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## Investment Security Management in Transition Economies: Legal and Organizational Aspects

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T.O. Vlasenko<sup>1</sup>, R.F. Chernysh<sup>2</sup>, A.V. Dergach<sup>3</sup>,  
T.V. Lobunets<sup>4</sup>, O.B. Kurylo<sup>5</sup>

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** There are significant differences between countries in transition from socialism to market economy, and hence differences in investment flows. As a result, the level of economic growth, competitiveness, and integration into the world markets differs significantly. Different transformation strategies, economic policies, and the level of openness of the economy explain the differences between countries. It is revealed that the level of political rights, civil liberties and economic freedom significantly affect investment flows. The aim of this article is to highlight these differences and evaluate them.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Data from 18 countries in transition are used to analyze investment security management.

**Findings:** The study has found that countries in transition have a low level of investment flows and a low level of investment security. On average, net investment inflows account for 3.5% of GDP. There is a positive relationship between investment outflows and gross capital formation, gross savings, GDP growth, and the index of economic freedom, however, on the other hand there is negative relationship between capital outflows and the index of political rights and civil liberties.

**Originality/Value:** Investment security management depends on institutions and institutional infrastructure as well as the ability to stimulate investment in the country. Reducing trade barriers and opening up the economy also contributes to increase investment in the country. Over the past ten years, investments in countries in transition have declined considerably due to weak investment security management.

**Keywords:** Investment security, transition economy, investment flows, economic growth.

**JEL code:** A13, D74, E22, O10.

**Paper Type:** Research article.

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Production and Investment Management, Faculty of Agricultural Management, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine; E-mail: [tanvaskyba@ukr.net](mailto:tanvaskyba@ukr.net)

<sup>2</sup>Department of Science of Law, Polissya National University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine; E-mail: [ChernyshRF@gmail.com](mailto:ChernyshRF@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>As in 1: E-mail: [s-anja@ukr.net](mailto:s-anja@ukr.net)

<sup>4</sup>As in 1: E-mail: [Tania\\_vl@ukr.net](mailto:Tania_vl@ukr.net)

<sup>5</sup>Finance Department, Educational and Scientific Institute of Economics and Management, National University "Lviv Polytechnic", Lviv, Ukraine; E-mail: [oksikurylo@gmail.com](mailto:oksikurylo@gmail.com)

## 1. Introduction

Scientific research in the field of economic security of the state is actualized in the context of transformational shifts. At the same time, the processes of ensuring investment security are of particular importance, since ensuring is an important condition for the sustainable economic development of the country. Ensuring investment security ultimately provides for the formation of a rational economic strategy of the state, that is, the formation of an economic development strategy based on the balance of economic interests of all participants in investment activities that ensure constant and sustainable economic growth.

So, one of the main characteristics of effective investment security management is the country's economic growth. The main criterion for sufficient investment security is the competitiveness of the economy. Based on the fact that the criterion of economic security is to maintain adequate conditions of life (economic growth, well-being of the population), the material basis for this is a certain level of investment and investment security.

## 2. Literature Review

The mechanism for ensuring investment security will be considered as a system of organizational, economic, institutional and legal measures to influence the state's economic environment, which encourages domestic and foreign investors to ensure a level of investment in the economy that would guarantee its expanded reproduction and protection of national economic interests, as well as timely detection, prevention and elimination of threats to the investment security of the state (Bondaruk and Bondaruk, 2019; Basarir and Yilmaz, 2019; Rupeika-Apoga *et al.*, 2018).

A theoretical approach, which links the level of development and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), is the so-called 'investment development path model' (IDP). Foreign direct investment theories are concerned with identifying the reasons for making investments outside the country, or the impact of investments on the countries in which investors place funds (Thalassinos *et al.*, 2015). The works of Buitter *et al.* (1997), Popov (1999), Mah and Tamulaitis (2000a; 2000b), Smarzynska-Javorcik (2002), Brada (2003), Kostevc *et al.* (2007), Dang (2012), Kalotay (2017), Alzinger *et al.* (2019), Svetličič and Bellak (2019), and Jindrichovska *et al.* (2020) are devoted to the study of various aspects of investment management in countries with transition economy.

