

Public administration of the economic security system through the prism of human rights protection in a changing political and legal environment

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Abstract. In the context of rapid changes and a hyperdynamic external environment, the world economy and politics create new challenges and threats that actualise research on the effectiveness of public administration in the context of economic security through the prism of various legal fields. The purpose of the study is to present the author's vision of a methodological approach that will allow visualising the process of public administration in the context of ensuring a high level of economic security and evaluating its effectiveness, considering the legal aspect of the issue. The methodology involves using modern methods that combine and interact to achieve the goal. These include both general theoretical methods and specific ones: IDEF3 and the integral evaluation method. The approach to assessing the level of effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security is defined. The importance of political and legal indicators is emphasised. The results of calculating the value of the integral indicator are presented, and the corresponding conclusions are drawn. The author's vision of the modern model of public administration implementation in the system of ensuring economic security with an emphasis on the protection of human rights is presented. All the key

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elements of the proposed model are identified through the presentation of detailed graphical diagrams for each of them. The innovativeness of the obtained results is in the proposed approach to assessing the level of effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, considering, to a greater extent, legal indicators. The study brings new views on assessing the effectiveness of public administration, especially in the context of ensuring economic security. The latest theoretical approaches and methodology are used, including integral assessment and political and legal indicators. The findings and recommendations obtained can be used by government agencies and political leaders to optimise management processes and increase their transparency and efficiency

Keywords: problems of economic security; efficiency of public administration; respect for human rights; modelling; IDEF3 model

Introduction

Ukraine in 2022-2023 received extremely negative but simultaneously very valuable experience on how to function under martial law. This environment is also characterised by substantial political and legal changes that directly affect all components of the modern system of ensuring the economic security of the state. The external environment under martial law brings changes that become a test for modern open socio-economic systems. Public administration is designed to create a safe environment in which even such changes will have a low negative impact. Under martial law, the issue of human rights protection has increased critically. This has become one of the tasks of the modern public administration system. Thus, the 2022-2023 years of war showed that this substantially impacts economic security. If this influence and connection needed to be described in just a few words, then it should be argued that they are complex and substantial in manifestation. The international community, which actively monitors the events in Ukraine, pays special attention to security and human rights issues. The international perception of how a state ensures respect for human rights during martial law can substantially affect its economic relations. Human rights violations and disregard for security will trigger a response that could seriously affect financial and economic assistance from partner countries. Therefore, the scientific-practical problem of forming an effective approach to modelling ways to improve the work of public administration in ensuring economic security through the prism of human rights protection is gaining relevance. These changes may include legislative reforms, political coups, elections, changes in international relations, and social and economic factors that affect political and legal structures.

B. Flanagan and I.R. Hannikainen (2020) conduct an in-depth examination of the internal morality of law. The authors delve into the concept of law and note the importance of implementing the prospects for the development of the concept of human rights, which is crucial for the democratisation of political and legal processes. A study by F.A.F. Alazzam and M.F.N. Alshunnaq (2023a) focuses on shaping the creative thinking of lawyers, especially in the unprecedented environment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has substantially affected the legal framework and economic security. This is complemented by the paper of P. Pylypenko *et al.* (2023) on the legal security of land relations in the context of sustainable development, indicating the growing need for adaptive legal structures in changing socio-economic conditions, such as, for example, the political and legal environment. In addition, I. Dragan *et al.* (2023) discuss the improvement of administrative and legal mechanisms for ensuring the financial and economic security of the state, which directly intersects with the concept of economic security in the context of the changing political and legal

environment. Similarly, Y.A. Svirin *et al.* (2019) explore the balance of interests as a principle of civil law, highlighting the nuances of legal consciousness in public administration. V. Jurkevičius and J. Šidlauskienė (2021) highlight the evolution of legal liability into the digital era, particularly in the context of online platforms, in their study on civil liability. A similar study on the development of an information model for e-commerce platforms was conducted by F.A.F. Alazzam *et al.* (2023b), emphasising the need to comply with legislation in the context of global digitalisation. I. Yefimova *et al.* (2018) provide an understanding of the economic and legal factors affecting public relations in the state, a critical aspect when considering human rights within the framework of economic security. Therewith, as the analysis and examination show, there are a number of gaps in the scientific-practical literature on the chosen problem. The main ones are: the lack of a unified vision to improve the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security; the lack of considerations to take into account the aspect of human rights protection in ensuring economic security at the state level; the political-legal environment rarely becomes the attention of the scientific community and modern research; gaps in the assessment of the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring security.

