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EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND ECONOMIC SECURITY: DESIGNING INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of European standards on the formation of Ukraine's economic security and to assess the effectiveness of institutional and instrumental mechanisms of state policy in the field of financial monitoring and countering economic risks. The work uses general scientific and special research methods. General scientific methods include analysis, synthesis, comparison, and systematization. Special methods include regulatory and legal analysis, expert assessment of the effectiveness of state institutions, and analysis of the practice of implementing European standards. The research methodology consists of analyzing EU and Ukrainian regulatory and legal acts, assessing institutional interaction in the field of economic security, and systematizing the measures taken by national authorities, in particular the State Financial Monitoring Service and the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine. An analytical approach was used, which includes the study of international experience, regulatory frameworks, and functional practices of economic control bodies, allowing for an assessment of the effectiveness of Ukraine's integration into European economic security standards. The study identified the main areas of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU, which include expert and technical support for the implementation of reforms, macro-financial support, harmonization of national legislation with the *acquis communautaire*, and participation in sanctions against the aggressor state. The main institutional mechanisms of the State Financial Monitoring Service and the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine that comply with EU, FATF, and MONEYVAL standards and ensure preventive risk management were analyzed and summarized. A range of key threats to economic security has been identified, including bureaucratic barriers, risks of dependence on external service providers, insufficient digital transformation of financial processes, and weak law enforcement mechanisms. It has been found that analytical-centric approaches to EBA form the basis for systematic risk assessment and forecasting, as well as the development of preventive instruments of state influence. The practical value of the study lies in its recommendations for regulatory and legal improvements and the integration of digital control tools to enhance the economic stability of the state. Its theoretical value is determined by the expansion of the conceptual basis of the institutional structure of economic security, taking into account EU standards and practices.

Keywords: economic security, European standards, policy, institutional design, risks, digitalization, financial monitoring.

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ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКІ СТАНДАРТИ І ЕКОНОМІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА: ДИЗАЙН ІНСТИТУТІВ ТА ІНСТРУМЕНТІВ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

Анотація. Метою статті є аналіз впливу європейських стандартів на формування економічної безпеки України та оцінка ефективності інституційних та інструментальних механізмів державної політики у сфері фінансового моніторингу та протидії ризикам економічного характеру. В роботі використовуються загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи дослідження. До загальнонаукових відносяться аналіз, синтез, порівняння та систематизація. В якості спеціальних методів застосовано нормативно-правовий аналіз, експертну оцінку ефективності державних інституцій та аналіз практики впровадження європейських стандартів. Методика дослідження полягає у аналізі нормативно-правових актів ЄС та України, оцінку інституційної взаємодії у сфері економічної безпеки та систематизацію заходів національних органів, зокрема Держфінмоніторингу та БЕБ. Використано аналітичний підхід, що включає вивчення міжнародного досвіду, нормативних рамок та функціональних практик органів економічного контролю, що дозволяє оцінити ефективність інтеграції України до європейських стандартів економічної безпеки. У результаті проведеного дослідження встановлено головні напрями співпраці України з ЄС, до яких належать експертно-технічне супроводження впровадження реформ, макрофінансова підтримка, гармонізація національного законодавства з *acquis communautaire*, а також участь у санкційних заходах проти

держави-агресора. Проаналізовано та узагальнено головні інституційні механізми Держфінмоніторингу й БЕБ, що відповідають стандартам ЄС, FATF та MONEYVAL і забезпечують превентивне управління ризиками. Встановлено спектр головних зароз економічній безпеці, до яких належать: бюрократичні бар'єри, ризики залежності від зовнішніх постачальників послуг, недостатній рівень цифрової трансформації фінансових процесів та слабкість механізмів правозастосування. З'ясовано, що аналітико-центричні підходи БЕБ формують основу для здійснення системної оцінки та прогнозування ризиків, а також розроблення превентивних інструментів державного впливу. Практична цінність дослідження полягає у рекомендаціях стосовно нормативно-правового удосконалення, інтеграції цифрових інструментів контролю для підвищення економічної стійкості держави. Теоретична цінність визначається розширенням концептуальної бази інституційної структури економічної безпеки з урахуванням стандартів та практик ЄС.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, європейські стандарти, політика, інституційний дизайн, ризики, цифровізація, фінансовий моніторинг.

