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The Role and Place of the Processes of Ensuring the State's Military and economic Resilience in the National Security System: Theoretical Aspects

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Abstract. The article's relevance is stipulated by the fact that the russian-Ukrainian conflict demonstrates that modern wars are fought not only on the battlefield but also in the area of economic pressure. Russia uses sanctions, energy blackmail and cyberattacks to weaken the Ukrainian economy, which indicates the importance of a detailed analysis of economic resilience methods in response to such threats. Research focused on developing mechanisms to ensure the smooth operation of the economy during a crisis, including mobilisation readiness, which is crucial for national resilience. Therefore, the article's primary purpose is to study the role and place of the processes of ensuring military and economic resilience, which is important not only for the current national security demands but also for forming a long-term resilience system of the state. Studying and implementing successful foreign practices will help Ukraine face current threats and create a solid foundation for post-war reconstruction. The main results of the article include the following: analysing publications that address the issue of military and economic resilience and security; presenting theoretical concepts of determining the role and place of the state's military and economic stability in the national security system; forming the main theoretical aspects of the study of issues related to the state's military and economic stability; identified the main components of military and economic stability and assessed their priority. The materials of the article may be useful for representatives of the state's economic sector, specialists in the field of public administration and defence management and defence resource management, as well as for academics and researches.

Keywords: security, security environment, military and economic resilience, military and economic security, public administration, economic pressure, threats and challenges, Armed Forces of Ukraine, armed conflict, national economy, national security, priority assessment of military and economic resilience components.

Introduction

Nowadays, research on the role and place of the processes of ensuring the state's military and economic resilience in the national security system of Ukraine are crucial and relevant, especially in the context of the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict, which has become a determining factor for Ukraine's national security [1–2]. The state's military and economic resilience is the ability of its economic system to function effectively during the war, providing the armed forces and the population with the necessary resources, and recovering rapidly after combat actions. Studying this issue is critical for both the current state's demands and the formation of a long-term strategy.

The russian-Ukrainian conflict demonstrates that modern wars are fought not only on the battlefield but also in the area of economic pressure. Russia uses sanctions, energy blackmail and cyberattacks to weaken the Ukrainian economy, which indicates the importance of a detailed analysis of economic resilience methods in response to such threats. Research focused on the development of

mechanisms to ensure the smooth operation of the economy during a crisis, including mobilisation readiness, which is crucial for national resilience [3–8].

An analysis of the experience of leading countries such as the United States, Israel and the United Kingdom shows that these states are developing integrated systems of military and economic resilience. For example, the United States has integrated its economy into the global defence industry, so the country is rapidly increasing its military capabilities if necessary. Israel's robust defence economy system allows the state to withstand prolonged conflicts due to its technological innovation and private sector involvement strategies. Studying and adapting these models to the Ukrainian context is important as Ukraine faces constant threats, including the destruction of critical infrastructure and the need to recover its economy.

The research should also cover issues related to international cooperation and integration into global supply chains, as russia's war against Ukraine has a global impact. International partners, such as the EU and NATO, are vital in providing resources, assistance and support to the Ukrainian economy [1–9]. In addition, Ukraine's integration into international economic and defence structures will help strengthen its military and economic resilience at the strategic level.

Thus, the study of the role and place of the processes of ensuring military and economic resilience is important not only for the current national security demands but also for the formation of a long-term resilience system of the state. Studying and implementing successful foreign practices will help Ukraine face current threats and create a solid foundation for post-war reconstruction [1–22].

Materials and Methods

An analysis of publications [1–22] shows that issues related to military and economic resilience and security are interrelated elements of national security, which have become particularly relevant in the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict. Military and economic resilience determines the economy's ability to adapt to military challenges and maintain the effectiveness of public administrations and military operations even under pressure and infrastructure destruction. Without ensuring the economic system's resilience, it is difficult for the state to effectively perform mobilisation and defence functions, which can lead to rapid economic degradation and loss of resilience to external threats.

