The modern development of countries requires new drivers that will help raise the level of the economy, improve living conditions for the population, and reduce the political and social tension of society. The country’s information security may be one of those areas, the purpose of which is to create many institutions and tools that ensure the information protection from its loss, distortion, theft, other cybercrime and terrorist actions both for an individual and for the whole country. Moreover, information can serve as a weapon for waging information war in the country, contribute to the creation of political instability, and shake the mood of the population. Also, the distortion of financial information can lead to an increase in the risks of criminal income legalization.

The above examples show that there is a definite connection between information security and the development of any country. To confirm this thesis, we have carried out a canonical analysis, which has allowed us to determine the relationship between the sets of different factors. For this purpose, we have formed a sample of empirical data for 159 world countries for 2018, which have been grouped into two sets: the first is the factors of the country’s socio-economic and political development [1], and the second is the components of the national cybersecurity indicator [2].

At the first stage, we have carried out a correlation analysis in the analytical package "STATISTICA," which made it possible to select those indicators between which there is a connection. As a result, we have chosen those factors for which the value of the correlation coefficient is higher than 0.3. Although this link is weak, we should have selected all elements with any type of relationship to test the statement. Factors for which the value of the correlation coefficient is less than 0.3 have been excluded from the analysis.

In the second stage, we have carried out a canonical analysis, the results of which are presented in Figure 1.

The value of the canonical correlation coefficient is 0.89935 (Fig. 1), which indicates a strong connection between the development factors and the components of the national cybersecurity index. The high Chi-square value confirms the significance of the relationship between the sets. This criterion is also significant
The results of the analysis show that indicators of socio-economic and political development form 49.1399% of the set of cybersecurity components. In turn, development indicators depend on 38.4118% of cybersecurity indicators.

![Fig. 1. Canonical Analysis Summary](image)

At the next stages, canonical roots have been found, of which the first was selected as the most significant. Furthermore, we have also determined the factor structure of the national cybersecurity and socio-economic-political development of the country. It has made a possibility to confirm the existence of a connection between the studied sets of factors.

At the last step, we have defined canonical weights, which made it possible to determine the contribution of each of the factors to the canonical variable. Such indicators as protection of personal data, cyber threat analysis and information, educational and professional development make the most significant contribution to national cybersecurity. Protection of essential services, electronic identification and trust services, cyber crisis management make the smallest contribution. Tax revenue, estimate of regulatory quality, revenue, excluding grants, make the greatest contribution to the development factors. Wage and salaried workers, charges for the use of intellectual property, GDP per capita, mobile cellular subscriptions make the smallest contribution.

To sum up, the canonical analysis has confirmed that there is a linear relationship between the level of information security and the socio-economic and political development of the country. This connection will make it possible to develop a range of strategic measures in precisely those areas where it is most significant. Such strategies will lead to the strengthening of institutions and the introduction of new methods, tools, security measures, which will have a positive effect on political stability in the country, the protection of personal information for the population from cyber fraud, and a decrease in losses of the state economy and business entities from its shadowing.

Reference:


Today, the problem of integrating the public administration system of Ukraine needs more than ever a solution, given the events that have opened new horizons and prospects for the development of a more effective economic model. In the past two years, the state management of the economy as a whole and its individual links are constantly being transformed in accordance with European and general world standards, however, along with this, the standards themselves and the international organizations that regulate the activities of countries at the supranational and global level are constantly changing, and therefore the priorities in the integration of state policy on integration into international organizations, which by their nature perform stabilization functions, have exceptional interest [1].

The first scenario for the development of the global rebalancing of the UN economic balance is based on the strengthening role of the United Nations and other institutions that are derivatives of the UN. The fact is that the modern system of coordination of economic equilibrium is founded, financed and managed by a small number of countries that have global power in the financial markets and the realm. However, the author’s analysis suggests that the UN system is currently in decline, as conflicts provoked in Ukraine, Georgia, Libya, Syria and other countries cannot be resolved using such a tool as the United Nations. The essence of this scenario is that the UN will be reformatted and additions by new members that able coordinate the situation on a regional scale. So, in our opinion, the UN's weakness is that, for example, countries such as China, India, Brazil, Kazakhstan do not have an adequate share of power and competencies in the system of World Bank Organizations, the International Monetary Fund of their currency, despite striking GDP indicators, is partially convertible, i.e. the object of these countries is underestimated by the existing global institutions for the coordination of economic equilibrium, and therefore the new system is not able to work effectively without these countries [2].

The second scenario, which is no less probable, is called "Institutional transnationalism." The essence of this scenario is that over the past twenty years’ transnational corporations have become the main subject both in national commercial relations and in international markets. The accumulated incredible transnational capital that is not controlled by one of the existing international institutions today forms an extensive system of international legal, research and other institutions, is a union or informal association and is controlled only by the totality of corporations that formed. In the future, this process will intensify. Corporations will begin to play a much more important role than the national governments and international organizations based on the construction of entire research cities, in which employee will live and work simultaneously. A more precise organization and effectiveness of raising funds will allow corporations to penetrate into new areas of public life, for example, outsourcing of law enforcement, fiscal and other functions will be implemented by future corporations legally as the territories of their presence will become full property