Introduction. The current stage of state-building and institutional transformations in Ukraine is characterized by accelerated renewal of the regulatory and legal environment, which is driven both by internal imperatives to strengthen financial and economic security and by external obligations of the state within the framework of integration into the EU legal space. Deepening cooperation with EU institutions, expanding Ukraine's participation in technical assistance programs, in particular TAIEX, as well as the systematic approximation of national legislation to the EU ACQUIS, form a set of conditions aimed at modernizing mechanisms for preventing economic offenses and improving state regulation tools.

The parallel introduction of international financial monitoring standards, primarily the requirements of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), leads to a more complex regulatory structure, which necessitates the development of risk-oriented management models. Amid growing regulatory requirements, the institutional importance of economic security agencies is increasing, among which the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine stands out for its integration of analytical approaches, digital and information solutions for risk identification.

Digital transformations, growing EU sanctions pressure, changing models of interaction between the state and business, and the emergence of new risks of de-shadowing highlight the need for a comprehensive analysis of current trends in economic security.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive study of the current regulatory, institutional, and analytical framework for ensuring Ukraine's economic security in the context of adapting legislation to the requirements of the European Union and international FATF standards. Within the scope of this objective, the following research tasks have been identified:

- to systematize and analyze regulatory and legal acts governing activities in the field of economic security in the context of European integration processes;
- to assess the degree of implementation of FATF standards, EU ACQUIS, and the provisions of the Association Agreement;
- to analyze the institutional mechanisms of the financial monitoring system and the activities of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine from the perspective of risk-based management.

Literature review. Several key areas stand out in studies of European integration, economic security, and financial monitoring in Ukraine. The TAIEX program [1] and the work of O. O. Kovalenko [2] examine mechanisms for harmonizing Ukrainian legislation with European standards. The European External Action Service [3] and the European Business Association [4] analyze the impact of sanctions and the investment climate on Ukraine's economic stability, while the Rebuild Ukraine initiative [5] highlights the priori-

ties for rebuilding industrial infrastructure. Sagaidak I. et al. [6] examine the integration of the Ukrainian industrial market into the European one. Strategies for digital transformation and the development of electronic services are presented in European Commission documents [7] and the annual report of the State Service for Food Safety and Consumer Protection [8]. The legal regulation of economic security institutions is discussed in detail in the Laws of Ukraine [9–11; 15] and Order No. 36 of the State Financial Monitoring Service [15].

The research methodology is based on the comprehensive application of general scientific and specialized methods, including source analysis, classification, comparison, expert assessment, and a risk-oriented approach. To assess the impact of European standards on Ukraine's economic security, a systematic analysis of the regulatory framework and activities of key institutions – the State Financial Monitoring Service and the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine – was conducted, and the effectiveness of their functions in the process of integration into the EU *acquis* was evaluated.

The main part. The EU provides key foreign policy and economic support to Ukraine, thereby promoting the strengthening of the country's national economic security. Cooperation between the EU and Ukraine consists of expert and technical support for the implementation of reforms, macro-financial support, harmonization of national legislation with the *acquis communautaire*, and participation in sanctions against the aggressor state. This interaction contributes to the development of a new model of economic security based on European legal traditions and best management practices.

The EU is Ukraine's main donor, providing multi-vector support for the country's financial stabilization. In the period 2022–2024, financial, humanitarian, and military aid amounted to approximately €85 billion, which in turn covers the budget deficit, finances social programs, and balances the balance of payments.

Expert and technical support is a strategic tool for building state capacity. In particular, the TAIEX program provides targeted advice on reforms in the areas of public administration, justice, and finance, while contributing to economic stabilization and preparing Ukraine for potential full membership in the EU.

One of the key components of the strategic partnership is the harmonisation of Ukrainian legislation with the *acquis communautaire*, which provides for the implementation of EU standards in the areas of economic activity, finance, antitrust regulation and the functioning of market institutions. According to O. Kovalenko, “The Association Agreement with the EU remains relevant, and the implementation of its provisions brings Ukrainian legislation closer to the EU *acquis*, creating a legal platform for Ukraine's future membership in the EU, but the implementation of this process requires a systematic solution to numerous tasks” [2].

