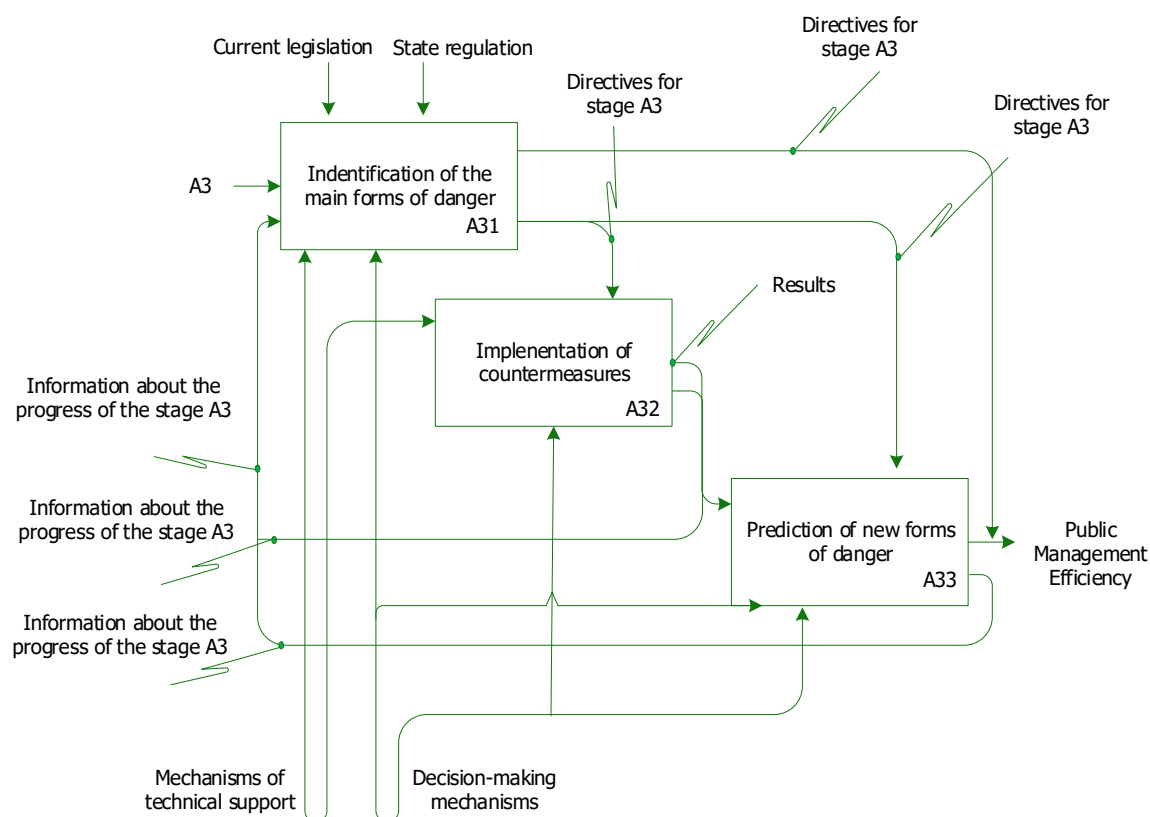


Figure 4. Basic Achievement Model A3.

In order to implement public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security, the following are necessary:

- a socially significant goal, an objective necessity in management, due to the fact that management in society cannot take place for the sake of management itself;
- legal norm (rule), based on and in accordance with which public management is carried out;
- adoption of the relevant management decision (not only in the form of a written document, a verbal order is possible).

The content of public management includes certain forms of territorial state-authority organization of the population within the entire state territory, the established structure and organizational and legal methods of implementing people's power, specially designed institutions - the apparatus of power and persons hierarchically subordinate to it, performing the functions of power within its apparatus.

The dominant role of public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security is to ensure a balance between public and private interests, where public interests must include the needs that depend on the existence and development of society in general, and private interests are recognized and guaranteed by the state. The defining element in ensuring this activity is the public interest, which is called, on the one hand, to provide the foundations of our society and the state as a condition of general existence, and on the other hand, to guarantee the satisfaction of private interests in that single and concentrated expression. In my opinion, distinguishing between private and public interests, it should be assumed that the private interest serves the purpose of satisfying the needs of the individual, while the public interest serves the purpose of ensuring the existence of society as a whole.

