

CHAPTER 25
ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE FACE OF
INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, characterized by rapid changes, increasing interdependence of economies and intensifying global challenges, the problem of ensuring economic security is gaining particular importance. Economic security is one of the key prerequisites for the stable functioning of the state, its competitiveness and ability to resist both internal and external threats. In the context of deep institutional and social transformations, this issue becomes even more complex and multidimensional, requiring renewed scientific understanding and practical approaches to its solution.

Institutional changes taking place in society include the transformation of the public administration system, improvement of the legal environment, reform of economic mechanisms and regulatory policy. It is institutions that determine the “rules of the game” in the economy, influence the behavior of economic entities and create conditions for the effective use of resources. At the same time, institutional reform processes are often accompanied by contradictions, instability and uncertainty, which can lead to the emergence of new risks and threats to economic security.

In parallel with institutional transformations, significant social changes are taking place, which also have a significant impact on economic processes. Changes in the employment structure, labor market transformation, demographic shifts, migration processes, as well as differentiation of incomes of the population form a new socio-economic reality. In such conditions, the role of human capital, social stability and the level of trust in society as important factors of economic security is increasing. At the same time, increasing social inequality or a decrease in the standard of living of the population can act as a source of destabilization of the economic system.

A feature of the current stage of development is the close relationship between institutional and social transformations. They do not exist in isolation, but interact with each other, forming a complex environment for the functioning of the economy. The quality of institutions largely depends on the social

characteristics of society, in particular the level of trust, civic engagement and acceptance of reforms. In turn, the effectiveness of social policy is determined by the institutional capacity of the state to ensure a fair distribution of resources and opportunities. Such interaction creates both new opportunities for development and additional challenges for ensuring economic security.

In modern conditions, economic security should be considered not only as protection from potential threats, but also as the ability of the economic system to adapt to changes, respond quickly to crisis phenomena and ensure long-term development. This involves the formation of flexible management mechanisms, the ability to innovate, diversify economic activity, as well as strengthening financial and production sustainability. An important aspect is also the development of human potential, which is becoming a key resource in the modern knowledge economy.

The relevance of studying economic security issues in the context of institutional and social transformations is due to the need to find effective tools for responding to modern challenges. This is especially true for countries undergoing reform, where transformation processes are often accompanied by crisis phenomena, increasing uncertainty and increased risks. In such conditions, there is a need to form a holistic system for ensuring economic security, which would take into account the specifics of national development and modern global trends.

The purpose of this section is to conduct an in-depth study of the theoretical and practical aspects of ensuring economic security in the context of institutional and social changes. To achieve this goal, a number of tasks are envisaged, in particular: clarifying the essence of the concept of economic security; analyzing the impact of institutional transformations on economic processes; studying the role of social factors in ensuring the stability of the economic system; identifying the main threats and developing directions for their minimization.

Thus, the problem of ensuring economic security in the context of institutional and social transformations is complex and requires a comprehensive scientific approach. Its research is important from both a theoretical and practical point of view, as it contributes to the formation of effective economic policy, increasing the sustainability of the national economy, and ensuring an adequate level of well-being of the population in the long term.

25.1. Methodology of Information Support for Economic Security

Effective provision of economic security of the state in modern conditions is closely related to the development of the information environment, which acts not only as a management tool, but also as an independent factor shaping economic processes. In this context, information security becomes a strategic element of state policy, determining the ability of the economic system to function stably in conditions of uncertainty and growing risks.

In scientific circles, economic security is interpreted as a multidimensional phenomenon that characterizes the level of protection of the economic interests of the state, society and economic entities from internal and external threats ¹.

M. Geyets emphasizes that the development of the knowledge economy transforms the role of information, which becomes a key resource that affects all stages of the reproductive process ². In this sense, information performs the function not only of reflecting economic reality, but also of actively forming economic processes.

