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The sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs forecasting improving method

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Abstract. The concept of sufficiency is closely related to the economic forecasting ability to set realistic and achievable goals for the economy as a whole development. Forecasting opportunities is a critically important tool that takes into account the current State of the economy, sets goals for future development, and also determines the necessary tools of State regulation to achieve them. Ultimately, the adequacy of economic opportunity can be assessed using these forecasting approaches because they aim to balance what is realistically achievable against the current State of the economy. The initial step in this process involves the formation of conceptual approaches that pave the way to the creation of a comprehensive system of forecasting the economic capabilities of the State to ensure the necessary level of defense needs. The article presents the results of the assessment of the individual economic capabilities of such countries as Norway, France, Finland, the USA, Sweden, Great Britain and Israel, taking into account the level of economic stability of the countries and the coefficients of stability of changes. By means of an expert survey, a list of possible threats and scope of implementation of different levels of protection was determined, taking into account the dependence of defense needs on the stability of funding and the stability of its changes. The averaged values of the limits of the corresponding levels of defense needs until 2033 inclusive are also determined. To predict the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities ensuring the necessary level of defense needs, the Lagrange interpolation method was used, with the help of which 5 possible directions of the development of the situation were identified. The results of using the appropriate method were the provision of recommendations based on the following characteristics: for countries that do not meet the selection criteria (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary and Poland); for countries with a "wave-like" trend, which characterizes the instability of State policy (France and Finland); for countries with a "wave-like" trend and a high potential for self-sufficiency and characterized by the instability of State policy (Norway); for countries that have the potential for gradual growth, using their own economic opportunities; may be characterized by over Stated defense needs (USA, Sweden and Great Britain); for countries with a high potential of their own capabilities (Israel). Thanks to this distribution, it is

possible to examine potential future trends in the development of economic capabilities of countries and compare them with the determined levels of defense needs.

Keywords: capabilities, forecasting, sufficiency, defense need, threat.

Introduction

Ensuring adequate funding for national defense is a critical aspect of ensuring the country's stability and security. In this context, improving the methods of forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs can not only help to accumulate resources, but also be the basis for developing an effective long-term policy.

Accurate forecasting depends on the availability of reliable information and the use of appropriate analytical methods (Freiman, 2017). However, in many cases the data required for this is either absent or insufficient, leading to inaccurate predictions. Rapid changes in economic and political conditions can significantly affect defense needs and the resources needed to meet them (Hnatenko, 2021). In addition, rapidly developing technologies such as artificial intelligence also create uncertainty in the defense landscape (Koval, 2023). Due to uncertainty about future threats and military needs, it is much more difficult to predict the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to meet defense needs, and with the development of global security threats, it becomes increasingly difficult to predict the exact nature and scale of future military needs (Sarana, 2010).

To overcome this uncertainty, it is advisable to focus on improving the understanding of potential future threats and develop comprehensive strategies for responding to a wide range of scenarios (Chambers, Satinder, 2016), which currently do not take into account some modern features of the formation of initial data.

Methodological Framework

The analysis of historical data and trends is an important aspect of forecasting the adequacy of the State's economic capabilities (Everett, 2021). This method involves studying past economic indicators and identifying patterns that can provide valuable information concerning the future prospects (Ritis, 2017). To detect deviations, time series methods may be used, in particular, taking into account seasonal pulses, level shifts and time trends.

The study of the current economic conditions and policies is another important component of forecasting the adequacy of the State's economic capabilities (Gompert, Oliker). This involves assessing the current state of the economy, examining various economic indicators and evaluating the effectiveness of existing policies. And the development of future scenarios and forecasts is the final stage of forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities (Market Research Methods for Economic Forecasting, 2021). This process involves the creation of various possible economic scenarios based on historical trends, current conditions and expected changes in the future (Hatcher, 1994).