The process of Ukraine's institutional and regulatory integration into the EU legal space is accompanied by a number of systemic challenges, the key ones being the modernization of the judiciary, ensuring the rule of law, and eliminating law enforcement deficits. In the absence of effective mechanisms for legal enforcement, the formal approximation of legislation to the EU *acquis* does not translate into the actual implementation of European standards. The EU's sanctions policy against Russia is one of the complex components of the European economic security architecture, which includes trade, energy, financial, and technological restrictions aimed at reducing the economic potential of the aggressor state and simultaneously strengthening Ukraine's resilience [3]. The embargo on Russian energy resources has led to both a reduction in the Russian Federation's budget revenues and a diversification of the EU's energy policy [4]. For Ukraine, the sanctions regime has created additional opportunities to reorient its foreign economic relations and enter global production chains that comply with European norms and standards.

It is worth noting that the EU is incorporating Ukraine's post-war recovery into a new model of economic security through the Rebuild Ukraine initiative, which mobilizes public and private capital and takes into account environmental, digital, and standardization requirements, thereby forming a sustainable basis for the country's economic development. Legal and institutional cooperation is implemented through coordination mechanisms, in particular the Association Council and the Ukraine-EU Association Committee, where these platforms ensure the harmonisation of the regulatory environment and monitor the implementation of structural commitments, allowing for deeper integration in the areas of trade, competition, energy regulation and technical standardisation. At the same time, the importance of sectoral cooperation formats is growing, primarily in the field of energy security through public-private financing instruments [5].

Approximation to the single European market requires institutional compatibility based on the implementation of standards that ensure the functioning of the four freedoms of the EU. The "industrial visa-free" mechanism is a key instrument of integration thanks to the mutual recognition of standards and technical regulations [6]. However, progress in this direction is hampered by existing barriers, bureaucratic restrictions, insufficient transparency of public administration, and uneven implementation of legislative changes [2].

Digital transformation is a strategic element of the integration model that expands the institutional capabilities of the state in the field of digital services, e-governance, and cybersecurity. The Digital Europe program provides an instrumental basis for improving technological compatibility with the EU and strengthening the digital resilience of the economy [7]. The system for protecting the rights of citizens and businesses is being modernized through the implementation of EU investment standards and international law. Mutual investment protection agreements and transparent dispute resolution mechanisms (arbitration, mediation) are shaping an institutional environment that increases Ukraine's attractiveness to foreign investors and strengthens its economic security [2; 5].

The large-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation has highlighted the critical need to combine digital and legal mechanisms with preventive financial control. The war has led to systemic destabilisation of the financial

architecture, thereby exacerbating socio-economic risks and increasing shadow financial schemes. These aspects increase the importance of institutions that ensure economic security in accordance with European risk-oriented standards.

In this context, the strategic activities of the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the SFMS) focused on identifying, documenting, and stopping criminal schemes for legalizing illegally obtained income, crimes related to the financing of terrorist activities, separatism, and other forms of economic destabilization, which have intensified in the context of the war. The methodological basis for these activities is a risk-based approach that complies with European financial security standards (in particular, FATF Recommendations and EU legislation) and is a key mechanism for forming reasonable suspicions about possible violations and developing preventive public policy strategies.

In exercising its powers, the State Financial Monitoring Service, in close cooperation with international institutions, has implemented a set of measures aimed at integrating Ukraine into the European and global economic security space, namely:

- active cooperation with FATF, in particular in the process of forming a sanctions policy aimed at recognizing the Russian Federation as a high-risk jurisdiction;
- participation in joint initiatives with MONEYVAL, which ensures the assessment of the national anti-money laundering system in accordance with the standards of the Council of Europe;
- strengthening cooperation with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, which is a key international platform for the exchange of intelligence information;
- conducting joint financial investigations with foreign financial intelligence units;
- freezing the assets of persons involved in collaborationist activities, analyzing the financial transactions of traitors to the state, initiating the suspension of risky transactions, participating in the work of the international Task Force, and transferring summarized materials to the relevant law enforcement agencies;
- inter-institutional cooperation with state authorities, providing methodological support to primary financial monitoring entities, and communicating with civil society [8].

Throughout 2024, the key focus of the State Financial Monitoring Service was to provide regulatory and legal support for the adaptation of national legislation to FATF standards and European Union law requirements. As part of the preparation of the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to Selected FATF Standards" (reg. No. 10072) [9], proposals were developed and submitted to the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Finance, Tax and Customs Policy for the second first reading to eliminate provisions that did not comply with international standards in the field of anti-money laundering.