Important components of the analytical support subsystem are: financial and economic analysis, strategic analysis, operational, comparative and attributive analysis. Strategic analysis is carried out with the aim of comprehensively studying the impact of positive or negative factors on the state of the research object in a strategic long-term perspective. In the work of V. Kotlyarov, information and analytical support is interpreted as a process of accumulating, registering, processing and analyzing information with the aim of further taking it into account in making management decisions that will ensure the protection of the economic and financial resources of the organization in modern conditions of information and digital development. Accordingly, the scientific and practical vision of information and analytical support is formed on the basis of systemic and process scientific approaches ³.

The methodological basis for the study of information support for economic security is a combination of classical and modern scientific approaches. In particular, institutional theory considers information as an important element of the institutional environment that determines the behavior of economic agents and affects the efficiency of market mechanisms. The imperfection of

¹ Барановський О. І. Фінансова безпека держави в умовах глобальних викликів. *Фінанси України*. 2019. № 7. С. 7–26.

² Гейєць В. М. Цифрова економіка: виклики та можливості розвитку України. *Економіка України*. 2020. № 3. С. 4–19.

³ Котляров В. О. Стратегічне управління інформаційною безпекою України. *Київський економічний науковий журнал*. 2024. № 6. С. 45–50.

information institutions leads to increased transaction costs and creates the prerequisites for the emergence of systemic risks in the economy.

Of particular importance in the study is the theory of information asymmetry, which demonstrates that unequal access to information among participants in economic relations can lead to the adoption of ineffective decisions and negatively affect macroeconomic processes. This issue is especially important for public administration, since the effectiveness of economic policy depends on the quality of information support.

It is also advisable to take into account the principles of the cybernetic approach, which considers information as a fundamental element of management processes. The effective functioning of any management system is based on information exchange and feedback mechanisms, which makes information support a key component of the economic security system.

Summarizing existing approaches, information support for the economic security of the state can be considered as a purposeful activity to collect, process, analyze and use information resources aimed at supporting the stability of the economic system and reducing the impact of potential threats.

Of key importance is the definition of the principles on which this methodology is based. These include:

- systematicity, which provides a holistic view of the processes of information support;
- comprehensiveness, which involves taking into account all aspects of economic security;
- reliability, which guarantees the objectivity and accuracy of information;
- timeliness, which ensures the promptness of response to changes;
- adaptability, which allows the system to respond flexibly to new challenges;
- prevention, aimed at timely prevention of potential threats.

Compliance with these principles forms a solid foundation for creating an effective information support system capable of adequately responding to modern challenges and ensuring the minimization of risks for the state economy.

The formation of a system of information support for the economic security of the state requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the multidimensionality of modern economic processes and their high level of uncertainty. In this context, the definition of the conceptual principles for building such a system is of particular importance.

Modern scientific approaches distinguish several basic concepts of information support. The resource concept considers information as a strategic resource that contributes to the formation of competitive advantages of the state and increasing its economic efficiency.

The process concept emphasizes the dynamic nature of information flows and their key role in management processes. Within the framework of this approach, information support is perceived as a continuous process that includes the collection, processing, analysis and transmission of information⁴.

The security concept focuses on protecting information and reducing the risks associated with its use, which is becoming especially relevant in today's conditions of increasing cyber threats.

Special attention is paid to the synergistic approach, which takes into account the interaction of various elements of the system. The effectiveness of information support according to this approach is determined not only by the quality of individual components, but also by the level of their integration and mutual influence, which ensures a more harmonious functioning of the system as a whole.

Research by foreign scientists demonstrates that the combination of large data sets with modern analytical methods significantly increases the efficiency of economic system management. In this regard, the construction of a system of information support for the economic security of the state should be based on the integration of resource, process and security approaches, which ensures its comprehensiveness and effectiveness in responding to modern challenges.

Effective provision of the economic security of the state in modern conditions is impossible without the development of the information environment, which is not only a management tool, but also a key factor in influencing economic processes. Information support is a strategic element of state policy, determining the ability of the economic system to function stably under conditions of uncertainty and growing risks.

