

THE ROLE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN ENSURING NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES

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Annotation: This article examines the significance of information security in maintaining and strengthening national economic security. It explores the main threats to economic stability arising from cyberattacks, data breaches, and the misuse of digital technologies. The paper analyzes strategic approaches for protecting critical economic infrastructure, enhancing cyber resilience, and ensuring secure data management in state and corporate sectors. Special attention is paid to the role of information security policies, regulatory frameworks, and technological innovations in preventing economic risks. The findings contribute to developing effective strategies for safeguarding the economic sovereignty of the state in the context of global digitalization.

Keywords. information security, economic security, cybersecurity, national economy, cyber threats, data protection, critical infrastructure, cyber resilience, digital economy, economic sovereignty.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается значение информационной безопасности в поддержании и укреплении национальной экономической безопасности. Анализируются основные угрозы экономической стабильности, возникающие в результате кибератак, утечек данных и неправомерного использования цифровых технологий. Исследуются стратегические подходы к защите критически важной экономической инфраструктуры, повышению киберустойчивости и обеспечению безопасного управления данными в государственных и корпоративных секторах. Особое внимание уделяется роли политики в сфере информационной безопасности, нормативно-правовой базы и технологических инноваций в предотвращении экономических рисков. Полученные результаты способствуют разработке эффективных стратегий по защите экономического суверенитета государства в условиях глобальной цифровизации.

Ключевые слова: информационная безопасность, экономическая безопасность, кибербезопасность, национальная экономика, киберугрозы,



защита данных, критическая инфраструктура, киберустойчивость, цифровая экономика, экономический суверенитет.

The possession of information allows you to control the solution of many problems, since it has become a factor capable of leading to large-scale accidents, military conflicts and defeat in them, disorganizing state administration, the financial system, and the work of scientific centers. Practice shows that the use of information contributes to the development of all spheres of activity and leads to significant success in the economy, business, and finance. Information is necessary to understand the general principles and fundamentals of safety, formulate problems and determine ways to solve them.

Information technologies are used to simulate human intellectual activity when creating means of production, and consumer goods and ensuring social communication. With the development of scientific and technological progress, the information security of the individual, society and the state becomes increasingly important, and its provision occupies a special place in the activities of all state institutions.

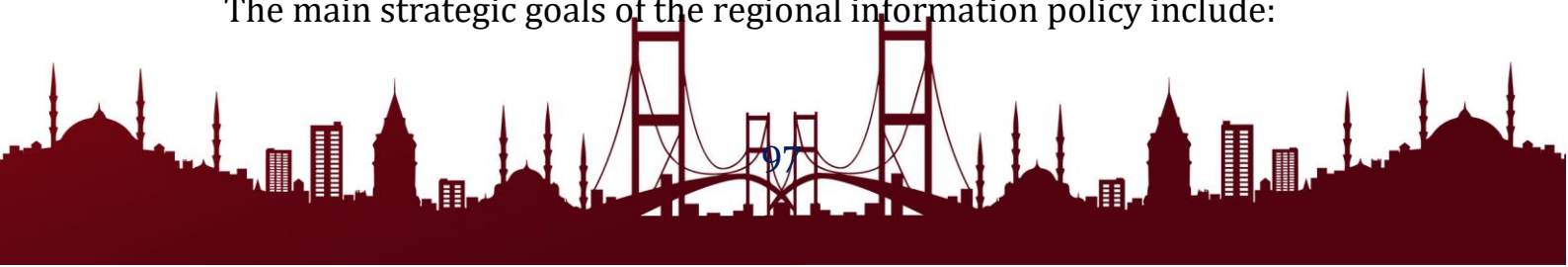
Information of all kinds serves as the basis for regulatory documents, both at the country and at the regional level. It has its own specific patterns of functioning and development, is capable of anticipatory influence on state policy, acts as the direct reason that determines the choice of one or another variant of political development, the behavior of various social groups and individual citizens, and the transfer of the state system to a new state.

