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ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

Background. *Economic security takes a key place in the national security system, because it forms the material and institutional basis for the stable functioning of all its components – political, social, military, environmental, technological, and informational. Without a sustainable economy, it is impossible to ensure the competitiveness of the state in the international arena, maintain defense capability, implement effective social policy, guarantee environmental balance, and promote the development of scientific and technical potential. The economy is not only a source of resources, but also a space in which social attitudes, moral cohesion, and strategic guidelines are formed. In a period of system challenges, in particular war, global crises, and technological transformations, economic security becomes not just an element, but the foundation of national survival and recovery.*

Methods. *To obtain scientific results, methods of dialectical and formal logic were used – to study the essence of economic security and its components; statistical methods – for data presentation; comprehensive and systematic approaches – for the study of risks and threats to economic security and its components; structural methods – to assess existing processes and opportunities to minimize and prevent existing threats and risks to economic security; analytical and comparative approaches, comparison – for the study of the directions of support and development of various spheres of the national economy in modern conditions.*

Results. *The essence and significance of economic security within Ukraine's national security system were established. The scientific approaches to interpreting the concept of economic security and its components were examined. The regulatory support of economic security is analyzed. The challenges and threats to industrial, demographic, social, energy, foreign economic, investment and innovation, macroeconomic, food and financial security were considered, statistical information and analytical data characterizing the problems and trends of the main components of economic security in modern conditions were presented. The ways to minimize the negative effects of internal and external threats and challenges to economic security and its components in the national security system of Ukraine were determined.*

Conclusions. *In modern conditions of war, economic security turns into a strategic resource of the state. It determines the ability of Ukraine to withstand external pressure, maintain internal stability and realize national interests. Its effective provision requires concerted action between state institutions, transparent economic policy and active participation of citizens. Only with a systematic approach, economic security can become a strong pillar of national security and the basis for the restoration and development of the country.*

Keywords: *national security, economic security, components of economic security, threats, national economy, economic development.*

Background

National security of the state is formed as a multidimensional system, where each element plays a critical role in ensuring its integrity, stability and development. One of the key components of this system is economic security – a complex characteristic that reflects the ability of the economy to function continuously, efficiently and independently in the face of internal and external threats. For Ukraine, which is in an armed conflict, economic security is of particular importance. It is not only a tool for countering aggression, but also the basis for maintaining social order, maintaining defense capability and implementing strategic national interests. The study of economic security as an element of the national security system allows a deeper understanding of the challenges of our time, to determine the priorities of state policy and to form effective mechanisms for protecting the economic space, to create prerequisites for the restoration of the country.

The purpose of the article is studying the essence and threats to economic security as an element of the national security system. To achieve the purpose, was set the task to analyze the challenges and threats that exist for the components of economic security and to determine ways to minimize them in modern conditions.

Methods

To obtain scientific results, methods of dialectical and formal logic were used – to study the essence of economic security and its components; statistical methods – for data presentation; comprehensive and systematic approaches – for the study of risks and threats to economic security and its components; structural methods – to assess existing processes and opportunities to minimize and prevent existing threats and risks to economic security; analytical and comparative approaches, comparison – for the study of the directions of support and development of various spheres of the national economy in modern conditions.

Results

In modern conditions, economic security occupies a leading place among the priorities of the national security system of Ukraine. Its level determines the ability of the state to maintain economic sovereignty, to withstand internal and external threats, as well as to ensure the stability and sustainable development of society. In the face of global challenges, armed aggression and economic pressure, it is economic stability that becomes the key to the country's survival, its ability to make an independent strategic choice and the effective functioning of all spheres of life.

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A thorough theoretical analysis of the economic security of Ukraine provides a clear outline of the content of this concept, its structural characteristics and functional connection with the system of national security. It should be noted that economic security is not an isolated phenomenon, it is integrated into the overall security structure of the state, determining its ability to withstand internal and external threats, maintain stability and ensure sustainable development. It is through the prism of economic security that the effectiveness of political decisions, social cohesion, defense capability, technological independence, economic and information stability should be considered.

Theoretical studies of scientists on the essence of economic security do not provide for the possibility of direct borrowing of the experience of Western countries, which is due to the specifics of their legal tradition. In most Western concepts, national security is interpreted mainly through the prism of military threat, without a clear distinction of its non-military components. Instead, in the Ukrainian scientific and legislative discourse, national security is considered as a multi-component system that includes economic, energy, social, industrial, food and other types of security, each of which has its own threats, protection mechanisms and strategic importance. This approach reflects the realities of the modern geopolitical space of Ukraine, where threats are complex and require intersectoral interaction (Yefremova, 2023). In their research, I. Yakoviuk and A. Turenko draw attention to the fact that in many foreign countries, in particular in the states of the European Union, the concept of economic security is actually identified with national security. This approach indicates the dominance of the economic paradigm in the system of strategic protection of the state, where economic stability, financial resistance, investment attractiveness and technological autonomy are considered as key factors of national security (Yakoviuk, 2021; Yefremova, 2023).

The concept of economic security through such characteristics as resistance, stability, countering internal and external threats; economic independence; self-reproduction and self-development; national interests are understood as the strength, reliability and stability of the economic development of the state, resistance to containment and prevention of destabilizing factors, the formation and implementation of an effective economic policy, the ability of economic entities to use national competitive advantages for social and their own development (Skoruk, 2016). Each of these characteristics of economic security serves as a certain scientific vector for domestic researchers.