The purpose of the study is to form a modern methodological approach to assessing the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security through the key principles of human rights protection. The object of the study is the system of ensuring the economic security of a particular country and its principles for protecting human rights.

Materials and methods

The study involved a deep and thorough investigation of the problems of the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, while considering the protection of human rights and the changing political and legal environment. General scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, and the abstract-logical method were used to identify basic theoretical aspects, review the literature, and form conclusions. Therewith, to calculate the indicator of the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, the integral assessment method, which is based on the well-known methodology of 2003, was used. In 2003, experts from the National Institute of International Security Problems of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine developed important methodological recommendations for assessing the country's economic security. This assessment system included six key groups of indicators: demographic, energy,

investment and innovation, foreign trade, social, and financial security (Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, 2013). The developed approaches and methodology in 2003 laid the foundation for further methods implemented in 2007 and 2013 (Shevchyk, 2019). Additionally, the Harrington scale is used to determine the threshold value. The method of integral assessment, which is used to calculate the performance indicator of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, is a comprehensive approach to data analysis and synthesis. The essence of this method is to aggregate a variety of indicators, which can include both quantitative and qualitative characteristics, into a single indicator that reflects the overall effectiveness of public administration. Further, a modelling method based on IDEF3 technology was used, which allowed describing in detail all

key processes and operations, including their relationships, sequences, and execution conditions. Using IDEF3, it was determined how different elements of the public administration system interact with each other.

Before suggesting possible ways to improve the efficiency of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, it is necessary to assess its current state. For this purpose, an integral assessment was applied, with the help of which appropriate calculations were made. According to the author's opinion and the opinion of experts who were also involved (30 experts in the field of security and law, 15 practitioners and 15 scientists from leading institutions of higher education in Ukraine), the emphasis is given to the political and legal group of indicators. All indicators were grouped, and their essence and measurement were characterised (Table 1).

Table 1. The essence of the selected groups of indicators for calculating the integral value of the level of public administration efficiency in the system of ensuring economic security

No.	Indicators	Characteristics
Group of indicators of economic activity in the country		
1	Employment indicator	Number of employees working in the business sector during the reporting period (thousand people)
2	Indicator of economic activity	Number of business entities for the reporting period (Units)
3	Performance indicator	Value of the volume of business products sold for the reporting period (UAH billion)
4	Indicator of business innovation activity	Number of innovative and active business entities for the reporting period (Units)
Group of political and legal indicators		
5	Indicator of coherence of state policy in the field of security and protection of human rights	The ratio of planned regulatory acts to the number of developed projects in the field of security and protection (%)
6	Indicator of tracking the effectiveness of state policy in the field of ensuring economic security	The ratio of the number of reports on monitoring the effectiveness of regulatory acts to the number of regulatory acts in the field of ensuring economic security (%)
7	Human rights index	The ratio of the number of human rights violations to the number of human rights violations that have reached the court (%)
8	Index of the rule of law	The index consists of several components, such as limiting government power, absence of corruption, transparency, efficiency of the judicial system, and protection of fundamental rights (%)
9	Governance performance indicator	Assessment of the quality of public services, the degree of independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation (%)
Group of financial indicators		
10	Indicator of funding for human rights security activities	The ratio of the volume of security activities for the protection of human rights at the expense of budgetary funds to the volume at the expense of credit funds (%)
11	Indicator of the value of concluded public-private partnership agreements in the field of ensuring economic security	Cost of concluded public-private partnership agreements in the field of ensuring economic security for the reporting period (UAH billion)
Group of infrastructure direction indicators		
12	Indicator of the number of infrastructure support facilities for security and protection	Number of objects (units)
13	Indicator of the effectiveness of the research sector in the field of economic security and human rights	The ratio of the volume of research work performed to the number of institutions in the field of security and human rights protection (Units)
Group of information indicators		
14	Indicator of the provision of information and consulting services in the field of public administration to ensure economic security	Volumes of services provided (units)
15	Indicator of the number of information events held to ensure economic security and protect human rights	Number of events (units)