Economic security should be considered as a multidimensional phenomenon that reflects the level of protection of the economic interests of the state, society and economic entities from internal and external threats. Modern approaches emphasize the role of information as a factor that shapes the effectiveness of management decisions and the functioning of economic institutions. In the conditions of a knowledge economy, information becomes a determining resource that affects all stages of the reproduction process, acting

⁴ Зуб В. В. Сутність економічної безпеки держави в сучасних умовах. *Науковий вісник*. 2024. № 2. С. 18-23.

not only as a means of reflecting economic reality, but also as a tool for its formation.

The methodological basis of the study combines classical and modern scientific approaches. Institutional theory allows us to evaluate information as a component of the institutional environment that determines the behavior of economic agents and the efficiency of market mechanisms. The imperfection of information institutions leads to increased transaction costs and creates the prerequisites for the emergence of systemic risks. The theory of information asymmetry emphasizes that uneven access to data among participants in economic processes leads to the adoption of ineffective decisions and can have negative macroeconomic consequences. The cybernetic approach defines information as a basic element of management processes, since the efficiency of the management system is ensured through data exchange and feedback mechanisms.

Information support for the economic security of the state can be defined as a purposeful activity of collecting, processing, analyzing and using information resources aimed at supporting the stability of the economic system and minimizing risks. Its effectiveness is ensured by adhering to the principles of systematicity, comprehensiveness, reliability, timeliness, adaptability and prevention, which form the methodological basis of the system's functioning and its ability to adequately respond to modern challenges.

Building an information support system requires the integration of resource, process and security approaches. The resource concept defines information as a strategic asset that forms the competitive advantages of the state. The process concept emphasizes the continuity of information flows and their key role in ensuring management processes. The security concept is aimed at protecting information and minimizing the risks of its use, which is of particular importance in the context of growing cyber threats. The synergistic approach allows assessing the effectiveness of the system not only through the quality of individual components, but also through the level of their integration and interaction.

In the current conditions of digital transformations, it is critically important to create a structural and functional model of information support, which systematically reflects the relationships between the elements of the system and determines the mechanisms for their coordination. Information support should be considered as a subsystem of the overall economic security system with a hierarchical structure that includes strategic, tactical and operational levels of management. At the strategic level, a basis is formed for the development of state policy, an analysis of macroeconomic indicators, global trends and long-

term risks is carried out. The tactical level details strategic decisions, adapts them to specific economic conditions and ensures monitoring of industry and regional indicators. The operational level is focused on current management and operational response to threats through information collection, processing and transmission systems.

Functionally, the system includes a monitoring subsystem for continuous monitoring of the state of the economy, an analytical subsystem for processing and interpreting data, a predictive subsystem for forming development scenarios, a management subsystem for making decisions and a protective subsystem for ensuring information security. A special role is played by the integration of disparate data sources – government statistics, financial indicators, private sector information and international databases, which provides a comprehensive analysis and increases the validity of management decisions. In a modern network society, the effectiveness of economic systems is largely determined by the ability to process information and generate knowledge, which emphasizes the critical role of the development of analytical components of the system.

Information and analytical support is a key component of this system, as it transforms primary data into knowledge necessary for making effective management decisions. It includes organizational, methodological and technological measures aimed at processing information and creating analytical products, and its effectiveness is determined by the quality of analytical procedures, the use of modern technologies and the professional competence of specialists.

Modern approaches to information and analytical support are based on economic analysis, mathematical modeling and forecasting. Econometric models allow us to assess the impact of various factors on economic security and identify key risks. Scenario analysis provides an opportunity to develop alternative scenarios and predict their consequences, which is especially important in conditions of high uncertainty and instability.

With the development of digital technologies, big data (Big Data) is increasingly being used, which allows us to identify hidden patterns and increase the efficiency of managing economic processes. In the field of economic security, this ensures timely detection of threats and prevention of their implementation. At the same time, the reliability of information remains a key problem, since low data quality can lead to erroneous conclusions and ineffective management decisions. In this regard, data verification and validation procedures that guarantee the reliability of analytical products and decisions taken are of particular importance.

