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INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF ECONOMIC, INFORMATION AND ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

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Abstract

In the modern conditions of the world economy, the structural components of economic security can be considered at different levels of the hierarchy of relations, in particular: 1. The global level, where the key factors affecting the economic security of the world economy are determined. This includes international agreements, economic relations between countries, international organizations and other global instruments affecting the state of economic, information and ecological security. 2. Regional level, where specific aspects of economic, information and ecological security are considered in individual regions or a group of countries. Regional agreements, trade blocs, energy cooperation, economic integration and other regional initiatives are key components of economic security at this level. 3. National level – components of economic, information and ecological security that reflect the policies and strategies of a specific country. This includes internal reforms, the level of economic stability, foreign trade policy and other internal aspects affecting the economic security of the country. 4. Sectoral level – reflects economic, information and ecological security in specific sectors such as finance, energy, information technology, and other industries that may be critical to overall economic, information and ecological security. Depending on the level of the hierarchy, these components interact with each other and affect the general state of economic, information and ecological security at different levels of the global economy.

Key words: *security-oriented information environment, economic security of Ukraine, ecological security of society, ecological threats, ecocide.*

Introduction

Interaction between subjects can contribute to the formation of joint strategies, information exchange, joint decisions on economic policy and security measures, which is key to achieving stability and security in international economic relations.

The key aspect of the development of the system of international economic security is the institutional mechanism. Institutions play an important role in ensuring security, as they create rules, norms, procedures and mechanisms to regulate economic relations and respond to external threats.

Overview

The purpose of the article is to study the institutional provision of economic, information and ecological security.

Decision

The modern development of international economic security includes:

1. Hierarchical levels, which can refer to different levels of management, adaptation or influence in the international economic sphere – from global to regional or national.

2. Internal and external determinants – various influencing factors – internal (economic policies, state of the economy, internal conflicts) and external (international agreements, geopolitical situation, global market and trade trends).

3. Objects of protection and subjects of security, which includes economic objects that need protection (infrastructure, financial systems, trade, etc.) and subjects responsible for this security (governments, international organizations, companies).

4. Coordination of interests. Ensuring economic security requires coordination of the interests of various subjects, which can occur through diplomacy, negotiations, creation of joint strategies, etc.

5. Effective interaction between subjects is a key element for ensuring security at various levels – from cooperation between countries to interaction between sectors of the economy and government structures.

National institutions are state authorities that make decisions and develop policies in the field of economy, finance, trade, create legislation, regulate the functioning of markets and ensure the stability of the country's economy.

Supranational institutions are organizations that cross-national boundaries and have an impact on the economic policy of several countries. For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade

Organization (WTO), the World Bank, etc. These organizations promote the development of international trade, financial stability and cooperation between countries.

Civil society institutions are informal organizations, such as trade unions, charitable foundations, etc., which influence the formation of economic policy through public pressure, expert recommendations and participation in decision-making processes.

The institutional mechanism is a key factor in the formation of an effective system of international economic security. Its effectiveness lies in the ability of institutions to interact, cooperate and respond to changes in the geopolitical situation and economic conditions to ensure stability and development [1].

Thus, the institutional environment consists of various forms of interaction between various institutions, which can be represented in the form of an institutional matrix. This matrix reflects different types of interaction, cooperation, interweaving and influence between different institutions in the system of economic security.

The nature of the development of the institutional environment determines the conditions for the formation of an effective system of economic security management. These conditions may include [2-3]:

1. Interaction between different levels of management. Organizations at the international, national and regional levels cooperate and work together to achieve common goals of economic security.

2. Coordination and coordination of actions. It is important that institutions work together and in concert to achieve common security goals, avoid duplication of functions and maximize impact.

3. Formation of rules and procedures. Creation of clear rules and procedures for interaction between institutions facilitates cooperation and prevents conflicts.

The institutional matrix helps determine the structure and nature of interaction between institutions in the system of international economic security, which in turn determines the development and effectiveness of this system.

The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in ensuring global security and promoting sustainable development. The UN recognizes sustainable development as a primary goal, and this is reflected in various resolutions and documents, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, it was recognized that international economic security is an important condition for progress and socio-economic development. This means that ensuring stability, promoting

economic growth, and maintaining equal opportunities for all countries in the global economic space are key to achieving the goals of sustainable development.

The term «economic security» has received official recognition thanks to the efforts of the United Nations, which reflects the importance of ensuring economic stability as a component of global security and development. This emphasizes the need to coordinate the efforts of all countries and international organizations to ensure economic stability and support the sustainable development of the entire world.

Conclusion

The study of the institutional support of the international security environment in the world economy can help identify the levels and types of institutions that provide security in the international economy. Usually, the institutions responsible for international economic security can be divided into several levels, from global to regional and national.

Global level:

1. United Nations. The UN includes various agencies and programs that work in the fields of economy, development and security.

2. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These institutions are aimed at ensuring financial stability and development on a global scale.

Regional level:

1. European Union (EU). The EU has its own institutions and mechanisms for ensuring economic security in Europe.

2. Asia-Pacific Economic Community (ATEC). An organization aimed at cooperation in the field of economy and trade in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

National level:

1. Central banks are responsible for financial stability and money circulation management within each country.

2. Ministries of Economy and Finance – institutions that develop economic policies and strategies to support the economic security of the country's domestic economy.

Each of these levels has its own tools, policies and strategies to ensure stability and development in the global economy.

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