Remarkably, the following important aspects of research are highlighted:

the integration of military and economic resilience and security. Several studies, including V. Klochok and I. Polishchuk (2020) and S. Pirogov and O. Holovko (2023), emphasise that economic resilience and its protection from external and internal threats should be considered in a single context, as they directly affect the country's defence capability. This allows to create a more comprehensive system of national security, where economic resources become a strategic tool of defence;

international experience. The studies of such authors as M. Nacht, E. Morse, H. Conley (2019) and B. J. Smith, T.D. Williams and K. A. Harper (2022) show the importance of studying international practices and models. For example, countries with a high level of military and economic resilience, such as Israel, the United States or the United Kingdom, are developing tools to integrate the civilian economy into defence processes, which increases mobilisation capabilities and speed of response time;

adaptation to modern threats. The studies of O. M. Semenenko, O. A. Kovalenko (2021) and I.V. Demianenko (2019) emphasise the importance of building flexible mechanisms to respond to new threats, such as cyberattacks, economic sanctions and energy wars. This will help to adapt economic resilience models to the realities of hybrid warfare when the states can be affected by economic pressure without direct military intervention.

The publications reviewed and the current issues identified allow us to outline several areas for

further research:

a complex model of military and economic resilience. It is necessary to develop unique model of military and economic resilience for Ukraine, which would consider both the experience of leading countries and the specifics of the conflict with russia. Developers of such a model should take into account the impact of sanctions, energy threats, infrastructure destructions and the necessity of rapid post-crisis recovery;

integration of the civilian economy and defence needs. It is important to explore mechanisms for integrating civilian resources and enterprises into the defence economy. This involves analysing the role of private sector, small and medium-sized business and international cooperation in the context of military conflict;

analysis of the mobilisation readiness strategies. Mobilisation readiness systems require further research on their adaptation to rapidly evolving conflicts. Specific economic and management tools should be developed to enable the state to quickly rebuild its economy during wartime and provide sustainable support to the armed forces;

digital transformation and cyber resilience. Research on cyber resilience and digital transformation of the economy should be part of the overall model of military and economic resilience. This includes cyber defence of critical infrastructure, financial system and information networks, which are vital for economic resilience in hybrid warfare;

international integration and cooperation. Developing mechanisms for Ukraine's integration into the international defence and economic systems is important to ensure global resilience. Research in this area should focus on integration into European and global markets, as well as on cooperation with international partners in the supply of resources and support for defence technologies.

Further research in the area of military and economic resilience is essential for strengthening Ukraine's national security. Economic resilience is a crucial factor that enables a state to withstand prolonged military conflicts, maintain the functionality of internal structures and ensure defence capabilities. A complex approach to military and economic security and resilience, which includes domestic reforms and international cooperation, will become the basis for developing the national security system in the context of prolonged war and threats from the aggressor.

Results

The main theoretical views on determining the role and place of the processes of ensuring the state's military and economic stability in the national security system are based on an interdisciplinary approach that combines economic, military, political and social aspects. Theoretical concepts in this context have several vital areas [1–20], including:

1. Systematic national security approach. The systematic approach views national security as a complex multi-level system that includes military, political, economic, environmental and information security. Military and economic resilience is an important element of this system because its state determines the ability to conduct long-term military operations and defend itself against external and internal threats. According to theorists in this field (e.g., C. Johnson and B. Buzan), economic resilience affects all other security components, as the economy provides resources for defence, infrastructure development and social stability.

2. Economic security theory. Economic security as a national security subsystem, covers economic stability in the context of internal and external threats, such as economic crises, military conflicts and sanctions. Military and economic resilience is defined here as the state's ability to adapt its economy to prolonged crises and military conflicts, ensuring the stability of national financial systems and access to critical resources. According to researchers such as I. Tkachenko and O. Kovalenko, military and economic resilience is a tool for managing risks and uncertainty, which necessitating long-term planning and resource mobilisation.

3. National defence capability concepts. According to this concept, military and economic

resilience is an important factor that ensures the state's defence capability. Theorists such as J. Maynard Keynes and M. Delyagin note that the state's economic capacity directly correlates with its ability to mobilise resources for warfare and recovery after conflicts. In this context, military and economic resilience determines how a state can withstand prolonged military conflicts without significant losses in economic productivity. Current research focuses on the fact that military security should be based on the resilience of critical infrastructure, energy resources, the financial system and industry.