Information risks are one of the most complex and dynamic components of the economic security system. Their specificity is determined by the high speed of spread and the ability to transform, which significantly complicates the process of their timely detection and effective management.

From the point of view of risk theory, formulated back in 1921 by F. Knight, risk is associated with uncertainty and the probability of deviation of actual results from predicted ones. In the context of information security, this manifests itself in the form of data inaccuracy, loss or unauthorized use.

Among the main types of information risks are: the risk of information asymmetry, cyber threats, data manipulation, technological dependence and information leakage. Given the trend of constant growth of cyber incidents that pose significant threats to economic stability, there is a need to implement effective mechanisms for managing these risks.

Key mechanisms include: the implementation of comprehensive cyber defense systems, the development and modernization of information infrastructure, the improvement of the regulatory and legal framework, increasing the level of information literacy of participants in economic processes and the use of modern analytical technologies for data processing.

Of particular importance in ensuring information security is a preventive approach, which is focused not only on responding to existing threats, but also on preventing them. This is achieved through continuous monitoring of the information environment and forecasting potential risks, which allows minimizing their negative impact on the economic system.

The institutional aspect of information support for the economic security of the state determines the organizational and legal foundations of the functioning of the relevant system and the level of effectiveness of the implementation of state policy in the field of protecting economic interests. In modern conditions, it is the institutional capacity of the state that ensures the coherence of information flows, their reliability and effective use in management processes.

From the standpoint of the institutionalist approach, the efficiency of the economic system is largely determined by the quality of formal and informal institutions that regulate information processes. In Ukrainian scientific literature, this issue is actively explored by M. Shevchuk, emphasizing that the institutional environment is the foundation for the formation of a system of economic security⁵.

⁵ Шевчук М. О. Особливості правового забезпечення інформаційної безпеки в умовах сучасних загроз. *Юридичний науковий журнал*. 2024. № 86. С. 45–50.

The regulatory and legal basis for information support for the economic security of Ukraine is:

- The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine";
- The Law of Ukraine "On Information";
- The Law of Ukraine "On Information Protection in Information and Communication Systems";
- The Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine;
- The Strategy for Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025.

According to M.V. Dubina, the effectiveness of the implementation of these regulatory acts is largely determined by the coherence of the actions of information policy subjects and the level of development of the institutional infrastructure ⁶.

The institutional structure of information support for economic security includes the following key elements:

- state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy, National Security and Defense Council);
- specialized bodies in the field of cybersecurity;
- statistical bodies;
- scientific and analytical institutions;
- private sector entities.

A special role in ensuring the effectiveness of the system is played by the coordination of the activities of these entities, since the fragmentation of information flows can significantly reduce the effectiveness of management decisions. In this regard, it is advisable to create integrated information and analytical platforms that ensure data consolidation and their comprehensive use in the decision-making process.

According to the results of research by Ukrainian scientists I. Nadtochiy and I. Kramarenko one of the priority areas for improving institutional support is the strengthening of public-private partnership in the field of information security ⁷.

Modern challenges associated with the development of the digital economy, globalization processes and the strengthening of information threats require constant improvement of approaches to information support for the economic security of the state.

⁶ Дубина М. В., Жаворонок А. В., Кудласва Н. В. Інформаційне забезпечення економічної безпеки держави. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*. 2019. Т. 5, № 4. С. 98–105.

⁷ Надточій І., Крамаренко І., Гришина Н. Фінансово-економічна безпека в умовах цифрової економіки та суспільства. *Український економічний часопис*. 2024. № 4. С. 83–88.

One of the priority areas is the integration of digital technologies into the processes of data collection, processing and analysis. V.P. Vyshnevsky notes that the digitalization of the economy opens up new opportunities for increasing management efficiency, while creating additional risks, in particular those associated with cyber threats ⁸.

One of the important aspects is the development of big data analytics systems. The use of Big Data technologies allows to increase the accuracy of forecasting and the speed of detection of potential threats. Ukrainian researchers V.S. Ponomarenko and M.O. Kyzym note that the use of modern analytical tools is critically necessary to increase the efficiency of public administration ⁹.