The State Financial Monitoring Service also joined the legislative work within the framework of the meetings of the Working Group of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Organization of State Power, Local Self-Government and Regional Development, submitting comments and proposals to the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in Connection with the Adoption of the Law of Ukraine" on Administrative Procedure" (reg. No. 10161)

[10]. In addition, structural proposals were sent to the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Law Enforcement and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to improve the draft Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses in terms of strengthening administrative responsibility in the field of AML/CFT/CFP.

Taking into account the provisions of FATF Recommendation 29, the State Financial Monitoring Service prepared proposals to the Security Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Community, Territory, and Infrastructure Development regarding the finalization of the draft law “On the Collection, Processing, Dissemination, Storage, and Protection of Information on Passengers of International Flights,” in particular regarding ensuring effective interaction between the National Contact Point and other authorities in terms of PNR information exchange.

In addition, the agency developed proposals to the Interagency Research Center on Combating Organized Crime under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on improving the Law of Ukraine “On the Organizational and Legal Basis for Combating Organized Crime” [11]. Employees of the State Financial Monitoring Service participated as experts in bilateral meetings between Ukraine and the European Commission on the official screening of the compliance of Ukrainian legislation with European law under the 4th and 24th negotiating chapters, as well as in consultations on the functioning of democratic institutions.

In accordance with established procedure, the State Financial Monitoring Service approved draft regulatory acts in the field of AML/CFT/CFPM prepared by other state bodies, with 48 such drafts considered in 2024: 41 were approved without comment, and 7 were approved with relevant amendments [8].

Within the framework of ensuring economic security and implementing European standards of financial control, cooperation between national authorities and international institutions is of strategic importance. Based on an analysis of the activities of the State Financial Monitoring Service in 2024, systematic cooperation with leading organizations responsible for combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been established, including the exchange of information, training activities, and the conclusion of international agreements, which in turn promote the unification of national practices. Thus, it is worth emphasizing strategic coordination in sanctions issues and risk-oriented supervision, which leads to ensuring the stability of the economic system and contributes to minimizing the threat to financial stability. The systematization of information in Table 1 allows for a comprehensive assessment of the scale and effectiveness of the State Financial Monitoring Service's international cooperation in the context of Ukraine's integration into global financial security.

In the third quarter of 2025, the State Financial Monitoring Service continued its active cooperation with the EU, the European Atomic Energy Community, and EU member states in the field of combating money laundering and terrorist financing. In particular, during the reporting period, 25 memoranda of understanding were signed with the financial intelligence units of EU member states, which contributes to the effective integration of Ukraine into the European and global financial security space and ensures

the practical application of European standards in the national system of preventive financial control [12].

In the context of Ukraine's European integration transformation, it is critically important to develop an institutional architecture for economic security that is compatible with EU regulatory standards. The FSB of Ukraine is the first specialized state body to implement an analytical-centric approach and risk-oriented management in accordance with EU, OECD, and Europol standards in the fight against financial crimes.

Unlike previous economic control institutions, the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine is a new type of institution in which the analytical function plays a systemic rather than a supporting role. Specialized information and analytical units have been created within the structure of the central office and regional offices to provide a full cycle of analytical support for the economic security of the state: from data collection and processing to the formulation of scenario forecasts and recommendations for public authorities [13]. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine” [14], the analytical units of the BES perform a range of functions aimed at ensuring the economic security of the state, in particular:

- systematic assessment of threats and risks of criminal offenses in the economic sphere;
- forecasting the dynamics of their spread and evolutionary trends;
- developing strategic and operational measures to minimize and prevent economic risks;
- carrying out information search and information analysis activities in order to form an objective picture of risks;
- creation of analytical products based on the integrated use of state registers, information resources, and materials from criminal proceedings.

The substantive structure of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine's analytical activities is based on standardized tools enshrined in law and subordinate legislation, ensuring its structural compatibility with advanced European practices in the field of economic security.

The tools presented in Table 2 reflect a profound transformation of approaches to ensuring economic security in Ukraine, which is being implemented in accordance with EU regulatory and institutional guidelines. The functional architecture of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine is characterized by a high degree of structural order, which ensures the integration of multi-level analytical mechanisms into a comprehensive system of preventive response to threats of an economic, financial, and criminal nature. This multi-component nature corresponds to the logics of governance (logics of managerial organisation and institutional order), which form the basis of the activities of European intelligence and analytical structures, including financial intelligence units, tax cooperation analytical centres and EU criminal intelligence agencies.

