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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE: STATE, THREATS AND PROBLEMS OF ENSURING IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Purpose. Identifying problems of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine, studying its state and outlining threats that arise under the influence of increasing challenges of globalization.

Methodology. The study uses general scientific methods and special techniques of economic analysis and scientific knowledge: system analysis, synthesis, monographic method, generalization, systematization, comparison, calculation-analytical, abstract-logical. Data from official statistics, the National Institute for Strategic Studies, international and intergovernmental organizations were used for calculations. The object of the study is the economic security of Ukraine.

Findings. Based on the results of the study, the author proves the significant impact of globalization processes on the state of economic security of Ukraine. It is established that global transformations cause threats to the security of the state in the economic sphere and have led to a decrease in the level of economic security of Ukraine from 47 % in 2021 to 32 % in 2023. The expediency of revising the domestic methodology for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine and supplementing it with global indices that are indicators of the impact of globalization on the functioning of the economy and society of Ukraine is substantiated. The significant impact of globalization indicators on the state of security of the country's economic sphere and significant problems of ensuring this security in Ukraine in the current conditions are revealed. The main measures to counteract the threats of globalization and ensure the economic security of Ukraine are proposed.

Originality. For the first time, the author proposes the idea of conducting a study of the state of economic security of Ukraine based on the analysis of global indices of socio-economic and socio-political development calculated by international organizations and proving the impact of threats and challenges of economic, social, political, legal and technological nature of globalization on the state of economic security of the State.

Practical value. The results of the study can be used to formulate proposals for supplementing the Methodological Recommendations for Calculating the Level of Economic Security of Ukraine with indicators that determine the level of impact on the security of the economic sphere of globalization processes.

Keywords: *economic security, state, globalization, challenges, threats, destabilizing factors, mechanisms of ensuring*

Introduction. The current state of Ukraine's functioning as an independent, sovereign and democratic state is characterized by instability, uncertainty and the constant destabilizing influence of globalization and geopolitization factors. Today, war plays a decisive role in the country's state-building, as the protection of national interests requires the formation and implementation of a stable position on the preservation of territorial integrity and state sovereignty. At the same time, the functioning of the country's financial system and the development of its national economy are of dominant importance, as the implementation of a set of measures to protect national interests requires financial support, strengthening of economic independence, financial stability and sustainable development of socio-economic systems. Obviously, in such circumstances, the need to functionally ensure Ukraine's economic security is moving to the forefront, which implies preserving its economic independence, increasing the competitiveness of the economy, and expanding opportunities for further growth in such a way that it is possible not only to achieve a state of protection of national interests, but also to obtain opportunities to use instruments of influence on economic processes in order to guarantee stability and prosperity in the strategic perspective.

However, the processes of globalization, along with the destabilizing influence of the factors of the russian-Ukrainian war, make significant adjustments and weaken the priorities of protecting national interests in the face of regional and global entities, provoking such threats to the economic security of the state as increased competition between economic strategies of countries and their ideologies, intensification of the struggle for markets and available resources, growth of the global influence of transnational corporations, conflicts of interest between international companies and states

It is becoming clear that ensuring the security of Ukraine's economy at the present stage is a complex task, the solution of which is impossible without taking into account global economic trends and strengthening the security situation. Therefore, it can be argued that the state of Ukraine's economic security has deteriorated in recent years, and its level is on the decline.

These circumstances substantiate the importance and feasibility of the research topic and indicate its exclusivity, which, in turn, requires an in-depth study of the problematic aspects of Ukraine's economic security,

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its status, threats and challenges that are becoming more relevant in the context of intensifying globalization.

Literature review. The theoretical and legal foundations of the study of the economic security of the state, its state, threats and challenges are reflected in the scientific works by both domestic and foreign scholars. Scientists from state research institutes and practitioners are actively studying problematic aspects. A significant contribution to the disclosure of this issue was made by Z. Varnalii [1], who, studying the theoretical and methodological foundations of the economic security of the state, found that globalization is one of the most important challenges to the economic security of Ukraine, which generates institutional deformations, whose impact on the country's financial and economic system is dominant.

