DIGITAL PLATFORMS AS A NATIONAL TOOL FOR ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

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Abstract. *The article focuses on analyzing digital platforms as a national tool for ensuring economic resilience in the face of modern challenges, using the policy of the United States as an example. The purpose of the article is to provide a scientific rationale for the role of digital platforms as a mechanism for building economic resilience at the national level, with particular emphasis on U.S. policy. The study employed general scientific methods of cognition: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, comparison, generalization, and a systems approach. The research findings indicate that in U.S. policy, sustainable development is viewed as a comprehensive strategic objective encompassing economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions of resilience. In recent years, government policy has increasingly focused on developing cross-sectoral and multilevel strategies that integrate resilience principles into key economic development documents. Within the framework of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), an approach has been adopted that aims to adapt regional economies to long-term risks through innovation, diversification of economic clusters, support for small businesses, and the development of flexible labor markets. This model of governance illustrates that economic resilience in the U.S. is not only associated with achieving growth but also with preventing economic shocks, enhancing social integration, and strengthening trust in institutions. The analysis shows that U.S. digital platform policy is based on the principles of openness, institutional integration, and strategic partnerships with the private sector, as demonstrated by the implementation of anti-corruption strategies. It is shown that digital platforms in the U.S. go beyond administrative tools and serve as an infrastructural foundation for building a resilient, adaptive, and innovative economy. The practical significance of the study lies in the potential application of the U.S. experience with digital platforms as a tool for enhancing national economic resilience in other countries.*

Keywords: *digital platforms, economic resilience, resilience, public policy, USA.*

Introduction

Under constant transformation of the global economic landscape, digital platforms are becoming a key factor in ensuring a country's economic resilience. The high level of digitalization in the U.S. economy in 2025 shows that technological infrastructure not only supports GDP growth and productivity but also plays a critical role in enabling systems to adapt to external shocks. According to the Q1 2025 Digital Market Index report by Sensor Tower, global spending on in-app purchases reached $40 billion in the first quarter of 2025, setting a record and exceeding the same period in 2024 by 11%. At the same time, U.S. spending on digital advertising – across mobile,

desktop, and OTT – amounted to $31 billion (up 12% year over year), with ad impressions reaching 3.9 trillion [9].

These figures reflect rapid expansion of the digital market, particularly in segments related to artificial intelligence, short-form video content, and cloud-based solutions. The intense pace of digital transactions and interactions not only signals technological maturity but also creates a foundation for building resilient institutional systems capable of responding flexibly to crises. For instance, ChatGPT ranked among the top ten most downloaded apps in the U.S., with its revenue increasing by 50% in just one quarter, indicating strong demand for knowledge and automation platforms [9].

Alongside the development of the digital economy, the U.S. political system demonstrates a strategic focus on leveraging platforms as tools for promoting public integrity and preventing corruption. According to the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption Implementation Plan, the government aims to create specialized digital platforms for aggregating anti-corruption data, tools, and interagency contacts – an initiative designed to strengthen institutional trust on a systemic level [11]. Moreover, platforms are serving as the basis for public-private dialogue within the framework of the GPS initiative – Global Initiative to Galvanize the Private Sector as Partners in Combating Corruption – which seeks to integrate business into anti-corruption efforts at a systemic level.

The effectiveness of such strategies is supported by international experience. As stated in the OECD's Government at a Glance 2025 report, only 14 out of 32 member countries (44%) have clearly defined strategic goals for combating corruption in the private sector, state-owned enterprises, or public-private partnerships. At the same time, the quality of implementation remains relatively low: on average, countries meet only 48% of the relevant implementation criteria, revealing significant institutional capacity gaps [5].

In this context, digital platforms serve not only as analytical or monitoring tools but also as essential infrastructure for ensuring transparency, accountability, coordination between public and private entities, and timely response to economic

challenges. As global spending on mobile apps nears $150 billion for 2024 alone [9], and governance transparency increasingly depends on digital access to analytical and diagnostic tools, the creation of effective platforms is no longer optional but essential for modern states.

Literature Review

Significant contributions to this topic have been made by the following authors: L. Capoani, M. Fantinelli, L. Giordano [2]; M. Beeman [1]; S. Iseal, W. Rahom [6]; D. Shree, R.K. Singh, J. Paul, A. Hao, S. Xu [10]. The study also used legal sources and strategic documents that reflect a broader vision of digital platforms as tools of national governance: Government at a Glance 2025 [5], which highlights the role of digital strategies in anti-corruption policy; the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption Implementation Plan [11], which emphasizes transparency in digital transformation; and official materials from the Yale School of Management [3], which explore regulatory approaches to digital platforms.

For statistical analysis and empirical support, the study drew on the following sources: Q1 2025 Digital Market Index [9], which illustrates the dynamics of the digital market; the eda.gov platform [4], which presents a comprehensive approach to measuring economic resilience through digital transformation; and a publication by R. Martin and P. Sunley [8], offering a regional perspective on economic resilience indicators.

Purpose of the Article

The article aims to provide a scientific rationale for the role of digital platforms as tools for fostering economic resilience at the national level, using U.S. policy as a case study.