The information policy of the region should be aimed at solving such major tasks: the formation of a single information space of the region; entering the national and world information space; ensuring information security of the individual, society and the region, the formation of a democratically oriented mass consciousness; development of information services; regulation of public relations related to the receipt, dissemination and use of information.

The main strategic goal of the regional information policy is to ensure the transition of the region to the information society and create conditions for a stable improvement in the quality of life of the population and increase the efficiency of the region.

The basis for achieving this goal is the creation of a single information space of the region as the basis for the implementation of the tasks of sustainable socio-economic, political and cultural development and ensuring its security.

The main strategic goals of the regional information policy include:



1. Improving the efficiency of regional management through the introduction and mass distribution of information and telecommunications equipment and technologies.
2. Creation of conditions for augmenting the cultural and scientific potential of the region.
3. Providing information needs of the population of the region.
4. Creation of conditions for the integration of the region into the international system of division of labor and exchange in the information sphere.
5. Ensuring the security of the region.

Regional information policy should: be an integral part of the general policy; cover all spheres of the region's life; to influence all spheres of activity, accelerating their development; to contribute to the formation and maintenance of the role of the region as a full-fledged participant in the Russian and world information communities with a developed information and telecommunications infrastructure, rich information resources and using the latest information and telecommunication technologies. All this will allow the region to protect its interests and ensure security, political, economic and cultural influence in a multipolar world.

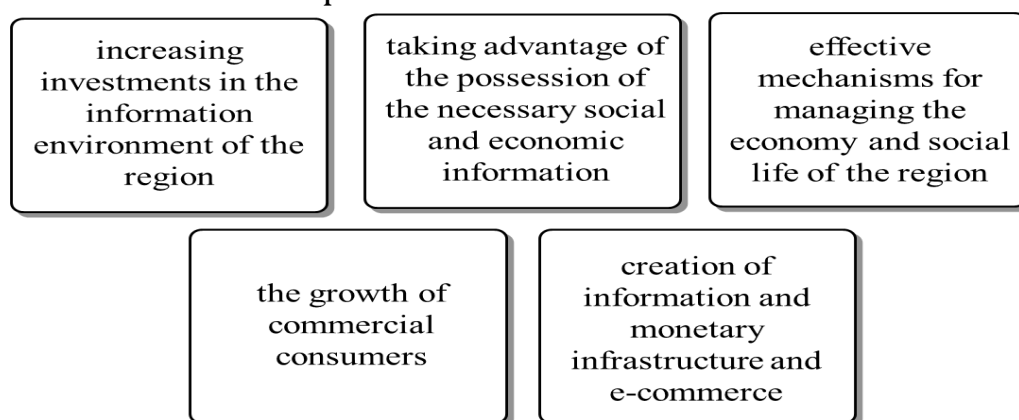


Figure 1. Bases of regional information policy in the economic sphere¹

In the field of management, the possibility of transition to a new quality of management is created due to information production and effective provision of all subjects of the management system with timely, complete and reliable information on the basis of modern information and telecommunication means and technologies.

First of all, a number of forecast indicators should be highlighted, information on which is required in various volumes:

¹ Павленков М.Н. Экономическая безопасность. Учебное пособие. Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И.Лобачевского, 2014.