Popov (1999) has examined the impact of investing on the economic development of the countries with transition economy, based on changes in GDP in transition. Differences in investment performance are related to different marginal productivity of the capital, not to investment models. It is revealed that a higher level of investment contributes to greater restructuring. There is a positive relationship between the ratio of exports to GDP and capital productivity.

Dang (2012) examines the impact of the institutional environment on investing in transition economies during transitional period. For this, the political component was measured by the Freedom House's (2019). Political Rights and Civil Liberties indexes, the economic component by the Index of Economic Freedom compiled by the Heritage Foundation (2020), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's transition index (UNCTAD, 2017; 2018). The overall positive impact of economic measures on the level of investment, economic growth, savings, and financial sector development on investment in transition economies have been identified.

### **3. Data and Methodology**

According to UNCTAD (n./d.) classification, 18 countries are included in transition stage, namely: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Notably, the group 'transition economies' was established to take account of the particular circumstances of that group of economies which have been shaped by socialism and now they are in transition to a market economy.

Data from the World Bank for the countries with transition economy are used to analyze investment security for the period 2008-2018 for the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Data for Turkmenistan are not available for the period 2008-2018 for almost all indicators selected for evaluation.

The following indicators are selected for analysis in this study: Foreign direct investment (The World Bank, 2018a), net outflows (BoP, current US\$) and the % of GDP, Gross capital formation (% of GDP) (The World Bank, 2018d), Gross savings (% of GDP) (The World Bank, 2018c), GDP growth (annual %) (The World Bank, 2018b). Descriptive statistics have been used for the analysis of the indicators.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

Over the last ten years, the volume of investments from countries with transition economy has declined. In 2008 the average volume of investments was 4113.6 million US\$, while in 2018 dropped to 1832.5 million US\$ with significant variations within countries (7984.7 million US\$). In Albania, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, investment flows from the countries are either minimal or negative, that is, there is a small capital outflow. In Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine, investment flows from the country are positive with variations in certain periods.

**Table 1.** FDI, net outflows (current mUS\$) in transition economies in 2008-2018

Country Name	2008	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average growth 2008-2018, %
Albania	371,6	79,3	7,0	-106,2	-6,6	-149,36%
Armenia	30,5	28,8	70,5	29,1	7,0	66,71%
Azerbaijan	4527,6	3209,4	2573,6	2564,4	1760,9	-0,83%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39,4	94,7	0,2	94,9	32,9	4943,17%
Belarus	30,6	106,6	122,9	67,8	41,3	32,89%
Georgia	173,6	315,7	411,8	204,9	291,8	-79,83%
Kazakhstan	3704,1	3316,4	3474,6	956,5	-4711,1	-61,60%
Kyrgyz Republic	-0,1	135,0	40,3	-29,1	-1,7	-845,43%
Moldova	31,2	7,3	13,3	11,1	35,3	14,06%
North Macedonia	11,2	66,3	200,0	182,2	-60,5	50,96%
Montenegro	110,3	12,4	-184,8	11,1	106,6	-94,56%
The Russian Federation	55662,6	22085,1	22314,3	36757,0	31376,9	3,24%
Serbia	328,5	344,3	252,4	149,5	358,1	36,85%
Tajikistan	0,0	0,0	35,1	122,7	-28,3	-
Ukraine	797,0	38,0	173,0	234,0	116,0	97,27%
Uzbekistan	0,0	0,0	5,8	9,0	1,9	-
Average, m US	4113,6	1864,9	1844,4	2578,7	1832,5	-
Minimum	-0,1	0,0	-184,8	-106,2	-4711,1	-
Maximum	55662,6	22085,1	22314,3	36757,0	31376,9	-
Standard deviation	13814,8	5499,5	5553,1	9137,4	7984,7	-

*Source:* Authors' calculations.

