

DIRECTIONS MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES

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Abstract. For the current state of Ukraine's economy as an independent state and its establishment as a subject of the world community, the problems of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, formation of a mechanism for counteracting internal and external threats, raising the living standards of the population, and developing the system of international economic interdependence are particularly relevant. As the world experience shows, damage to economic interests is caused by various attempts: disruption of the normal state of international trade (application of embargoes, introduction of excessive quantitative and tariff restrictions, artificial increase or decrease in prices for certain goods), creation of obstacles to the international movement of technologies, violation of commercial practices, etc. In the current conditions of development of the Ukrainian economy, especially against the background of globalization, this problem is particularly acute. At the same time, the problem of economic security in the context of further globalization is gaining the status of the highest priority in public policy. It is of exceptional importance in the argumentation of political decision-making. Scientific and conceptual foundations of economic security ensure the formation of appropriate policies at the level of the state or lower organizational levels. The system of ensuring economic security involves continuous monitoring of socio-economic processes in terms of their impact on the state of economic security, assessment of strategic programs and regulations from this perspective, and analysis of the effectiveness of current decisions in the field of economic policy. The aim of the article is to study the main areas of management of the economic security of the state in the context of globalization processes. The article analyzes the conceptual foundations and conceptual and categorical apparatus of the problem of ensuring economic security of Ukraine in modern conditions, analyzes the peculiarities of economic security of Ukraine in the processes of world globalization, and identifies the main directions of economic security management in the context of globalization processes.

Keywords: economic security, state, globalization, business processes, system-structural approach, management.

JEL Classification: E6, H83, M21, F52

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 1; **tabl.:** 1; **bibl.:** 17

Introduction. In the context of accelerated globalization of the world economy, one of the most important economic problems in Ukraine is the growth of threats, in particular, to the economic security of the state. Problems in the field of economic security do not allow creating conditions for economic growth, complicate effective economic restructuring, and have a negative impact on the financial, tax, insurance, and budgetary processes of the country.

In addition, global experience shows that without an active regulatory role of the state, there can be no efficient, socially oriented market economy, let alone effective economic security. There is not a single country with a highly developed economy where the state has eliminated itself from regulating key socio-economic processes [1].

Neglecting economic security can lead to catastrophic consequences: the decline of economic sectors, bankruptcy of enterprises and undermining the nation's life support system with the subsequent loss of sovereignty. These problems have arisen primarily due to the inconsistency of the country's social and economic development and the lack of scientific justification for the ongoing reforms.

A comprehensive study of these problems, calculation of possible outcomes, formulation of the goal of reforms and assessment of socio-economic consequences are necessary, which in turn will contribute to economic security.

Literature review. The study of the essence of economic security at the state and regional levels in the context of globalization is studied in the works of D. Burkaltsev, Z. Varnalii, O. Vlasuk, V. Yevdokymenko, Y. Zhalil, O. Nosova, A. Mokii, N. Mikula, A. Sukhorukov, Y. Kharazishvili, I. Shkola, M. Fleichuk. While studying the contribution of scholars to the development of this issue, it should be noted that a wide range of theoretical and applied issues require further development, research and improvement.

Aims. The purpose of the article is to study the main directions of managing the economic security of the State in the context of globalization processes.

Methodology. For the decision of this aim such methods of research were used: supervision and generalization; organization of all basic elements; method of scientific generalization, that gave an opportunity to set forth conclusions.

Results. For the current state of Ukraine's economy as an independent state and its establishment as a member of the global community, the problems of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, forming a mechanism to counter internal and external threats, improving living standards, and developing a system of international economic interdependence are particularly relevant. The totality of these problems and the algorithm of their solution are closely related to the category of "security", which means "mastery of the situation" in Greek. Changes in internal and external factors of the national economy development actualize the study of the issue of ensuring the economic security of the state.

Today, Ukraine is an integral part of the global economic space, which is characterized by a high level of internationalization of economic relations. The integration of the economic system is a natural process.