Another priority area is improving the quality of information resources, which includes:

- improving the state statistics system;
- ensuring openness and accessibility of data;
- implementing unified information quality standards.

The reliability of information is a key factor in ensuring economic security, as it determines the validity and effectiveness of management decisions. An equally important aspect is the development of human capital, in particular, the training of specialists in the field of information analytics and cybersecurity, as the shortage of qualified personnel remains one of the main obstacles to the development of the information support system.

In addition, the priority areas for improving the system include:

- integrating national information systems into international networks;
- strengthening cyber protection of critical infrastructure;
- introducing artificial intelligence technologies into analytical processes;
- improving mechanisms for interagency interaction.

Thus, the modernization of the information support methodology is complex and requires the simultaneous development of the technological, institutional, and personnel components of the system.

25.2. Institutional and Social Determinants of Information Provision

Institutional and social factors of information provision of economic security are a set of factors that determine the formation, transformation and use of information resources as key components of mechanisms for protecting

⁸ Вишневецький В. П. Цифрова економіка: сутність, ризики та перспективи розвитку. *Економічна теорія*. 2020. № 3. С. 25–35.

⁹ Пономаренко В. С., Кизим М. О. Моделювання соціально-економічних систем в умовах невизначеності. *Кібернетика та системний аналіз*. 2019. Т. 55, № 6. С. 893–902.

national economic interests. In scientific research, the institutional aspect is considered as a complex of formal and informal rules, norms and mechanisms that regulate the economic behavior of participants and form the structure of economic interactions. The institutional dimension includes the legal framework, state bodies, interaction regulations, standards and control mechanisms that affect information processes and security.

The social dimension includes social attitudes, cultural characteristics, the level of information literacy, behavioral aspects and value orientations that determine the actions of individuals and groups in the public and private information space. Social factors can act as both an incentive and an obstacle to the creation of an effective information ecosystem capable of ensuring a high level of economic security.

The concept of "information support for economic security" encompasses a set of formal and informal measures aimed at collecting, processing, disseminating and protecting information used to assess, predict and counter threats to economic security¹⁰. It includes both technological elements and the necessary institutional and social conditions that ensure an effective response to the challenges of the modern information environment.

Institutional determinants are systemic factors that form the legal, organizational and procedural environment for the functioning of information support for economic security. Their role is to create stable rules and mechanisms for organizing information flows, control, coordination and their protection. Changing conditions of the external and internal environment require regular review and updating of institutional norms and procedures.

The essence of institutional determinants can be structured into several subsystems:

1. Regulatory and legal framework – includes legislative acts, subordinate legal documents and international agreements that define the legal framework of information activities, establish the procedure for access to data, their protection and the rights and obligations of participants in information relations. In Ukraine, key documents include the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", the Law of Ukraine "On Information", the Law of Ukraine "On Information Protection in Information and Communication Systems", as well as a number of sectoral regulations regulating the protection of personal and strategic data.

¹⁰ Мачак Т., Дубина О., Юрченко С. Інформаційне забезпечення управління системою економічної безпеки підприємства. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2024. № 61. С. 33-39.

2. Organizational and management structures – state institutions responsible for the formation and implementation of policies in the field of information and security. These include the National Security and Defense Council, the Ministry of Digital Transformation, the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection, the Antimonopoly Committee, the Ministry of Economy and other central executive bodies. They coordinate cybersecurity measures, the implementation of standards and the regulation of access to data in the context of threats to economic security.

3. Coordination and analytical mechanisms – processes and tools for interaction between state bodies, analytical centers and other stakeholders to create a single information space. These include interdepartmental commissions, working groups on countering cyber threats and information exchange platforms during emergencies. Such coordination ensures prompt response, data exchange and elimination of information gaps between authorities.

4. Normative standards and regulations – development and implementation of national information security standards, in particular in accordance with the ISO/IEC 27000 series, which regulate information security management. They unify requirements for data protection systems, auditing and risk assessment.