The idea that economic security is a state of the national economy in which resistance to unfavorable conditions for the development of internal and external processes, counteracting the influence of various threats, and the ability to achieve a sustainable level of development, was expressed by V. Honcharova (Honcharova, 2001). B.V. Andriichuk notes that "economic security is a state of economic system that allows it to develop dynamically, effectively and solve social problems and in which the country has the opportunity to develop and implement an independent economic policy" (Gbur, 2018). Ya. Zhalilo proposes to understand economic security as a complex multifactorial category that characterizes the ability of the national economy to expanded reproduction in order to meet the needs of both its own population and the country at a certain level, to confront the destabilizing effects of factors that threaten the sustainable balanced development of the country; ensuring the creditworthiness of the national economy in the global economic system" (Zhalilo, 2001). M.Yermoshenko focuses

on the complex, systemic nature of economic security, highlighting the financial, internal-economic and foreign economic components in its structure (Yermoshenko, 2001).

In our opinion, in the essence of economic security, emphasis should be placed on the ability of the national economy and public authorities to objectively identify the most dangerous threats in the priority spheres of society and accumulate limited resources to counter these threats and also to consider economic security not only as an opportunity to preserve key economic parameters, and creating a favorable environment for sustainable development of the socio-economic system, innovative renewal, growth of welfare of the population and strengthening of economic autonomy of the state.

At the level of the current legislation of Ukraine, there is no clear definition of the concept and key components of economic security. This creates a certain gap in the system approach to the formation and implementation of national security policy, and also complicates interagency coordination, risk monitoring and strategic planning; building an effective institutional structure of authorities responsible for ensuring economic security; clear division of powers, functional responsibilities and areas of responsibility between different state structures and institutions; ensuring an integrated, coordinated approach to the analysis and consideration of threats affecting economic stability, taking into account the specifics of the modern socio-economic and security context; objective monitoring and evaluation of transformation processes that take place in Ukrainian society, public administration and the national economy as a whole. As a result, the lack of consistency in the scientific and methodological support restrains the formation of a holistic strategy of economic security that corresponds to the realities of the present and the challenges of the future (Lutsyk, 2023).

At the same time, more detailed provisions on the content, tasks and mechanisms for ensuring economic security are contained in regulations developed by the relevant central executive authorities – the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, the National Bank of Ukraine and others. It is these documents that actually serve as a methodological basis for the practical provision of economic stability of the state.

Approved by the Order of the Ministry of Economy Development and Trade of Ukraine of 29.10.2013 No. 1277 "Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine" contain the following definition: "economic security is the state of the national economy, which makes it possible to maintain stability to internal and external threats, to ensure high competitiveness in the global economic environment and characterizes the ability of the national economy to sustainable and balanced growth" (Pro zatverdzhennia Metodychnykh rekomendatsii..., 2013). The Methodological recommendations defines nine components of economic security: industrial, demographic, energy, foreign economic, investment and innovation, macroeconomic, food, social, financial security.

Approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 11.08.2021 No. 347/2021 "The Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine for the Period until 2025" is a target document that determines the ways to achieve goals and implement the priorities of national interests in the economic security (Stratehiia ekonomichnoi bezpeky..., 2021). The purpose of the Strategy is to determine a strategic course in the economic security, aimed at implementing the National Security Strategy of Ukraine "Human Security is the Security of the Country," approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020 No. 392. The document

defines that the strategic course in the sphere of ensuring economic security is priority interrelated directions – direction of development and security direction.

The above-mentioned regulatory documents were developed and approved before the second phase of the aggression of the Russian Federation – large-scale invasion and open use of armed force. Therefore, identified in the documents, in particular in the Strategy of Economic Security of Ukraine until 2025 (hereinafter – the Strategy), challenges and threats (the global trend towards an aggravation of the struggle for markets, technologies, skilled workers and financial resources) to economic security need to be clarified by its constituent elements.

Production safety. In the Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine (hereinafter – the Methodological recommendations), production safety is defined as the state of the production sector of the country, which ensures the most effective use of existing production capacities in the country, their modernization and expanded reproduction, an increase in the level of innovation of production and an increase in the level of competitiveness of the national economy (Pro zatverdzhennia Metodychnykh rekomendatsii..., 2013).

Production safety is a key component of the economic security of the state, reflecting the ability of the national production sector to function stably, efficiently and constantly in conditions of internal and external threats. It covers a set of measures aimed at ensuring the technical reliability of production facilities, the protection of critical infrastructure, human capacity, resource autonomy and adaptability to changes in the external environment.

The importance of production safety lies in the ability to guarantee the stability of the national economy to crisis events, including hostilities, energy shocks, sanctions pressure, etc.; continuity of production processes, which is the basis for meeting domestic demand and maintaining export potential; preservation of labor potential and development of human capital in the conditions of transformation of the labor market; ensuring innovative development of production systems, ensuring competitiveness at the global level; ensuring national security in general, since the production sector is the basis for the functioning of other sectors – energy, defense, agrarian, etc. (Bohma, 2016).

Production safety is not only an economic category, but also a strategic element of state policy, which requires systematic management, institutional support and integration into the general system of national security.

The Strategy offers a list of the main challenges and threats of industrial security that were relevant in 2021. Of course, today the relevance and priority of some of these challenges and threats is viewed from a different angle. Taking into account the realities and challenges of today, it is worth highlighting the following threats to industrial safety:

1. Military action and destruction of industrial infrastructure. Military actions as a threat to the production safety of Ukraine are systemic and multidimensional in nature. Their impact covers the physical destruction of production facilities, disruption of logistics chains, loss of labor potential, destabilization of the economic environment and a decrease in investment activity. As a result of shelling, airstrikes and sabotage, enterprises, warehouses, energy hubs, transport corridors are being destroyed, which leads to a halt in production, loss of equipment and a decrease in production capacity. Especially vulnerable are the regions located in the zone of active hostilities, where the production infrastructure is subjected to systematic damage.

Disruption of supply chains, in particular blocking ports, damage to railways, bridges and roads, makes it impossible to transport raw materials and finished products, which critically affects export-oriented industries. At the same time, mobilization, evacuation of the population, death of workers and migration of qualified personnel cause a personnel crisis in the production sector, reducing its adaptability and productivity. The constant threat of shelling, uncertainty about the future, as well as a decrease in the investment attractiveness of regions at risk, form an atmosphere of economic instability, which negatively affects the strategic planning and modernization of production.

