

DOI: 10.55643/fcaptop.6.53.2023.4237

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Received: 07/11/2023

Accepted: 11/12/2023

Published: 31/12/2023

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DETERMINING STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR FORMING STATE POLICY TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

ABSTRACT

The introduction of martial law will significantly change the modern vision of the formation of state policy to ensure financial and economic security. Today, more than ever, intensifying ways to strengthen the financial and economic security of the state is becoming priority number one. The purpose of the article is to present a modern approach to determining strategic priorities for the formation of state policy to ensure financial and economic security in conditions of martial law, which, unlike similar ones, should be characterized by the use of modern modelling methods that form the basis for developing an effective policy under current conditions, taking into account a significant number of factors and variables. The object of the study is the state policy of ensuring the financial and economic security of Ukraine. The research methodology involves the use of both theoretical and mathematical methods, which made it possible to form a modern model for determining strategic priorities for building an effective state policy to ensure financial and economic security. As a result, we presented not only the most modern model thanks to effective modelling methods but also what needs to be done today, to understand what strategic decisions should be made in order to form the most effective government policy to ensure financial and economic security in war conditions. The study has a limitation in the form of not taking into account all possible variables and factors influencing the formation of state policy to ensure financial and economic security. Prospects for further research are to explore ensuring the financial and economic security of the state at the tactical operational level.

Keywords: financial and economic security, martial law, strategic priorities, financial risks, state policy, financial stability, financial assistance, investments, financial sector

JEL Classification: H50, H56, H60, F52, G32

INTRODUCTION

The modern world is characterized by high dynamism and rapid changes involved in the economic, financial and political aspects of life throughout the civilized part of the planet. The formation of public policy directly depends on the need for sustainability, stability and forecasting that exists today. How the world is changing, bringing new times (Industry 5.0) and becoming critically important to decide now. The 21st century has not yet reached its middle but is already characterized by a large number of crisis phenomena that have engulfed the whole world. Starting from 2008, which became the first real test for the financial and economic system of the entire civilized world, and ending with the COVID-19 pandemic, which not only concerned the physical safety of the individual but was also a real challenge for the financial and economic stability of entire states. February 22, 2022, led to a new crisis in which military security came to the fore, but at the same time, everything always starts with finances and therefore, countries that began to actively help protect Ukraine began to feel that such assistance was a real challenge to their financial-economic system. It is not uncommon for scientific and practical research to be aimed at ensuring the economic or financial security of the state. There is nothing wrong with this, but, in our opinion, financial and economic security today are interconnected aspects that together form the basis of state sustain-

ability. Under martial law, this connection is significantly referenced, since war is a constant need for finance and constant destruction of the economic structure of one side or another, which is why considering these two types of security together allows for a harmonious and comprehensive approach to solving the problems facing the state in the conditions of martial law.

The war has been going on for more than a year and now the issue of "exhaustion" of the financial and economic system of the majority of the country is a real problem of our security. After almost two years of war, it is no secret that our financial and economic security (FES) directly depends on international assistance from other countries. There is nothing bad about this, especially when Russian aggression is increasing its pace, but it requires a new approach to the formation of state policy to ensure it. In the first months of the war, the scientific community did not actively consider the strategic level of FES support, constantly emphasizing the belief in an early victory, but the war turned into a protracted conflict in which each component of national security must withstand constant resource costs and capacity building for a turning point. Considering the problem at the strategic level allows you to better understand the perspective of how to counter modern threats and respond to new challenges. The war cannot be won without great finances and a stable economy. You should offer your own vision of what the priorities should be today for the formation of an effective state policy for ensuring FES and determine what you should pay attention to first of all in conditions of martial law.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It should be noted that in modern scientific literature, the financial or economic aspect is always attached to one or another type of security. Let's give a few examples. Yes, Khanin, et.al. (2021) and Chub et.al., (2022) well reveal the methodological approach to the economic security of the state, but the financial system is one of the determinants. The same is true when considering ensuring the financial security of the state, the economic environment, sustainability, etc. It is an addition to this process (Chorna, et.al., 2022). However, as the leader of security in Ukraine rightly noted. Franchuk, et al. (2020), FES is an important component of the national one. However, this does not mean that ensuring the state's economic security is not considered at all in the scientific literature. For example, Novak, et.al. (2022) and Hetmanets, (2020) present current scientific results taking into account both the martial law and the COVID-19 pandemic. This is a positive thing, but they lack a strategic approach. We can highlight interesting models of the strategic direction of ensuring economic security, presented by Melnyk, et.al. (2021) and Antonova et.al. (2022).

When considering the issues of ensuring the state's economic security, one should understand what it is. There are different views on this concept in the literature. Thus, in the opinion of Marena et.al., (2020), it is the motivating aspect that should be disclosed, that is, ensuring the state's economic security through the creation of favourable conditions for economic development, stability and growth. When, for example, according to Polishchuk, et.al. (2021), a defensive approach appears, which is relevant even in conditions of martial law. Ensuring the state's economic security is considered a set of measures aimed at countering external and internal threats that could harm the national economic interests and defence capability of the country. In summary, we will offer the author's vision of key concepts on the topic of our article further in the text. Based on the results of the literature review, several characteristic problems can be identified that should be taken into account for our further research (Table 1).