No less important for science are the works by A. Mazaraki and T. Melnyk [2], who insist on the ambiguous impact of globalization on ensuring the economic security of Ukraine and believe that the challenges of globalization lead to the strengthening of the processes of improving the efficiency of the national economy to ensure economic sovereignty and adapt to changing environmental conditions and effectively counteract emerging risks and threats. At the same time, scientists have come to the conclusion that in the conditions of war and instability in Ukraine, there are virtually no conditions for protecting national economic interests.

The position on the decline in economic security in Ukraine is shared by I. Kirdey [3] and S. Tripathi [4], who argue that the level of economic security of the state significantly depends on the processes of globalization and the consequences it provokes, since the scientific discourse has revealed that globalization processes provoke new vulnerabilities and new economic threats. According to N. Kovalchikov [5], the most significant threats to the economic security of the state associated with globalization are economic instability, energy dependence, financial insecurity, uneven distribution of income between countries and their differentiation, imperfect mechanisms of income distribution between countries and within each country. Scientists have established that the processes of digitalization of the economy and society, as well as the degree of cyber threats, have an equally significant impact.

Moreover, according to the scientist, globalization is the main cause of interstate conflicts, redistribution of spheres of influence and military confrontation between countries. It is obvious that, according to M. Toft and A. Duursma [6], globalization creates an environment for threats and favourable conditions for their development, which reduces the level of economic security of the state. At the same time, V. Rykov [7] noted that global corporations, in particular transnational companies, are important in its structure, which are an influential economic force at the international level and are, in fact, a sign of globalization.

Despite this, V. Hnatenko [8] argues that ensuring the economic security of the state is one of the most important strategic tasks of the country, because the protection of interests in the economic sphere significantly affects the ability of the state to withstand challenges and threats in the political, military, social and other spheres, because its resources are necessary to ensure the protection of state sovereignty and socio-economic development, to implement social policy and increase competitive advantages.

It should be noted that the problem of counteracting threats to Ukraine's economic security has become especially relevant during the full-scale military invasion of its territory by the russian Federation, which unleashed an unjustified and brutal war. Therefore, according to K. Savoia and Y. Stahun [9], measures to counteract the risks, threats and challenges to Ukraine's economic security should include those that will continue to be implemented during the war and the period of post-war recovery. At the same time, scientists monitor the importance of the impact of geopolitical changes and globalization factors on the process of implementing measures to counter risks and threats to Ukraine's economic security, as they argue that Ukraine's defeat in the war against Russia will have catastrophic consequences for the entire European continent, as the financial, food and energy crisis in the world is already sharply felt, and global supply chains are disrupted.

The scientist's opinion is shared by A. Bem [10], who argues that the stable development of the state is impossible without guaranteeing the security of its functioning and protection of interests in all spheres of socio-political and socio-economic life. Therefore, the scientist assesses the real threats to the existence of the state and proves the significant impact on them of modern challenges and dangers that cause the merger of national borders, the expansion of international payment systems and justifies the need to solve existing problems at the global level with the involvement of the international community.

Zhuravlev, D., Lytvyn, I., Ilchenko, O., Yaromii I. and Lepekh Y. [11] argue that ensuring the economic security of the state and its optimal level will create the preconditions for overcoming the destabilizing factors of globalization and will be a reliable basis for reforming key sectors of the economy and society. At the same time, scientists note that it is the openness of the country's economy that causes threats and risks to the economic security of the state.

According to experts and scholars of the National Institute for Strategic Studies [12], the economic security of the state should be understood as a level of capacity of the national economy that ensures its stability and invulnerability to the destabilizing effects of internal and external threats, as well as a high level of competitiveness in the global economic environment, as well as sustainable growth and achievement of high parameters of the effectiveness of the state's economic policy in the strategic perspective.

Based on the proposed institutional definition of the economic security of the state, Y. Lutsyk [13] proposes to consider it as a triad of protection of such national interests as: 1) democratic constitutional order, territorial integrity, state sovereignty and prevention of interference in internal affairs; 2) sustainable development of the country's economy, civil society and the state on the basis of ensuring an increase in the quality of life of the population and its well-being; 3) equality in relations with other states and successful integration of Ukraine into the European Union. At the same time, the scien-

tist argues that ensuring the economic security of the state is to achieve resilience in countering external and internal threats, ensuring the development of the state to meet the needs of man and citizen, society and the state, as well as applying mechanisms to balance and protect the economy from existing and potential risks and threats of our time. In this context, M. Lizun and K. Ozarko [14] also argue that the classical concept of economic security of the state is to protect the national interests of the state from the destabilizing impact of risks and threats through the use of a set of mechanisms and measures aimed at achieving the stability of the state's economic system and ensuring sustainable economic development.