4. The hybrid warfare theory and its impact on the economy. The theory of hybrid warfare, developed by theorists such as J. Ney and F. Hoffman, emphasise role of the economy as a tool for conducting hybrid warfare. Hybrid warfare involves not only military operations but also economic sanctions, cyberattacks, disinformation and diplomatic manipulation. In this context, military and economic resilience becomes a vital element for defence against such actions, since the state must be able to withstand multifactorial attacks that affect its economic and social stability.

5. The post-crisis recovery theory. Post-crisis recovery is an important aspect of military and economic resilience research. Theorists such as E. Cordell and Y. Gorshkov emphasise the importance of rapid and effective economic recovery after conflicts to ensure the long-term state's resilience. Military and economic resilience implies the state's ability to rebuild destroyed infrastructure, attract investment and implement reforms that contribute to economic modernisation.

6. Resource mobilisation theory. The role of resource mobilisation in ensuring military and economic resilience is emphasised in the works of such authors as C. Clausewitz and B. Collet. They believe mobilising all national resources – human, financial, technological – is critical to ensuring military and economic resilience. In the case of Ukraine, this is relevant in the context of prolonged war with russia, when economic resilience is an important condition for effective mobilisation and combat operations.

7. Cyber resilience and the information economy. In the context of modern conflicts, the importance of cyber resilience as a component of economic resilience is growing rapidly. Such authors as J. Lewis and M. Chess consider cyber resilience to be an important aspect of economic security, as cyberattacks can cause significant economic losses and destabilise the state's financial systems. For Ukraine, this issue is particularly relevant, as hybrid warfare involves massive cyberattacks on its critical infrastructure and economy.

Nowadays, considering the global instability and growing threats to the state, the role of military and economic resilience is becoming extremely important. Theoretical approaches confirm that military and economic resilience is critical for ensuring effective national security because it guarantees the state's ability to withstand economic and military attacks, adapt to crises and quickly recover the economy. Integrating various aspects – from resource mobilisation to cyber resilience – makes military and economic resilience a vital element of national security strategy in the modern world.

Military and economic resilience is a key element of the state's national security system because it ensures the state's ability to function effectively in the context of military threats and crises.

Due to the economy's resilience, the state can withstand the consequences of military conflicts, preserve critical governance functions, support the armed forces and fulfil the population basic needs. Military and economic resilience forms the basis for long-term resistance to external threats, regardless of their nature and contributes to recovery from a crisis.

The main theoretical aspects (features) of the study on issues related to the state's military and economic stability include:

multidisciplinarity. Military and economic resilience covers the interaction of economic, military, political and social aspects. The state's economic system cannot be isolated from other components of national security since it is the economy that provides resources for defence, production of necessary goods and services, financing of the armed forces, technological

development and stability of state institutions;

adaptability and mobility. Resilience requires flexibility of economic systems in response to changing conditions during military conflicts. Due to military and economic resilience, the state can quickly adapt the economy to wartime by mobilising resources, redistributing production capacities, supporting critical industries and managing crisis situations;

role in the strategy of countering hybrid threats. Military and economic resilience is becoming especially important in a hybrid war, where the enemy uses not only military methods but also economic sanctions, cyberattacks, information pressure and other methods to undermine the state's stability. Modern concepts of hybrid warfare emphasise the importance of economic resilience to counter asymmetric threats;

renewability. An important characteristic of military and economic resilience is the ability to recover quickly from a crisis. The economy must be able not only to withstand military strikes but also to recover after the end of the conflict. This requires the development of post-crisis recovery strategies that include rebuilding infrastructure, attracting investment and modernising industry.

The main components of military and economic resilience are as follows (Fig. 1):

1. Economic self-sufficiency and mobilisation potential.

The state must have the necessary level of self-sufficiency to fulfil basic needs for critical resources, such as energy, food, water and military supplies. Mobilisation capacity implies the ability to rapidly deploy production capacities and resources to support the war effort.

