

Stechyshyn Yurii

Postgraduate student,
Department of financial and economic
security management “KROK” University,
Tabirna Str., 30-32, Kyiv, 03113, Ukraine
E-mail stechushun Yuriy@gmail.com

INFORMATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL PROVISION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY AT THE MACRO AND MICRO LEVELS IN THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Abstract. The article explores the critical concept of economic security, emphasizing its significance in safeguarding a nation's economic interests across both national and international spectrums. It addresses the dynamic interplay between resource utilization and threat mitigation to maintain the stability of enterprises. The study underscores economic security as an evolving scientific domain that scrutinizes the economy's state to ensure high and sustained growth, effective need satisfaction, and stringent state control over resources. By providing a macroeconomic lens, the research defines economic security as a condition that fosters sustainable economic growth and socio-economic stability, largely independent of external influences. Additionally, the research highlights an interdisciplinary approach, characterizing economic security as a multifactorial concept integral to enhancing the national economy's resilience against destabilizing factors and ensuring its competitiveness in the global economy. Legal and public administration perspectives are also woven into the discussion, stressing the indivisibility of economic security across individual, enterprise, and state levels, thereby advocating for comprehensive strategies to protect national economic interests effectively.

Key words: Economic security, sustainable development, national economy, interdisciplinary approach, global competitiveness.

JEL classification: B41, E60, H11, H56, O32

Introduction

Currently, the economic security concept includes not only the protection of the country's economic interests at the national and international levels and the most effective use of resources to prevent

threats and ensure the stable functioning the enterprise. But also a scientific knowledge branch, within which the state of the economy is studied, which ensures a fairly high and stable growth of economic indicators, effective satisfaction of economic needs, state control over the movement and use of national resources.

In macroeconomics, economic security defines such a state, or the level of means production development in the country, under which the process of sustainable development the economy and socio-economic stability in the society is ensured practically regardless of the presence and action of external factors.

It should be noted that modern approaches to defining economic security have a convergent and interdisciplinary nature. And are interpreted as a complex multifactorial category that characterizes the ability of the national economy to expand reproduction in order to meet the needs of the population and the state at a certain level; resistance to the destabilizing effect of factors that threaten the sustainable and balanced development in the country; ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy in the global economic system.

Ukrainian scientists in the field of economics believe that economic security determines the country's ability to use its own forces and resources to neutralize destructive factors that threaten national economic interests and the state (Ushkarenko et al. 2021). At the same time, other scientists, mainly in the economics field, define economic security as the presence of competitive advantages due to the correspondence of material, financial, personnel and technical-technological potential to the organizational structure that meets the strategic goals and objectives of the enterprise (Turenko 2018). That is, with regard to the economic security of the enterprise, it is understood as the state of production and commercial activity, in which the observance of the economic interests the enterprise, is ensured based on its stability and properties of the self-developing system, and the prevention of the influence of internal and external threats (Podluzhna 2004).

However, it should be noted that the economic security of an individual, a subject of economic activity and the state are indivisible.

This is the result of the fact that individual reproduction of processes and their transformation into a process of social reproduction is possible only under the condition an organic union of the labor force (individual), production`s means of the economic activity subject and the economic and legal environment (state) (Vashai, Doroshenko 2020; Zhalilo 2003).

It is also important to note that the Constitution of Ukraine declares that "Protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and informational security are the most important functions of the state, the work of the entire Ukrainian people." (Verkhovna Rada Ukrayiny 1996).

Therefore, the legal aspect of this issue has scientific interest from the point of view the interpretation and the definition of economic security in other fields, in particular legal sciences, public administration science, etc.

1. Results and discussion

Thus, in the legal encyclopedia, economic security is defined as a state of protection the national economy from the point of view ensuring its development and the material interests of people. Economic security is achieved by a system of organizational, legal, technological, etc. measures of an economic nature. The Constitution of Ukraine, laws, etc. normative legal acts, regulates legal relations in this field. Economic issues are a priority for the Verkhovna Rada, the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the NBU also play an important role here. Persons guilty of violating economic legislation shall be held legally liable (Shemshuchenko 1998).

In scientific approaches to public administration, in particular, in the encyclopedic dictionary of public administration, economic security is interpreted as the state of the national economy, which is characterized by the economic independence of the state, the stability and stability of the functioning its economic system, the national economy ability to self-develop and progress (Pasichnyk 2010).