A thorough study of the main threats to Ukraine's economic security is made by V. Blikhar, M. Blikhar, M. Kopytko, O. Omelchuk, V. Bashuk, Z. Zhyvko, M. Vinichuk, and M. Stadnyk [15], who argue that globalization factors have increased the requirements for the conditions of existence of the world's states, as a result of which the emergence of new challenges has reformatted the existing mechanisms for protecting the national interests of the world's countries from the impact of external and internal risks and threats. At the same time, O. Masliy, O. Kivshyk, and M. Kotelevets [16] establish a close relationship between global risks and threats to Ukraine's economic security and believe that the rising cost of living, natural disasters, geo-economic confrontation, and polarization of society cause an acute crisis of commodity supply, interstate conflict in Ukraine, an increase in forced migration, increased cyber risks, and uncontrolled job displacement. Moreover, researchers focus on the implementation of measures to counteract risks and threats to Ukraine's economic security and identify international support measures as the most important, including direct financial assistance, grants and loans, increased investment, military assistance, and guarantees of further protection of Ukraine. However, scientists emphasize the need for a clear distinction between destabilizing factors and their classification by the level of danger, since the development of effective countermeasures requires taking into account the degree of impact of risks and threats on economic processes in the country.

It is obvious that the issue of studying the status, trends and impact of risks and threats to Ukraine's economic security in the context of globalization is under active consideration and is becoming debatable, which proves its importance and the need for in-depth study.

The purpose of the article is to identify the problems of ensuring Ukraine's economic security, to study its status and to outline the threats arising from the growing challenges of globalization.

Research methodology. In the process of studying the status and threats to Ukraine's economic security, general scientific methods and special techniques of economic analysis and scientific cognition are used, in particular:

1) systematic analysis – to establish the relationship between globalization and the state of economic security of the state;

2) synthesis and monographic method – to analyze existing scientific approaches to determining the essence of economic security of the state and the impact on it of challenges and threats provoked by globalization processes;

3) generalization and systematization – to form conclusions based on the results of the study and substantiate the hypotheses put forward;

4) comparison and calculation-analytical – to conduct empirical studies of the state, trends of changes and problems of ensuring economic security of Ukraine in the context of globalization, as well as to process statistical data.

The information base of the study is made up of official statistics data reflected in the reports of the State Statistics Service, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the National Institute for Strategic Studies, international and intergovernmental organizations.

Summary of the main material and research results. Globalization has created the preconditions for changing the world economic, legal and political order and shaped a new outlook on the processes taking place at the level of national economies. It is obvious that globalization has gradually transformed into the most important factor in the development of the economy and society and determines the priorities of geopolitical changes. Undoubtedly, its impact on Ukraine's economic security is manifested through a whole range of challenges and threats, which, combined with the destabilizing factors of russia's war against Ukraine, significantly slow down the processes of sustainable development of the state and society.

Negative trends in the impact of globalization on the state of Ukraine's economic security have been proven by research by leading domestic scholars and confirmed by the work of foreign scholars. However, the problem of assessing the level of economic security of the state not only at the national level but also at the international level remains unresolved. The existing methodology for assessing the level of economic security of the state in Ukraine was adopted in 2007 and improved by the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine "On Approval of Methodological Recommendations for Calculating the Level of Economic Security of Ukraine" [17] in 2013, according to which the calculation of the level of economic security of Ukraine is carried out on the basis of calculations of the values of the main indicators of the state of economic security in the context of its functional components, their threshold values are determined and the algorithm for calculating the integral is regulated. At the same time, adopted in 2021, the Economic Security Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025 [18] reflects the fixed indicator of the level of economic security of Ukraine at 41 %, and also defines the main national interests of Ukraine as ensuring the sustainable development of the national economy, the country's successful integration into the European economic space and the development of equal and mutual cooperation with other states. It becomes obvious that the calculation of the level of economic security of Ukraine requires taking into account indicators that show the country's place among other countries of the world, since the impact of globalization factors on the economy and society of Ukraine has been proven. However, there is a problem with the lack of methodological support for such calculations. Nevertheless, international organizations evaluate countries by global indicators