Net inflows to transition economies also declined on average in 2008-2018 from 7576.2 million US\$ to 1491.8 million US\$, which indicates a decrease in the efficiency of investment security management (Table 2). In fact, the largest volumes of investments come to Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Ukraine. There are significant variations across countries, with average growth rates for 2008-2018, being positive. It should be noted that Ukraine needs to intensify its efforts to return investment resources to the national economy and the internal market, since the internal investment reserves are not enough to bring the economy out of the crisis and ensure its stable growth in the long term.

**Table 2.** FDI, net inflows (current mUS\$) in transition economies in 2008-2018

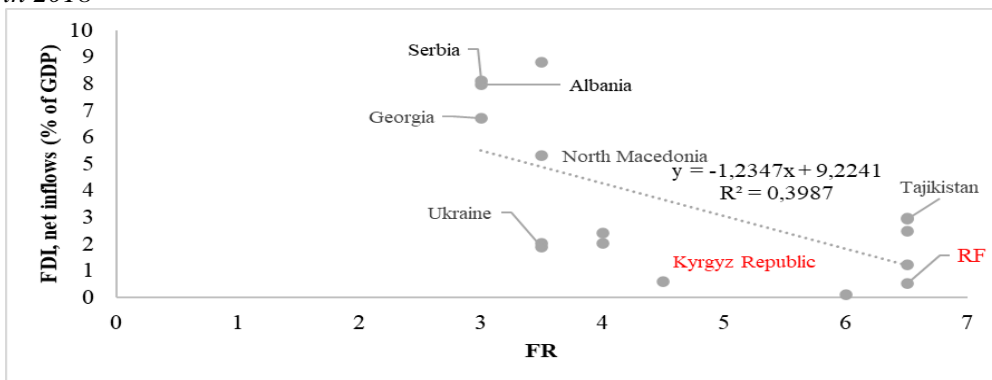
Country Name	2008	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average growth 2008-2018, %
Albania	1253,1	989,6	1044,4	1022,8	1207,0	0,79%
Armenia	943,7	184,1	333,7	250,9	254,1	-6,02%
Azerbaijan	3986,8	4047,6	4499,7	2867,5	1403,0	-2,61%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1004,9	383,1	282,8	462,7	485,5	19,01%
Belarus	2187,9	1652,3	1246,9	1276,3	1474,9	10,23%
Georgia	1596,7	1672,1	1570,5	1829,9	1184,1	4,14%
Kazakhstan	16818,9	6577,8	17221,0	4712,6	208,1	-4,92%
Kyrgyz Republic	377,0	1144,1	619,2	-107,2	46,6	10,05%
Moldova	726,6	216,2	94,8	160,8	232,0	-0,13%

North Macedonia	611,7	296,6	549,4	380,7	674,5	44,67%
Montenegro	975,1	699,7	226,7	560,3	485,6	8,29%
Russian Federation	74782,9	6853,0	32538,9	28557,4	8784,9	17,95%
Serbia	4055,8	2343,1	2355,2	2894,6	4107,3	18,81%
Tajikistan	486,6	454,0	241,6	185,8	220,9	3,51%
Ukraine	10700,0	3050,0	3441,0	2827,0	2476,0	12,16%
Uzbekistan	711,3	66,5	1662,6	1797,3	624,3	233,13%
Average, million US	7576,2	1914,4	4245,5	3105,0	1491,8	-
Minimum	377,0	66,5	94,8	-107,2	46,6	-
Maximum	74782,9	6853,0	32538,9	28557,4	8784,9	-
Standard deviation	18470,4	2184,8	8615,7	6919,2	2207,5	-

*Source: Authors's calculations.*

On average, net investment inflows account for 3.5% of GDP. At the same time, the minimum value of the indicator is in countries where the level of political rights and civil liberties is lower or where the level of economic freedom is lower. Decreasing freedom rating reduces net investment inflows to countries (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** FDI, net inflows (% of GDP) and Freedom Rating in transition economies in 2018



*Source: Authors's calculations.*

At the same time, there is a similar situation with investment outflows, high capital outflows in countries with low levels of political rights and civil liberties, economic freedom, but it is difficult to track such tendencies (Table 3).