Source: compiled by the authors

For a clear example, an integral indicator of the level of public administration efficiency in the system of ensuring economic security is calculated for certain groups of indicators. After calculating the values for each indicator, the data should be standardised as follows (1):

$$\delta^s = \frac{I_i}{I_{max}}; \delta^d = \frac{I_{min}}{I_i}, \quad (1)$$

where δ^s – relative assessment of the indicator that is a stimulant; δ^d – relative assessment of the indicator that is a destimulator; I – the value of the indicator for the reporting period; min/max – the minimum/maximum value for the analysed period. Therefore, it is advisable to consider the integral indicator of the level of public administration efficiency in the system of ensuring economic security as a weighted average of the integral components for each of the group (2):

$$I_f = \sqrt{I_{g1} * I_{g2} * I_{g3} * I_{g4} * I_{g5} * I_{g6}}. \quad (2)$$

The formed methodology allowed achieving the set goal and scientific tasks. The data for the calculation was taken for the period 2017-2021 (State Statistics Service, 2022) since, in 2022, under martial law, not all data were pub-

lished, but this does not prevent visualising the functioning of the developed methodological approach.

Results

The results of standardisation of indicators for assessing the level of public administration effectiveness in the system of ensuring economic security for 2017-2021 were dismissed due to the high amount of data and the already defined integral indicators for each group are presented. This is calculated through the significance ratio of indicators for each group with the help of experts who determine this level of weight by the corresponding rank (for this purpose, the concordance ratio is additionally used to determine the degree of consistency, and if the concordance value is higher than 0.5, consistency exists. There was consistency for each group of indicators: 0.8; 0.7; 0.8; 0.9; 0.9; 0.7; 0.8. Then the coefficient value was multiplied by the standardised indicator value for each group (3):

$$I_{g1} = CW_1 * I_{1s} + CW_2 * I_{2s} + CW_n * I_{ns}, \quad (3)$$

where CW represents the consistency specified for each of the groups. The results for each of the indicator groups are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Value of the integral indicator for certain groups

No.	Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Group of indicators of economic activity in the country	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
2	Group of political and legal indicators	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
4	Group of financial indicators	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
5	Group of infrastructure direction indicators	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
6	Group of information indicators	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: compiled by the authors

Thus, the indicator is almost always in the range of 0.51-0.7; that is, it is a critical level on the scale, which means that the industry has clear signs of problems and obstacles of a

managerial and regulatory nature for the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security, which requires new changes and directions for improvement (Fig. 1).

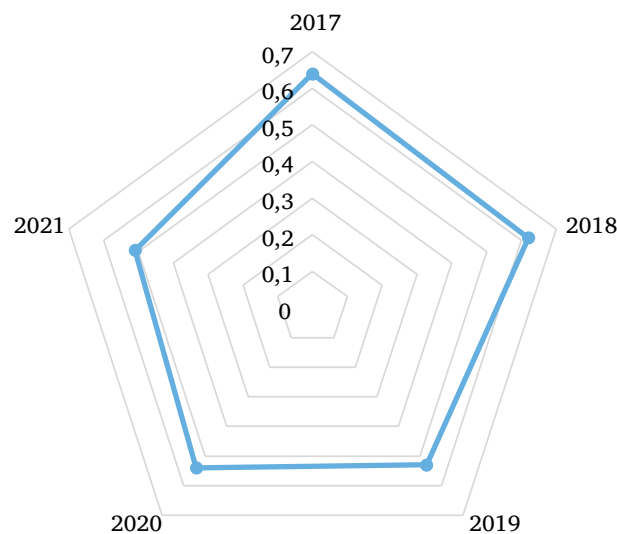


Figure 1. Dynamics of the value of an integral indicator of the level of public administration efficiency in the system of ensuring economic security

Source: compiled by the authors

Therefore, the gradual decrease in the effectiveness of modern public administration in the system of ensuring economic security can be clearly traced according to the specified indicators during the integral assessment. Effective

ways to improve efficiency should be suggested. A model with three key directions is presented to do this. Each direction, according to the modelling procedure, is designated as J1-J3 (Fig. 2).