Threat and risk assessment plays a critical role in meeting defense needs. Threat modeling, for example, is a proactive strategy for determining their impact on cyber security, which involves identifying potential threats and developing appropriate countermeasures (Nicastro, 2023). Another important approach is to use updated threat and risk assessment guidelines that offer resources and strategies for security professionals (Yoder, 2023). In the context of national security, SWOT analysis (Strengths and Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) is often used, although open sources do not provide a generally accepted risk assessment methodology for national security strategy (Petropulps, 2022). These methods help identify and understand various threats that may affect the country's defense needs. One approach to addressing this issue is security risk assessment, which identifies, evaluates, and implements key security controls with a focus on preventing flaws (Kvin, 2016). Ultimately, understanding defense needs is essential to developing and implementing an effective defense strategy, which involves analyzing different alternatives and determining the best

course of action.

Therefore, there is a need for long-term provision of the necessary level of defense needs, which is difficult to provide without sufficient economic capabilities of the State, and their assessment and search for ways to increase is the key to more reliable forecasting and planning.

Results

The importance of the economic capabilities of the State for defense needs forecasting cannot be overestimated. Ensuring that a nation has the necessary economic capacity to meet its defense needs is a critical component of national security and planning. Therefore, a competent implementation of the corresponding forecast allows for a more efficient allocation of resources, prioritization of defense-related investments, and maintenance of a strong and stable defense-industrial base capable of responding to new threats and challenges. For example, one of them is the need to substantiate the annual defense budget and develop medium- and long-term defense planning, which requires a deep understanding of the functioning of the defense planning system as well as the military-economic justification of programs, and this is impossible without a clear understanding of economic opportunities.

Therefore, the provision of sufficient economic capabilities for defense needs is of prime importance for the defense of the State, especially in times of conflict. A well-funded defense system plays a critical role in maintaining national security and maintaining stability. For this, it is important to have a method of forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs, the results of which can most accurately reflect the future possible state of the State's economic capabilities.

The first feature the method given in this work is the use of the following key factors that should be taken into account when forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs: determining the volume of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the level of employment, the availability of labor, taking into account income inequality and the size of the gap poverty (Fig. 1), etc.

The second feature there is an individual consideration of each State, without taking into account their bloc affiliation, and therefore the goal that have been set - the possibility of achieving the necessary level of economic opportunities only by the of one's own economy powers. (To compare the results, statistical data from the following countries were also used: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, Hungary, the USA, Poland, Israel and Great Britain).

The third feature is taking into account the dependence of economic opportunities on the economic stability of the country (SC) and the stability of changes (SCh) within the economy. These indicators were calculated for all components of Block 1 "Assessment of the adequacy of the State's economic capabilities" (Fig. 1) and, taking them into account, the corresponding coefficients were determined. calculated by taking into account the standard deviation over a specified period of time, which is a measure of the variability or dispersion of a data set, and in this context it is used to estimate the variation of a country's indicator over time. To calculate the standard deviation, you first need to find the mean) value for the same time period, and then determine the difference between each individual item value and the mean. These differences are squared, and the mean value of these squared differences is found. Finally, the square root of this mean is taken to obtain the standard deviation.$SC^n SCh^n SC^n$

With the help of this calculation, you can better understand the consistency and predictability of the country's economic indicators. After calculating the standard deviation, the last step is to divide the standard deviation by the average value for the same time period to obtain the coefficient (Table 1).SC^n

The calculation can be extremely useful for predicting future trends and making informed decisions about the direction of development:$C3^n$

$$SC^n = \bar{x}^m \Big/ \sqrt{\frac{\sum((x^{n1}-x^{n0})-\bar{x}^m)+\cdots+(x^{n14}-x^{n13})-\bar{x}^m))^2}{n-1}},$$

where x^n – the statistical data of the elements of Block 1 (for the years 2010-2023), and $\bar{x}^m$ – the average value of the sample for each group separately (1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 or 1.5).