№	Problems	Justification of the problem
1	Strategic approach	Determining strategic priorities is a delicate issue and does not always attract the attention of most scientists and practitioners
2	Modern external environment	Martial law lasts only a year and a half, and therefore there is no powerful and deep scientific base
3	Study of financial security and economic security as a whole	Very few modern scientific studies are devoted to the provision of FES, the "financial aspect" appears more; "financial component", etc
4	The only general opinion about the essence of understanding the concept	Today, there is no single universal vision of the essence of the state policy of providing FES

The external environment is very dynamic and is characterized by constant changes that must be taken into account when forming an effective state policy to ensure financial and economic security. The modern realities of martial law are not the only change. The arrival of Industry 5.0 also brings its own effect, and if you do not stimulate technological innovation, you may simply not keep up with the entire civilized world. One way or another, geopolitical foundations determine a new revision of the strategic priorities of the formation of a modern state policy for ensuring the FES.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to present a modern approach to determining strategic priorities for the formation of state policy for ensuring FES in a state of war, which, unlike similar ones, is characterized by the use of modern modelling methods that form the basis for developing an effective policy under current conditions, taking into account a significant number of factors and variables. The object of the study is the state policy of ensuring FES.

METHODS

Research methodology includes methods that differ in their essence and nature of action. The literature review and all theoretical aspects of the study involved the use of analysis and synthesis methods and statistical methods to show the dynamics and trends in key indicators affecting the level of FES. The abstract-logical method helped to formulate conclusions adequate to the research carried out in the article. The key task was to present the same strategic priorities for the formation of state policy for ensuring FES under martial law.

The team of authors decided to use the ArchiMate modelling method. This method is a high-level modelling language for architecturally describing the strategic aspects of complex socio-economic systems. This may be useful for depicting various strategic aspects of public policy. Its advantages are revealed through its multi-level structure and standardized approach. ArchiMate can provide a clear, structured, and flexible means for representing complex relationships.

The so-called "sensitivity analysis" method was used to study the influence of various factors on the financial and economic stability of the state, which lays the information basis for planning one's own state financial and economic policy. The mathematical method "Game Model" was used to reflect the possibilities of bilateral interaction between the state and foreign investors, which is extremely important in conditions of martial law. Through this method, the team of authors presented their vision of the main strategic directions for improving the state policy of interaction with international partners within the framework of providing FES. A stochastic forecasting method for modelling different scenarios with a certain uncertainty creating a military situation. Forecasting took place for certain parameters (financial risks). A global equilibrium model to represent strategic priorities for the effective interaction between internal and external factors and their impact on the state's FES.

RESULTS

In our opinion, the FES of a state is a state of protection of the vital interests of society and the state in the financial and economic sphere, ensuring the stable development of the national economy, the effective functioning of the financial system, the balance of the state budget, the stability of the national currency, as well as the country's ability to withstand internal ones and external threats to introduce military operations against the aggressor. Thus, the state policy of ensuring financial and economic security in conditions of martial law is an integral set of strategic measures implemented by the state in order to protect its economy in conditions of a military conflict or emergency.

To begin with, the team of authors will present their vision of a model for determining strategic priorities for the formation of state policy for ensuring FES in martial law. To do this, we will use the ArchiMate modelling method, which will demonstrate several different directions of how those strategic priorities can be determined. In the future, we will go through each of them in more detail. Thus, we will first present the key model, and then we will justify all its aspects below in the text (Figure 1).

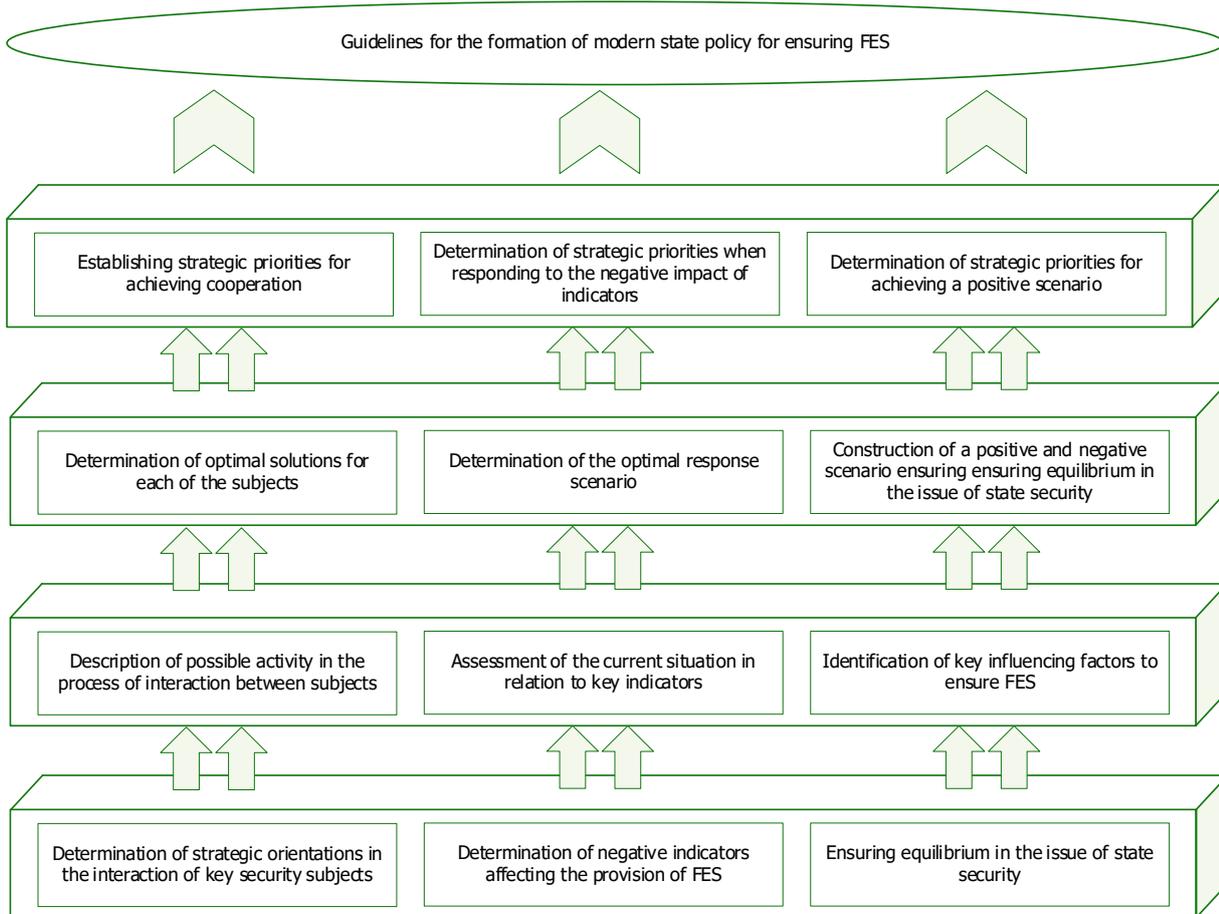


Figure 1. The model for determining strategic priorities for the formation of the state policy of providing the FES in the conditions of martial law.