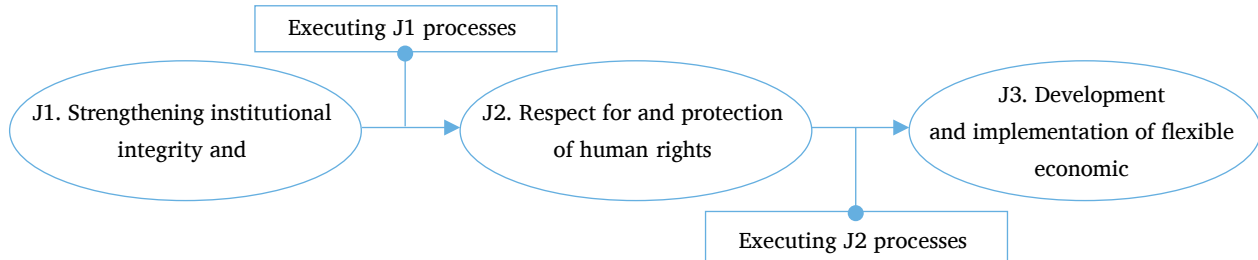


Figure 2. IDEF3 launch model for improving the efficiency of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security

Source: compiled by the authors

The IDEF3 model, aimed at improving the effectiveness of public administration in the context of ensuring economic security, covers several critical components that together form a solid foundation for a stable and prosperous society. The first aspect, strengthening institutional integrity and governance, is crucial for any effective governance system. This includes the creation of strong, responsible, and transparent institutions that can perform their functions effectively, supporting law and order and ensuring fair and equal treatment for all citizens. Strong institutions also help reduce corruption and increase public confidence in the government. The second important element – respect for and protection of human rights – is fundamental to building a stable and secure society. Respect for human rights promotes social cohesion and ensures that all citizens feel valued members of society. It also creates a favourable environment for economic growth, as investors and businesses usually look for a stable and safe environment for their operation. The third aspect, the development and implementation of flexible economic policies, is key to adapting to rapidly changing global conditions. Flexible economic policies allow the country to respond quickly to economic challenges and opportunities, stabilising the economy in times of crisis and maximising

growth in times of prosperity. Such policies should include elements that promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation while providing social protection and support to the most vulnerable segments of the population. Below is a description of each of the identified areas of improvement in more detail:

- J1. Under martial law and political-legal instability, government agencies often face an increased risk of corruption, inefficiency, and mismanagement. Strengthening institutional integrity is critical to maintaining public trust and effective governance.

- J2. Respect for and protection of human rights. War and political and legal instability often lead to human rights violations that can exacerbate conflict and undermine public administration. The protection of human rights is essential for maintaining social cohesion and legitimacy.

- J3. Development and implementation of flexible economic policies. Economic policies in times of war and instability must be adaptive and sustainable. They must meet urgent needs without jeopardising long-term economic stability. Therewith, the results of modelling the processes of achieving J1 within the framework of the constructed starting model are clearly shown in Fig. 3.

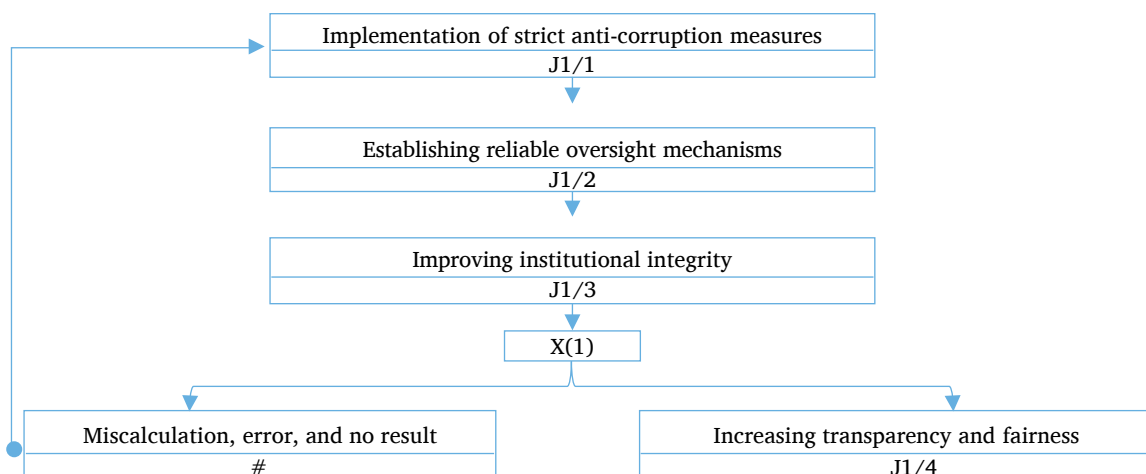


Figure 3. IDEF3 model for improving the efficiency of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security through achieving the J1 process