Economic integration implies a number of structural changes in the internal system, which in turn implies the complication and differentiation of many political

and economic processes not only at the national but also at the regional level. Therefore, the essence of economic security in the context of globalization at the national and regional levels is determined by the ability of the economic system to prevent threats at both the global and local levels.

That is, economic security should be viewed as a complex and multifactorial system that is the material basis for the formation of other components of national security. The state must ensure a level of security that guarantees internal and external stability necessary for normal economic functioning, achievement of a high level of competitiveness and active participation of the country in the international division of labor.

The next step in the study of economic security is to analyze its components. Components are the elements that are necessary to create effective and reliable security. Usually, economic security is represented by internal and external subsystems, which have their own components:

- external subsystem of economic security - technological, commercial, financial;
- internal subsystem of economic security - production and technical, food and raw materials, energy, environmental, information (Fig. 1).

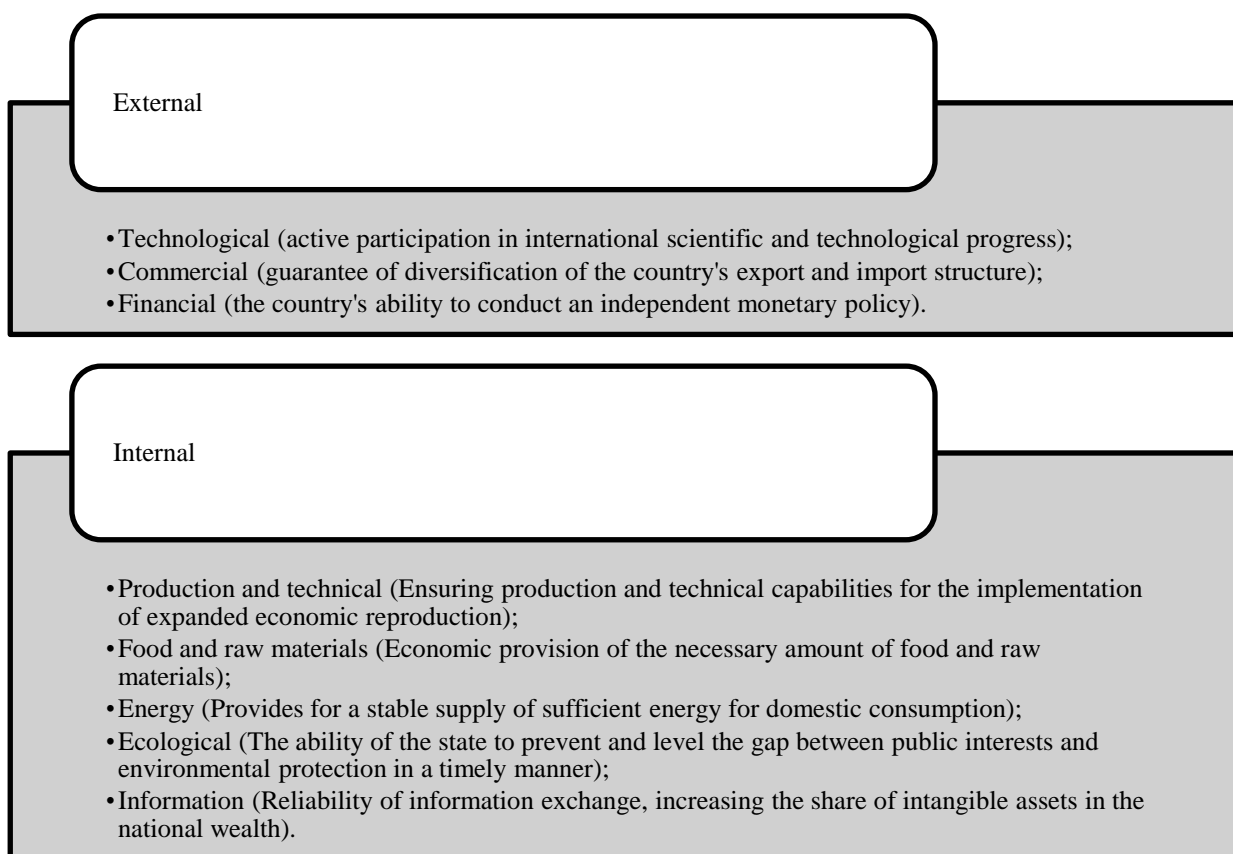


Figure 1. Components of economic security of the state

Source: developed by the author based on [1-17]

The economic integration of the state can also be seen as a process of formation of a new organic whole, where a new system of relations based on new principles is created between its regional components. It should be emphasized that a system of connections is formed between the components, which has the character of an integral structure.