Through the “Game Model” it is possible to analyze at a simplified level the strategic interaction between different subjects of ensuring the state’s economic security. This mathematical tool analyzes this interaction.

It should be noted that the defining components of the state's FES are ensuring macroeconomic stability, control over public debt, balanced foreign trade, stability of financial institutions, protection from abuse in financial markets and preservation of the domestic currency. At the same time, foreign investments play a vital role in most of the above components and for the development of the economy as a whole, since they provide not only the influx of necessary capital for the implementation of large projects but also contribute to the integration of the national economy into the global economic space, the introduction of new technologies and management experience. The team of authors believes that, given the high efficiency of foreign investment, achieving FES is only possible if harmonization in the volume of investment is achieved since foreign investment can become a source of external dependence and influence, especially if the investment is accompanied by interference in politics or economic regulation of the state. That is why it is necessary to carefully highlight the key strategic priorities of interaction between investors and the state, both in the context of ensuring the state’s FES. As an example, let’s take the state and foreign investors as internal and external subjects of providing FES and model strategic priorities in a specific situation (Figure 2).

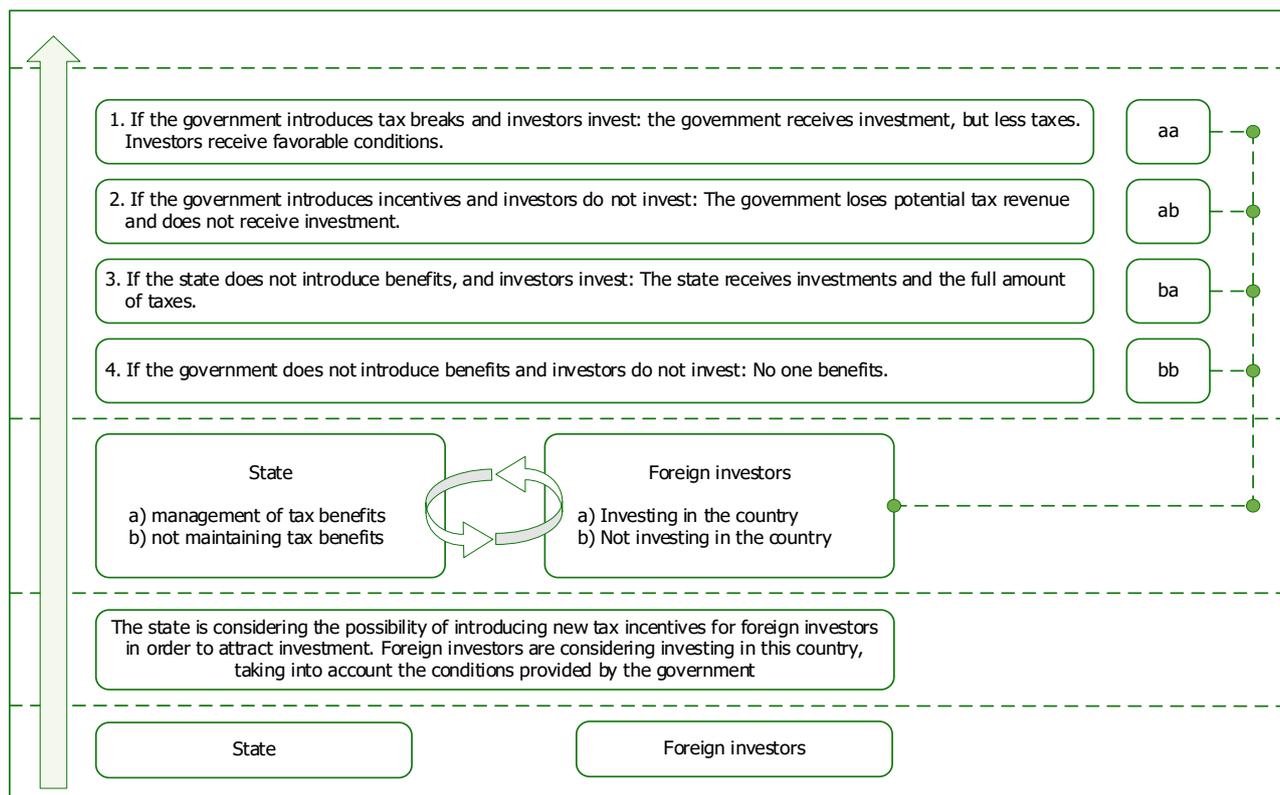


Figure 2. The model of two-way interaction between the subjects of providing FES of the state.

Figure 2 depicts the strategic ways that interaction between foreign investors and the state could occur in the context of providing FEB. When foreign companies invest in manufacturing, they often introduce modern technologies and innovations that can improve production processes, reduce costs and increase the competitiveness of domestic products. It can also strengthen the country's export potential and increase its foreign exchange earnings, which is important for maintaining the stability of the national currency and balance of payments. Without external resources, it is very difficult to talk about the sustainability of financial and economic systems. The decrease in foreign investment during war is a problematic aspect (Figure 3) but not critical, since, within the framework of ensuring the FEB, the development of domestic entrepreneurship is also important. The government is constantly introducing various types of programs to support small and medium-sized enterprises, which create the majority of jobs in many countries. This may include tax breaks, grants, business planning assistance, and easier business registration procedures. Government investment programs in critical infrastructure such as transportation, energy, education and health can also stimulate economic development and create jobs. This not only improves the standard of living and safety of citizens but also helps improve the business climate, which can attract additional foreign investment.