The decline in investment, especially in high-tech industries, slows down the process of updating production capacities, which in the long run threatens to lose the competitiveness of the national economy. The loss of productive potential in certain regions can lead to structural deformation of the economy, a decrease in GDP, an increase in unemployment and deepening socio-economic inequality. The destruction of critical infrastructure poses long-term risks to national security, particularly in the energy, agricultural and defence sectors.

Military actions as a threat to industrial security require a systematic response from the state, business and international partners. The priority areas should be the relocation of production to safe regions, the creation of reserve capacities, the development of alternative logistics routes, the support of enterprises operating in conditions of increased risk, as well as the formation of strategic programs for the restoration of production infrastructure (BDO v Ukraini, 2025).

2. Energy instability. Energy instability manifested in interruptions in the supply of electricity, gas and fuel caused by the destruction of energy infrastructure, a shortage of generating capacities and an increase in tariffs. This eliminates the continuity of production processes, reduces the productivity of enterprises and provokes additional costs for backup power supplies.

Instability of energy supply directly affects logistics, product quality and investment attractiveness. In the strategic dimension, it threatens the functioning of key sectors of the economy – defense, agrarian, transport. Overcoming this threat requires modernization of energy capacities, development of alternative energy sources and integration into the European energy space.

3. Personnel losses and migration. As a result of hostilities, mobilization, evacuation of the population and external labor migration, there is a shortage of qualified personnel in the production sector. The problem is especially acute in industries requiring technical competence, personnel stability and continuity of technological processes.

A decrease in the number of labor resources leads to a loss of production capacity, a decrease in the volume of products, complication of modernization of enterprises and a decrease in innovative potential. In addition, the outflow of young and highly qualified specialists abroad creates long-term risks for the recovery of the economy and its competitiveness.

Overcoming this threat requires the implementation of state policies to support employment, stimulate the return of specialists, develop professional education, retrain personnel and create safe working conditions within the country.

4. Investment vulnerability is manifested in a decrease in the volume of internal and external investments in the production sector. The main factors of this threat are high risks associated with military actions, instability of the regulatory environment, limited access to financial resources

and low predictability of economic policy. Lack of sufficient investment in equipment modernization, digitalization of processes, energy saving and innovation leads to technological lag, reduced productivity and loss of competitiveness of Ukrainian enterprises. In addition, the investment vulnerability complicates the relocation of production to safe regions, hinders the development of new production clusters and limits the possibilities of integration into international value chains. Overcoming this threat requires the formation of a favorable investment climate, ensuring the security of assets, stimulating strategic investors, as well as active participation of the state in supporting critical industries through financial and institutional mechanisms.

5. Dependence on imported components is a significant threat to Ukraine's production safety, especially in the context of geopolitical instability and disruption of global supply chains. Many Ukrainian enterprises are critically dependent on imported raw materials, components, equipment and technologies, which complicates the stable functioning of production in conditions of limited access to foreign markets (Mazaraki, 2022; Kornash, 2025). This dependence increases the vulnerability of the production sector to sanctions, trade restrictions, logistical barriers and currency fluctuations. In case of supply disruption, enterprises are forced to reduce production volumes, look for alternative sources or temporarily stop activities that adversely affect the economic security of the state. Overcoming this threat requires the development of national production of strategic components, diversification of suppliers, import substitution, as well as integration into regional production chains with a high level of technological compatibility.

Despite the fact that a significant part of industrial enterprises demonstrate the ability to adapt and maintain functionality in war conditions, the general state of industry remains critical. Recovery processes are constrained both by external circumstances caused by active hostilities and by internal systemic problems that impede stabilization and development. The main risks of industrial safety in a long war include:

1. Critical reduction of industrial production. As of the end of 2024, the total direct losses of industrial enterprises as a result of the war are estimated at \$14.7 billion. Since the beginning of hostilities, the assets of about 500 large and medium-sized private companies, as well as state-owned enterprises, have been damaged or completely destroyed, not counting tens of thousands of small private industries. In 2023, the volume of industrial production increased by 6.8% compared to 2022, which became possible due to the growth of domestic demand – primarily for products for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and infrastructure restoration, improvement of energy supply, relocation of production capacities, as well as expansion of access of Ukrainian goods to foreign markets, in particular EU countries, and diversification of export routes. At the same time, in 2024, the growth rate slowed down slightly, amounting to 3.6% compared to the previous year (Bazyluk, 2025).

2. Accelerating the pace of deindustrialization of the economy. This trend poses a serious threat to Ukraine's long-term stability, competitiveness and national security. A decrease in the share of industry in the GDP structure indicates a loss of economic self-sufficiency, increased dependence on imports and a weakening of the state's ability to meet critical needs. The decline in industrial production leads to a reduction in foreign exchange earnings, a deterioration in the trade balance and an increase in macroeconomic risks.

In addition to economic consequences, deindustrialization has a pronounced social effect. The loss of jobs in industrial regions leads to increased unemployment, labor migration, depopulation and the decline of infrastructure. At the same time, the reduction of the industrial sector hinders innovative development, since production itself is the main customer of scientific research, engineering solutions and technological implementations. The weakening of the industrial base also reduces the country's defense capability, limiting its ability to independently produce military equipment, ammunition and communication equipment (Ekonomichna bezpeka Ukrainy..., 2024).

3. The decrease in the competitive position of domestic producers in the domestic and foreign markets of industrial products is due to an increase in production and logistics costs. Significant factors in the growth of such costs are the complication of enterprises' access to resources and raw materials, markets, as well as interruptions in work due to power outages, forced downtime during air alarms (Bazyluk, 2025).