Globalization at the regional level is determined through the manifestation and actualization of a number of phenomena, such as: internationalization of a large number of economic and production processes; creation of more effective forms of economic activity; reorientation of production to new markets; access to the global information space with its characteristic free distribution of information, technologies and knowledge; increasing the value of innovations; universalization of standards; access to global capital markets; access to a wider range of services; qualitatively new attitude to the use of labor force; creation of new principles of recruitment and formation of labor resources; association of infrastructures (transport, information banking, etc.); creation of qualitatively new requirements for factors of production and their distribution; free distribution of the results of economic activity, development of trade; a change in the traditions and throwing qualities of the population; intensification of migration processes; social and demographic changes [2].

The conceptual and methodological planning of the directions of ensuring the economic security of the State in the context of globalization, which is a multifaceted category and consists of a structure (set) of a significant number of interrelated and interdependent system components, requires the application of a system-structural scientific approach.

The etymological essence of the systemic-structural approach is based on the understanding of the essence of the "systemic approach", which makes it possible to determine the most valuable structural and dynamic properties of an object that determine its integrity. The systemic approach defines a fundamentally new way of conducting research, which makes it possible to identify the typology as fully as possible, to determine the structure and logic of interconnections of the elements of the object to determine the integrity of its functioning. At the same time, the structure is a set of stable relationships between a set of components of an integral object. Thus, the system-structural approach, which was studied in detail in Chapter Three as one of the leading methods in the methodology of ensuring the economic security of the state, makes it possible to determine the structure of the system and interrelationships as an element of the economic system of the state, typology, logic, and sequence of these interrelationships [3].

The systemic-structural approach to ensuring economic security is a qualitatively new level of cognition of the object and process of ensuring economic security of the State as a structure of the State's economic security system and the process of the mechanism for ensuring economic security, which are a set of methods, measures, means, and instruments for ensuring economic security of the State.

Despite the fact that the basic levels of economic security are the level of the State as the macro level and the level of the enterprise as the micro level with stable defined subjects of economic security management and its provision, the meso level should be

given great importance as it is a set of production and economic complexes that create the potential of the domestic economy and competitive products. According to the systemic-structural approach, economic security is a polystructural, multi-level, hierarchical system that combines a horizontal (functional-component) system of components (and a vertical structure of a hierarchy of levels), which has a complex hierarchical structure [4].

In a structured management activity, planning is the basis for forming a set of actions to ensure economic security. Planning in ensuring economic security determines the prospect and future state, ways and directions of implementing the economic security strategy. Accordingly, strategic planning in ensuring economic security is actions and decisions to develop strategic directions and tasks necessary for the implementation of the strategy of integrated competitive development in ensuring the economic security of the state. Strategic planning outlines areas of action for a comprehensive solution to the problems of functioning in the domestic and foreign economic markets: ways of international cooperation, institutional, regulatory and legal support and other areas.

Accordingly, the strategic planning of the main dominant directions of ensuring the economic security of the state is formed taking into account both the vertical hierarchy and the horizontal structure, and each direction can be formed and implemented at the appropriate level of the hierarchy (institutional level of the macro level of the state), or with the participation and constructive interaction of several different levels. At the same time, the main strategic directions of ensuring economic security are aimed at increasing the overall level of economic security of the state and the state of each individual component of economic security [5].

Economic security policy, as it existed until recently in the West, was predominantly defensive and dealt with the defense economy, aspects of trade and investment that could threaten national security, such as arms exports or investments by a foreign organization in another country's military production; export controls; cybersecurity and data protection.