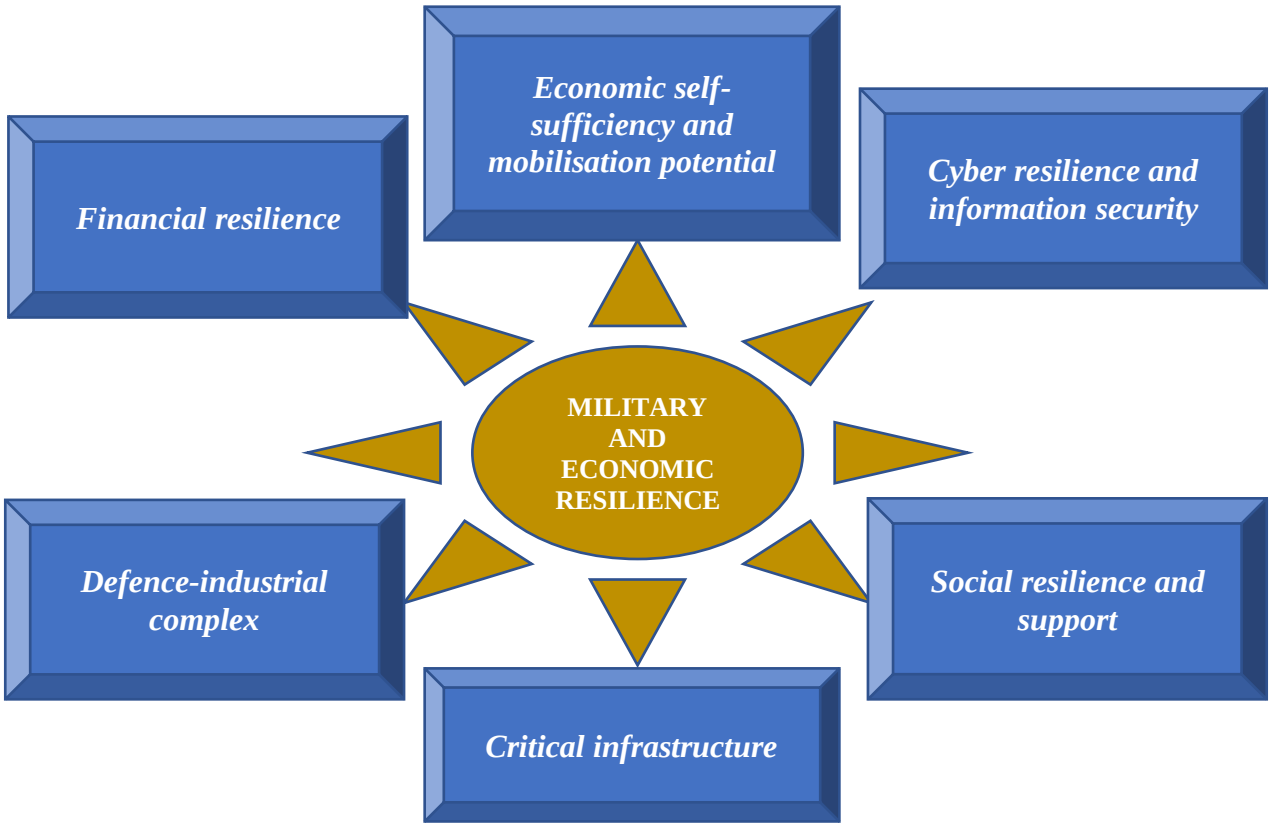


Figure 1. Components of the military and economic resilience of the state

2. Financial resilience.

The state's ability to maintain the financial system's stability during a military conflict is critical to ensure uninterrupted financing of defence spending and support the functioning of public administration. This implies effective management of public debt and reserves and maintaining

investor confidence.

3. Critical infrastructure.

The preservation and protection of critical infrastructure (energy, transportation, information and communication systems) is essential to ensure the stable functioning of the economy in times of war. The destruction of these systems can lead to significant economic and military losses.