4. Increase in the share of low-tech and raw materials in the structure of industrial production. The largest losses were suffered by key industries – metallurgical, chemical and engineering, as well as the supply of electricity and gas, which led to a significant reduction in their share in the overall structure of industrial production. Structural changes in the processing industry are mainly due to large-scale destruction and serious logistical difficulties that most affected the production of coke and petroleum products, metallurgy, the manufacture of metal products, as well as shipbuilding (Bazyluk, 2025).

5. Strengthening the dependence of the domestic market of Ukraine on imports of industrial products. Share of imports in domestic consumption of industrial products in 2024 is 46%, which is higher than in 2022 (42,6 %). The largest import dependence is on engineering products (84% for 9 months of 2024), chemical industry (77%), light industry (78.2%), metallurgical industry (36.7%), woodworking (27.1%) and food (19.4%) industries (Bazyluk, 2025).

Demographic security. Demographic security as a component of economic security in the system of national security is a state of protection of the country, society and the labor market from demographic threats, in which development is ensured taking into account the totality of balanced demographic interests of the state, society and the individual in accordance with the constitutional rights of citizens of Ukraine. Demographic security is the process of ensuring the stable functioning and development of the population, taking into account its age, sex and ethnic structure, which is consistent with the national interests of the state. It is an important component of guaranteeing the territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence and preservation of the geopolitical position of the country.

The prolonged aggravation of the demographic crisis in Ukraine actualizes the need to analyze the situation through the prism of demographic security. The negative dynamics of the main demographic indicators – a decrease in the birth rate, an increase in mortality, a decrease in the marriage rate, intensive migration, as well as a deterioration in behavioral practices for maintaining health – indicates a gradual loss of the state's ability to qualitatively and quantitatively reproduce the population.

In the context of national interests, an important task is to form a model of demographic reproduction, which involves maintaining the population, improving its qualitative characteristics, increasing the duration of active life, harmonizing the gender-age structure, optimizing

internal and external migration flows, as well as strengthening the institution of the family and increasing the level of social responsibility for the life and health of citizens (Petrukha, 2024). It is the provision of such conditions that constitutes the essence of the demographic security of the state and society.

Preservation and development of demographic potential, as well as overcoming the crisis in the demographic sphere, are defined among the priorities of state policy in Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine." The relevance of this issue is confirmed by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 30, 2024, No. 922-p, which approved the Demographic Development Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2040. This document is part of the implementation of the Plan of Ukraine within the initiative of the European Union - Ukraine Facility and is aimed at improving the quality of life, strengthening the labor market, and demographic stability.

The Demographic Development Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2040 provides for a set of measures aimed at stabilizing the demographic situation and creating favorable conditions for sustainable development of the population. The main goal of the document is to ensure the qualitative and quantitative reproduction of human potential, strengthen social cohesion and increase the level of demographic security of the state (Pro skhvalennia Stratehii ..., 2024).

Among the key areas of implementation of the Demographic Development Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2040 are stimulating the birth rate by supporting families with children, creating conditions for combining professional activities with parenthood, and expanding access to quality child care services. An important priority is to reduce the level of premature mortality due to the improvement of the health care system, the development of preventive medicine, and the popularization of a healthy lifestyle. Special attention is paid to the issue of migration. The Strategy provides for measures to stimulate the return of Ukrainian citizens from abroad, the integration of internally displaced persons, as well as the creation of a comfortable environment for life, work, and development. An important element is the support of active longevity, including social protection of the elderly, their participation in public life, and access to quality health services (Pro skhvalennia Stratehii..., 2024).

The document also emphasizes the strengthening of family values, the formation of a culture of responsible parenthood, the development of social responsibility for life and health, as well as the provision of equal rights and opportunities for all citizens. To implement the Demographic Development Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2040, more than 260 specific measures are provided, which cover inter-sectoral interaction, participation of state authorities, local self-government, civil society, and international partners (Pro skhvalennia Stratehii..., 2024).

Social security. Demographic security is closely related to social security through the interdependence between the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the population and the ability of society to provide decent living conditions, social stability, and development. The state of the demographic sphere – the birth rate, mortality, life expectancy, migration processes, and age structure – directly affects the load on the health care system, education, pension provision, the labor market, and residential infrastructure.

The decrease in the working-age population, the aging of the demographic structure, the growth of social inequality, and the depopulation of individual regions pose risks to the

effective functioning of social institutions. At the same time, social security – as the ability of the state to guarantee basic social rights, access to services, and protection of vulnerable groups – is a prerequisite for the formation of a favorable demographic environment, the preservation of family values, and motivation for having children.

Key challenges and threats to social security are (Bazyluk, 2025):

1. A significant deterioration in the socio-economic situation of vulnerable segments of the population (a decrease in living standards, access to basic services, and social protection for the low-income, internally displaced persons, people with disabilities, seniors, and large families, which increases their dependence on state support and the risks of social exclusion).

2. A significant decrease in the ability of the social protection system of Ukraine to perform its functions (limited resources, insufficient institutional coordination and overload of support mechanisms; in conditions of war and economic instability, the system does not have time to adapt to the growing needs of the population, especially vulnerable categories, which leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of assistance, unequal access to social services and loss of confidence in state institutions).

3. Loss of employment opportunities and deepening structural imbalances in the labor market (means a reduction in available jobs, especially in affected regions and industries that have suffered destruction or relocation, which leads to an uneven distribution of labor resources, an increase in unemployment among youth, women, internally displaced persons and persons of pre-retirement age, as well as to a shortage of personnel in critical sectors).

4. A significant decrease in the well-being and quality of life of the population (reduction of real incomes, limited access to quality medical, educational and social services, deterioration of housing conditions and an increase in the cost of basic needs, which leads to increased social dissatisfaction, a decrease in motivation to work, emigration moods and a general weakening of the social stability of society).

5. Deterioration of access to qualified medical care (limiting the ability of the population to receive timely and high-quality medical services due to the destruction of medical infrastructure, shortage of medical personnel, lack of equipment and medicines, especially in the front-line and deoccupied regions).