Today, the vector of economic security of developed countries is changing - in 2017-2022, they resorted to developing and strengthening offensive policies (financial import/export restrictions, organized boycotts, asset freezes, economic sanctions, deterrence and response to economic coercion, trade/technology/travel bans, embargoes, no-fly/no-movement zones, blockades, strengthening the resilience of supply chains, combining economic security with resilience (the erosion of the modern international order encourages states to prioritize the protection of their own interests over collective benefits).

Multilateral economic diplomacy and global summits (G7, G20) play an important role in the implementation of this policy. This trend in the development of economic security policy has been observed recently in Ukraine². Thus, economic security is one of the most dynamic policy areas, the scope of which is rapidly expanding. In Ukraine, the issue of economic security has been a key element of the national security paradigm since the first years of independence, attracting considerable attention of domestic experts and scholars.

Strategic planning of the areas of economic security is a complex category and involves close interaction of components, subjects, measures, and means, which is why there is a comprehensive study of the areas and the formation of a general mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the state with a set of tools, measures, and means that accumulate human, financial, technical, and human resources in ensuring economic security and direct them in accordance with the defined areas of strategic development. Thus, the complexity of the methodology determines the complexity of directions, forms the complexity of measures, which in turn are implemented through the complex action of the mechanism of ensuring the economic security of the state and give an overall economic and social effect.

In addition, ensuring the economic security of the State is based on strategic management and two main components as prerequisites for the effectiveness of the strategy: the need to ensure the security of the integration process and increase competitiveness. Ensuring economic security in the current conditions of globalization, European integration and the impact of the factors of the ongoing economic crisis is a systemic and complex issue, since it cannot be realized by implementing separate fragmentary measures [6].

To ensure the economic security of the state, it is necessary to systematically organize a set of actions at different levels of government, initiate changes in foreign and domestic economic strategy and policy, and form a set of directions for ensuring the economic security of the state in accordance with the chosen vector of economic political development and the adopted strategy for ensuring economic security. At the same time, all levels should interact in this matter, from the international level, which performs regulatory functions, to the state institutional level and to the level of individual industry-forming enterprises.

Thus, according to the results of the empirical analysis, the main directions in ensuring economic security in these components are as follows: international cooperation, institutional, regulatory, information, infrastructure, research, innovation, education, organizational, management (development management), and production and technological directions.

Ensuring the security of the integration process combines such areas of ensuring the economic security of the state as international cooperation, institutional, regulatory, informational and infrastructural [7].

Given this information, it is possible to formulate the main measures to ensure Ukraine's economic security (Table 1).

Since integration is a special stage in the process of internationalization of economic processes, leading to the creation of a new integral economic complex and determined by the interpenetration and interweaving of national production processes, which leads to profound structural changes in the economies of the participating countries, it is necessary to ensure the security of integration, namely the need for purposeful regulation of integration processes, the formation of an institutional and regulatory framework and bringing it in line with existing international norms and standards.

The international cooperation direction determines the activities of the Government, the Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers in establishing close cooperation with international organizations and active economic, political, and cultural integration of the country into European cooperation, as well as intensifying the work of domestic industries in the international market.

Table 1. Key measures to ensure the economic security of the state

№	Main events	Management level	
		National level	Regional
Information and analytical activities			
1	Monitoring the vulnerability of economic interests	Monitoring threats to Ukraine's economic interests	Monitoring the level of socio-economic development of the regions
2	Current and forecast economic development estimates	System of indicators for assessing the economic development of Ukraine	System of indicators for assessing the economic development of Ukraine
Measures of regulatory influence			
1	Improving the legal framework for institutional reforms	Adoption of laws, codes, decrees of the President of Ukraine, resolutions of the Government of Ukraine, etc.	Adoption of resolutions of the legislative and executive authorities of the regional level within their competence
2	Eliminating crisis trends	In the country as a whole, in individual industries, regions	In the region, cities, and enterprises within the scope of competence
Direct action measures			
1	Crisis recovery programs	Ukraine	Region (administrative area)
2	State regulation of regional development	Developing and implementing targeted programs for socio-economic development of the regions	Participation in the implementation of state targeted programs for the socio-economic development of regions and attraction of extra-budgetary funds
3	Countering threats to the country's interests	Improvement of the financial system, lobbying for the interests of domestic producers in the international market, and maximizing the level of regional economic development	Improving the economic, social and budgetary efficiency of regional (administrative) management