Research Results

In contemporary academic discourse, the concept of economic resilience is examined by many scholars. Different approaches are used depending on the research context, spatial scale, and nature of external challenges. In the work of L. Capoani, M. Fantinelli, and L. Giordano, economic resilience is portrayed as a multi-faceted phenomenon encompassing a system's ability to withstand external shocks, adapt to

new conditions, and eventually initiate recovery and structural transformation [2]. When the concept of resilience is analyzed through the lens of economic geography and regional studies, it becomes evident in the capacity of local and regional economies to absorb crises, maintain key functional components, and restore growth trajectories under external pressure or structural imbalances [8].

R. Martin and P. Sunley, along with L. Capoani and others, have identified four key features of resilience:

- resistance – reflects how sensitive the economy is to a shock and the scale of its immediate response;
- recovery – involves the speed and completeness of returning to economic activity after the impact;
- reorientation – refers to the system's ability to reorganize in response to environmental changes;
- renewal – the formation of a new growth trajectory that may differ in quality and structure from the previous development model [8].

It is also important to consider resilience through the dichotomy of short-term (static) and long-term (dynamic) adaptability. In the short term, a system aims to maintain its functions even under constrained resources by redistributing or cutting costs. This type of resilience focuses on preserving productivity within existing infrastructure, production capacity, and organizational capability. On the other hand, dynamic resilience in the long run involves deeper structural changes, such as increased investment, innovation-driven transformation, new resource mobilization, and the formation of a new economic configuration [2].

In the context of regional development, it has been observed that spatially asymmetric manifestations of crises and varying recovery capacities lead to diverse models of regional growth. These differences arise from disparities in labor market development, access to infrastructure, technological equipment, social capital, and sectoral composition. As a result, territories experience different depths of decline and uneven recovery rates [8].

In academic literature, it is also emphasized that economic resilience is closely linked to a system's capacity for adaptation through innovative mechanisms. Crises often trigger technological restructuring, shifts in production logic, and changes in management models, all of which can potentially create new points of growth. However, as noted in the works of the referenced scholars, the new development trajectory does not always represent a qualitative improvement or greater stability. It may combine elements of continuity and disruption, leading to what is known as evolutionary transformation, which requires a systematic assessment of long-term viability.

In the United States, resilience policy has taken on a clear institutional framework focused on preventing economic shocks, strengthening regional adaptive capacity, and supporting post-crisis recovery. The primary strategic document in this regard is the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), developed under the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). This strategy promotes integrated regional planning, identification of vulnerabilities, and development of long-term resilience tools [4].

U.S. economic resilience policy combines two key approaches:

• preventive (steady-state) – includes measures aimed at economic diversification, such as developing new clusters based on regional competitive advantages, supporting small businesses, expanding digital infrastructure, and creating a flexible labor market;

• responsive – involves institutional mechanisms for rapid reaction, including recovery plans, communication tools for engaging the business community, involvement of key stakeholders, and the establishment of information networks that support timely decision-making during crises [4].

In this context, a critical factor is the revision of U.S. foreign economic strategy. Recent approaches associate economic resilience with the pursuit of technological sovereignty, reducing dependence on global supply chains, and increasing autonomy in strategic industries. This has become especially relevant amid intensifying geoeconomic competition with China, prompting the implementation of "economic

security" policies based on stricter export controls and the formation of new coalitions with allied nations in the technology sector [1].

In addition to economic and trade policy, public governance transformation is a key domain of resilience-building. The use of digital platforms as tools for administrative efficiency is gaining increasing importance. As noted by researchers S. Kvitka, V. Korsun, and Y. Mahylias, digital technologies – including service delivery platforms, management information systems, cloud infrastructure, and artificial intelligence – offer new opportunities for enhancing the adaptability of public institutions to dynamic environments [7].

The digitalization of the public sector, which accelerated in the post-pandemic period, has prompted a reassessment not only of management processes but also of the legal and regulatory framework that supports innovation. In the U.S., these processes are underpinned by a high level of technological development, political commitment to digital transformation, and institutional capacity for reform implementation. Data management platforms integrated with municipal registries, tax databases, licensing systems, and socioeconomic indicators enable effective monitoring of economic changes, facilitate timely responses to challenges, and provide a foundation for strategic planning [4].

Within the framework of the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption Implementation Plan, the U.S. government has outlined a series of strategic initiatives directly related to building economic resilience. According to the objectives presented in the strategy, digital platforms are viewed not only as tools for administrative management but also as key instruments for ensuring transparency, public accountability, and effective collaboration between government agencies, the private sector, and civil society. The development of such platforms is part of a long-term policy aimed at creating an institutional environment capable of curbing corruption, strengthening trust in public institutions, and supporting stable economic growth [11].

Short-term measures focus primarily on systematizing existing resources and knowledge. The U.S. government plans to launch a centralized digital platform that will consolidate current anti-corruption data, technical tools, analytics, and practices

used both domestically and internationally. This resource will be available for internal use by government agencies and, in specific cases, by interagency structures [11].