6. Deterioration of access to social services due to a lack of specialists (a significant part of the population, especially vulnerable categories, does not receive the necessary support on time or in full due to overloading of existing employees, reduced quality of services, limited coverage, and increased social tension).

7. Deterioration of the living conditions of significant groups of the population due to the destruction of housing and civilian infrastructure (loss of a safe environment for living, limited access to water supply, electricity, transport, medical and educational institutions).

8. The massive exodus of refugees abroad (the loss of a significant part of the labor and intellectual potential of the country, a decrease in the population, especially young people and specialists, as well as to a demographic imbalance that complicates the processes of economic recovery, weakens social cohesion, reduces the birth rate and creates additional challenges for the social protection system, which must adapt to changes in the structure of the population).

9. Significant environmental degradation (including military pollution) caused by military actions (environmental

risks are long-term and require systematic monitoring, cleaning, and environmental rehabilitation).

10. Increasing the burden on the social infrastructure and labor market of densely populated and traditionally labor-intensive western regions (caused by the mass movement of the population from war zones, which leads to a glut of local health care, education, housing and communal services, and social protection, increased competition).

11. Rapid growth in the number of internally displaced persons (creates a serious burden on social infrastructure, budgetary resources, and local communities, the need for psychological support, integration, and protection of the rights of IDPs is growing, which requires a comprehensive state policy and cross-sectoral interaction).

It should be emphasized that the level of social stability in society, the quality of life of the population, as well as the creation of real prerequisites for economic recovery and development, depend on solving social problems.

Energy security. Ensuring the energy security of the state is one of the key tasks for public administration in the national security system. The management of this area requires a comprehensive approach covering a wide range of factors related to the functioning of the country. We are talking about the need to take into account resource, technical, economic, environmental, administrative, managerial, social, innovative, political, geopolitical, security, ideological, and other components that determine the efficiency of energy supply of vital needs of citizens, society, business, and the state as a whole.

Energy security – the country's ability to provide a technically reliable and safe, cost-effective, and environmentally acceptable way to meet the needs of society in energy resources; sustainable functioning of the national economy in normal and crisis conditions; independence of the country in the formation and implementation of the policy of protection of national interests (Sukhodolia, 2020; Sukhodolia, 2021).

The main threats to Ukraine's energy security that determine its vulnerability in modern conditions include:

1. Military actions and attacks on the energy infrastructure lead to the destruction of objects for generating, transmission, and distribution of energy, which causes interruptions in electricity and heat supply, threatens the life of the population, the work of critical facilities, and weakens the country's defense capability.

2. Dependence on energy imports makes the country vulnerable to external pressure, price fluctuations, and geopolitical risks, which can lead to energy crises and threats to national security.

3. Insufficient diversification of energy sources – excessive dependence on a limited range of traditional energy carriers (gas, coal, nuclear energy), which increases the vulnerability of the energy system to external shocks, man-made accidents, or political pressure. The lack of development of renewable sources and alternative technologies limits the flexibility and sustainability of the energy sector.

4. The obsolescence of energy capacities – the use of technically and morally obsolete equipment with low efficiency, high energy losses, and increased accident rate. This limits the stability of energy supply, complicates the integration of new technologies, and creates additional risks to the country's energy security.

5. Cyberattacks and information threats can disrupt the operation of energy management systems, cause failures in the supply of electricity, gas, or heat, and steal or destroy critical information. Such threats can paralyze infrastructure, create panic among the population, and weaken the state's ability to respond to emergencies.

6. Instability in global energy markets creates risks for reliable energy supplies, causes price fluctuations, disrupts logistics chains, and complicates energy policy planning.

7. Environmental risks and man-made accidents pose a threat to energy security due to possible environmental pollution, destruction of infrastructure, and disruption of energy facilities.

8. Low levels of strategic energy reserves – insufficient reserves of gas, oil, coal, and other resources necessary to ensure a stable energy supply in times of crisis, war, or import disruptions. This increases the risk of energy shortages, complicates emergency response, and reduces the overall sustainability of the country's energy system.

9. The imperfection of the regulatory framework – the presence of gaps, contradictions, or outdated provisions in the legislation, which complicates the effective management of the energy sector. This leads to weak control, low transparency, limited investment, delays in the introduction of new technologies, and insufficient protection of critical infrastructure.

10. Social risks include rising tariffs, energy poverty, and limited access to heat and electricity, which can cause social tension and a decrease in confidence in the authorities.

By Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in August 2021, the Energy Security Strategy of Ukraine was approved. The document contains an analysis of threats to energy security with the determination of their criticality, identifies priorities for ensuring energy security, describes the strategic choice, goals, and objectives aimed at preventing the emergence of situations that are potentially capable of posing a threat to Ukraine's energy security (Pro skhvalennia Stratehii..., 2021). The purpose of the Energy Security Strategy of Ukraine is to ensure the balance of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development of Ukraine. Today, during the war, the importance of ensuring energy security is directly related to the stability, sovereignty of the state, functioning of the economy, social sphere, defense capability, and vital activity of the population.

The assessment of the level of energy security of Ukraine is carried out according to the integral index, which combines 48 indicators and seven of its components, corresponding to the seven strategic goals contained in the Energy Security Strategy of Ukraine: resource sufficiency; economic accessibility; energy efficiency; environmental acceptability; sustainability of the energy sector; protection of national interests (Sukhodolia, 2021).

Foreign economic security. Foreign economic security as an important component of economic security and the system of national security provides protection of the state economy from external challenges and risks. Its functioning includes measures to stabilize the foreign exchange market, balance the foreign trade balance, attract and ensure the security of foreign investment, as well as establishing effective cooperation with international economic organizations and monitoring the implementation of international sanctions. In the context of national security, it plays a key role, because economic stability is the foundation of social welfare, development of entrepreneurship, industry and support of defense capability. In addition, foreign economic security contributes to strengthening the country's position in the international arena.