In addition, economic security is an important component of national security, which creates optimal economic conditions for the existence of the nation and the state, society and man, identifies and eliminates internal and external threats to national economic interests, and also ensures the ability of the national economy to properly satisfy the spiritual and material needs of its own citizens, society and the state, their well-being, economic power and the necessary defense potential, which is a guarantee the stable functioning of the state and civil society and their institutions. The components of economic security are raw-resource, energy, financial, military-economic, technological, personnel and demographic, food security (Pasichnyk 2010).

At the same time, at the micro level, and this is the level of the enterprise (organization, institution), economic security is manifested in the provision of stable operation and sustainable development the enterprise in the face of destabilizing factors, in the prevention and neutralization external and internal threats. The versatility and complexity of the economic security problem is determined by many factors of a material, informational, and financial nature (Polishchuk, Melnyk 2022)..

Thus, depending on the level: macro - national (state) level, micro - level of an enterprise, organization, etc., economic security is a process of management and decision-making, and it differs and is characterized by the multifacetedness and complexity of information and analytical support. And in order to prevent threats, risks of danger and implement preventive measures or countermeasures, first of all it is necessary to detect, identify and evaluate (using certain methods) the negative impact of these and other processes and phenomena.

Let's consider in more detail what the information and analytical support of the economic security system is, which is based on the accumulation and processing a significant amount of information and is an integral part of the management process (making managerial decisions).

Thus, information provision in the context of management is defined as a regulatory tool that is responsible for the timely arrival of relevant and reliable information resources, as well as promotes the effective

circulation of information from managers to executors (Maslak, Korobkova 2015).

From the point of view of economists, information provision is a qualitative and quantitative indicators system, which characterizing the level of satisfaction of management activity subjects with management information and information technologies in order to implement the established goals and objectives by the information system (Kuzmin, Georgiadi 2006). In addition, information provision is one of the provision management processes types, which includes an information resources set, means, methods and technologies for collecting, processing and issuing information used in the organization's interests (Khvalchuk, Voloshchuk 2020). Based on this, information and analytical activity can be defined as an activity that, using the capabilities of information and analytical services, actively operating information products and services, is aimed at fulfilling the task of qualitatively meaningful transformation of information, functionally overlapping in this regard with scientific (production of new knowledge) and management (development of decision options, scenarios) activities (Vashai, Doroshenko 2020).

As mentioned above, the economic security of an individual, a subject of economic activity and the state are indivisible, at the same time, in the context of information and analytical support of the economic security system, supranational (international) entities are important. That is, to determine the essence of information and analytical provision of economic security at the global (planetary) level, it is necessary to note that the subjects of primary information collection are international statistical organizations and services, reporting organizations, analytical centers, etc. It performs the central function of collecting information from many countries in the world, and some of them are also engaged in the development of statistical analysis methods. Accordingly, the object of information and analytical provision of economic security is the economic environment.

In particular, the subjects of information and analytical support on the global (planetary) level can also include international information and analytical organizations that are engaged in developing recommendations

for the business sector regarding its development and scientific research institutes. For example, the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc. These organizations carry out economic research in order to determine the main problem areas in industry, finance, banking and other spheres, the creditworthiness of countries with underdeveloped economies, and provide recommendations for their solution. For example, global rating agencies calculate a certain number of indices that characterize the state of the country. These indicators determine global and regional rankings, in particular: Human Development Index, Global Peace Index, KOF Index of Globalization, Index of Economic Freedom, Failed States Index, Global Innovation Index, Global Food Security Index, The Global Competitiveness Index, Ease of Doing Business Index.

At the macroeconomic level (national, state level), the system of information and analytical support, as a rule, includes a complete set of indicators the activity of primary economic entities, a system of national production indicators, the financial sector of the economy, as well as information technologies that are necessary for the collection, processing and transfer of relevant information to public administration entities for the adoption of public administration decisions. For example, in Ukraine, there are a number of economic security indicators, defined in methodical recommendations, which are approved by the orders of the relevant Ministry, in particular (Vashai, Doroshenko 2020): index of industrial production; the wear degree and tear of fixed assets in industry; the share of high-tech products in the total volume of industrial products sold; labor intensity of industrial production; profitability of operational activities on industrial enterprises; productivity of the main grain and leguminous crops; the wear degree and tear of fixed assets in agriculture, hunting, forestry; index of agricultural products (in % compared to the previous year); the share of own sources in the balance of fuel and energy resources the state; the import dependence level on the dominant resource in the general supply of primary energy; ratio of investments in enterprises of the fuel and energy complex to GDP; gross accumulation of fixed capital; the ratio of net growth direct foreign investment to GDP;

the level of "Tinization" (shadow) of the economy as a percentage of GDP; etc.