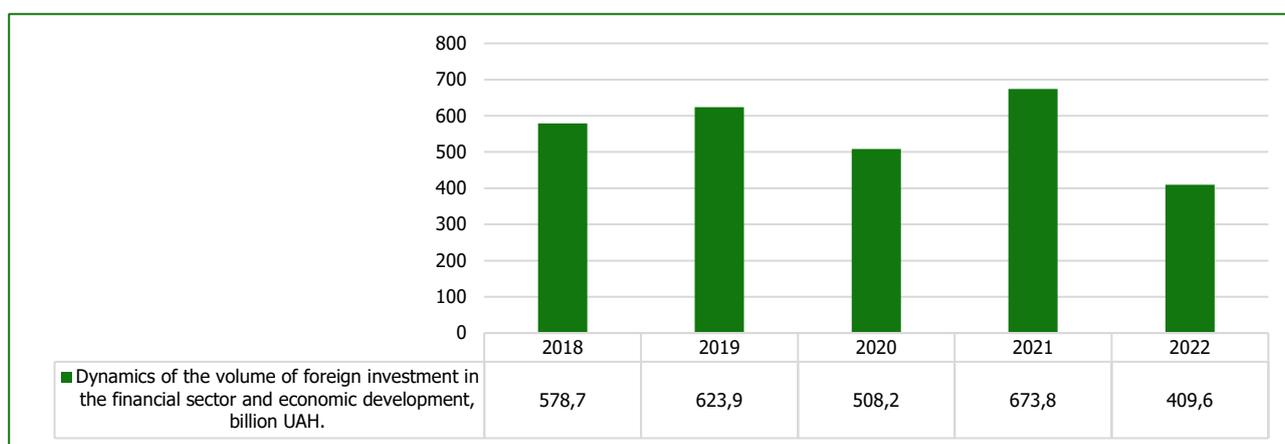


Figure 3. Dynamics of the volume of foreign investment in the financial sector and economic development, billion UAH. (Source: formed by the authors based on data from the State Statistics Service. (2022))

Medium-sized businesses play an important role in the development of local communities, strengthening bottom-up economies and promoting social cohesion. At a time when traditional economic supply chains are disrupted, local businesses can offer alternative ways to provide goods and services to communities. And with a decrease in foreign investment, there are strategic ways to support it without the fate of investors, as well (Figure 4).

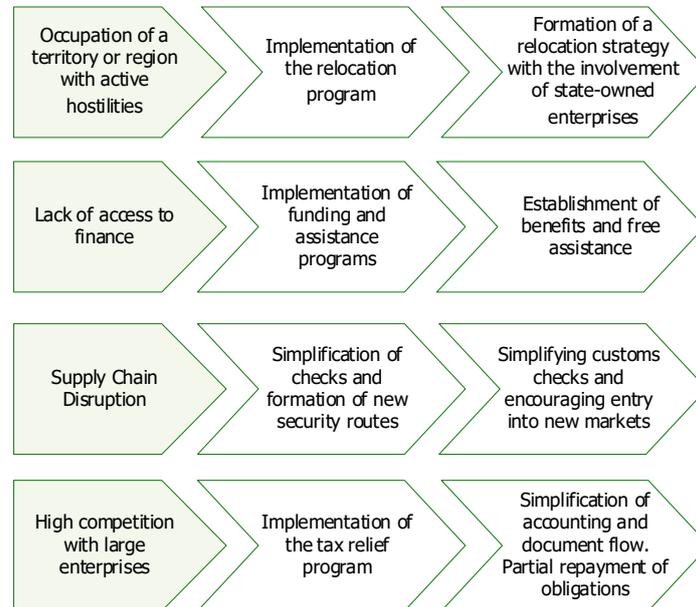


Figure 4. Strategic directions for supporting small and medium-sized businesses in the context of ensuring FES under martial law.

The active development of small and medium-sized businesses helps expand the tax base, providing the government with important revenues needed to support military efforts and social programs. Given the high mobility and adaptability of small and medium-sized businesses, such support can become a decisive factor in supporting the national economy in times of crisis and uncertainty. But war also brings increased inflation. As inflation rises, the cost of living rises, which erodes the purchasing power of the population and can lead to a decrease in real income. As a result, people may spend less on goods and services, which in turn can lead to reduced production and increased unemployment. For small and medium-sized businesses, this becomes a big challenge because their costs for raw materials and other inputs are rising and price competitiveness is declining. Inflation has a direct impact on the country's FES since the depreciation of the monetary unit can lead to a fall in the real income of the population, an increase in the cost of production, a decrease in the competitiveness of national products and an increase in public debt. Inflation can cause social tension and reduce the country's investment attractiveness. One of the key strategic priorities for Ukraine should be to prevent inflation from rising, as this could significantly damage its FES level. For our further analysis, we will establish for ourselves that an increase in the inflation rate will be our monetary risk - an example of introducing a method of stochastic forecasting. As of the end of 2022, the inflation index has increased and this trend may continue (Figure 5).