In the Methodological Recommendations, foreign economic security is defined as the state of compliance of foreign economic activity with national economic interests, which ensures the minimization of state losses from the action of negative external economic factors and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of the economy due to its active participation in the world

division of labor (Pro zatverdzhennia Metodychnykh rekomendatsii..., 2013).

The main threats to foreign economic security are:

1. Significant loss of export potential of Ukraine as a result of destruction or damage to production facilities leads to a reduction in foreign trade, loss of foreign exchange earnings, reduced competitiveness, and weakening of the economic stability of the state. Destruction and damage to production and logistics capacities, which have suffered export-oriented sectors of the Ukrainian economy for the entire period of Russian aggression, have become a limiting factor for expanding the country's export potential. The share of production capacity has been lost forever and cannot be restored in the foreseeable future, or this restoration is impractical, due to the high need for investment (primarily in the metallurgical industry) (Bazyluk, 2025).

2. Difficulty in exports due to the destruction or complication of transport logistics leads to limited access to ports, railways, roads, and customs points. This delays deliveries, increases costs, reduces the competitiveness of Ukrainian goods in world markets, and weakens the country's foreign economic stability. The main factor in increasing export opportunities was ensuring the stable operation of seaports, increasing the capacity of ports and terminals. According to the Ukrainian Sea Ports Authority, in 2024, the total volume of cargo transshipment in Ukrainian ports reached 97.2 million tons (Vantazhoobih portiv..., 2024).

3. The growth of the negative balance of trade balance – excess of imports over exports, which leads to the outflow of foreign exchange resources, the weakening of the national currency, reduced economic stability, and increased dependence on external financing. In 2024, the total negative balance of foreign trade decreased by \$ 2.2 billion and amounted to \$ 35.7 billion against \$37.9 billion in 2023. This became possible due to the stabilization of exports of goods and a decrease in imports of services. The negative balance of trade in goods remained almost unchanged – \$30.1 billion in 2024, compared with \$29.1 billion in the previous year (Bazyluk, 2025).

4. Strengthening the raw material and low-tech orientation of exports – the predominance in foreign trade of products with low added value – raw materials, semi-finished products, agricultural products. This limits economic growth, reduces the country's competitiveness in world markets, complicates innovative development, and makes the economy more vulnerable to price fluctuations. Despite the preservation of significant logistical constraints and the consequences of the destruction of industrial capacities, the economy of Ukraine continues to demonstrate high dependence on exports of raw materials, in particular, the agrarian sector, extractive industry, and products created using low or medium-level technologies. In 2024, the technological structure of exports remained almost unchanged compared to 2023.

5. Limiting the effectiveness of infrastructure to support foreign trade activities is the lack of efficiency of mechanisms, institutions and services that facilitate exports and imports. This includes weak logistics, limited access to financial and insurance instruments, lack of information support and poor quality of customs and administrative services, which makes it difficult for Ukrainian goods to enter international markets.

6. A significant increase in the share of imports in domestic consumption. In 2024, despite the persistence of barriers to economic activity and the growing need to strengthen defense capabilities, against the background of a gradual economic recovery and a revival of domestic consumer demand, demand for imported products

increased in Ukraine. At the same time, the growth rate of imports slowed down slightly – to 11.3% in 2024 against 14.9% in 2023 (Bazyluk, 2025).

Investment and innovation security. Investment and innovation security creates optimal conditions for the effective implementation of socio-economic interaction in the aspect of scientific and technological progress through active investment and innovation activities. Investment and innovation security is defined as the state of the economic environment in the state, which stimulates domestic and foreign investors to invest in the expansion of production in the country, promotes the development of high-tech production, the integration of research and production in order to increase efficiency, deepening the specialization of the national economy on the creation of products with a high share of added value (Pro zatverdzhennia Metodychnykh rekomendatsii..., 2013).

Among the key indicators of investment and innovation security today, the ability to provide extended reproduction of fixed assets and maintain a competitive environment is decisive. The quality of the investment climate and the effectiveness of state regulation of the economy through regulatory and management mechanisms are also important (Buryk, 2024).

In addition to these factors, an important element of investment and innovation security is the ability of the state to adapt to global technological changes and support the development of human resources. This includes stimulating scientific research, developing a startup ecosystem, digitalizing the economy and creating conditions for technology transfer. Without proper institutional support and strategic vision, innovation activity risks remaining fragmented, making it difficult to modernize production and integrate Ukraine into global value chains.

Today, the main threats to investment and innovation security are: reduction of state capital investments; curtailing innovation activity in the economy; deterioration of the dynamics of investment processes in industry; insufficient funding for research and development; reduction of capital investments in the corporate sector; relocation outside Ukraine of innovatively active companies. Experts estimate for 2026-2028 forecasts are more optimistic and based on the fact that the economy will be able to revive investment activity, so the probability of deterioration of the dynamics of investment processes in industry and a reduction in state capital investments will decrease (Bazyluk, 2025).

Macroeconomic security. The essence of macroeconomic security lies in the ability of the state to ensure stable and balanced development of the national economy, resistant to internal and external threats.

It covers control over key macroeconomic indicators such as inflation, unemployment, government debt, balance of payments, budget deficit and exchange rate. A stable financial system, effective management of public finances, balanced foreign economic activity and a favorable investment climate are the basis of macroeconomic security. An important role is also played by the ability of the economy to adapt to global challenges, while maintaining the pace of development, social stability and competitiveness. Ensuring macroeconomic security creates prerequisites for sustainable economic growth, improving the well-being of the population, business development and strengthening national independence.