However, the results of the calculation of the coefficient of sufficiency of economic capabilities of the State (taking into account the level of economic stability of the State (SC) and the stability of changes (SCh)) made it possible to single out States that have a sufficient reserve (potential) of economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs in the future, where the value reflects percentage of possible financial needs of Block 2 "Assessment of the necessary level of defense needs" (Table 2) (Fig. 1?).$SC^n SCh^n NLDN_{HP}$

Table 1. Generalized calculations of the coefficient of sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the State according to $SECL^n \sum \bar{x}^m$

Countries	$SECL^n$ (beginning of 2024)	Countries	$SECL^n$ (beginning of 2024)
Lithuania	-0.0776	France	0.0023
Latvia	-0.1070	Hungary	-0.0973
Estonia	-0.0408	USA	0.0135
Norway	0.0473	Poland	-0.0858
Sweden	0.0455	Israel	0.0301
Finland	0.0018	United Kingdom	0.0204
Germany	-0.1032		

Source: calculated by the authors.

The coefficient of financial dependence proposed for calculation (k) is proposed to be calculated by finding the results of the ratio of the amount of debt to free assets (Table 2).DN_{HP}

Table 2. Generalized calculations of the coefficients of the required level of the State's defense needs for $DN_{HP} \sum \bar{x}^m$(calculated by the author)

Countries	$\boldsymbol{DN}_{HP}$ (beginning of 2024)
Lithuania	0.7259
Latvia	0.7779
Estonia	0.4007
Norway	0.5918
Sweden	0.2664
Finland	0.1400
Germany	0.3492
France	0.3418
Hungary	0.3200
USA	0.3980
Poland	0.4869
Israel	0.4362
United Kingdom	0.1519

Source: calculated by the authors.

Therefore, when assessing the adequacy of the State's economic capabilities, the first priority is the assessment of GDP volumes, which is one of the most important economic indicators used in forecasting methods to assess the adequacy of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the required level of defense needs. And long-term forecasts of a country's GDP can provide valuable information about its overall economic growth and potential for allocating resources to defense spending.

The assessment of the level of employment is important when determining the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the State to ensure the necessary level of defense needs. A comparison of the structure of employment by types of economic activity and professional groups shows the prevalence of destructive shifts and catastrophic consequences for the economy.

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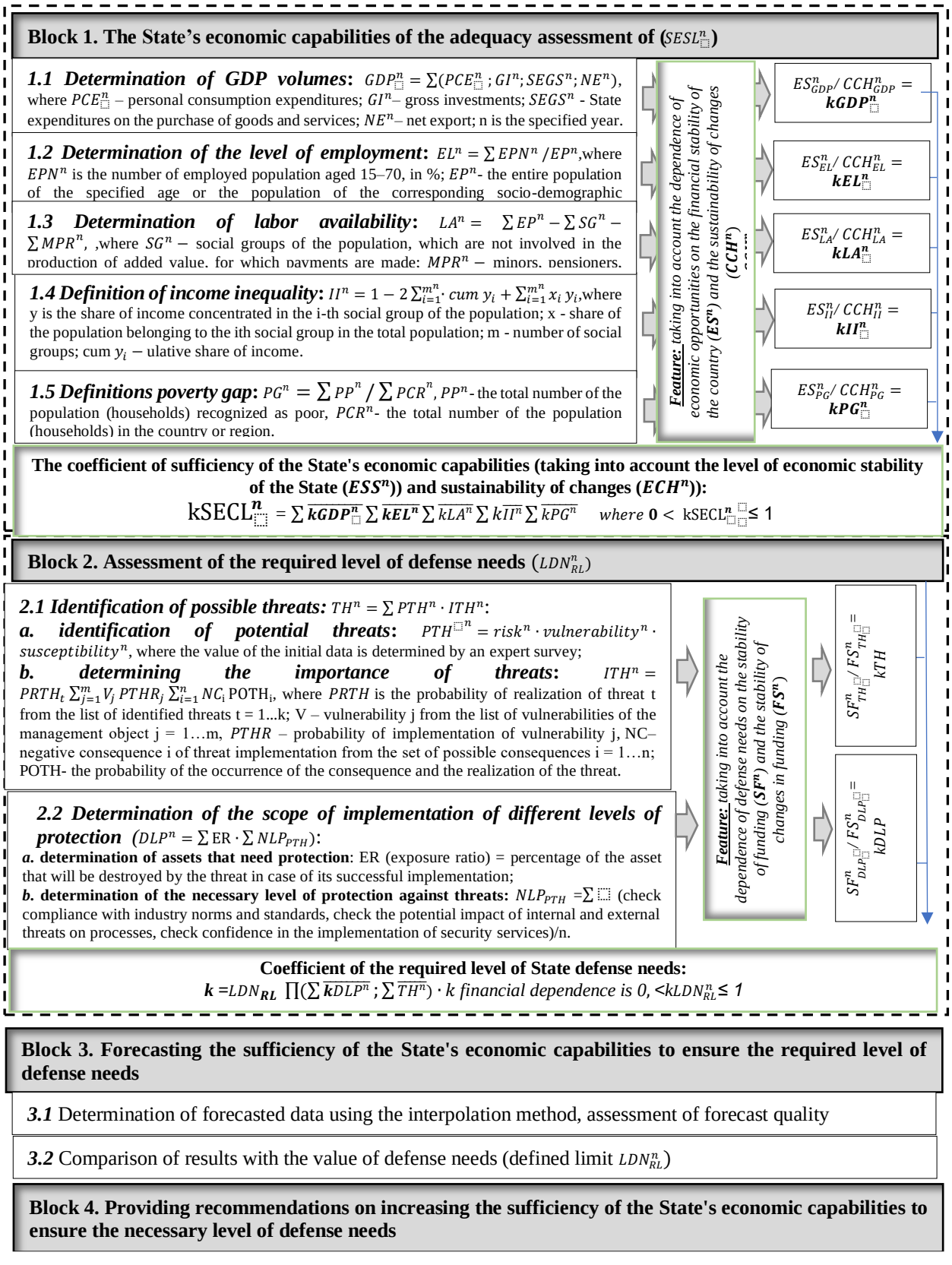