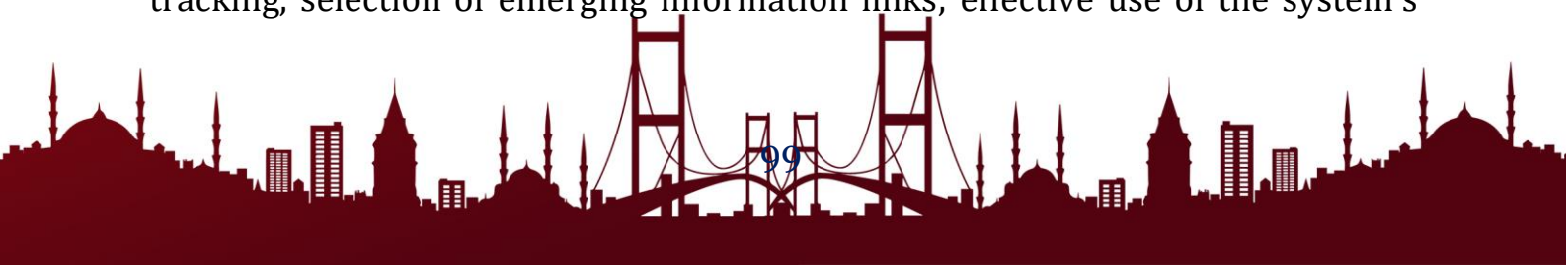
- indicators of the political situation in the country and in the region;
- indicators of regional development (budgeting, development strategy, development of foreign economic relations and attraction of investments, scientific and technological progress, ecology, etc.);
- social indicators of the region (dynamics of the standard of living of various strata of the population, employment and wages, pensions, medical care, etc.);
- indicators of the development of science and culture (development of education, various spheres of culture, press, television, art, etc.);
- indicators of public opinion on various aspects of the social and political life of the region;
- current indicators on the interaction of representative, executive and judicial authorities.

In order to solve these problems, almost all regional authorities create appropriate information and analytical subdivisions, improve their organizational and methodological support, improve the material and technical base.

The information interests of decision-makers in regional government bodies are determined by the range of issues they solve, but practice shows that in order to organize effective information and analytical support, one cannot be limited to the framework of requests from top officials for information.

Integration of information, analytical, expert, predictive component of the work of all services and structures of regional government bodies and coordination of their activities are obvious from the point of view of manageability and resource provision. The principles of building a decentralized regional information and telecommunications system are just as obvious and logically substantiated. The formation of a regional information and analytical system, which has distributed sources of information, distributed users and distributed components - local data banks, is the main task in the concepts of informatization and improving the systems of economic security management in the country's regions.

But this is only an insignificant part of the solution to the problems of regional management of economic security, as it requires: improvement; correction, stimulation of the development of the system and its constituent elements, constant monitoring of the state, quality, relevance of information; tracking, selection of emerging information links; effective use of the system's



capabilities in management practice; the presence of a structure for maintaining the system.

In addition, to ensure economic security, there is a need for a single structure that implements information and analytical interaction, coordination of regional authorities, regional structures of state departments and institutions, business entities in the region, organizationally forming a regional information and analytical network.

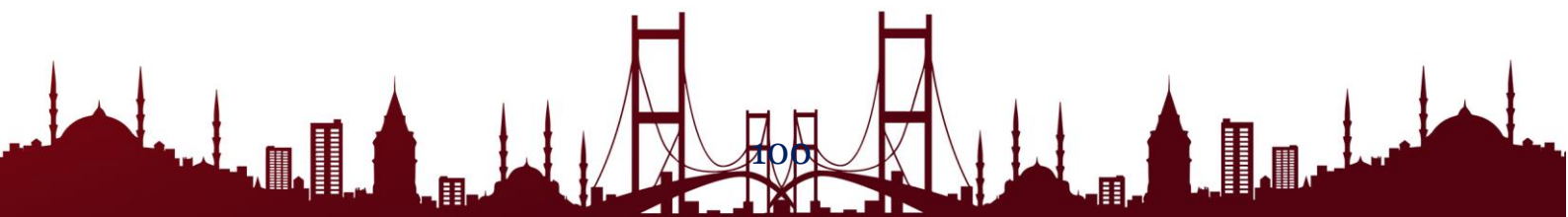
Such a network should include the following main segments - internal, including networks or communication nodes of regional and municipal government bodies and regional structures of government departments and institutions, and external, including networks and communication nodes of diverse and diverse information centers, regional scientific institutions and educational institutions that operate subjects of various organizational and legal forms, banks, audit and consulting firms, investment companies and funds, etc.