The peculiarities of ensuring macroeconomic security are determined by the impact of threats: a sharp economic decline due to the curtailment of business activity in conditions of war, the impossibility of doing business in certain regions of the country in a combat zone or risk zone;

capital outflow from the economic territory of Ukraine and business relocation abroad; a significant reduction in investment activities, a critical reduction in the volume of credit financing of fixed capital, working capital and investments; reduction of labor potential as a result of intensive processes of population migration abroad, a significant share of internally displaced persons, civilian losses as a result of hostilities; growth of consumer price index (inflation); reduced private consumption (Bazyluk, 2025).

To overcome the threats to the macroeconomic security of Ukraine in conditions of war and instability, it is necessary to implement a set of strategic and tactical measures aimed at stabilizing the economy, supporting business and preserving human capital. In our opinion, the main solutions include:

1. Stimulating business activity and supporting business (introduction of tax incentives and grant programs for enterprises operating in risky regions or relocated to safe zones; development of the digital economy and remote forms of doing business; creation of special economic zones with simplified regulation).

2. Reducing capital outflow and returning business (guaranteeing property rights and protecting investments through international mechanisms; creating a favorable investment climate, in particular through transparency of regulatory policy and judicial reform; supporting Ukrainian companies abroad in order to maintain ties with the national economy).

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4. Preservation and return of labor potential (creation of conditions for the return of labor migrants, in particular through reintegration and employment programs; support for internally displaced persons through access to education, housing and work; investments in the development of human capital – education, medicine, professional training).

5. Inflation containment and price stabilization (carrying out a balanced monetary policy of the National Bank of Ukraine; control over pricing for critical goods and services; increase in domestic production to reduce dependence on imports).

6. Increasing the level of private consumption (supporting incomes through social programs, subsidies and indexation of salaries; creating conditions for stable employment and entrepreneurship development; increasing access to financial services for households) (Bazyluk, 2025).

The implementation of the proposed set of measures will contribute to strengthening the macroeconomic stability of Ukraine, increasing its resilience to internal and external challenges, as well as the formation of prerequisites for sustainable economic development. In particular, supporting business activity and creating conditions for secure business will reduce the risks of economic recession, intensify production and save jobs. Measures to reduce capital outflows and return business will help restore the country's investment potential, strengthen the financial system and increase tax revenues. The intensification of investment activities and the expansion of access to credit resources will ensure the modernization of infrastructure, the development of entrepreneurship and the renewal of fixed capital. The preservation of labor potential through the support of internally displaced persons, the reintegration of migrants and the development of human capital will avoid

staff shortages and ensure the sustainable development of the labor market. Containment of inflation and stabilization of prices will contribute to the preservation of purchasing power of the population, and support for private consumption to activation of domestic demand, which is an important factor in economic growth (Tytarenko, 2025). Together, these measures will not only overcome current threats, but also lay the foundation for post-war recovery, improving the well-being of citizens and strengthening the economic independence of the state.

Food security. The World Trade Organization defines food security as a comprehensive system based on three main components: the physical availability of food, the possibility of their purchasing and rational use. This implies a stable supply of sufficient food, access of the population to financial and other resources to form a balanced diet, as well as ensuring appropriate water supply and sanitary hygiene conditions (World Food Programme; Volchenko, 2025).

Food security is analyzed at different levels – from individual to global. At the level of the person, it implies access to a sufficient amount of quality food to maintain health and life. At the level of an enterprise or economy it is the ability to provide its own production or purchase of products for functioning. Within the administrative-territorial units and the state it is a matter of strategic resource management, logistics, agrarian policy and social protection. At the regional and international levels, food security encompasses coordination between countries, the stability of global markets, food reserves and humanitarian support. Therefore, the need for food security is urgent at each of these levels and requires a systematic approach to achieving it.

Taking into account the above-mentioned and the position of specialists of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, the threats to food security are: local food shortages caused by supply difficulties and/or excessive demand; decrease in production of significant types of agricultural products; destruction of the infrastructure for the production, processing and storage of agricultural products and food; significant logistical and financial losses of the share of agricultural producers; deterioration of the quality of nutrition of the population; deterioration of the provision of agricultural enterprises with material and technical means; worsening labor shortage in agricultural production (Bazyluk, 2025).

Financial security. In the context of modern global and regional conflicts, in particular the full-scale war in Ukraine, financial security is a key element of economic security in the system of national security, which ensures the stability of the political system, economic stability and the ability of the state to effectively respond to internal and external challenges. The financial security of the state is an important factor of social stability, determines the level of legitimacy of political power, the support of international partners and the ability of the state to maintain national sovereignty. In addition, in war conditions, financial security is an instrument of political influence in the international arena, which provides an opportunity for effective interaction with other countries and international organizations.

The financial security of the state is a key element of ensuring social stability, since it affects the confidence of citizens in political power, determines the level of its legitimacy and contributes to the preservation of national sovereignty. In the context of war, its importance increases even more – it turns into an important instrument of foreign policy influence, which allows the state to effectively interact with international partners, attract financial assistance, maintain defense capability and form a positive image on the global arena. A reliable financial system

ensures the stability of the economy, the stability of budget policy and the country's ability to withstand external shocks and internal challenges.

According to scientists I. Dotsiak and I. Plets the financial security of the state in conditions of war is understood as a complex state and a system of measures aimed at ensuring the stability of the financial system in conditions of hostilities, effective management of resources to maintain the country's defense capability, social stability, restoration of economic infrastructure, minimizing the impact of internal and external threats, as well as integrating the state into global financial processes, taking into account political and geostrategic challenges.

Risks and threats to the financial security of the state cover a wide range of factors that can destabilize the economic system, undermine confidence in financial institutions and limit the ability of the state to perform its social, defense and strategic functions. In particular, these are: macroeconomic instability; external financial threats (outflow of capital abroad, decrease in foreign direct investment, restriction of access to international financial markets, sanctions or financial restrictions from other countries); internal structural problems (inefficient management of public finances, corruption in financial institutions, poor quality of financial control and audit, distrust of the banking system); military and political risks; socio-economic factors (decrease in the level of incomes of the population, increase in unemployment, decrease in private consumption, migration of labor resources).