In the medium term, the strategy involves integrating the U.S. into a global anti-corruption network. Through the use of the Summit for Democracy platform, the aim is to mobilize the international community around an anti-corruption agenda, particularly by sharing information, best practices, and technological solutions.

A long-term strategic step is the Global Initiative to Galvanize the Private Sector as Partners in Combating Corruption (GPS). This initiative envisions a permanent platform for collective action and public-private dialogue on anti-corruption. The goal is not only to unite government and business efforts in addressing corruption but also to institutionalize corporate responsibility mechanisms, standardize transparent business practices, and reduce institutional risks in the long run [11].

Thus, the digital platforms envisioned within the U.S. anti-corruption strategy are integral to the broader approach to strengthening economic resilience. They contribute not only to the technological enhancement of governance infrastructure but also to reinforcing the legitimacy of public institutions, building trust in policy, and lowering transaction costs for businesses. In this sense, the digital anti-corruption infrastructure becomes a cornerstone for macroeconomic stability and sustainable development.

In ensuring economic resilience, digital platforms play a vital role as tools for governance, analysis, monitoring, and coordination across public administration, the business environment, and regional planning. Their functionality spans a wide range of tasks – from collecting statistical and operational data to modeling development scenarios, coordinating crisis responses, and supporting decision-making processes. These tools also enhance transparency, agility in management, intersectoral coordination, and the early detection of systemic risks. In the U.S., digital platforms are utilized at various levels and in different functional domains: institutional, regional, infrastructural, and directly within the business sector.

Let us consider a summary table of digital platforms used in the U.S. to support economic resilience.

Table 1 – Digital platforms used to support economic resilience in the United States

Type of platform	Purpose	Implementation example
Geographic information systems (GIS)	visualization of economic activity and monitoring of crisis impacts	GIS integrated with business, tax, and risk data [4]
Business Emergency Operations Centers (BEOC)	coordination between businesses and government agencies during crises	Business Emergency Operations Centers [4]
Analytical platforms / economic dashboards	real-time tracking of economic indicators	regional development dashboards [4]
E-government platforms	automation of administrative procedures and digital service delivery	content management systems, IT infrastructure [7]
Cross-sectoral information networks	joint response and strategic planning between public and non-governmental entities	regional coordination platforms [4]
Supply chain monitoring systems	analysis of vulnerabilities and dependencies in product supply	logistics risk management platforms [4]
Cloud computing solutions	flexible scaling of services and resources during peak demand	cloud infrastructure in public administration [7]

Note: systematized by the author based on [4, 7]

Among the key tools integrated into practices for ensuring economic resilience are geographic information systems (GIS), which combine spatial data with information on business entities, tax flows, infrastructure, and more. These systems enable real-time assessment of crisis impacts, identification of critical economic nodes, and planning of recovery measures [4]. Another important direction involves information and communication platforms that link government and business – known as Business Emergency Operations Centers (BEOC) – which function as hubs for exchanging critical information, especially during disasters or economic disruptions [4].

Significant attention is also given to systems for monitoring economic activity that aggregate and visualize key indicators (economic panels, dashboards, and analytical portals), allowing for data-driven decision-making. Platforms such as economic dashboards provide timely updates on trends in labor market dynamics, sectoral employment, investment activity, and more [4].

At the public administration level, e-government platforms and content management systems play a crucial role by automating administrative processes,

integrating data, and delivering services in digital formats. As noted by S. Kvitka, V. Korsun, and Y. Mahylias, the implementation of such tools significantly enhances institutional adaptability, reduces administrative barriers, and improves the government's ability to respond effectively to external challenges [7].

Cross-sectoral coordination platforms also deserve special mention, as they facilitate communication between public, private, academic, and nonprofit organizations. These platforms enable resource pooling, alignment of development strategies, and coordinated action during emergencies. Such networks are essential components of modern regional economic resilience models [4].

Conclusions

The conducted study allows us to conclude that digital platforms have become an integral part of U.S. national policy aimed at ensuring economic resilience. In today's globalized and highly technological environment – where economic risks are multidimensional and closely intertwined with political, social, and security factors – digital infrastructure is emerging as a strategic state asset.

As illustrated by U.S. policy analysis, building economic resilience involves not only structural transformations at macro and micro levels but also the active use of digital solutions as tools for adaptation, monitoring, forecasting, and coordinated action. The implementation of comprehensive platforms – from GIS systems to digital interfaces connecting government and business – enables timely responses to shocks, reduces institutional vulnerability, and supports the development of new sustainable growth trajectories.

Special attention should be paid to digital anti-corruption initiatives, which aim to strengthen trust in public institutions, enhance transparency and accountability, and establish national and international platforms for addressing corruption threats. In particular, the platforms outlined in the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption Implementation Plan (2023) exemplify a strategic fusion of digital technology and long-term institutional reform.

In this way, digital platforms are not merely technological solutions but fully-fledged national instruments for achieving economic resilience. They integrate

functions of governance, communication, monitoring, transparency, and adaptability into a unified response system. This model not only enables economies to withstand crisis-related pressures but also lays the groundwork for recovery with transformative growth potential. The U.S. experience demonstrates that strategic use of digital platforms is a critical factor in building a competitive, open, and resilient economy of the future.

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