of socio-economic and socio-political development, which can testify to changes in the country's economic security and reflect the impact of threats and challenges of globalization on the sustainability of socio-economic development. We consider it expedient to analyze the main global indices characterizing the state of the country's security in the economic sphere and to identify the impact of trends in the social, political, legal and technological spheres on it.

First of all, it is necessary to study the state of functioning of the economic sphere of Ukraine, for which we will analyze the indicators of such indices as: 1) the index of economic freedom [19]; 2) the index of efficiency of achieving the goals of sustainable development [20]; 3) the index of global sustainable competitiveness [21]; 4) the index of the level of globalization of countries [22], and the corresponding calculations are systematized in Table 1.

The results of the analysis show downward trends in Ukraine's performance in international rankings assessing the state of Ukraine's economic security in the economic sphere. In particular, in pre-war 2021, the economic freedom index was 56.2, and in 2022 it dropped to 54.1. In 2023, it was not calculated due to the lack of all the necessary initial data. This trend shows that during the war, Ukrainian citizens are restricted in their freedoms to carry out their own financial and economic activities, as well as to manage their own labor and property, due to the introduction of a special legal regime of martial law in the country and the occupation of large areas by the aggressor country. Undoubtedly, it can be argued that the economic security of the state is threatened by the restriction of economic rights and freedoms due to the growing impact of the challenges of war.

As for the value of the Sustainable Development Goals Performance Index, it also has a slight but negative trend and decreased from 75.5 in 2021 to 74.81 in 2023. Obviously, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by Ukraine in the context of war is also a problematic task and is due to a number of destabilizing factors and threats of a local and global nature that impede the country's sustainable development. The main threats to Ukraine's economic security in this context are that the country is not able to ensure progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and is characterized as a country with a low level of socio-economic security, an inefficient financial system, problems in the development of the social sphere and actualized environmental risks.

Similar trends were recorded for the Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index, which reflects a country's ability to ensure a high level of well-being and efficient use of available resources. The results of the calculations show a downward trend in this indicator and its decrease in 2023 by 2.33 % compared to 2021. At the same time, the change in the index of the level of globalization of the world's countries is not as significant as the previous indicator (the rate of change is 0.66 %), but this proves the importance of the influence of globalization factors on the state of functioning of the economic sphere of Ukraine, since the processes of ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy, taking into account social and environmental priorities, are becoming increasingly important.

At the same time, the change in the value of the globalization index for Ukraine indicates that certain weakening is observed not only in the economic sphere, but also that the destabilizing factors of globalization have intensified their effect in the political and social spheres, since the methodology for calculating this indicator covers these areas as well. Given the decline in Ukraine's position in international security rankings in the economic sphere, it can be hypothesized that the level of economic security of the country also declined significantly in 2022–2023.

The studies of the social component of Ukraine's economic security by such indicators as: 1) the Human Development Index [23]; 2) the World Prosperity Index [24]; 3) the Social Progress Index [25]; 4) the Global Happiness Index [26] (Table 2) provide grounds to state even greater gaps between the values of the indicators recorded in 2023 and 2021.

In particular, the rate of change of the human development index, which indicates the standard of living of the population, its literacy, education and longevity, is 5.05 %, which, in turn, proves the existence of significant threats in the social sphere and confirms the limited access of certain segments of the population to education at various levels. Moreover, a complementary indicator that at the international level allows us to assess the achievements of countries in terms of their well-being and prosperity is the World Prosperity Index, the value of which for Ukraine in 2023 was catastrophic and recorded at 54.31, which is 38.28 % less than the pre-war value of 2021. Obviously, Ukraine is in a significant regression in this regard and cannot provide optimal indicators of the quality of life of the population.