Threats to financial security can also be considered from the perspective of institutional and systemic stability of the financial sector of the state, as well as fiscal and monetary stability: deterioration of the financial stability of the pension system; high level of state budget deficit; significant losses of tax and customs revenues of state and local budgets; lack of trust on the part of citizens and business to tax and customs authorities; underfunding of certain items of budget expenditures due to limited financial capabilities of the state; increase in the volume of public debt and expenditures for its servicing; deterioration of the institutional capacity of the banking system due to a reduction in the resource base of banks, unprofitability and a decrease in capitalization; a sharp increase in the share of non-performing loans in the loan portfolio of banks (Bazyluk, 2025). These threats reflect the ability of the state to effectively manage public finances, ensure the fulfillment of social obligations, maintain confidence in financial institutions and guarantee the stability of the banking system. In addition, these threats are assessed through the prism of the ability of the financial system to ensure economic continuity, social stability and sovereignty of the state, especially in the face of crisis challenges such as war or economic turbulence.

Risks to financial security will be determined primarily by the dynamics and nature of hostilities, which determine the needs and volumes of budget expenditures with limited fiscal capabilities of the state to accumulate its own resource.

Thus, economic security plays a key role in the system of national security of Ukraine, since it ensures the state's resistance to internal and external threats, the ability to realize strategic goals and maintain social stability. In modern conditions, especially during the period of hostilities and global turbulence, economic security becomes the basis for the preservation of sovereignty, the effective functioning of state institutions, the development of human capital and the maintenance of defense capability.

A stable financial system, balanced macroeconomic policy, investment activity, food security and reliable banking infrastructure are the components that form the economic

basis of national security. They determine the ability of the state to withstand crises, adapt to challenges, maintain the trust of citizens and international partners, and ensure sustainable development in the long term.

Economic security not only supports the functioning of other spheres of national security – political, social, environmental, informational – but also acts as an integrating factor that determines the overall effectiveness of state policy and its ability to ensure the well-being of citizens and the stability of society.

Discussion and conclusions

Summarizing the study of the components of economic security, it can be concluded that economic security is a fundamental element of the national security system of Ukraine, especially in conditions of military challenges, global instability and internal structural transformations. Its provision requires a comprehensive approach that covers all components, each of which plays a critical role in the sustainability of the state.

Financial security determines the ability of the state to maintain the stability of the budget system, effectively manage public debt, ensure confidence in financial institutions and preserve sovereignty in the international environment. Macroeconomic security forms the basis for balanced development, control over key economic indicators and adaptation to crisis events. Investment and innovation security ensures the modernization of the economy, the development of human capital and integration into global technological processes. Food security guarantees the physical availability of quality food at all levels – from the individual to the state, and the social component – the preservation of labor potential, the support of consumer demand and social stability.

In conditions of war and constant threats, economic security acquires strategic importance, because it determines the ability of the state to withstand external pressure, ensure internal stability and realize long-term national interests. Strengthening it requires systematic management, effective coordination between sectors, transparent policies and active participation of civil society. Only under such conditions, economic security can become a reliable support for the national security of Ukraine.

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ЕКОНОМІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА ЯК СКЛАДОВА СИСТЕМИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Вступ. Економічна безпека посідає ключове місце в системі національної безпеки, адже саме вона формує матеріальну та інституційну основу для стабільного функціонування всіх її складових – політичної, соціальної, військової, екологічної, технологічної та інформаційної. Без стійкої економіки неможливо забезпечити конкурентоспроможність держави на міжнародній арені, підтримувати обороноздатність, реалізовувати ефективну соціальну політику, гарантувати екологічну рівновагу та сприяти розвитку науково-технічного потенціалу. Економіка – це не лише джерело ресурсів, а й простір, у якому формуються суспільні настрої, моральна згуртованість та стратегічні орієнтири. У період системних викликів, зокрема війни, глобальних криз і технологічних трансформацій, економічна безпека стає не просто елементом, а фундаментом національного виживання та відновлення.

Методи. Для отримання наукових результатів використано методи діалектичної та формальної логіки – для вивчення сутності економічної безпеки та її складових; статистичні методи – для представлення даних; комплексний і системний підходи – для дослідження ризиків та загроз економічній безпеці та її складових; структурні методи – для оцінки наявних процесів і можливостей мінімізації та попередження існуючих загроз та ризиків економічній безпеці; аналітичні та компаративні методи, порівняння – для дослідження напрямів підтримки та розвитку різних сфер національної економіки в сучасних умовах.

Результати. Обґрунтовано сутність і значення економічної безпеки в системі національної безпеки України. Досліджено наукові підходи до тлумачення поняття економічної безпеки та її складових. Проаналізовано нормативно-правове забезпечення економічної безпеки. Розглянуто виклики та загрози виробничій, демографічній, соціальній, енергетичній, зовнішньоекономічній, інвестиційно-інноваційній, макроекономічній, продовольчій та фінансовій безпеці, наведено статистичну інформацію та аналітичні данні, що характеризують проблеми та тенденції основних складових економічної безпеки в сучасних умовах. Визначено шляхи мінімізації негативних наслідків внутрішніх та зовнішніх загроз та викликів для економічної безпеки та її складових в системі національної безпеки України.

Висновки. У сучасних умовах війни економічна безпека перетворюється на стратегічний ресурс держави. Вона визначає здатність України протистояти зовнішньому тиску, зберігати внутрішню стабільність і реалізовувати національні інтереси. Її ефективне забезпечення потребує узгоджених дій між державними інституціями, прозорої економічної політики та активної участі громадян. Лише за умови системного підходу економічна безпека може стати міцною опорою національної безпеки та основою для відновлення і розвитку країни.

Ключові слова: національна безпека, економічна безпека, складові економічної безпеки, загрози, національна економіка, економічний розвиток.

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