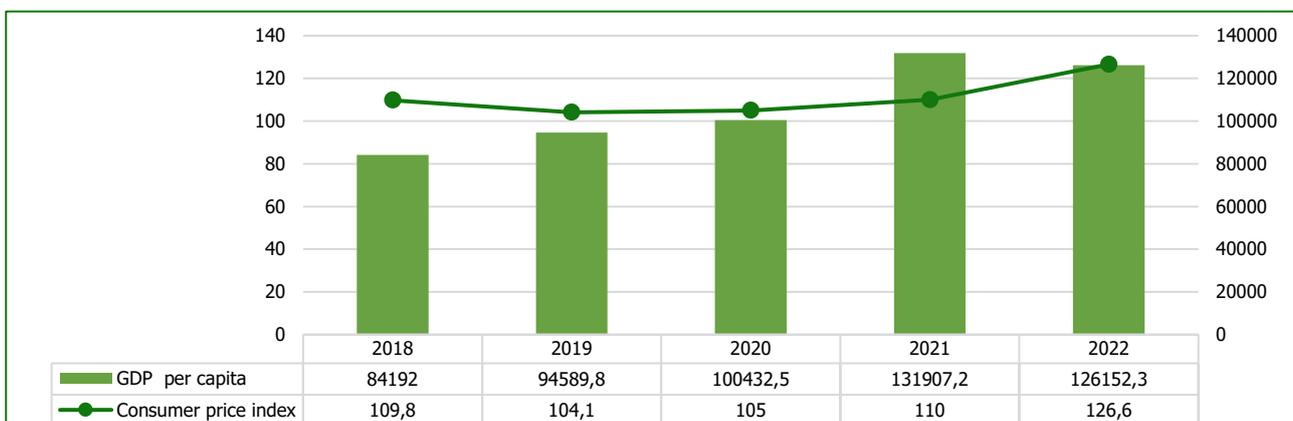


Figure 5. Dynamics of changes in the inflation index and GDP per capita in Ukraine over the past 5 years. (Source: formed by the authors based on data from the State Statistics Service (2022))

Inflation has a great influence on the formation of state policy for ensuring FES. The list of influences is very wide: rising import prices; deterioration of investment decisions; loss of confidence in the national currency; increasing the cost of servicing public debt, etc. Its constant forecasting is a priority that determines what decisions the government should make in order to prevent a deterioration in the FES level. Let us imagine the stages of how this modelling is possible using the example of real data in Figure 4 (Table 2).

Table 2. The stochastic modelling for the development of strategic priorities of modern state policy for ensuring FES.

Nº	Modelling steps	Characteristics of actions
1	Data analysis	Inflation rate, GDP per capita, government debt level and trade balance to form possible forecasts for next year
2	Determination of the average value	111.1 (average value for the period 2018-2022)
3	Definition of standard deviation (simplified)	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x - u)^2}$ 8.73
4	Inflation Scenario Generation Using Monte Carlo Software and Techniques	1000 different scenarios for the inflation index at the end of 2023, using a normal distribution with a mean of 111.1% and a standard deviation of 8.73% (With a simulation add-in like @RISK or Crystal Ball, you can perform Monte Carlo analysis right in Excel. These tools allow you to perform stochastic modelling using Excel's built-in functions and charts.)
5	Analysis of the obtained results	29. Optimistic scenario: Inflation continues to rise but at a reduced rate. 30. Baseline scenario: Inflation remains at the average value of the last 5 years. 31. Pessimistic scenario: Inflation is rising rapidly, accelerating the pace of recent years. (Scenarios were generated by an inflation forecasting program and the three most different from the entire list were selected)
6		32. Optimistic scenario: Inflation 106.74% (In this scenario, it is assumed that inflation will increase, but at a lower rate compared to the base period). 33. Baseline scenario: Inflation 111.1% (The value of 111.1% here is a reflection of the "standard" or "expected" level to which the economy may tend, based on past patterns). 34. Pessimistic scenario: Inflation 124.2% (The calculation for the pessimistic scenario includes an increase in the average value by one and a half standard deviations, indicating a potential worsening of the situation compared to trends).
7	Recommendations of a strategic nature	Taking measures to stabilize inflation is mandatory for 2023-2024.
8	Additional actions	For each scenario, it is possible to calculate the projected GDP per capita taking into account inflation: GDP 2022*(Inflation Index/100).

In addition, it should be noted that the proposed strategic direction for stabilizing inflation is always considered among the basic goals of the NBU. Despite the widespread war, the NBU remains committed to its mandate of ensuring price and financial stability as a key to sustainable economic growth. At the same time, the reduced effectiveness of market instruments and high uncertainty temporarily made it impossible to implement monetary policy in the traditional format of inflation targeting. Today, the NBU maintains a controlled situation in the foreign exchange market, compensating for the structural deficit of foreign currency to ensure moderate exchange rate fluctuations in both directions. Maintaining a stable situation in the foreign exchange market is also facilitated by: maintaining and calibrating a number of administrative restrictions (including foreign exchange transactions and capital movements), ending emission financing, and ensuring appropriate monetary conditions to maintain the attractiveness of UAH instruments. Thus, the NBU directs its interest rate policy, modernizes its operational design, and applies other instruments of monetary policy (in particular, differentiation and regulation of required reserve rates) primarily to ensure the proper attractiveness of time savings in UAH. But at the same time, we additionally propose the following strategic directions for achieving this:

1. Revitalization of economic activity through restoration of the labour market.
2. Solving the issue of deficits. Significant deficits will require further intensification of domestic borrowing. Increase in international support (Despite the increase in income, a significant part of the budget needs will continue to be financed by international assistance).

- The NBU should provide a clear and consistent communication strategy to strengthen confidence in the banking system, which can help stabilize inflation expectations. At the same time, it is important to develop crisis communication plans to quickly and effectively respond to emergency or military events that may affect the financial system.

But not only the NBU is a body that ensures the financial and economic security of the state. The financial and economic security of the state is ensured by a system of government bodies and institutions, each of which plays its own role in creating and maintaining security. Let's briefly describe the key roles. Ministry of Finance - responsible for budget formation and execution, public debt management, fiscal policy and tax collection. Ministry of Economy - deals with economic planning, promoting economic development and investment, and regulating trade and industry. State financial monitoring services - work to combat the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime and the financing of terrorism.