Figure 1. The forecasting method of the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the State to ensure the necessary level of defense needs stages, without considering the coalition factor schematic representation

Source: suggestions of the authors.

The role of labor availability in the development of economic opportunities is one of the crucial aspects. A strong workforce contributes significantly to economic growth by providing the necessary resources and skills for various industries and sectors. Having a highly skilled and productive workforce can lead to increased productivity, innovation and competitiveness, ultimately strengthening a country's economic status. In addition, its availability helps maintain a stable and prosperous economy by supporting business, generating tax revenue and contributing to economic resilience in times of crisis.

Understanding the use of income inequality as a measure of economic opportunity is critical to assessing a country's economic opportunity (Figure 2). Income inequality refers to the distribution of income among different groups in the population, with greater inequality reflecting large differences between the rich and the poor. This indicator can provide insight into the effectiveness of a country's economic policies and whether they promote growth and equal opportunities for all citizens.

Estimating the poverty gap is a crucial indicator for understanding the scale of a country's economic opportunities (Fig. 3). Its rise can limit human development, ignite large-scale social and political conflicts, and threaten the unity of societies. In addition, economic growth in most developing countries has stalled in recent years, falling from 6% to 4% for the first time in two decades. This stagnation further emphasizes the need to address the problem of poverty and its consequences for the economic capabilities of the State.

Comparing projected economic opportunities with defense needs is essential for a nation's economy to adequately support its defense policy. In Block 2 “Assessing the Necessary Level of Defense Needs”, understanding the scale of potential threats is critical to assessing defense needs, as the growing openness of the international system creates new opportunities and challenges. The reliability of these estimates is vital to the defense analysis process, as it plays an important role in justifying the annual defense budget and ensuring the efficient allocation of resources.

In order to determine the necessary level of defense needs, it is extremely important to first determine potential threats and the probability of their occurrence (in this work, the initial values were obtained by an expert method). This involves analyzing various factors that may pose a threat to national security or organizational stability. For example, you can consider the possibility of disclosure of State secrets, which requires regular checks of personnel to minimize risks. By assessing the likelihood that potential threats will become real, decision makers can prioritize which areas of protection require the most attention and resources.

