



РОЗДІЛ 2

ІНСТИТУЦІЙНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ТА МАКРОЕКОНОМІЧНІ РЕГУЛЯТОРИ ФІНАНСОВОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ДЕРЖАВИ ТА БІЗНЕСУ

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ECONOMIC SECURITY: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Against a backdrop of intensifying global economic transformations, geopolitical instability and rising risks to food, energy and financial security, issues of economic security are taking on particular significance at national and international levels. Economic security is essential for ensuring sustainable economic development, national competitiveness, social stability, and the protection of the economic interests of entities.

Contemporary challenges related to military conflicts, climate change, the digitalisation of the economy, intensifying global competition, and the need to achieve sustainable development goals require us to reconsider scientific approaches to studying economic security. In this context, analysing the evolution of scientific research, identifying key areas of scientific enquiry, and revealing the interconnections between specific thematic areas is particularly important.

As part of this study, a bibliometric analysis of scholarly publications to the topic of economic security was conducted. The analysis was based on data retrieved from the Scopus database, one of the most comprehensive and authoritative scientometric databased worldwide. To visualize and examine the relationships among publications, the VOSViewer software package was employed for the construction of bibliometrics maps.

The analysis was carried out according to the following criteria: 1) The search query was based on the keyword «economic security»; 2) The period under investigation covered the years 1910–2026.

We uploaded our entire sample of 2,448 articles into the VOSviewer software. Within this software, we searched for the frequency with which authors used the term 'economic security' in article titles. We also set a threshold whereby the phrase 'economic security' had to appear at least 15 times. The bibliometric map shows the frequency with which the concept of 'economic security' was used, based on the size of the circle. It also allows us to trace variations in categories within and between clusters. The findings analysis are presented in Fig. 1. This metodological approach provides an opportunity not only to identify major trends in the development of

economic security research, but also to determine the most influential related concepts and thematic areas that attract significant attention from the academic community.

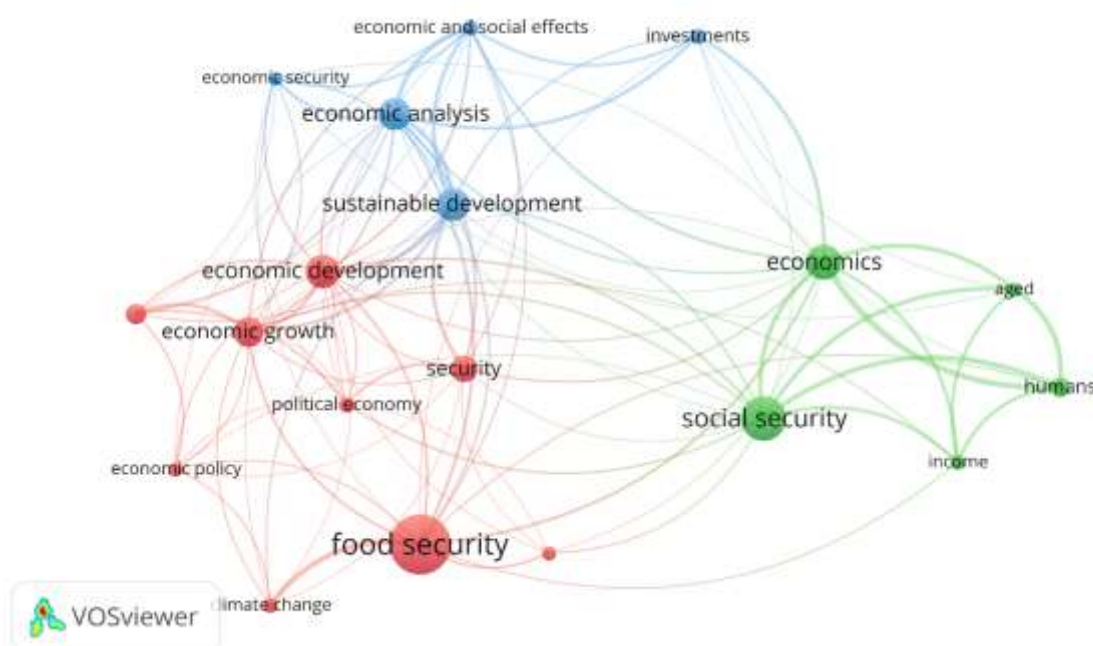


Fig. 1. Visual representation of the most frequently used categories in economic security research

Source: Created using VOSviewer 1.6.20 software by the author

Figure 1 shows several large clusters representing the main themes of research related to economic security. Each cluster comprises terms that frequently appear in academic publications, with their size indicating how often they are used.

The clustering analysis of publication related to economic security resulted in the identification of 18 keywords that met the established frequency threshold, namely, a minimum of 15 occurrences within the selected body of literature.

Table 1 illustrates the thematic clustering of economic security research based on a bibliometrics analysis of publications contained in the Scopus database.

Table 1

Thematic clustering of economic security research: evidence from the Scopus database

№	Cluster color	The most commonly used term	Number of keywords	Related main keywords
1	Red	Food security	7	Economic development, economic growth, security, national security, political economy, climate change, economic policy
2	Green	Social security	4	Economics, humans, income, aged
3	Blue	Sustainable development	4	Economic analysis, investments, economic and social effects, economic security

Source: compiled by the author using Scopus data obtained via the VOSviewer 1.6.20 software

The study identified three clusters in the field of economic security, which have



been analysed in this study. The largest of these is the «red» cluster, encompassing research in economic development, economic growth, security, national security, political economy, climate change and economic policy. The «green» cluster brings together terms relating to social protection. This cluster is closely intertwined with the «red» and 'blue' clusters, highlighting the inseparable nature of these concepts in relation to the subject under study. The «blue» cluster, meanwhile, focuses on terms such as sustainable development, economic analysis, investment, and the economic and social consequences of economic security.

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FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF THE LOCAL POPULATION AND ATTRACTION OF THIRD-COUNTRY MIGRANTS: ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SECURITY FOR UKRAINE

Russia's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine has generated a forced-displacement crisis unprecedented in contemporary European history. According to UNHCR data as of December 2025, 5.86 million Ukrainian citizens are registered as refugees abroad, with over 5.3 million located within the European Union [1]. A further 3.71 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain inside the country, while approximately 4.4 million individuals have returned [2]. Concurrently, Ukraine's total fertility rate has fallen to a record low of 0.9 children per woman [3], constituting a structural demographic shock with direct implications for the country's economic security.

The prolonged nature of the conflict has produced a qualitatively new challenge: a significant share of those who have left will not return even after active hostilities cease. The Centre for Economic Strategy's Fifth Wave survey (January 2026) documents the deep labour-market integration of Ukrainian refugees in Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic and other EU member states [4]. Under pessimistic scenarios, 2–3 million Ukrainians may remain abroad permanently. In these circumstances the traditional paradigm of 'temporary departure followed by return' has been exhausted. What is urgently required is the institutional design of circular mobility mechanisms — bilateral and multilateral protocols with EU states providing for: mutual recognition of qualifications; targeted return programmes tied to reconstruction sector priorities; remote employment and e-residency arrangements; and institutional incentives for channelling remittances into productive investment. This approach reconceptualises the diaspora not as a lost resource but as a distributed asset of the national economy.