4. Defence-industrial complex.

A well-developed defence industry ensures national defence capability and a continuous supply of necessary weapons and other military equipment. Effective coordination between the state and the private sector in this field helps the state strengthens economic stability.

5. Cyber resilience and information security

In the context of modern conflicts, protection against cyberattacks and information security are vital components of economic resilience. Disruption of information systems can have devastating consequences for the economy and defence capabilities.

6. Social resilience and support of the population.

Supporting the population in a military conflict is important to military and economic resilience. This involves providing basic social services, maintaining, a stable level of employment and social benefits, which reduces social tension and promotes national unity.

The military and economic resilience of the state is a critical component of the national security system, as it provides the economic basis for supporting the armed forces, and the state's ability to adapt to crisis situations and recover from military conflicts. Theoretical studies emphasise the importance of a complex approach that includes economic, military, cyber and social components. Economic resilience in hybrid warfare is a vital condition for the long-term preservation of the sovereignty and stability of the state.

The role of the processes of ensuring the state's military and economic resilience in the overall national security system is fundamental because economic stability is necessary for long-term defence, support of citizens and functioning of critical infrastructure in military and crisis situations. Economic resilience is a basic component that provides resources for all other fields of national security: military, political, environmental and informational.

Below are the main theoretical aspects of ensuring military and economic resilience in the state's national security system:

integrative approach to national security: military and economic resilience is an integral element of the entire national security system since, without economic resources, financial stability and mobilisation capabilities, the state will not be able to ensure any other security component. National security, by definition, involves protection not only from military threats but also from economic, social, informational and environmental challenges, which makes the economy a critical factor in all these areas;

economic basis for defence capability: theoretical studies (in particular, works by M. Friedman and contemporary economists) emphasise that economic power is the basis for defence capability. An economically strong state is able to finance large armies, develop the military-industrial complex, and invest in scientific and technological progress, which provides an advantage in military conflicts. Military and economic resilience implies the availability of sufficient reserves and the ability to respond flexibly to defence needs;

protection of critical infrastructure: the critical infrastructure of the state (energy, transport, communication, information) is part of military and economic resilience. Theorists (such as B. Buzan and C. Perrow) point out that the reliability of this infrastructure is necessary to ensure the state's functioning during military threats. Military and economic resilience implies the ability to maintain and restore the functioning of these systems under the pressure of military operations or cyberattacks;

the ability to mobilise for a long period of time: theoretical concepts of military and economic resilience imply the state's ability to mobilise resources, including human, financial, technological

and industrial resources, for a long period of time. Military conflicts, in particular modern hybrid wars, can be protracted, and they require not only the supply of military forces but also support for the civilian population and economic sectors;

interdependence of internal and external factors: modern theories of national security (in particular, the works of K. Waltz) emphasise that military and economic sustainability depends not only on internal economic indicators but also on external factors, such as global markets, international sanctions and global economic challenges. The state should be prepared for the fact that external actors may undermine its economic resilience through sanctions, economic pressure or disruption of trade chains;

crisis management mechanisms: modern theories of national security (K. Clausewitz, J. Maynard Keynes) emphasise the importance of effective management of economic crises arising from military conflicts. Military and economic resilience is ensured through the ability to respond quickly to crises, stabilise financial markets, control inflation and currency fluctuations, and pursue an effective budget policy;

hybrid threats and cybersecurity: the military and economic resilience of the state in the context of hybrid threats requires protection against cyberattacks and information attacks. Cyberattacks can disrupt important economic systems, including banks, financial markets, transport and energy networks. Therefore, cyber resilience is an integral part of the country's economic security;

ensuring social stability: social stability is an important element of military and economic resilience. Military conflicts can lead to the loss of jobs, the destruction of enterprises, and a decrease in the population's income. Theories of social resilience emphasise that effective management of social risks, mainly through government support and social programmes, helps to maintain public order and prevents social unrest.

The main components that emphasise the importance of military and economic resilience include: financial stability of the state and its ability to mobilise resources; protection of critical infrastructure and its recovery from attacks or destruction; strength of the military-industrial complex that can meet the needs of the armed forces in time of war; ability to recover from a crisis and manage risks in the economic system; cybersecurity as a vital element of protecting economic resources; maintaining social stability and ensuring basic needs of the population.