Similar are the trends in Ukraine's social progress, the index value of which is 7.01 % lower in 2023 than in 2021, Accordingly, against the background of growing social tensions in Ukrainian society, the global happi-

Table 1

Indicators for assessing the state of economic security of Ukraine in the economic sphere (economic component of security)

No. for/on	Indicators	Years			Rate of change in 2023 compared to 2021, %
		2021	2022	2023	
1	Index of Economic Freedom	56.2	54.1	n. d.	–3.57
2	Sustainable Development Goals Performance Index	75.5	75.7	74.81	–0.91
3	Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index	47.3	46.9	46.2	–2.33
4	Globalization index of countries around the world	73.9	73	73.41	–0.66

Table 2

Indicators for assessing the state of economic security of Ukraine in the social sphere (social component of security)

No. for/on	Indicators	Years			Rate of change in 2023 compared to 2021, %
		2021	2022	2023	
1	Human Development Index	0.773	0.750	0.734	–5.05
2	Prosperity Index of the World's Countries	88.00	78.00	54.31	–38.28
3	Social Progress Index	75.78	74.17	70.47	–7.01
4	Global Happiness Index	5.071	3.520	4.873	–3.90

ness index has also undergone destabilizing changes, with its value in 2023 also decreasing by 3.90 % compared to the value in 2021.

It is obvious that the analysis of the social component of Ukraine's economic security according to international indices also indicates a decrease in the level of security in the economic sphere, and also proves the existence of crises and threats to the existence of the population in society.

These circumstances necessitate conducting research on the state of security in the political and legal sphere of Ukraine, the results of which we consider it appropriate to summarize in Table 3 according to such indicators as the corruption perception index [27]; the democracy level index [28]; the global peace index [29] and the state instability index [30].

At the same time, it should be noted that the analysis of the political and legal sphere of Ukraine and the main trends in its functioning in the conditions of war show an ambiguous situation. In particular, some indicators point to an increase in Ukraine's position in the rankings, while others, on the contrary, show a significant regression in ensuring economic security through political and legal measures. It is worth noting the positive trends in the fight against corruption, the value of the corruption perception index increased by 12.5 % from 32 in 2021 to 36 in 2023. Positive changes were also noted in the improvement of the global peace index by 14.40 %, which indicates the desire of society and the state to end the unjustified war and the effectiveness of the measures taken, as well as the increase in the level of militarization of the state, which, in fact, increased the value of the analyzed indicator.

Instead, there has been a significant decline in the country's democracy index and an increase in the level of state instability. Moreover, more negative trends are observed in the state instability index, which increased by 33.38 % in 2023 compared to the same period in 2021, indicating a catastrophic situation with the inefficiency of public administration in the country and the inability of the state leadership to control the territorial integrity of the country and preserve state sovereignty. At the same time, Ukraine has weakened its position in terms of democracy by 8.44 %.

The situation in the political and legal sphere of Ukraine is ambiguous, which also proves the existence of significant threats to the economic security of the state of a political and legal nature, indicating a decrease in the level of economic security in this area and in the state as a whole.

The indicators for assessing the state of Ukraine's economic security in the technological sphere, in particular, the Global Innovation Index [31], the Global Knowledge Index [32], and the Global Cybersecurity Index [33], whose research results are summarized in Table 4, have similar trends.

According to the Global Innovation Index, Ukraine lost ground in the rankings in 2023 compared to 2021, and the rate of change decreased by 7.87 %, indicating a significant decline in the country's innovation potential. At the same time, the global knowledge index has become a threat, having decreased by 42.86 % during the war. Obviously, this situation is provoked by the threats of migration from Ukraine and the inability of the existing population to fulfil the tasks due to their frequent movements and mobilization measures in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The only indicator that has retained its pre-war trends is the global cybersecurity index, which shows the country's full readiness to counter cyber threats and protect the virtual environment.