After determining the potential threats and the probability of their occurrence, the next step is to assess the importance of the threat (in this paper, the initial values are obtained by the expert method). This may include modeling the development of potential threats into actual threats and investigating the negative consequences they may cause. In addition to considering direct effects, it is important to consider indirect effects, such as the weakening of other institutions as a result of the strengthening of one institution. This comprehensive assessment of potential threats and their consequences allows decision-makers to better understand the overall defense landscape and develop strategies to effectively address these challenges.

After determining the potential threats and their impact, it is necessary to determine the cost of implementing different levels of protection (in this work, the initial values are obtained by the expert method). This involves assessing the cost of each proposed measure to eliminate or mitigate adverse safety impacts. In addition, it is critical to identify the parties responsible for implementing these measures, as well as the resources required to achieve the minimum required level of defense objectives. By carefully evaluating the costs and resource requirements associated with different levels of protection, decision makers can make informed choices about the most appropriate and cost-effective protection strategies to implement.

To predict the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs, the method of interpolation of the Lagrange polynomial ($P_n(x)$), which is usually used in

theoretical research (during proving theorems, analytical problem solving, etc.), was used.$P_n(x)$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=o}^{n} y_i \cdot L_n(x),$$

where $L_n(x)$ is the Lagrange multiplier, x −the corresponding variables

$$L_n(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i-1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i-1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$P_n(x) = y_0\frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_1)(x_0-x_2)\dots(x_0-x_n)} + y_1\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)\dots(x_1-x_n)}$$
$$+ y_n\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{n-1})}{(x_n-x_0)(x_n-x_1)(x_n-x_2)\dots(x_n-x_{n-1})}$$

This mathematical method is used to estimate unknown values in a known data set using known values surrounding the unknown value. However, it is also worth noting that, unlike some other interpolation formulas, Lagrange's formula does not require that the points in the set be equidistant from each other. In the context of the economy, it can be used to determine trends and forecast future economic conditions, which, in turn, can inform decision-making processes related to defense needs (Fig. 3 (there is no such figure) shows the forecast of the economic capabilities of States according to conditions $\mathrm{SNEN}^n > 0$, until 2033 inclusive).

The fourth feature of the proposed model is the determination of the limit value of the need for defense sufficiency (Fig. 2 and Fig. 2), which is compared with the financial equivalent: Norway (; Sweden (; Finland (; France (; USA (; Israel (; (from the general dynamics of the calculated values for 2010-2023 (Table 2).$0{,}59 \cdot 100 = 59\%)0{,}26 \cdot 100 = 26\%)0{,}14 \cdot 100 = 14\%)0{,}34 \cdot 100 = 34\%)0{,}39 \cdot 100 = 39\%)0{,}43 \cdot 100 = 43\%)0{,}15 \cdot 100 = 15\%)$ −

To assess the quality of information regarding indicators obtained from forecasting results, an indicator of the size of the sampling error was used. It determines the limits of the confidence intervals of the possible values of the indicator based on the sample survey data. The estimate of the indicator for which the value of the sampling error is significant compared to the value of the estimate itself cannot be used in the analysis of the survey results:

$$\text{Standart error} = {}^{\mathrm{D}^2}/_{\text{Value of the estimate}},$$

where D– dispersion.

The value of the marginal error of the sample determines the limits of the confidence interval for the estimation of the indicator and is calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{Marginal error} = \mathrm{t} \cdot \text{standart error}$$

where t −a confidence number that determines the ratio of the marginal and standard error for this probability.