**Table 3.** FDI flows, gross capital formation, GDP growth, gross savings, freedom rating and economic freedom in transition economies in 2018<sup>6</sup>

Country Name	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	Gross savings (% of GDP)	GDP growth (annual %)	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	PL (political rights)	CL (civil liberties)	FR	Index of Economic Freedom
Albania	-6,64	16,23	4,15	7,99	-0,04	3,00	3,00	3,00	66,50
Armenia	22,40	13,61	5,20	2,04	0,06	4,00	4,00	4,00	67,70
Azerbaijan	20,08	32,97	1,41	2,99	3,75	7,00	6,00	6,50	65,40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,91	15,18	3,62	2,41	0,16	4,00	4,00	4,00	61,90
Belarus	27,50	28,79	3,05	2,47	0,07	7,00	6,00	6,50	57,90
Georgia	28,12	21,05	4,80	6,73	1,66	3,00	3,00	3,00	75,90
Kazakhstan	23,84	30,24	4,10	0,12	-2,63	7,00	5,00	6,00	65,40
Kyrgyz Republic	35,38	28,10	3,50	0,58	-0,02	5,00	4,00	4,50	62,30
Moldova	25,62	14,95	3,40	2,03	0,31	3,00	4,00	3,50	59,10
North Macedonia	32,99	33,02	2,66	5,32	-0,48	4,00	3,00	3,50	71,10
Montenegro	31,91	14,90	5,08	8,82	1,94	4,00	3,00	3,50	60,50
The Russian Federation	22,73	30,19	2,25	0,53	1,89	7,00	6,00	6,50	58,90
Serbia	22,67	18,63	4,39	8,12	0,71	3,00	3,00	3,00	63,90
Tajikistan	-28,29	23,26	7,30	2,94	-0,38	7,00	6,00	6,50	55,60
Ukraine	18,77	10,62	3,34	1,89	0,09	3,00	4,00	3,50	52,30
Uzbekistan	40,18	41,90	5,12	1,24	0,00	7,00	6,00	6,50	53,30
Average	21,13	23,35	3,96	3,51	0,44	4,88	4,38	4,63	62,36
Minimum	-28,29	10,62	1,41	0,12	-2,63	3,00	3,00	3,00	52,30
Maximum	40,18	41,90	7,30	8,82	3,75	7,00	6,00	6,50	75,90
Standard deviation	16,67	9,02	1,39	2,91	1,39	1,78	1,26	1,49	6,33

*Source:* Authors's calculations.

Correlation analysis indicates a positive relationship between investment outflows and gross capital formation (0.164), gross savings (0.015), GDP growth (0.437), economic freedom index (0.322), but a negative relationship between capital outflows and the political rights index and civil liberties (Table 4).

<sup>6</sup>*Political Rights and Civil Liberties Ratings* – A country or territory is assigned two ratings: one for political rights and one for civil liberties – based on its total scores for the political rights and civil liberties questions. Each rating of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the greatest degree of freedom and 7 the smallest degree of freedom, corresponds to a specific range of total scores (see Tables 1 and 2).