The introduction of multidimensional analysis into the activities of the BEH reflects the principles of evidence-based policy and enables the authority to act as an analytical center capable of forecasting risks and developing regulatory recommendations, which in turn promotes the transition from a reactive to a preventive model of economic security.

Table 1

**Institutional and international activities of the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine
in the field of AML/CFT/CFPM (2024)**

No	Area of international cooperation	Main measures and activities	Analytical assessment of results and impact on economic security
1	Cooperation with international organizations (FATF, Egmont Group, Council of Europe, MONEYVAL, EU, UN, OSCE, IMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presentation of national experience in the field of AML/CFT/CFPM. – Participation in international seminars, training sessions, and symposiums. – Exchange of practical knowledge and best practices with international partners. – Acquisition of new competencies through technical assistance programs. 	Ukraine's integration into the international system of countering financial risks has been enhanced, and conditions have been created for the harmonization of national standards with European ones, which contributes to strengthening economic security.
2	Conclusion of international agreements (Memoranda of Understanding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Four Memoranda were signed in 2024 with the PFRs of Norway, Germany, Gibraltar, and Jersey. – Negotiations were held on new Memoranda with other jurisdictions. – In total, 85 Memoranda were concluded between 2003 and 2024. 	Legal and effective channels of cooperation with foreign financial intelligence units and interagency information exchange were established to minimize the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing.
3	Cooperation with the FATF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participation in FATF plenary meetings (Paris, Singapore) and training for ICRG reviewers (Busan). – Provision of arguments for the inclusion of the Russian Federation in FATF procedures. – Discussion of risks associated with the Russian Federation, North Korea, and Iran. – Sent 10 information letters to the FATF. 	Deepened cooperation with global institutions in the field of countering ML/TF/CFT and enhanced the state's ability to respond to financial risks posed by aggressive jurisdictions.
4	Cooperation with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participation in EG working and regional group meetings (Malta, Poland, France). – Seminars on virtual assets and IT solutions (DataWalk/GoAML). – 18 information letters sent. 	Improved mechanisms for collecting and analyzing financial information using modern technologies, which increases the effectiveness of monitoring.
5	Cooperation with the Council of Europe and MONEYVAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participation in conferences, meetings, trainings, and plenary sessions (Strasbourg, Riga). – Implementation of the “Income and Conflict” project, development of typological questionnaires, and preparation of the Report. – Sending 24 MONEYVAL newsletters. 	A methodology for assessing ML/TF/CFT risks in the context of conflicts has been developed; national practices have been integrated into the European monitoring system.
6	Cooperation with the European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Online participation in meetings and simulation sessions on the negotiation chapters “Justice, Freedom and Security,” “Free Movement of Capital,” “Public Administration Reform,” and “Functioning of Democratic Institutions.” – Training and preparation of reports on organized crime and money laundering. 	Ensured adequate representation of national interests in negotiations with the EU and implementation of European standards in legislation and institutional design.
7	Cooperation with the IMF and the UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Online consultations on AML/CFT/Countering the Financing of Terrorism in a state of martial law. – Seminars on beneficial ownership (Vienna) and detection of illegal financial activities (UNICRI). 	Enhanced institutional capacity in risk monitoring and international recognition of the Ukrainian financial control system.
8	Cooperation with the OSCE and other international partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seminars and training on the regulation of virtual assets and the investigation of blockchain obfuscation (Warsaw, Vienna). – Technical assistance projects (Pro-Integrity, EU Anti-Corruption Initiative, UNODC, EU CSDP). – Participation in 92 international events on AML/CFT/CFPM, strategic analysis, OSINT, cross-border investigations. 	Strengthened institutional capacity of the State Financial Monitoring Service; ensured transfer of knowledge and technologies that promote national economic security and compliance with European standards.

Source: compiled by the author based on [8; 12]

The analytical procedures presented in Table 2 form a complete risk management cycle typical for European institutions in the field of financial monitoring and combating economic crimes. In this context, we are about a holistic institutional configuration within which the processes of monitoring, analytical assessment, forecasting risk dynamics, identifying systemic anomalies, and subsequent regulatory adjustments function as integrated and interdependent components of a single economic security

management mechanism. It is this systematic approach that ensures the Ukrainian model's compliance with the EU *acquis* in the areas of anti-money laundering, tax evasion, and terrorist financing.