Source: compiled by the authors

Therefore, the IDEF3 model, which focuses on improving the efficiency of public administration to ensure economic security, has an important component – the J1 process. This process includes critical aspects that contribute to creating a stable and secure economic environment. The implementation of strict anti-corruption measures (J1/1) is fundamental to ensuring effective governance. Corruption undermines citizens' trust in the government and reduces the effectiveness of economic and political systems. Therefore, strict anti-corruption measures are crucial to strengthening the rule of law and trust in society. In addition, establishing reliable oversight mechanisms (J1/2) plays an important role in ensuring transparency and accountability in government structures. Effective oversight mechanisms ensure that government decisions and actions benefit the public and comply with legal norms. Strengthening institutional integrity (J1/3) is important for building public confidence in the government. Institutional integrity ensures sustainability

and transparency in the work of government agencies, reducing opportunities for corruption and poor governance. Finally, increasing transparency and equity (J1/4) is critical to ensuring democratic governance and human rights. Transparency in government decisions and actions strengthens responsibility and allows citizens to effectively control the activities of their representatives. In general, these stages contribute to the creation of a reliable, fair, and transparent system of public administration, which is key to ensuring the economic security and stability of the state.

Notably, the X symbol indicates a transition combination in which it is possible to perform one of the stages (in this case, reaching J1 or a disappointing result and returning to the initial stage). In this case, to achieve process J2, the combination and is used, which indicates the critically mandatory execution of the next process and O, which assumes that the next two processes must be started simultaneously (Fig. 4).

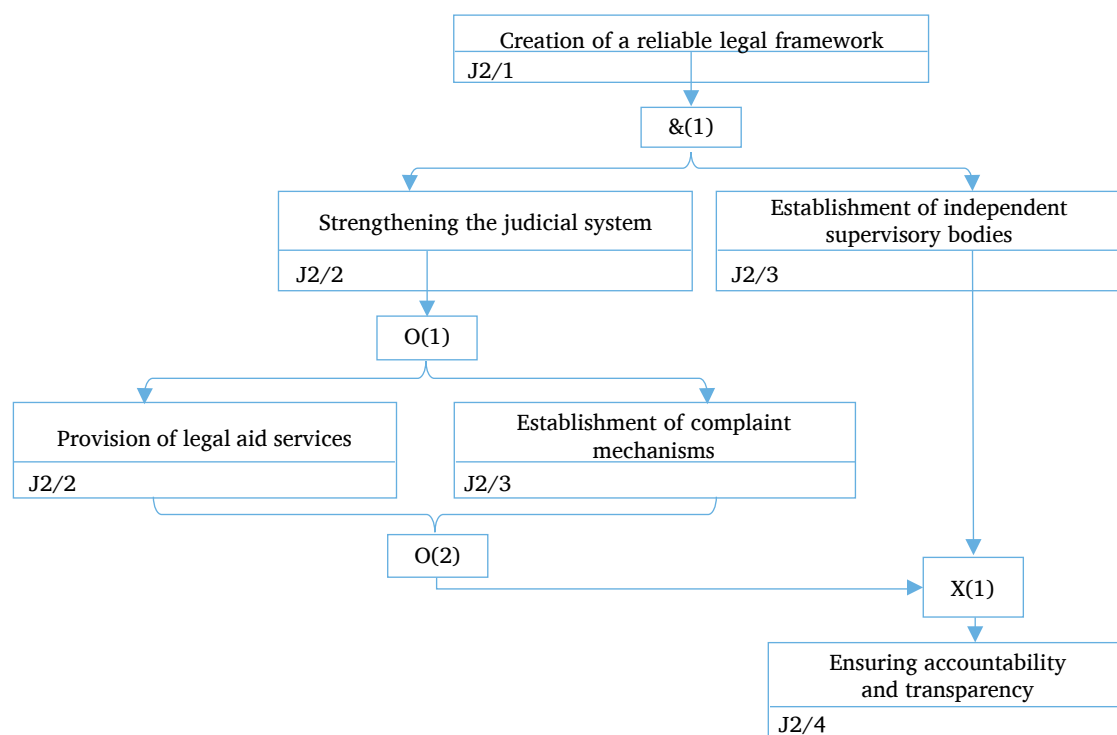


Figure 4. IDEF3 model improving the efficiency of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security through achieving the J2 process