It is becoming obvious that the technological component of Ukraine's economic security also shows an

Table 3

Indicators for assessing the state of economic security of Ukraine in the political and legal sphere (political and legal component of security)

No. for/on	Indicators	Years			Rate of change in 2023 compared to 2021, %
		2021	2022	2023	
1	Corruption Perceptions Index	32	33	36	+12.5
2	Democracy Index	5.57	5.42	5.10	–8.44
3	Global Peace Index	2.660	2.971	3.043	+14.40
4	State instability index	69.8	68.6	93.1	+33.38

Table 4

Indicators of assessment of the state of economic security of Ukraine in the technological sphere (technological component of security)

No. for/on	Indicators	Years			Rate of change in 2023 compared to 2021, %
		2021	2022	2023	
1	Global Knowledge Index	79.80	46.53	46.50	–42.86
2	Global Innovation Index	35.60	31.00	32.80	–7.87
3	Global Cybersecurity Index	0.753	0.883	0.753	0

increase in the impact of negative factors and the emergence of significant threats, which leads to a decrease in its level.

Empirical assessments of the level of economic security of Ukraine for the period 2021–2023 are expedient to systematize in Figure.

It should be noted that the parameters of the integral indicator of the level of economic security of Ukraine during 2021–2023 tend to decrease from 47 % in 2021 to 31 % in 2022. A slight increase in the value of the analyzed indicator is observed in 2023 to 32 %, but this does not significantly affect the security of the country's economy and proves the negative impact of globalization factors on the security situation in the country.

At the same time, it should be noted that the security situation is particularly critical in terms of ensuring such components of the state's economic security as budgetary and debt security. This situation is undoubtedly caused by the negative impact of the war and Ukraine's growing debt dependence on external creditors. As a result, the functioning of the State Budget in the context of chronic underfunding has led to significant risks and threats that have led to a decrease in the level of budget security to 9 %, which is catastrophic and unprecedented for the entire period of Ukraine's existence as an independent and sovereign country. At the same time, the level of debt security of the state is 21 % and has decreased by 10 percentage points compared to pre-war 2021.

Thus, the studies of the state of economic security of Ukraine in the context of the study of the impact of threats and challenges of globalization on it give grounds to assert that the values of global indices prove the existence of significant threats to Ukraine's economic security and confirm the significant impact of globalization

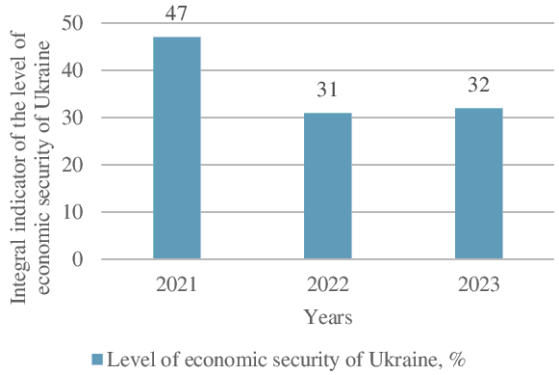

Fig. Dynamics of the Integral Indicator of the Level of Economic Security of Ukraine in 2021–2023 [34]

factors and Russia's war against Ukraine on its formation. Among the most significant problems of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine, which arise in the context of increasing threats and challenges of globalization, are the following:

1) interstate conflict and the deployment of fierce hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, the occupation of large areas by the aggressor country;

2) loss of human capital, increased forced migration, limited opportunities for education;

3) destruction of social unity, increased social tension, polarization of society and a decline in the quality of life of the population;

4) restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of the population as a result of the introduction of a special legal regime of martial law;

5) slowdown in the socio-economic and socio-political development of the state;

6) inefficient allocation of public resources and increasing influence of transnational corporations and economic processes in the state;

7) high level of corruption in the state and its penetration into all spheres of public life;

8) increasing level of militarization of Ukraine;

9) a decline in the level of democracy and the pace of democratic development of the state;

10) growing state instability and the inability of the state leadership to preserve the territorial integrity of the country and protect its state sovereignty.

In order to find effective ways to solve these problems of ensuring Ukraine's economic security and counteracting existing and potential threats of globalization, it is necessary to formulate a set of measures to strengthen Ukraine's economic security, which should include:

1) strengthening external military and technical assistance to protect the territories of Ukraine from the destruction of civilian objects and infrastructure;

2) providing international guarantees of peace and security;

3) providing financial assistance, lending according to the needs of Ukraine and optimizing participation in grant projects;

4) creating conditions for enhancing the country's investment attractiveness and assisting small and medium-sized businesses in conducting financial and economic activities on the basis of openness, transparency and innovation;

5) development of effective mechanisms to combat corruption.