At the same time, the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine's tools are shaping a new configuration of institutional rationality in public administration – a rationality based on the intensive use of data, algorithmic methods of information processing, and intellectual analysis of struc-

Table 2

**Key elements of the analytical tools of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine of Ukraine
in the context of the implementation of European standards**

Element of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine analytical toolkit	Regulatory framework	Characteristics
Risk analysis	Paragraph 1, Part 1, Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the BEP"	Provides for the systematic identification of risk models of economic behavior, which corresponds to the EU Risk Assessment Framework concept and ensures early detection of threats to financial security.
Criminal analysis	Paragraph 3, Part 1, Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine"	Based on methodologies compatible with Europol Analytical Work Files, including network analytics, spatio-temporal mapping of financial flows, and identification of criminogenic links.
Risk-based approach	Article 12 of the Law; FSB Order No. 36 (01.02.2023)	Ensures selective application of state influence depending on the level of probability and potential consequences of risks, unified with European principles of Governance, Risk & Compliance (GRC).
Set of measures for risk assessment	Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine"	Includes scenario modeling, forecasting threat dynamics, assessing the vulnerability of the economic environment, and developing preventive mechanisms for state policy.
Risk management	Paragraph 8, Part 1, Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Economic Security"	Implements a cyclical mechanism for monitoring, assessing, responding to, and adjusting management decisions in accordance with EU economic security system standards.
Risk profiling	Paragraph 7, Section 4 of the Procedure (Order No. 36)	Provides for the creation of automated profiles of risk subjects and transactions, similar to risk profiles in EU financial monitoring, which increases the accuracy of the selection of objects for observation.
Use of information from various sources	Section 4, paragraph 3 of the Procedure (Order No. 36)	Integrates data from state registries, internal information resources, commercial databases, and open sources (OSINT), providing a multidimensional analytical picture.
Preparation of proposals for improving the regulatory framework	Section 3, Chapter 5 of the Procedure (Order No. 36)	Analysts formulate expert proposals for reforming financial, tax, and criminal legislation, replicating the evidence-based policy model characteristic of the EU.
Creation of analytical products for the detective departments of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine	Paragraph 8, Part 1, Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine"	Provides intellectual and analytical support for operational and investigative activities, improves the evidentiary capacity of criminal proceedings, and promotes the standardization of investigations based on European models.
Analytical conclusions and recommendations for state authorities	Law of Ukraine "On the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine"	Aimed at optimizing strategic and tactical decisions in the field of economic security, ensuring the adaptation of state policy to the EU acquis, and increasing the stability of the institutional environment.

Source: compiled by the author based on [14; 15]

tural economic threats. In this context, the activities of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine can be seen as part of the development of Ukraine's modern digital and analytical economic security infrastructure, which is consistent with the parameters of the European Data-Driven Public Administration strategy.

Thus, the above-mentioned tools not only characterize the internal organization of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine, but also demonstrate the profound adaptation of the Ukrainian institution to European standards in the field of analytical management, state control, and security policy, which indicates the formation of a new institutional design that combines the provisions of Ukrainian legislation, the EU methodological framework, and modern practices of analytical governance.

Conclusions. Based on the research conducted, it should be noted that Ukraine's strategic partnership with the EU is the main factor in the formation of a new model of economic security based on European legal principles and advanced management practices. An analysis of the activities of the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine demonstrates

systematic and multi-level interaction with leading international institutions, which contributes to the unification of national practices with international standards, minimizes the risks of legalization of criminal proceeds, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and optimizes mechanisms for interagency information exchange. It has been established that the functioning of the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine is characterized by the transformation of the traditional model of state control into a preventive-analytical paradigm of economic security, within which the introduction of multidimensional analysis, digital technologies, algorithm-based data processing methods, and evidence-based policy principles ensures systematic risk forecasting, the formation of regulatory recommendations, and the implementation of preventive measures at the national level. Thus, the established architecture of Ukraine's economic security combines regulatory and legal principles, EU methodological standards, and best practices in analytical governance, ensuring a high level of structural integration, efficiency of management processes, and stability of the state economic environment.

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