Next, we present a structural diagram of the global equilibrium model to reflect how the financial and economic systems interact at the macro level. We can schematically present the model of interaction between internal and external factors and their impact on the financial and economic security of the state (Figure 6).

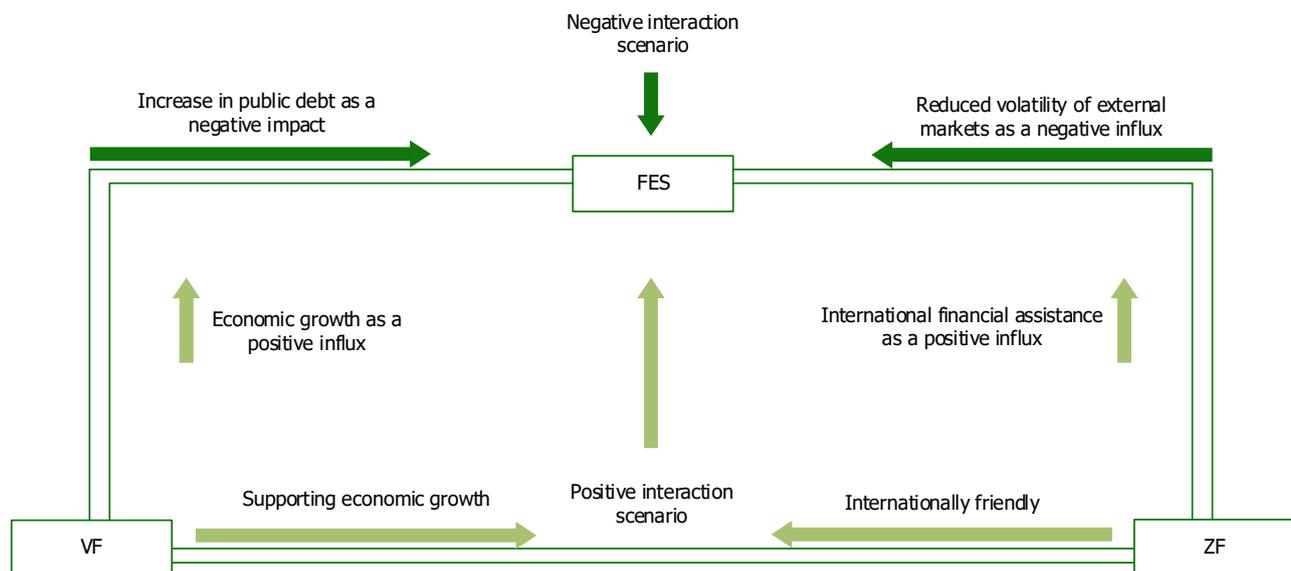


Figure 6. A global equilibrium model with a focus on FES security.

Let us characterize the main variables of the model:

- Internal factors (VF): Economic growth, stability of the financial system, unemployment rate, inflation expectations, level of public debt, degree of corruption, etc.
- External factors (ZF): international trade relations, geopolitical risks, international financial markets, external shocks (economic, social, environmental).
- Financial and economic security (FES): Balance between inflation and unemployment, exchange rate stability, and balanced budget.

In Figure 6, we presented both a positive and a negative scenario for how the system should react under different impacts of the selected external and internal factors on the FES. Therefore, strategic guidelines should be divided:

- Positive scenario: focus on increasing investment in key sectors of the economy, supporting small and medium-sized businesses and developing the scientific and technical sphere; focus on expanding trade transactions, cooperation with international financial organizations, and support for export activities.
- Negative scenario: allocation of additional resources to reduce the focus on turning to international financial institutions for support with a possible increase in dependence, and negotiations with creditors on the terms of debt repayment.

In addition to completing the study, we will conduct an analysis through the use of the "sensitivity analysis" method, which will allow us to determine strategic priorities in such conditions based on the main real data (initial parameters that we took exclusively for 2022, the period of martial law). Used to determine how changes in one or more input variables affect

a specific input. Thus, we can analyze the influence of various financial and economic factors on the budget deficit and highlight the main optimal strategic priorities for how the formation of state policy for ensuring the FES should be planned. To do this, assume that each indicator can change by 10% (+ or -), and then simplify and see the effect on the size of the deficit (Table 3).

Table 3. Sensitivity analysis of the indicator involved in ensuring the FES of Ukraine during the year of martial law.

№	Indicators	Initial value	+10%	-10%	Impact on the deficit	
1	Inflation rate (%)	126.6%	139.26%	113.94%	+0.5 млрд.	-0.5 млрд.
2	Unemployment rate (%)	25%	27.5 %	22.5%	+0.4 млрд.	-0.4 млрд.
3	GDP growth per capita (UAH)	-5754.5	-6329.95	-5179.05	-0.6 млрд.	+0.6 млрд.
4	The volume of foreign investments (million USD)	65746.8	72 321.48	59172.12	-0.3 млрд.	+0.3 млрд.
5	The size of the budget deficit (billions of USD)	7				

Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models are used to analyze and forecast the economy, taking into account microeconomic fundamentals and behavioural relationships. DSGE models predict how the economy may respond to political changes, demand or supply shocks, and other external factors. Using NBU data, it is possible to present a forecast for such important indicators as the consolidated budget and balance of payments (important for maintaining investor confidence, exchange rate stability, effective external debt management and the overall financial stability of the country), which also have a significant impact on the provision of the FEB (Figure 7).