The proposed measures will create a solid foundation for achieving the desired results and will reduce the

negative impact of globalization and war on Ukraine's economic security.

Conclusions. Thus, the conducted research on identifying the problems of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine, studying its status and outlining the threats arising from the growing challenges of globalization allows us to state that in the current conditions of instability and uncertainty, there is a significant impact of the destabilizing factors of Russia's war against Ukraine and globalization processes on the state of economic security of the state. It is established that the essence of the economic security of the State is to ensure the protection of national economic interests from the impact of risks, threats and challenges of the internal and external environment. It is found that at this stage, the level of economic security of Ukraine is 32 % and has decreased by 15 % compared to pre-war 2021, and the situation is especially dangerous with regard to ensuring the budgetary and debt security of the state. Based on the analysis of the value of Ukraine's indicators in international rankings, significant problems have been identified related to destabilizing changes in the economic, social, political, legal and technological components of security, the assessment indicators for which are not fully taken into account in the development of a methodology for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, which was approved in 2013 and was not subject to revision and improvement during 2014–2024. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the methodology for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine is imperfect and does not take into account the indicators of globalization, which have been proven to have a significant impact on the state of security in the economic sphere. The most important problems and threats to Ukraine's economic security are identified, including interstate conflict and intensification of hostilities in large areas of Ukraine, as well as their partial occupation by Russia; significant losses of human capital, large-scale destruction, decline in the quality of life of the population, inefficiency of public administration and suboptimal distribution and use of resource potential, rising corruption, and declining democracy. The main ways of counteracting threats and strengthening the economic security of Ukraine are proposed, in particular, the need to strengthen external financial and military-technical assistance; obtaining international guarantees of peace and security; creating an attractive investment environment in the country; stimulating innovative development; and forming an effective system of combating corruption.

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Економічна безпека України: стан, загрози та проблеми забезпечення в умовах глобалізації

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Мета. Виявлення проблем забезпечення економічної безпеки України, дослідження її стану та окреслення загроз, що виникають під впливом посилення викликів глобалізації.

Методика. У дослідженні використовуються загальнонаукові методи й спеціальні прийоми економічного аналізу та наукового пізнання: системний аналіз, синтез, монографічний метод, узагальнення, систематизація, порівняння, розрахунково-аналітичний, абстрактно-логічний. Для розрахунків використані дані офіційної статистики Національного інституту стратегічних досліджень, міжнародних і міжурядових організацій. Об'єкт дослідження – економічна безпека України.

Результати. На підставі результатів проведеного дослідження доведено вагомий вплив процесів глобалізації на стан економічної безпеки України. Встановлено, що глобальні трансформації спричиняють виникнення загроз безпеці держави в економічній сфері й обумовили зниження рівня економічної безпеки України із 47 % у 2021 р. до 32 % у 2023 р. Обґрунтована доцільність перегляду вітчизняної методики розрахунку рівня економічної безпеки України та її доповнення глобальними індексами, що є індикаторами впливу глобалізації на стан функціонування економіки й суспільства України. Виявлено вагомий вплив індикаторів глобалізації на стан безпеки економічної сфери країни та значні проблеми забезпечення цієї безпеки в Україні в умовах сучасності. Запропоновані основні заходи протидії загрозам глобалізації й забезпечення економічної безпеки України.

Наукова новизна. Уперше запропонована ідея проведення дослідження стану економічної безпеки України на основі аналізу глобальних індексів соціально-економічного й суспільно-політичного розвитку, що розраховуються міжнародними організаціями, та доводять вплив на стан економічної безпеки держави загроз і викликів глобалізації економічного, соціального, політико-правового й технологічного характеру.

Практична значимість. Результати проведеного дослідження можуть бути використані при формуванні пропозицій із доповнення Методичних рекомендацій щодо розрахунку рівня економічної безпеки України показниками, що визначають рівень впливу на безпеку економічної сфери процесів глобалізації.

Ключові слова: *економічна безпека, держава, глобалізація, виклики, загрози, дестабілізуючі чинники, механізми забезпечення*

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