2. Conclusions

At the micro level, informational and analytical provision of economic security is determined by a number of circumstances, in particular, for each organization and enterprise there are various threats and risks, which are determined by the structure, form of ownership, sales market, competition, etc.; budget financing of information and analytical activities depends on the management's desire to allocate funds for such projects; it is difficult to provide a quantitative and qualitative assessment of economic security (Kvashuk 2014). At the same time, informational and analytical provision of economic security at the micro level should be formed on the appropriate methods and means of collection, payment and transmission of information, methods of calculating indicators, etc. Also, the information and analytical provision of economic security at the micro level should also take into account the constant changes in the external environment and influence the improvement of the efficiency the system of managing the results of the enterprise's activities, taking into account innovative information technologies. Furthermore, there is no standard and suitable for use by any enterprise system of information and analytical provision of economic security in connection with the differences in their activities, specificity and influence of external factors.

However, the system of information and analytical support at the micro level can be conditionally divided into informational and analytical. It is also important to note that the information and analytical support of the economic security system is based on the methodical aspects of calculating partial and general security indicators, since the level of effective indicators depends on this.

Bibliography

KHVALCHYK, I.L., VOLOSHCHUK, L.O. (2020). The essence of information and analytical support for enterprise management. *ECONOMICS: time realities*. No. 1(47). P. 84–90.

KUZMIN, O. E., GEORGIADI, N. G. (2006). *Formation and use of the information system for managing the economic development of the enterprise*. Lviv: View of the National Lviv Polytechnic University P. 64.

KVASHUK, D. M. (2014). Modeling of information and analytical provision of economic security of industrial enterprises in conditions of strengthening integration processes. *Effective Economy*. No. 8. [viewed 13th September]. Available from: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=3260>

MASLAK, O. I., KOROBKOVA, I. V. (2015). Information support of the process of managing the strategic stability of the enterprise. *Investments: practice and experience*. No. 4. P. 23–25.

PASICHNYK, V.M. (2010). *Encyclopedic dictionary*. Kyiv: NADU, P.185.

PODLUZHNA, N. O. (2004). Orhanizatsiya upravlinnya ekonomichnoyu bezpekoyu pidpryyemstva. (PhD Thesis), Donets. 21 p.

POLISHCHUK, O.M., MELNYK, V.V. (2022). Information and analytical support of the accounting and financial component of the system of economic security of agrarian enterprises. *Accounting analysis and audit. Black Sea Economic Studies*. Issue 74 P. 222-226.

SHEMSHUCHENKO, Yu. S. (1998). *Legal encyclopedia*. Kyiv: "Ukr. encyclical."

TURENKO, A.M., DMITRIEV, I.A., IVANILOV, O.S., SHEVCHENKO, I.Yu. (2018). Dictionary of the economist and entrepreneur. Kharkiv: KHNADU P.89.

USHKARENKO, YU.V., SOLOVYOV, A.I., CHMUT, A.V., GUROVA, V.O. (2021). *Dictionary of basic terms and concepts from the*

discipline "Theoretical Economics". Kherson: Vyshemyrskyi V.S. FOP book publishing house. P.11.

VASHAI, YU. V., DOROSHENKO, O. O. (2020). *Harmonization of information and analytical support for managing the economic security of the state in conditions of military and political instability.* Rivne: NUVHP, P.8.

VASHAI, YU. V., DOROSHENKO, O. O. (2020). *Harmonization of information and analytical support for managing the economic security of the state in conditions of military and political instability.* Rivne: NUVHP, P. 32-33.

VERKHOVNA RADA UKRAYINY (1996). Constitution of Ukraine. Law of Ukraine dated 28.06.1996 № 254к/96-BP. Legislation of Ukraine [viewed 3th September]. Available from: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?page=1&nreg=254%EA%2F96-%E2%F0>

ZHALILO, YA. (2003). *Economic strategy of the state: theory, methodology, practice.* Kyiv: NISD.