Such a network can provide a solution to the following tasks:

- implementation of continuous monitoring of the situation in the region, monitoring the state and identification of new problems in all areas of security;
- prompt provision of alternative options for solving problems of economic security management, prepared using various methods, technologies, mediated by the involvement of third-party independent experts;
- the formation of the information fund and the creation of conditions for operational network open or regulated access to these materials.

For this, an appropriate management structure must be created with the following functions:

- the formation and implementation in the region of a general policy of informatization of economic security, which takes into account the interests of the governing bodies as much as possible and is attractive for all participants in various regional programs and projects, as potential subscribers of the information analytical network;
- the formulation of a common information and telecommunications space for the region, taking into account the unification of technologies and requirements while ensuring the integration of state and other information resources;
- forming an information security system, regulating access to information resources;



- development of criteria, regulations, forms, protocols and other requirements for materials placed in the access space of the information and analytical system;

-administration, regulatory legal support of the information and analytical system of economic security.

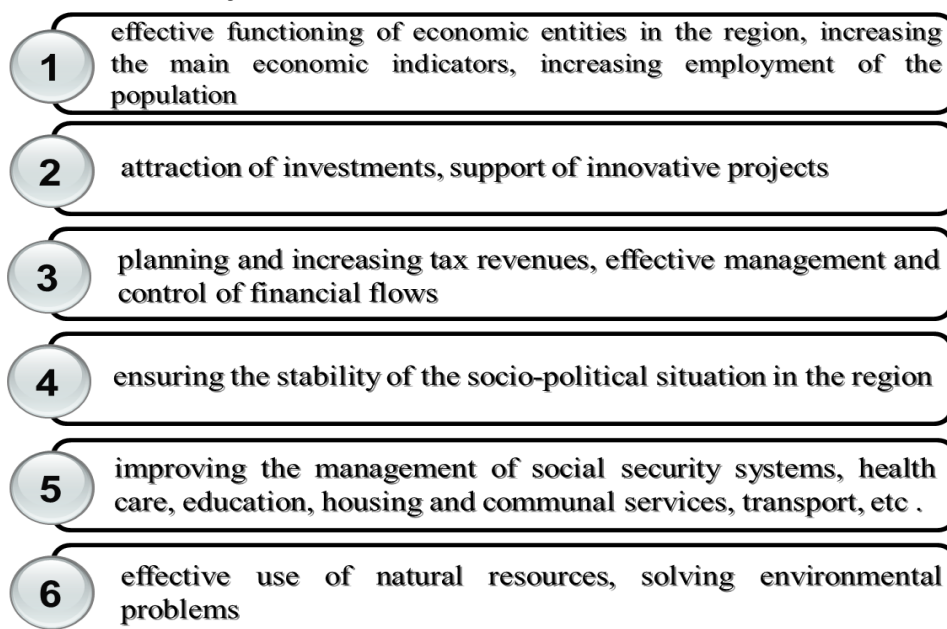


Figure 2. Main purposes of information and analytical support systems²

It should be noted that regional government bodies should, in cooperation with republican bodies, coordinate information and analytical activities, ensure the creation of information resources for general use and information security. An important task of the region is to optimize information links, efforts and costs to ensure the collection, processing and presentation of information at the federal level. To create information and analytical divisions in the regions, it is necessary to develop and implement concepts, programs and projects of regional informatization, since informatization is carried out not as a whim of technical specialists, but as the need of real consumers who determine and form information flows, set the nature, frequency of admission, volumes information, represent what information is necessary for the preparation and decision-making.

At the highest levels of state power, there are information and analytical units operating with varying degrees of activity and significance for the regional level, and functions and structures are changing, but gradually gaining some stability.

² Павленков М.Н. Экономическая безопасность. Учебное пособие. Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И.Лобачевского, 2014.



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