

REGULATORY AND LEGAL INSURANCE OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF BUSINESS IN THE EU

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The intensification of Ukraine's integration into the European Union and the country's accession to the EU in June 2022 not only indicate positive changes, but also dictate the need to review the strategic objectives of the state and business and develop measures to improve security, including economic security, at the micro and macro levels. That is why the search for new methods, forms and means of regulating the level of economic security through the research of the EU experience requires special attention.

Considering the EU experience, it should be noted that the security of economic entities in the EU is regulated by a number of legal acts, which may be legitimately referred to as: Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data and on the free movement of such data; Directive (EU) 2016/943 on the protection of know-how and confidential information; Directive (EU) 2019/770 on certain aspects of internal market e-commerce; Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on the free movement of goods on the internal market; Directive (EU) 2014/95 on the disclosure of information on misconduct, environmental responsibility and social behavior [1].

With regard to the practical experience of EU member states in terms of ensuring the economic security of business entities, in Germany, one of the ways to determine the level of economic security of enterprises is to use various business models and rating systems. For example, Deutsche Bank assesses the financial performance of companies and assigns them a rating that reflects their level of economic security. In addition, there are special rating agencies, such as Creditreform and Euler Hermes, which also assess risks and assign ratings to enterprises [2]. There is also a special economic reporting system that requires companies to publish their financial statements and other information about their activities. This allows assessing the financial stability and efficiency of enterprises and determining their level of economic security.

The country has developed a legal framework that regulates the issues of ensuring the economic security of enterprises. In particular, according to the German Competition Restriction Act, the German government has the right to inspect and control the activities of enterprises in terms of competition, as well as to prevent and eliminate the consequences of negligence and abuse in the economic sphere. The

Insolvency and Reorganization Act establishes rules and procedures for when a company cannot meet its obligations to creditors and provides for the possibility of reorganization of the company in order to preserve its operations and prevent bankruptcy. The Personal Data Protection Act, which establishes rules for the collection, storage and use of personal data, aims to protect private information and ensure the security of data processing [3].

Additionally, there are special agencies that deal with economic security at various levels. For example, the Federal Agency for Technical Supervision checks the technical safety of products and equipment used in enterprises; the Federal Agency for Occupational Safety and Health ensures the safety and health of employees in the workplace.

It is important to note that the regulatory framework for the safety of economic agents in Germany is quite developed and complex, including not only federal laws but also laws of individual states, regulations, standards and guidelines.

In France, state security agencies, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Defense, and others, monitor and analyze economic risks and threats. They monitor changes in the market, track financial and economic risks, and study the situation in sectors of the economy that are critical to state security [4].

In addition, the responsibility for ensuring economic security lies with the enterprises themselves. Business entities may independently analyze the level of economic security and conduct internal audits. There are a number of regulations that set requirements for the organization of business activities to ensure economic security. In particular, this applies to the Law of Ukraine "On Modernization of the Economy" of August 4, 2008, which contains provisions to support competition, reduce bureaucracy and improve regulation of enterprises; the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Enterprises and Their Territorial Integrity" of August 6, 2015, which contains provisions to protect enterprises from bankruptcy, support small and medium-sized enterprises, develop economically underdeveloped regions and ensure conditions for creating new jobs; the Law of Ukraine "On Financial Security" of August 1, 2003, which contains provisions for ensuring financial stability and reliability of financial markets, regulating the activities of financial institutions and protecting investors [5].

These regulations are designed to ensure the economic security of businesses in France, as well as to enhance their competitiveness and sustainability. They establish rules and requirements for businesses in various industries, which helps to increase efficiency and reduce potential risks.

In addition, there are a number of tools that help businesses determine and ensure their economic security. In particular, the French Association of Entrepreneurs and Employers analyzes economic risks and threats at the national economy level and develops proposals for state policy in the field of economic security, National Agency for the Security of Information Systems ensures the protection of information security not only for state structures but also for private companies, as it is important for the sustainable development of the country's economy as a whole.

Ensuring the economic security of enterprises in France is based on the interaction of government agencies and business entities.

Taking into account the European experience of ensuring economic security of enterprises, a number of recommendations can be formulated for Ukraine: to develop a comprehensive plan for ensuring economic security of enterprises at the state level, which would include the necessary regulations and mechanisms for ensuring their implementation; to create a centralized state structure responsible for ensuring economic security of enterprises and coordinating the activities of other state bodies; to establish transparent rules of operation for enterprises, including protection of the rights of entrepreneurs.

References:

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