The marginal sampling error is used to construct confidence limits of estimates (limits of confidence intervals - Fig. 2 and Fig. 3), namely:

$$\bar{y}_{\text{lower}} = \bar{y} - \text{Marginal error};\ \bar{y}_{\text{upper}} = \bar{y} + \text{Marginal error},$$

where $\bar{y}_{lower}$ −the lower confidence limit of the interval estimate of the mean value; the upper confidence limit of the interval estimate of the mean value.$\bar{y}_{upper}$ −

In this paper, the coefficient of variation was used to assess the suitability of the data.

$$k\text{Variation} = {}^{\text{Standart error}}/_{\bar{y}} \cdot 100\%.$$

In our case, the estimates are considered reliable because $k\text{Variation} \leq 5\%$.

So, above is a brief description of the importance of taking into account the elements of Block 1 "Assessment of the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities", and in fig. 2 and fig. 3 presents the results of calculations of the relevant coefficients. Therefore, the following observations can be made regarding the assessment of the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the studied States, namely, it is important:

- taking into account the physical size of countries, which depends on the amount of free resources;
- the direction of social policy development aimed at improving human resources and contributing to the improvement of the demographic situation;
- to understand the balance of the policy of long-term development planning of countries with its capabilities;
- Norway (0.0473), Sweden (0.0455) and Israel (0.0301) are currently in the most favorable position;
- such countries as Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary and Poland have insufficient stock of economic opportunities to independently (without the help of the coalition countries) provide for their planned defense needs, therefore it is expedient to develop a coalition action plan (table 2).DN_{HP}

Therefore, the analysis of the results of data interpolation calculations up to and including 2033 made it possible to distinguish four groups of countries:

1 defense needs are partially met by their economic capabilities (Norway); 2 countries whose defense needs are not met by their gradually decreasing economic opportunities (France, Finland); 3 countries whose defense needs are not met by their gradually increasing economic capabilities (USA, Sweden, Great Britain); 4 countries whose defense needs are met by their economic capabilities (Israel).

Therefore, when formulating recommendations on increasing the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs, all five scenarios should be considered (including countries whose initial data did not pass the limitations of the proposed method).

The data forecast for Israel (Fig. 3) is indicative, reflecting the possible accumulated potential of the State's economic opportunities.

According to the obtained results, Block 4 "Providing recommendations on increasing the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the State to ensure the necessary level of defense needs" can be considered in the above 5 directions:

Recommendations 1 (for countries that do not meet the selection criteria$0 < SNEN^n; DN_{HP}^n < 1$): regarding increasing the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, and Poland to ensure the necessary level of defense needs (provided that they intend to develop economic capabilities without taking into account the subsidies of countries that are members of blocs, associations, and alliances):

- for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Germany, investment in infrastructure and technology is a priority. As the largest drop in GDP in 2024 is predicted for Estonia, Ireland, Hungary, it becomes important for these countries to focus on developing their infrastructure and technological capabilities. In the case of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, there is significant potential for growth due to the development of export investments. Encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation and workforce development is another effective strategy for increasing GDP;
- encouraging foreign investment and trade, as well as improving infrastructure and transport networks, is crucial for Hungary and Poland.