Source: compiled by the authors

Therefore, the first stage, J2/1, “Creation of a reliable legal framework”, is fundamental since legislation forms the basis for the protection of human rights. A strong legal framework ensures clarity, accessibility, and fairness of norms, which are an integral part of an effective governance system. The second phase, J2/2, “Strengthening the judicial system”, is critical to ensuring that laws not only exist on paper but are also effectively applied. An independent and strong judicial system is the key to fair justice, which in turn supports public confidence in the government and its institutions. The third phase, J2/3, “Establishment of independent oversight bodies”, promotes the prevention of abuse and corruption. Independent bodies ensure that civil servants and other persons in power act within the law and

are responsible for their actions. The fourth phase, J2/4, “Ensuring accountability and transparency”, is essential for building public trust. Transparency and accountability in government activities reduce the risk of corruption and abuse and promote more open and responsible governance. These stages form a sustainable basis for achieving J2, given that effective human rights are an integral part of the state’s economic security and stability.

Thus, notably, each of these stages is interdependent and requires a coordinated approach. Institutional integrity lays the foundation for effective policy development, responsive economic policies are designed to meet immediate and long-term needs, and the protection of human rights ensures the preservation of the social contract between the

government and its citizens. In a situation of war and instability, these stages are crucial for economic security and the broader goal of sustainable peace and development.

When discussing the results obtained, they should be compared with similar ones in this area to clearly understand what their difference and innovations are. The study and its results in the author's vision complement the existing body of knowledge, representing a modern model of public administration with an emphasis on economic security and human rights using the IDEF3 methodology and integral assessment. This model contrasts with the views of M. Krysh-tanovych *et al.* (2022) on sustainable regional development in the context of military operations. Although their study highlights the impact on the environment and regional development, the results obtained in the study are more focused on the systemic structure of public administration and its effectiveness in ensuring economic security and human rights.

Philosophical and political aspects, examined by S. Collins and H. Lawford-Smith (2021) and A. Harutyunyan (2022), resonate with this paper, especially in understanding the role of the state and the legal qualification of political rights. The study expands on these discussions by offering a practical framework for implementing these philosophical and legal principles in public administration, especially in an unstable political environment. A study by S. Kusanman (2021) on human rights in foreign policy discourse has common ground on human rights. However, the work conducted differs in that aspects of public administration are considered and not a rhetorical analysis of political discourse.

Notably, for example, the study on legal policy in the economic field by Y. Pereguda *et al.* (2022) and the philosophical-legal essence of control in the field of national security by R. Kolisnichenko *et al.* (2022) correspond to the study conducted on the subject. However, the author's research clearly combines legal indicators to assess the effectiveness of public administration, offering an innovative view of economic security management within the legal framework. Finally, one of the modern school of security studies founders, O. Sylkin *et al.* (2019) delve into crisis management in financial security, complementing the author's focus on economic security through IDEF0 modelling. However, this study uniquely uses the IDEF3 model to conceptualise and implement public administration strategies in this area, eliminating the gap between theory and practical implementation.

The proposed methodological approach integrates legal indicators and the protection of human rights into the need to form a model, considering the complexities of the changing political and legal environment, thus enriching the academic dialogue in this area. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive comparison and opposition of the proposed methodological approach to public administration in ensuring economic security to the fundamental principles of human rights protection presented in the study against the background of existing literature. In particular, this comparison applies to the papers of G. Benigno (2013), N. Rushchyshyn *et al.* (2021), and O. Zybareva *et al.* (2022), each offering different views on economic security and public administration.

G. Benigno (2013) focuses on financial crises and macroprudential measures, offering insight into financial dynamics that substantially affect economic security. This standpoint complements this study, emphasising the importance of financial stability as a fundamental component of economic security. However, as more attention is paid to

legal indicators and aspects of human rights in public administration, the proposed approach offers a holistic view of economic security beyond simple financial indicators. N. Rushchyshyn *et al.* (2021) examine the regulatory component of ensuring the state's financial security in detail. This study is closely related to the current one, especially regarding the legal framework. Their attention to the regulatory aspect emphasises the importance of legal structures in maintaining economic stability. This concept is extended by integrating these legal considerations into the broader context of the effectiveness of public administration, thereby offering a more comprehensive structure that not only recognises legal components but also places them in a broader concept of human rights protection. O. Zybareva *et al.* (2022) provide an analysis of spatial problems in the system of economic security of industrial enterprises. This study is particularly relevant for understanding the practical application of economic security assessments in specific sectors. Focusing on the industrial sector and spatial issues, this study takes a more general approach, considering public administration in general. This broader focus allows the results obtained to be applied to different sectors, which makes them adaptable to various contexts.