The processes of ensuring military and economic resilience are central to the state’s national security system, as they ensure the ability of the state to function effectively during military conflicts and crises. Economic resilience affects all other security component, providing the resource base for defence, recovery and support of vital institutions. Effective management of economic processes is crucial for achieving the state’s long-term security in wartime and peacetime. The importance of military and economic resilience components in the overall national security system was assessed using an expert survey based on pairwise comparisons, including general assessments for foreign countries and specific assessments for Ukraine, considering the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict. The assessment of the components of military and economic stability is presented separately for all foreign countries and Ukraine, taking into account the ongoing war (Table 1):

financial stability (overall: 9, Ukraine: 10). Financial stability is critical for all countries but for Ukraine, considering the costs of the war and the need for external assistance, it is particularly important (rating 1). It is key to supporting the economy and financing the armed forces. For both foreign countries and Ukraine, this component is extremely important;

protection of critical infrastructure (overall: 8, Ukraine: 9). In all countries, infrastructure protection is a vital resilience factor, but in Ukraine, it is particularly important due to the ongoing attacks on energy, transport and communications facilities (ranking 2). It is a crucial aspect of the functioning of the economy and armed forces in any country, especially in the context of the war in Ukraine;

strength of the defence industry (overall: 8, Ukraine: 9). This component is important for all countries but in the context of the war in Ukraine, it is strategically important for ensuring combat capability (rating 2). The availability of a reliable defence-industrial complex is critical for providing the country with the necessary resources in the context of military conflicts;

cybersecurity (overall: 7, Ukraine: 8). Cybersecurity is important in all countries but for Ukraine, which often faces cyberattacks, this factor is becoming especially important (ranking 4). In today's world, cyber threats are significant for all countries but in Ukraine, which is subject to cyberattacks, this component is crucial;

Table 1. Assessment results of military and economic resilience components

A component of military and economic resilience	Genera importance for all countries	Importance for Ukraine (2024)	Rating for Ukraine
Financial stability	9	10	1
Critical infrastructure protection	8	9	2
Resilience of the military-industrial complex	8	9	2
Cybersecurity	7	8	4
Post-crisis recovery capability	6	7	5
Social stability	6	7	5
Mobility and adaptability of the economy	5	7	6
Military reserves and readiness	7	8	4
Information security	6	7	5
Energy independence	7	9	2

Note: The assessment is based on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 – is very low importance and 10 – is very high importance.

capacity for post-crisis recovery (overall: 6, Ukraine: 7). Post-crisis recovery is important for all countries but for Ukraine, which is in the active phase of the war, this aspect is particularly relevant for planning the future (rating 5);

social stability (overall: 6, Ukraine: 7). Social stability is important in any country but for Ukraine, it is even more important due to the war's significant impact on society (rating 5). It is crucial for maintaining civil peace but in Ukraine, because of the difficult socio-economic situation, its importance remains high;

mobility and adaptability of the economy (overall: 5, Ukraine: 7). For Ukraine, the adaptability of the economy in times of war is more important than for most other countries (rating 6). States should be able to adapt to changes in wartime conditions, and for Ukraine, this is especially important in the face of constant threats;

military reserves and preparedness (overall: 7, Ukraine: 8). For Ukraine, the preparedness of reserves is critical to maintaining long-term defence (rating 4). They are extremely important for rapid response to threats and preparedness to the war;

information security (overall: 6, Ukraine: 7). Ukraine is facing information attacks, so protecting its information space is critical to its resilience (rating 5). It is essential for preventing disinformation and information attacks, especially in the context of war;

energy independence (overall: 7, Ukraine: 9). Ukraine attaches particular importance to this aspect due to ongoing threats in the energy market and ensuring the resilience of energy systems (rating 2). It is vital for maintaining the functioning of the economy, especially in times of conflict, when the energy sector can be targeted.