**Table 4.** *Correlation matrix for the variables*

	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	Gross savings (% of GDP)	GDP growth (annual %)	PL (political rights)	CL (civil liberties)	FR	Index of Economic Freedom
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1,000								
Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	0,500	1,000							
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	0,164	0,430	1,000						
Gross savings (% of GDP)	0,015	0,274	0,462	1,000					
GDP growth (annual %)	0,437	0,123	0,069	0,267	1,000				
PL (political rights)	-0,238	0,162	0,166	0,814	0,293	1,000			
CL (civil liberties)	-0,281	0,194	0,118	0,712	0,318	0,931	1,000		
FR	-0,260	0,178	0,147	0,783	0,310	0,987	0,978	1,000	
Index of Economic Freedom	0,322	0,088	0,217	0,414	0,426	0,307	0,362	0,340	1,000

Managing a country's investment security depends on a number of factors as labor productivity, the country's infrastructure, foreign and domestic interest rates, inflation, currency depreciation, and the country's economic growth. The analysis of investment flows shows that economic growth and gross accumulated capital in transition economies have a negative impact on capital inflows.

Therefore, the main problems for transition economies, which reduce investment attractiveness and force investors from the internal market or delay entry into it, are:

- low efficiency of the mechanism of protection of foreign investors and investments, which is accompanied by raider seizures of property (for example, in Ukraine from national business units according to the World Bank rating), Ukraine in 2016 ranked only the 80th place in this indicator among the countries of the world, and during the study period fluctuations were within 80-155 places;
- high level of shadow and criminal economy;
- there is no effective system of antitrust legislation, which leads to significant violations and the formation of monopoly business associations in the domestic market;
- low level of intellectual property protection (the international property rights index of Ukraine was 4.0, which puts it on the 117th place among the countries of the world);

- corruption, according to the world corruption promotion rating, countries with transition economy hold the last places in the ranking;
- lack of effective mechanisms for attracting and stimulating foreign investment, which is confirmed by frequent changes in the country's strategic development priorities (more than five times since independence);
- complex and complicated system of permits leads to an increase in the time and cost of entering the domestic market;
- high frequency of changes in legislation, especially in the tax and economic spheres, which makes it difficult to carry out financial and economic activities in countries;
- poor infrastructure, especially with regard to the quality of roads and rail transport;
- low income level of the population, which reduces the ability of investors to operate in the country and reduces the market capacity in monetary terms.

The institutional environment is an important factor, which is closely related to the management aspect of investment flows, privatization, budget deficit, and labor costs. The weak and undeveloped institution of property rights and investor protection is the reason for the low level of investment flows to the country, especially in high-tech industries. As a result, investors focus on projects in the distribution sector, where the risks are less and the procedures for withdrawing funds are easier, compared to the production sectors of the economy.

Acceleration of macro-stabilization policies, price liberalization, removal of trade barriers, and currency convertibility ensure a rapid transition to a market economy. Freedom in the activities of economic agents has a positive effect on non-inflationary economic growth, and therefore has a positive effect on investment capital inflows. In developed countries, large amounts of investment are provided by macroeconomic stabilization measures (for example, tight fiscal and monetary policies), and increased competition, which in general contributed to improving the overall efficiency of resource use. Ensuring competitiveness and industrial restructuring in the country affect investment flows. Consequently, the nationalistic approach to resource allocation and the complexity of relations between the central and local authorities cause insufficient incentives for investment in the country.

## **5. Conclusion**

The results of the investment flows' analysis indicate a low level of investment security in countries with transition economy. There are significant differences between countries in the transition from socialism to market economy, and hence differences in investment flows. As a result, the level of economic growth, competitiveness, and integration into world markets differs significantly. Transformation strategies can explain differences between countries. It is revealed that the level of political rights, civil liberties and economic freedom significantly affect investment flows. Investment security management depends on the institutions



and institutional infrastructure and its ability to stimulate investment in the country. Reducing trade barriers and opening up the economy also contributes to increased investment in the country. The main disadvantages of managing investment security in transition economies are low institutional capacity in such areas as the antitrust law system, the institute for intellectual property protection, corruption and the judicial system, mechanisms for attracting and stimulating foreign investment, the permit system, legislation, and lack of infrastructure.

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