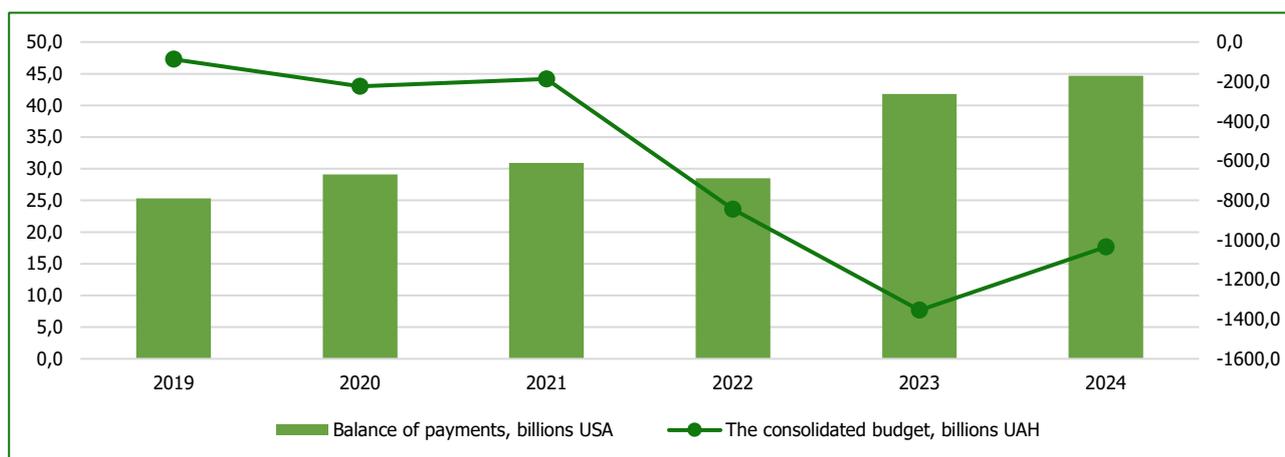


Figure 7. Forecasting the fiscal sector and balance of payments in the context of providing FES. (Source: formed by the authors using data by NBU (2023))

A decrease in the consolidated budget of the fiscal sector (that is, an increase in the budget deficit) may indicate a deterioration in the fiscal stability of the state and become a harbinger of a number of potential problems of financial and economic security. Such problems include the growth of public debt, a decrease in the investment attractiveness of the country, an increased risk of inflation and the possibility of a reduction in the credit rating. In this context, attention must also be paid to supporting economic growth, which can be achieved through investment in key sectors of the economy, in particular infrastructure, innovation and education. Combating tax evasion and increasing domestic financial efficiency can help smooth out fiscal problems. Efforts may also include seeking opportunities to restructure government debt, which would reduce financial burdens and restore investor confidence.

Based on the conducted sensitivity analysis, the following strategic priorities can be determined for the modern state policy of ensuring the FES of Ukraine in conditions of martial law:

1. Focus on stabilizing inflation: Strengthening cooperation with the central bank to ensure control over the money supply and credit policy.
2. Focus on lowering the unemployment rate: Stimulating the creation of jobs through government programs and investments.

3. Focus on increasing per capita GDP growth: optimizing the tax system to stimulate production and consumption.
4. Focus on attracting foreign direct investment: active cooperation with international financial institutions to promote and support investment projects.

DISCUSSION

When discussing our results, we should clearly emphasize their innovativeness and novelty in comparison with similar ones. For example, Nikonenko et.al. (2021) and Zaharii (2021) demonstrate their own approach to modelling what a modern government security policy should look like through a range of financial indicators. At the same time, scientists also noted international cooperation and foreign direct investment as a factor in ensuring security at the state level. It is impossible not to highlight the model of ensuring the economic security of the state by A. Kuznetsova et.al. (2021). The scientist demonstrates strategic guidelines for the formation of security policy taking into account his time, namely the COVID-19 pandemic. It also highlights the financial aspect and the need for foreign investment and curbing inflation. In general, it is always possible to come across research results in which the financial aspect appears when ensuring the economic security of the state (Zachosova, 2019) or, conversely, when ensuring financial security, the economic aspect appears (Kryshchanovych, et.al., 2020), but at the same time, there are fewer such studies to be considered as a whole. At this stage of the discussion, the results we obtained stand out due to the relevance of the time and the strategic approach when considering the combined type of security - financial and economic.

The scientific potential and volume of research into how the war in Ukraine affects security is gradually increasing. At the same time, the negative impact of the hybrid war, which the Russian Federation began in 2014, on ensuring the financial or economic security of Ukraine, has already been considered. Many modern researchers have repeatedly noted this aspect in their results. It is worth highlighting one of the founders of the modern science school of security, O. Sylkin et al. (2019), who developed a large number of well-known modern models for ensuring financial and economic security, applying effective methodological approaches to this (Sylkin et.al., 2023), but the team of authors of the article proposes a completely different approach and a new type of model. You can also highlight O. Baranovskiy (), who described in great detail the economic-mathematical and economic-statistical models of the FES. Our approach is more comprehensive, since it does not stop only at the existing model, but also tries to reveal the key components and factors using new methods (Figure 8).