Institutional determinants ensure the stability of the functioning of information systems, determine the level of protection from external attacks, the effectiveness of risk management and public trust in official sources of information. Without established legal and organizational mechanisms, information provision of economic security is unable to effectively perform its tasks.

Social determinants are defined as a complex of behavioral, cultural, educational and psychological factors that influence the formation, processing and use of information in society. These factors are no less significant than institutional ones, since they determine the ability of the population to adequately respond to threats, effectively use information resources and form collective values focused on information security.

A key element of the social dimension is the level of information culture of the population – a set of knowledge, skills, value priorities and behavioral models that determine how individuals perceive, analyze and use information. A high level of information literacy involves a critical assessment of information sources, the ability to distinguish between reliable and manipulative messages, and the safe use of digital technologies. A low level of information literacy contributes to the spread of disinformation, increases social

polarization, and reduces the effectiveness of information measures aimed at countering threats.

An important component of the social dimension is the level of trust in state institutions and official sources of information. Social sciences emphasize that trust acts as a moderator of the effectiveness of communications: at its low level, even objective messages can be rejected or ignored by citizens, which complicates risk management and crisis communication.

Social networks and digital platforms are forming a new information environment, where content is often distributed without proper control of authenticity. This creates additional social risks associated with fake news, algorithmic influence, and information manipulation. Studies indicate that social networks are becoming the main source of information for a significant part of the population, and the level of digital literacy determines the ability of society to counteract information threats ¹¹.

Another important component of social determinants is the development of professional competencies in the field of information security. The formation of qualified human capital capable of working with complex data, integrated information systems and cyber risks is a strategic task. This requires the implementation of educational programs, professional certifications and continuous professional development of specialists in the field of information security.

A key element of the social determinants of information security is the level of development of professional competencies in the field of cybersecurity and information analytics. The formation of highly qualified human capital capable of effectively operating large volumes of data, integrated information systems and assessing cyber risks is a strategic condition for ensuring the functional sustainability of economic security. Ensuring this process requires a systematic approach to the development of educational programs, the implementation of professional certifications and the organization of continuous professional development of specialists, which guarantees their readiness to adapt in a dynamic information environment.

Institutional and social factors do not exist separately, but function in constant interaction, forming a complex socio-technical system that determines the effectiveness of information support for economic security. Their influence is manifested not only in the sequence of actions of some factors in relation to

¹¹ Терпило Д. А. Вплив інформаційних технологій на економічну безпеку підприємств. *Український журнал прикладної економіки*. 2024. № 2. С. 345–349.

others, but also through feedback loops that generate complex effects that determine the overall behavior of the system.

Changes in the institutional sphere, such as updating the regulatory framework or creating new coordination mechanisms, affect social expectations and behavior of the population. For example, legislative initiatives to protect information can increase trust in official sources and stimulate the development of information culture, if accompanied by educational campaigns and an open communication process with society.

At the same time, social processes form requests for changes in institutional norms. The spread of social networks, increasing demands for data transparency, and public assessment of information control and protection measures influence the formation of policies and legislative initiatives, acting as a catalyst for institutional adaptation.

Thus, the interaction of institutional and social factors creates a feedback loop that determines the system's ability to adapt to external challenges. The level of this adaptability depends on the effectiveness of cooperation between social structures and institutions, the consistency of their goals and parameters, as well as the delegation of authority necessary for a timely response to information threats.

Given the two-way interaction of institutional and social determinants, strategic planning in the field of economic security becomes a key mechanism for ensuring the adaptability and effectiveness of information systems. In this context, the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025 (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 347/2021) acts as a systemic institutional document that formalizes the goals, objectives and principles of organizing information support. It defines measures for early detection of threats, risk assessment, forecasting scenarios and protecting national economic interests, which creates a legal and organizational basis for the functioning of a complex information ecosystem.

The Strategy pays special attention to improving monitoring and analytical mechanisms, coordinating data exchange between state bodies, and strengthening the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure. At the same time, the social component of the system's effectiveness is taken into account: training and professional development of specialists in the field of information and analytical activities is considered an integral factor in increasing the state's ability to respond to information challenges in a timely manner.