The differences between public and private interests in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security are as follows:

- Private interest concerns individuals, and therefore has the meaning of a good that belongs exclusively to this person. Public interest does not belong to individuals, but to society.

- Public interests can only be realized jointly. These are often needs that objectively cannot be met individually.
- Public interests are universal in nature, accessible and common to all people, regardless of social status. Private interests are individualized, they bear the imprint of personal preferences, tastes, habits, etc.
- The realization of public interests is a condition for the realization of private interests. Scientists have established that public interest is a need of the social community recognized by the state and guaranteed by law, the satisfaction of which is a condition and guarantee of its existence and development. It is determined by the needs of society.

The main task of state policy in the field under consideration is to create conditions for the most complete realization of the interests of society, individual individuals and their satisfaction by the state. Despite their social importance, public interests are heterogeneous. It is quite real that the public interest at the municipal level may differ from that only at the subject level. Thus, changes in the tax system, justified, expedient and optimal from the point of view of one of the mentioned public entities, may turn out to be undesirable for one reason or another for others. Such a situation is the basis for confrontation, and the implementation of a complex of conciliation measures allows to ensure the balance of public interests of different levels. The category of public interest determines the limits of the implementation of the competence of state prosecutor's offices and officials. First, public interests always have a basis for the implementation of social interest. Secondly, since goal-setting is based on the realization of an interest, the state, being a manifestation of society, is called upon to realize its interests. Therefore, the limits of state intervention in private relations, therefore, in the process of realization of private interests are objectively limited by public interests.

The main mechanism of public management of financial and economic security for Ukraine is presented in Figure 2.

The information mode of the mechanism of state policy, being its necessary element, reproduces its essential characteristics and includes the main and additional contours of regulation, which realize both direct and feedback of the subject of the object. In the contour of the main regulation, two communication channels are distinguished: the information flow, which contains information about the state of society and implements feedback between society and the government, on the one hand, and the information flow, which contains documented normative legal information and implements the direct regulatory influence of the government on society - on the other hand. An effective state policy of ensuring financial and economic security requires the legitimization of the actions of public authorities, which reduces the costs of public regulation.

The central link in the implementation of state policy in a modern democratic state is public management. It is related to society as a whole and its main foundations and manifestations, the state, activities that are primarily oriented to the achievement of general social goals and the expression of public opinion. The main role of public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security is to ensure a balance between public and private interests, where the former should include those needs on which the existence and development of society depends, and the latter are recognized and guaranteed by the state.

Increasing the effectiveness of the organization of management activities of public authorities involves the establishment of functional links with the environment - the population and other authorities. The priority areas of such activity include the following: preparation and publication by public authorities of public reports on their activities, which should be a criterion for determining the rating of the state body; publication of booklets, leaflets and other mass information materials on the work of public authorities; attracting media attention to the work of public authorities, including assisting in the preparation of analytical materials; determining the rating of public authorities according to the criterion of openness; carrying out large-scale explanatory work among the population, which includes providing information about the goals, advantages and necessity of public participation and monitoring the activities of public authorities, with the help of involving the mass media and public organizations. The openness and transparency of the activities of the public authorities of Ukraine are the most important indicators of the effectiveness of their functioning in the implantation of established powers, as well as a necessary element of the implementation of constant and high-quality communication between citizens and public management bodies.

Optimizing public management mechanisms to ensure financial and economic security involves improving the system of providing state and municipal services. They act as elements of the system of public services, as they are aimed at meeting the socially significant needs of a certain part of society. This means the ratio of expectation and actual result when receiving a service. Public services include all socially significant services provided by state, municipal and non-state organizations through the resources of the budget system. Both public authorities and non-governmental structures can provide this type of service.