Thus, the discussions in this section provide a subtle understanding of the intersection of economic security, the legal framework, and human rights. Drawing parallels and differences with the mentioned paper, the investigation of the authors of the study provides a unique perspective, synthesising these elements into a consistent methodological approach. This approach not only evaluates the effectiveness of public administration in ensuring economic security but also does so through a prism that prioritises legal indicators and human rights, thereby filling a gap in the existing literature. The limitations of the study, primarily its focus on one country and the exclusion of certain indicators, open up opportunities for future research, especially in the study of financial aspects and expanding coverage by including a more diverse range of indicators and contexts.

Conclusions

Public administration in the system of ensuring economic security is a process that consists in performing functions by the government and state institutions aimed at protecting and developing the country's economy. This is especially true under martial law when the standard balance between governance, human rights protection, and economic activity is undergoing substantial changes due to the changing political and legal environment. It is proved that public administration plays a crucial role in shaping policies and implementing strategies that ensure economic security. Consequently, it was established that the protection of human rights is the most crucial element that the state administration should consider, even in the harsh conditions of martial law. The economic well-being of a nation is closely intertwined with the well-being and safety of its citizens.

As a result of the study, an approach to assessing the effectiveness of public administration in the system of ensuring economic security was presented, which provided for using a variety of indicators, among which the greatest emphasis was made on political-legal ones. A special feature of this approach is the emphasis on legal indicators, which allows analysing in more detail how legal regulation and legislative initiatives affect economic stability and

security. This helps to better understand the relationship between legislative changes and economic indicators, which is critical to developing more effective governance strategies and policies. It was determined that the level of efficiency is low, and therefore, an innovative approach to modelling the improvement of public administration efficiency in the system of ensuring economic security was presented with a visualisation of functional blocks related to the observance and protection of human rights.

The study has limitations in considering only one country's political and legal environment. The possibility of applying the methodological approach proposed by the authors in other countries, except Ukraine, will have a different effect and result. Prospects for further research can be aimed at reorienting towards the financial aspect of the system of ensuring

the economic security of the state. It is necessary to conduct a comparative analysis of different countries and cultures, which will allow assessing how different governance systems approach challenges related to economic security and human rights while ensuring flexibility and effectiveness in the face of rapid change. It is also important to consider the role of international organisations and norms that affect national policies and practices in these areas, analysing the impact of international agreements, standards, and organisations.

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Conflict of interest

None.

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Державне управління системою економічної безпеки через призму захисту прав людини в умовах мінливого політико-правового середовища

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Анотація. В умовах стрімких змін та гіпердинамічного зовнішнього середовища, світова економіка й політика утворюють нові виклики й загрози, які актуалізують дослідження ефективності державного управління в контексті економічної безпеки через призму різних правових сфер. Метою статті є представити авторське бачення методичного підходу, який дозволить візуалізувати сам процес державного управління в контексті забезпечення високого рівня економічної безпеки та оцінити його ефективність, враховуючи при цьому правовий аспект питання. Методологія дослідження передбачає застосування сучасних методів, які комбінуються, взаємодіють для досягнення поставленої мети. До них відносяться як загально теоретичні методи, так і специфічні: IDEF3 та метод інтегрального оцінювання. Визначено підхід до оцінювання рівня ефективності державного управління в системі забезпечення економічної безпеки. Наголошено на важливості політико-правових індикаторів. Подано результати розрахунку значення інтегрального показника і зроблено відповідні висновки. Представлено авторське бачення сучасної моделі реалізації державного управління в системі забезпечення економічної безпеки із акцентом на захисті прав людини. Розкрито усі ключові елементи запропонованої моделі через представлення деталізованих графічних схем по кожній із них. Інноваційність отриманих результатів розкривається через запропонований підхід до оцінювання рівня ефективності державного управління в системі забезпечення економічної безпеки із врахуванням в більшій мірі, правових індикаторів. Стаття привносить у науку нові погляди на оцінювання ефективності державного управління, особливо в контексті забезпечення економічної безпеки. Використано новітні теоретичні підходи та методологію, включаючи інтегральне оцінювання та політико-правові індикатори. Отримані висновки та рекомендації можуть бути використані державними органами та політичними лідерами для оптимізації процесів управління, підвищення їх прозорості та ефективності

Ключові слова: проблеми економічної безпеки; ефективність державного управління; дотримання прав людини; моделювання; модель IDEF3