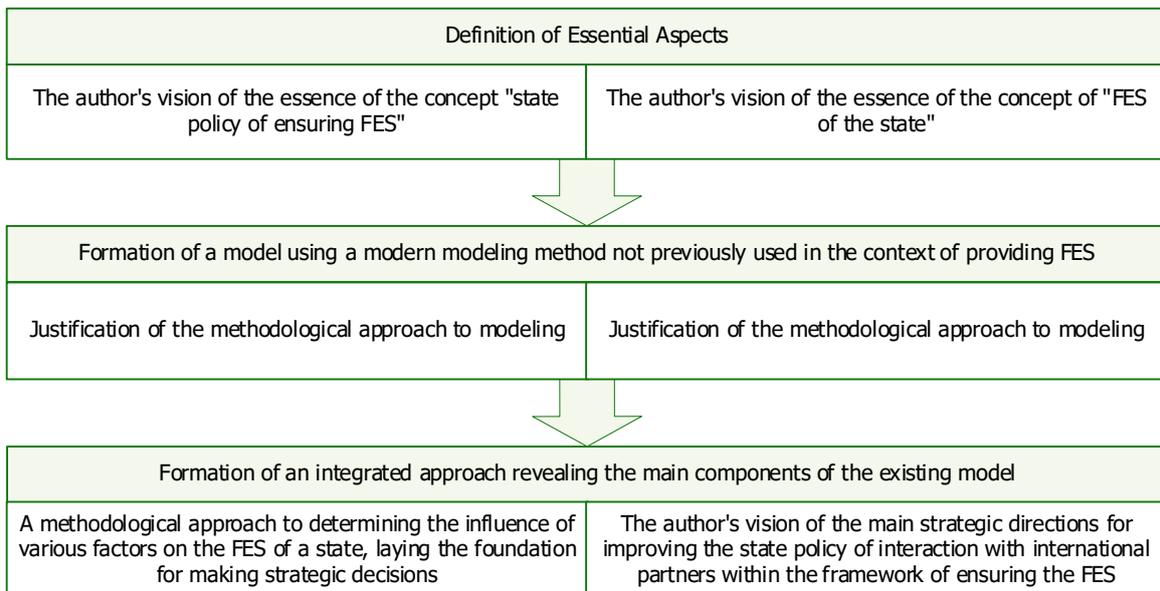


Figure 8. The main research results.

The years 2022 and 2023 were marked by an increase in publications on the topic of ensuring financial and economic security. But these are still studies that are based on the basis of peacetime and mostly superficially examine the fact of war. Let us note that the research topic we have chosen examines the issue through the prism of the military situation, which gives it a special urgency of relevance today. The team of authors of the article has been publishing modern research through the prism of martial law for quite some time (Novak et.al., 2020). But, despite this, of course, even the most

protracted military conflicts end, and this will definitely be a victory for Ukraine. Then the post-war situation will arrive, and this will require a re-examination of the strategic priorities for the formation of state policy to ensure financial and economic security already in the conditions of the post-war situation.

CONCLUSIONS

A strategic approach is a prepared approach to making decisions more than once. Therefore, it should be based on certain data and forecasts. The results we presented are just developing in this aspect, but much work remains to be done. Just as a war cannot be won in one day, so it is impossible to ensure FES using one method or direction. That is why, when presenting the main model, we tried to immediately show different landmarks with different variables.

As a result, it should be noted that ensuring the state's economic security is a welcome component of protecting the national interests of each country, especially when we talk about martial law. The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation was a real test of the stability of Ukraine's financial system and test of the effectiveness of the national economy. No other EU country can boast so much. War is a unique environment in which active hostilities require conditionally dividing government policy into two parts: introducing a defensive war and at the same time ensuring financial and economic stability for the civilian population. As a result of our research, we have identified key strategic priorities that must be present when forming a state policy for ensuring FES. This was done mathematically through modelling.

To support small and medium-sized businesses under martial law, it is necessary to introduce targeted measures, in particular: creating favourable conditions for business through regulatory simplifications, and providing tax incentives and financial assistance, including grants and soft loans. It is also important to strengthen credit collateral programs and provide access to liquidity through flexible financial instruments. Separately, issues of relocation and financing. Therefore, we have presented strategic directions for improving this process.

The methods used in the article have a new approach to application as a result of our research. We will demonstrate the other side of how one can perceive the correct orientation of public policy when it comes to ensuring FES. Thanks to such a large number of components of the main model, we were able to cover a larger number of variables and factors that have a direct impact on ensuring the state's economic and economic efficiency. Our proposals and areas for improvement will serve as an appropriate information and methodological basis for the formation of an effective state policy for ensuring FES in Ukraine. When it comes to national security, a number of approaches to improve the process simply don't work. We constantly need different means and methods to take into account how mine is more, while it is not always possible to understand which factor, risk, or simply a variable is relevant today and which is not. Therefore, it is possible that the relevance of the data and specific variables presented in the article will lose its relevance in the post-war period, but the approach itself demonstrates new opportunities and an approach to determining strategic priorities.

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ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ СТРАТЕГІЧНИХ ПРІОРИТЕТІВ ФОРМУВАННЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Запровадження воєнного стану суттєво змінює сучасне бачення формування державної політики забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки. Сьогодні, як ніколи, активізація шляхів зміцнення фінансово-економічної безпеки держави стає пріоритетом номер один. Ціль дослідження полягає в представленні сучасного підходу до визначення стратегічних пріоритетів формування державної політики забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки в умовах воєнного стану, який, на відміну від схожих, повинен характеризуватися використанням сучасних методів моделювання, що формують основу для розробки дієвої політики при теперішніх умовах із урахуванням значної кількості факторів та змінних. Об'єктом дослідження є державна політика забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки України. Методологія дослідження передбачає застосування теоретичних і математичних методів, які уможливили формування сучасної моделі визначення стратегічних пріоритетів для побудови дієвої державної політики забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки. У результаті ми представили не лише сучасну модель завдяки ефективним методам моделювання, але й те, що необхідно сьогодні, щоб зрозуміти, які стратегічні рішення слід ухвалити, щоб сформулювати максимально ефективну державну політику забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки в умовах воєнного стану. Дослідження має обмеження у вигляді неврахування всіх можливих змінних і чинників, що впливають на формування державної політики забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки. Перспективи подальших досліджень полягають у тому, щоб дослідити забезпечення фінансово-економічної безпеки держави на тактично-операційному рівні.

Ключові слова: фінансово-економічна безпека, воєнний стан, стратегічні пріоритети, фінансові ризики, державна політика, фінансова стійкість, фінансова допомога, інвестиції, фінансовий сектор

JEL Класифікація: H50, H56, H60, F52, G32