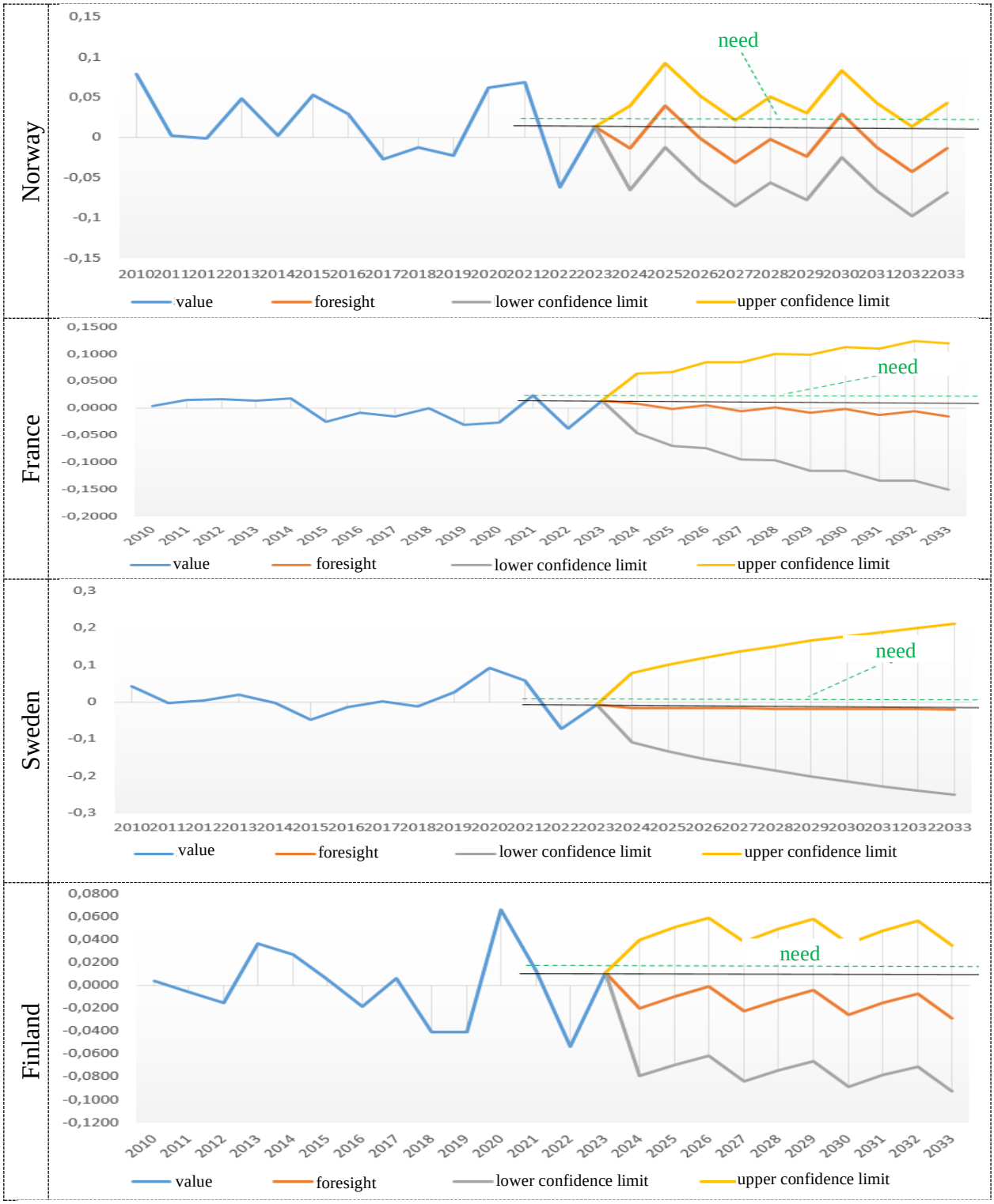


Figure 2. The coefficients of Block 3 "Forecasting the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of the State to provide necessary level of defense needs" calculations results

Source: suggestions of the authors.



Figure 3. Block 3 calculations results for the "Forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the required level of defense needs" coefficients

Source: suggestions of the authors.

Recommendation 2 (for countries that have a "wave-like" trend, which characterizes the instability of State policy):regarding increasing the sufficiency of the economic capabilities of France and Finland (provided that they intend to develop economic capabilities without taking into account the subsidies of countries that are members of blocs, associations, and alliances):investment in education and professional training programs; encouragement of entrepreneurship and innovation; strengthening international trade and partnership.

Recommendation 3 (for countries with a "wave-like" trend and a high potential for self-sufficiency and characterized by the instability of State policy):regarding the preservation of the sustainability of Norway's economic capabilities (provided the intentions of developing economic capabilities without taking into account subsidies from countries that are members of blocs, associations, and alliances):development and implementation of sustainable business practices; investments in renewable energy sources and clean technologies; promotion of sustainable tourism and travel.

Recommendation 4 (for countries with the potential for gradual growth using their own economic capabilities; may be characterized by over stated defense needs):regarding increasing the economic capabilities of the USA, Sweden, and Great Britain (provided that they intend to develop economic capabilities without taking into account subsidies from countries that are members of blocs, associations, and alliances):support of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and startups; encouragement of entrepreneurship and innovation; development of renewable energy sources.