In addition, the Strategy provides for the development of digital platforms and technologies for automating the processes of collecting, processing, and transmitting information, implementing information risk management

standards, and integrating national systems with international exchange platforms. Such a comprehensive model contributes not only to a prompt response to internal and external threats, but also to increasing the level of trust in official sources, the effectiveness of interagency cooperation, and the stability of the national economic system in a dynamic information environment.

In the context of the implementation of the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025, a comparative analysis of international approaches to the formation of institutional and social determinants of information support is of particular importance. A study of the practice of the European Union and individual member states, such as Poland and Lithuania, allows us to identify general trends in policy-making, determining the role of information in the security system, and mechanisms of interaction between society and state institutions.

In the EU, the key regulatory document is the NIS2 Directive (Network and Information Security Directive), which establishes a set of requirements for information security risk management for critical infrastructure and digital services. This directive covers not only technical measures, but also socio-organizational mechanisms: incident reporting, staff training, active interaction with the public and involvement of expert communities.

Poland is implementing a national cybersecurity strategy that combines institutional measures – the creation of coordination bodies, the development of a regulatory framework, the definition of information protection procedures – with social initiatives. The latter include digital literacy programs, cybersecurity training courses for citizens and businesses, which increase the level of competence of the population in the field of information security.

In Lithuania, the national cybersecurity policy integrates data protection requirements for state bodies with the development of public initiatives aimed at forming an information culture. Particular attention is paid to supporting non-governmental organizations engaged in media literacy and the development of public programs that stimulate the active participation of citizens in ensuring the security of the information environment.

Comparative analysis demonstrates that effective models of information provision of economic security are based on a harmonious combination of institutional measures – legal framework, standards, coordination – with social components, including the competence of the population, the level of trust and the active participation of civil society. An important common feature of successful practices is the integration of social programs into general security

policies, which allows not only to create protective barriers, but also to form a proactive information community.

CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research allowed us to establish that the information support of the state's economic security is a complex multi-level system that forms an information base for making management decisions and effectively countering modern threats.

It was substantiated that the methodological approach to information support is based on a combination of systemic, institutional, cybernetic and risk-oriented approaches. It was determined that the effectiveness of the functioning of this system largely depends on the quality of information resources, the level of development of the information infrastructure and the ability of the state to provide adequate institutional support.

The study showed that in the context of the digital transformation of the economy, modern information technologies, in particular Big Data analytics, artificial intelligence and automated information processing systems, are of particular importance. At the same time, an increase in the level of information risks requires the improvement of their management and preventive control mechanisms.

It was determined that further development of the methodology of information support for economic security should be carried out on the basis of a comprehensive integration of innovative technologies, strengthening the institutional base and increasing the professional level of human capital. In addition, an analysis of institutional and social determinants that shape the effectiveness of information support was conducted. It was found that institutional factors determine the legal, organizational and procedural environment, while social factors include behavioral, cultural and educational aspects that affect the use of information by the population. The interaction between these components creates a dynamic mechanism capable of adapting the information system to changes in the external environment. The experience of implementing the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine and international practice demonstrate that the combination of institutional measures with social programs is key to increasing the effectiveness of the state's information support.

SUMMARY

The information support of economic security in the context of institutional and social transformations was studied. It was established that the effectiveness

of information systems depends on the interaction of institutional and social determinants. Institutional factors form the legal, organizational and procedural environment for the activities of subjects of information relations. Social determinants include information culture, trust in institutions and the level of professional competence of the population. The mechanisms of interaction of these factors that form an adaptive system of response to threats were analyzed. The Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025 was studied, which provides for the development of digital platforms, information security standards and training of specialists. A comparative analysis of the international experience of the EU, Poland and Lithuania was conducted, which confirmed the importance of an integrated approach. It was found that the balance between institutional and social measures increases the economy's resilience to threats. The results obtained allow us to assess the effectiveness of information support and identify the weaknesses of the national system. The work creates a theoretical basis for further research and development of public policies in the field of economic security.

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