In the context of the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict, Ukraine pays special attention to financial stability, protection of critical infrastructure, energy independence and strengthening of the

defence-industrial complex. For other countries, cybersecurity, social stability and post-crisis recovery are important but not as high a priority for Ukraine in active warfare. In general, all components of military and economic resilience are highly important for ensuring national security for both foreign countries and Ukraine. However, in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the issues of financial stability, protection of critical infrastructure, the military-industrial complex and energy independence are gaining particular importance.

Discussions

The expert survey method based on pairwise comparison showed that financial stability, critical infrastructure protection and the military-industrial complex have the highest importance in the national security system. This indicates that in the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict, Ukraine needs to focus on strengthening these components to ensure military and economic resilience.

Conclusion

The research on the role and place of the processes of ensuring the state's military and economic stability in the national security system is highly relevant, especially in the ongoing russian-Ukrainian conflict. The analysis of the components of military and economic resilience demonstrates that financial stability, protection of critical infrastructure and robustness of the military-industrial complex are the most important for ensuring national security. It is important for Ukraine to focus on the development of these components in the context of the current challenges caused by the war. Compared to other countries, cyber security and energy independence are also becoming critical, which confirms the demand for a systematic approach to national security management. The main directions of further research on the subject of the article include:

studying the impact of financial stability on military and economic stability and analysing the mechanisms for maintaining the financial stability of the state in the context of military conflicts and their impact on security;

development of strategies and practices for the effective protection of critical infrastructure in the context of active combat actions;

studying the needs and prospects for modernisation of the Ukrainian defence industry with a focus on rapid production of modern equipment and weapons;

research on the ways of mobility and adaptability of the economy that will ensure resilience in the context of changing threats;

studying the impact of the war on social processes in Ukraine and developing recommendations to maintain stability in society;

studying modern threats in cyberspace and developing strategies to improve cyber defence;

researching the ways to ensure energy independence, especially through diversification of resource supplies;

studying mechanisms of protection against disinformation and propaganda, which are important for maintaining morale and social unity;

conducting comparative studies with other countries that have faced similar challenges to learn from successful practices and strategies.

Further research in this area can contribute to a deeper understanding of military and economic resilience and the development of effective national security policies in Ukraine.

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Роль і місце процесів забезпечення воєнно-економічної стійкості держави в системі національної безпеки: теоретичні аспекти

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Анотація. Актуальність статті обумовлена тим, що російсько-український конфлікт демонструє: сучасні війни ведуть не лише на полях бою, а й у сфері економічного тиску. росія використовує санкції, енергетичні шантажі та кібератаки для послаблення української економіки, що свідчить про необхідність ретельного аналізу методів економічної стійкості у відповідь на подібні загрози. Дослідження, які спрямовані на розвиток механізмів забезпечення безперебійної роботи економіки під час кризи, включно з мобілізаційною готовністю, є вирішальними для національної стійкості. Тому головною метою статті є дослідження ролі й місця процесів забезпечення воєнно-економічної стійкості, яка є важливою не тільки для поточних потреб національної безпеки, а й для формування системи довгострокової стійкості держави. Вивчення і впровадження успішних закордонних практик допоможе Україні не лише протистояти нинішнім загрозам, а й закласти міцний фундамент для відновлення після війни. Основними результатами статті є те, що в ній: проаналізовано публікації, в яких розглядається питання щодо воєнно-економічної стійкості та безпеки; представлено теоретичні концепції визначення ролі та місця процесів забезпечення воєнно-економічної стійкості держави в системі національної безпеки; сформовано основні теоретичні аспекти дослідження питань стосовно воєнно-економічної стійкості держави; визначено основні складові воєнно-економічної стійкості, а також надано оцінку їхній пріоритетності. Матеріали статті можуть бути корисними представникам економічної галузі держави, фахівцям у галузі державного управління та оборонного менеджменту та управління оборонними ресурсами, а також науковцям і дослідникам.

Ключові слова: безпека, безпекове середовище, воєнно-економічна стійкість, воєнно-економічна безпека, державне управління, економічний тиск, загрози та виклики, Збройні Сили України, збройний конфлікт, національна економіка, національна безпека, оцінки пріоритетності складових воєнно-економічної стійкості.