Recommendation 5 (for countries with a high potential of their own capabilities): regarding the preservation of the stability of Israel's economic capabilities (provided the intentions of developing economic capabilities without taking into account subsidies from countries - members of blocs, associations, alliances): investments in renewable energy sources; promoting sustainable business practices; reducing the level of threats.

Therefore, the use of an improved method of forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs makes it possible to determine the current capabilities of countries' economies, interpolate them and evaluate them taking into account defense needs, without taking into account bloc cooperation (support).

Discussions

When studying various scientific works, publications and methodical documents on forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the required level of defense needs, which are publicly available, no full-fledged appropriate calculation method was highlighted. Instead, L. Nicastro (2023) takes the position that the analysis of economic trends and defense needs is an important step in forecasting the sufficiency of economic opportunities to meet the required level of defense needs. Yoder N. (2021) believes that the national defense strategy serves as a plan for the development of defense capabilities in the present and future and strengthens the economy, and Petropoulos F. (2021) is of the opinion that in order to make informed decisions about defense investments and capabilities, politicians should take into account various factors such as industrial potential, technological progress and the State of the State's economic capabilities. By examining these factors in the context of economic trends, decision makers can gain valuable information about the potential challenges and opportunities facing the defense industry and the economy as a whole.

Over the past 15 years, progress in the theory and practice of forecasting has led to the creation of various models and methods of forecasting economic trends (Poledna S. (2022)). One such example is the agent-oriented model (AOM), which has demonstrated its ability to compete with benchmark VAR and DSGE models in out-of-sample forecasting of macro variables. These models can be applied to specific industries, such as high-tech sectors, to provide valuable information and guidance for economic forecasting.

According to Bezrukova T. (2014), using the most modern models and methods, researchers and politicians can more accurately forecast economic opportunities and challenges, which allows them to make informed decisions about defense investments and potential. And assessing the sufficiency of economic opportunities to meet defense needs requires a comprehensive understanding of both the current State of the economy and future trends (Hicks H. (2022)). This involves evaluating a wide range of indicators and using modern forecasting models to predict the future economic landscape. Based on such assessments, appropriate recommendations can be developed.

Conclusions

The imperfection of the researched approaches to forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities to ensure the necessary level of defense needs requires the use of additional factors to correct the obtained results. The method proposed by the authors takes into account the following features: GDP volume, employment rate, labor availability, income inequality, poverty gap, level of potential threats, opportunities to protect against them, etc.

It is innovative to consider the coefficients of the country's economic stability and stability of changes, as well as taking into account the dependence of defense needs on the stability and stability of funding changes when determining the results of the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities. A valuable stage for researchers of this issue is the identification of countries (in accordance with the specified conditions), potential opportunities for raising the level of economies that are unlikely without considering the coalition factor (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Poland).

The proposed method made it possible to assess the capabilities of the economies of the studied countries until 2033 inclusive. Based on this, proposals were made for countries that adhere to the "wave-like" model of State policy, for example, France and Finland; Norway, whose economy is characterized by a high degree of self-sufficiency.

In addition, the recommendations refer to countries that have demonstrated the ability to grow at a slow pace while maintaining their own economic capabilities, which are potential candidates for increased defense spending (eg, the United States, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Finally, countries with a high potential for self-sufficiency, such as Israel, were also considered. This distribution of ratings made it easier to study the potential future growth of economic capabilities of these countries and helped to compare these potential defense levels with the currently determined levels of defense needs.

A further area of research is forecasting the sufficiency of the State's economic capabilities, considering a larger number of factors that can have a potentially significant impact on the level of the State's defense needs.

Recommendations

The results of the above material will be of interest to researchers who are engaged in methods of increasing the potential of the State, ensuring the long-term economic capabilities of the State, increasing the levels of defense capabilities, assessing the ratio of the volumes of defense needs and the actual capabilities of economies.

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