DISCUSSION

Discussing the results of the study, it should be noted that, as noted by scientists [13-15], an important measure for increasing the publicity of mechanisms of state policy for ensuring financial and economic security is the reduction of management procedures and administrative actions. This involves reducing the number of documents to be provided by citizens and organizations to obtain a public service, the use of new forms of documents that allow eliminating the need for multiple submissions of identical information; reduction in the number of interactions between citizens (organizations) and officials of government bodies, including due to the transition to interdepartmental agreements in the provision of public services. The main features of public services are: provision of activities of general significance, an unlimited range of subjects of use, implementation either by a body of state or municipal authority, or by another subject, reliance on public and private property.

The various results of the study show that the threat to financial and economic security is represented by the growth of fictitious public services, which are understood as services established by regulatory acts, but carried out in the real practice of the activities of public management bodies, and even redundant public services - services, private expenses from the introduction of which a business entity, subject to its effect, exceeds its private benefits and public benefits, taking into account the income effect [16-20]. In addition, along with legal ones, there are quasi-services that are imposed on customers for a fee, false services. Especially dangerous are corruptible services – direct or accompanying legal ones. They express the illegitimate interest of both subjects - both those who provide and receive services as advantages, unjustified benefits, illegal acquisition of material goods or the right to purchase them.

In general, we have established that in considering the importance of public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security, it should be noted: 1. The main role of public management in the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security is expressed in the elimination of the imbalance of private and public interests. 2. The optimal model for establishing a balance of interests in ensuring financial and economic security is a model in which public interests, formed from the system of private interests and being their component, lie at the basis of state interests. 3. The functional role of public interest is that this category determines the limits of the implementation of the competence of public management bodies and officials, in connection with which their intervention in the process of realization of private interests is objectively limited by public interests. 4. The defining element of public management in the considered policy is the public interest, which is designed to ensure the traditions of society and the state as a condition of general existence and to guarantee the satisfaction of private interests in their individual and concentrated expression.

CONCLUSIONS

Today, in Ukraine and the world, the use of new forms and methods of state influence on market relations is becoming increasingly common, one of the types of which is the creation of state corporations - special subjects of public law that combine public and private legal functions. Organizations performing public functions are not a new phenomenon in the global economy, however, the activities of domestic state corporations in various areas of economic and social activity are due to the peculiarities of Ukrainian market relations, the complexity of their formation and the specifics of their legal status. This should be the subject of further research.

The main result obtained during the study is the formed model with certain and characterized stages. Specifically, the 2nd step «Digitalization of public management» (Stage A2 is closely related to digital technologies and the state of development of Industry 4.0) is characterized by modern conditions.

The results obtained as a result of the study in the article are in the formation of a model for the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions, which, unlike the existing ones, provides for the characterization of the key stages of this process. The scientific novelty should be considered the application of a methodological approach to ensure financial and economic security in the system of development of public administration. The study is limited by not taking into account all aspects of the main components of financial and economic security. Further research should be devoted to the analysis of international experience in the development of public management of financial and economic security in modern conditions.

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РОЗВИТОК ПУБЛІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЮ БЕЗПЕКОЮ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ

Основною метою дослідження є формулювання основних етапів розвитку публічного управління фінансово-економічною безпекою в сучасних умовах. Для цього основним науковим завданням статті є моделювання формування й реалізації етапів розвитку публічного управління фінансово-економічною безпекою в сучасних умовах. Об'єктом дослідження в роботі є система публічного управління фінансово-економічною безпекою. Методологія, яку використовували в статті, полягає в застосуванні функціонального моделювання з використанням економетричного методу. Отримані внаслідок проведеного дослідження результати полягають у формуванні моделі розвитку публічного управління фінансово-економічною безпекою в сучасних умовах, яка, на відміну від існуючих, передбачає характеристику ключових етапів цього процесу. Науковою новизною можна вважати застосування методичного підходу для забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки в системі розвитку публічного управління. Дослідження має обмеження у вигляді неврахування всіх аспектів основних складових фінансово-економічної безпеки. Подальші дослідження слід присвятити аналізу міжнародного досвіду розвитку публічного управління фінансово-економічною безпекою в сучасних умовах.

Ключові слова: публічне управління, безпека, фінансово-економічна безпека, модель, етапи розвитку, управління

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