Source: developed by the author based on [4-17]

The institutional direction determines the work of state legislative and executive authorities in the development of state institutions and economic relations in the domestic market and when entering foreign markets, monetary trade policy, and the development of mechanisms for regulating the domestic market.

The regulatory and legal direction defines and regulates changes in the current legislation that need to be made to ensure economic security and sustainable development, initiated by the state itself, represented by state legislative bodies, as well as by business, associations, unions of enterprises, the public and citizens' associations.

The information direction regulates the changes that need to be made to ensure the information security of the country, its economy and public life. Such changes are primarily related to the formation and implementation of information policy and information management as a new level of development of civil society and public consciousness [8].

The research and innovation education area determines the vectors of development of the innovation and scientific and educational sphere aimed at scientific and technological innovation development, training of highly qualified specialists and specialists with the necessary qualifications to meet the needs for human resources and compliance with international standards of knowledge-intensive products, processes and production technologies, management of production, marketing and other processes. This area forms the innovation and human resources potential, which is also its main resource for dynamic growth.

Infrastructure determines priorities in the development of the country's transport, logistics, and communication infrastructure. This area is directly managed by state and local governments, local communities, and enterprises. The infrastructure direction requires significant material resources and coordination of joint actions of all structures, and it is strategically important because it allows raising the level of overall economic development not only of the economy but also of social life and is the basis of economic development, while the level of economic security is its effective indicator [9].

The organizational direction determines measures to organize interaction between various structures, state and non-state, economic entities of various forms of ownership in the direction of organizing joint measures to ensure the economic security of the state, their coordination, formation of a set of joint actions and practical implementation of the mechanism for ensuring economic security.

The management direction in ensuring economic security determines at the conceptual and methodological level the basic modern directions of development management, which outline and determine the vectors of economic development in general and, through its development, increase the competitiveness of enterprises and their products and improve the production, technical and innovative level, make them progressive and competitive in the world market, and, accordingly, as a result of all these changes, the level of economic security increases. The development management direction belongs to the areas of long-term perspective strategic planning, and its results have a prolonged effect and provide not only economic, social but also synergistic effects.

The production and technological direction is realized by the efforts of the state and the enterprises that form it, both at the level of individual entities and their associations. The production and technical direction is the condition, safety, and production and technical capacities of enterprises that constitute their main production potential and production base. In fact, the level and state of production forms all other spheres of activity of a production enterprise, it is the basis - the base of the economy, and the state and level of not only the production component but also the economic security of the state in general depends on it [10].

At the same time, in order to ensure economic security and European integration processes, it is necessary to amend legislative acts in order to ensure the economic security of the country, monitor the state of economic security and the processes of the country's accession to the GATS and WTO and other international organizations, strengthen control over the conclusion of international agreements and their ratification, and others.

Conclusion. The current trend in ensuring the economic security of the State is the adoption of intra-sectoral agreements and programs to ensure economic security at the level of industries and intra- and inter-sectoral development. The subjects of regulatory and legal support of economic security that should initiate and implement this area are the state legislative and executive authorities, relevant ministries and departments, business associations and unions, which together can collectively lobby for appropriate changes to the country's legislation and develop mechanisms for its implementation, the public and citizens' associations through influence on the electoral process and the formation of the legislature both at the micro level of individual enterprises as labor collectives, trade unions

Research, education, innovation is related to the state of innovative scientific and technological development of the country, the level of vocational education in Ukraine, the level of creation and development of technologies, the volume and importance of fundamental and applied research and research work, the creation of world-important innovations and their implementation in the production process, commercialization of innovations, the level of transfer of innovations outside the country, etc.

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