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UDC 330.341:005.6

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INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD: THE ROLE OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In the current conditions of globalization, national economies face increasing risks associated with political, economic, and technological transformations. The growth of international trade, intensified competition, and integration processes create new challenges for ensuring the economic security of the state. In this context, national institutions play a crucial role, forming the normative, regulatory, and organizational framework for protecting the country’s economic interests and ensuring the stability of foreign economic relations.

Economic security in the context of globalization requires the implementation of innovative risk management mechanisms that integrate state, corporate, and inter-institutional practices. Among these, chambers of commerce and industry are particularly significant, acting as intermediaries between state authorities, businesses, and international partners, thereby contributing to the creation of a security-oriented environment [1, p. 249–254].

National institutions perform a range of functions aimed at enhancing the stability and transparency of economic processes. Special attention should be given to the development of innovative cooperation mechanisms, which include the digitalization of management processes, the creation of electronic platforms for online consultations and dispute resolution, as well as the integration of sustainable development principles into economic security management systems.

Globalization trends create new challenges for economic security, including political instability, trade barriers, sanctions, and digital threats. In this environment, innovative risk management mechanisms become critically important.

A particular area of importance for economic security is the development of tourism destinations through innovative risk management approaches. For instance, dark tourism, as a promising sector of international tourism, requires

clear regulatory mechanisms and mediation practices that minimize social and economic conflicts and enhance the attractiveness of regions for investors [2].

This demonstrates that economic security in a globalized world is shaped not only through financial or legal mechanisms but also through socially oriented innovations that ensure stability and the competitiveness of the national economy.

Investment is a key factor in maintaining economic stability and fostering national economic development. Studies indicate that investment cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in the industrial sector requires a stable institutional environment and an effective system of legal and organizational mechanisms [3, p. 49–53].

The implementation of innovative approaches in the investment sphere includes:

- utilizing digital platforms for investor risk analysis and management;
- applying mediation practices for dispute resolution;
- integrating principles of sustainable development and ethical investment into corporate strategies.

These mechanisms reduce uncertainty and increase the attractiveness of the national economy for international partners, creating a security-oriented environment for both business and the state.

In a globalized world, the economic security of a state depends on the effectiveness of institutions capable of implementing innovative risk management mechanisms. National institutions, including chambers of commerce and industry, business associations, and investment hubs, play a key role in ensuring transparency, stability, and trust in international economic relations.

Innovative mechanisms that combine digitalization, mediation, investment practices, and socially oriented approaches enable: enhancing the efficiency of economic risk management; ensuring the stability of the investment and business climate; creating a security-oriented environment for international cooperation.

Thus, the development of innovative mechanisms for ensuring economic security becomes a strategic task of national policy, allowing the state to adapt to global challenges and ensure the sustainable development of the economy. Moreover, the effective implementation of these innovative mechanisms fosters resilience and competitiveness of the national economy by strengthening institutional capacity, promoting trust among international partners, and facilitating proactive management of emerging risks.

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UDC 338.246.8

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INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF SUPPORTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ENTERPRISES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

Contemporary global transformations in the security environment caused by hybrid wars, cyber threats, energy crises, and technological advances necessitate strengthening the role of the state in ensuring the resilience of critical infrastructure. The countries of the European Union have developed a comprehensive institutional and legal model aimed at ensuring the continuity of strategically important enterprises that form the basis of economic, energy, food, transport, and information security. This model integrates legal norms, public administration tools, mechanisms for cross-sectoral cooperation, and partnerships between the state and the private sector, which increases the security system's adaptability to crisis challenges.

Research into the institutional and legal foundations for supporting critical infrastructure enterprises is particularly relevant in the context of military operations on the territory of Ukraine, when not only national security but also the stability of the state's integration into the European security and economic space depends on the effective management of critical assets. An analysis of the experience of EU countries makes it possible to identify key areas for the formation of an adaptive policy of state support for critical infrastructure, consistent with the principles of strategic autonomy, energy independence, and digital resilience.

The institutional and legal system for supporting critical infrastructure enterprises in European Union countries is multi-level and based on the principles of proportionality, subsidiarity, resilience, and integrated risk management. The central document defining the EU's policy framework for critical infrastructure protection is Directive (EU) 2022/2557 on the resilience of critical entities (CER Directive), adopted in December 2022 [1]. It replaced the previous Directive 2008/114/EC and established an expanded list of critical infrastructure sectors,