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Economic Security as a Factor of National Competitiveness in the Global System

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the interrelationship between economic security and the competitiveness of states within the modern global system. The study aims to provide a theoretical generalization and analytical justification of the role of economic security as a key factor in shaping and ensuring the competitiveness of states within the global economic system, as well as to identify strategic directions for strengthening countries' economic resilience in response to current global development challenges. The authors argue that economic security is not only a function of macroeconomic stability, but also one of the system-forming factors in shaping international economic resilience, technological autonomy, and strategic independence. Based on a comparative analysis, the paper identifies key conceptual approaches to the definition of economic security in the works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars, which reveal both commonalities and differences in its assessment methodology. The study conducts a comparative analysis of macroeconomic, financial, and institutional indicators of economic security across seven advanced economies (the USA, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, South Korea, and Sweden), and examines their influence on the countries' positions in global competitiveness rankings. The results confirm a strong correlation between the level of debt burden, the stability of fiscal policy, investment climate, and institutional trust indices with international competitiveness levels. Special attention is devoted to the formation of strategic priorities for strengthening Ukraine's economic security as a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth, taking into account the risks of martial law and the need to adapt to new geoeconomics realities. The article presents a table summarizing key benchmarks for developing a national economic security policy, including strengthening institutional capacity, ensuring financial stability, reinforcing critical infrastructure, and stimulating innovation. The paper concludes that under conditions of global instability and intensifying technological competition, economic security should be viewed as an integral indicator of a state's long-term competitiveness.

KEYWORDS

economic security, competitiveness, macroeconomic resilience, institutional capacity, financial stability, strategic priorities, global economy, martial law, economic policy, national security.

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Економічна безпека як фактор конкурентоспроможності держав у світовій системі

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АНОТАЦІЯ

У статті розкрито взаємозв'язок економічної безпеки з конкурентоспроможністю держав у сучасній глобальній системі. Автори обґрунтовують, що економічна безпека є не лише функцією стабільності макроекономічного середовища, а й одним із системоутворювальних чинників формування міжнародної економічної стійкості, технологічної автономії та стратегічної незалежності. На основі компаративного аналізу визначено ключові концептуальні підходи до трактування економічної безпеки у працях українських та зарубіжних науковців, що дозволило виявити спільні й відмінні риси у методології її оцінювання. У роботі проведено порівняльний аналіз макроекономічних, фінансових та інституційних показників економічної безпеки семи країн з розвиненою економікою (США, Німеччина, Франція, Японія, Канада, Південна Корея та Швеція) та охарактеризовано їх вплив на позиції держав у глобальних рейтингах конкурентоспроможності. Результати дослідження засвідчили тісний зв'язок між рівнем боргового навантаження, стабільністю фіскальної політики, інвестиційним кліматом та індексами інституційної довіри з рівнем міжнародної конкурентоспроможності. Особливу увагу приділено формуванню стратегічних пріоритетів підвищення економічної безпеки України як передумови її стійкого економічного зростання, з урахуванням ризиків воєнного стану та потреб адаптації до нових геоекономічних реалій. У таблиці узагальнено ключові орієнтири для розробки національної політики економічної безпеки, зокрема посилення інституційної спроможності, забезпечення фінансової стабільності, зміцнення критичної інфраструктури та стимулювання інноваційної активності. Зроблено висновок, що в умовах глобальної нестабільності та зростання технологічної конкуренції питання економічної безпеки повинне розглядатися як інтегральний індикатор довгострокової конкурентоспроможності держави.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА

економічна безпека, конкурентоспроможність, макроекономічна стійкість, інституційна спроможність, фінансова стабільність, стратегічні пріоритети, глобальна економіка, воєнний стан, економічна політика, національна безпека.

1. Introduction

In the modern globalized world, the competitiveness of states is formed not only through indicators of economic growth, innovative development, or export potential, but is also largely determined by the level of their economic security. Increasing geoeconomic turbulence, growing technological asymmetry, transformation of global value chains and intensification of the struggle for resources have necessitated a rethinking of the role of economic security as a system-forming factor of national competitiveness.

Economic security is considered not only as the ability of the state to protect its strategic interests from external and internal threats, but also as a platform for stable development, adaptability to crises, institutional capacity to respond to challenges and the ability to ensure the long-term sustainability of economic processes. In this context, economic security is an integral component of national power, which directly affects the country's position in the world economic system.

In the scientific discourse, the problem of the relationship between the level of economic security and international competitiveness is becoming more and more relevant. Several countries demonstrate examples of successful integration of national security strategies with economic policy as a factor in strengthening their positions in world markets. However, for many countries, especially those that are in a state of transformation or are under external pressure, it is still relevant to search for effective mechanisms to ensure economic security in the face of global instability.

Thus, the study of economic security as a determinant of the competitiveness of states has not only theoretical, but also significant applied value. This study is designed to systematize approaches to assessing the interdependence between economic security and countries' competitive positions in the world system, as well as to outline strategic guidelines for countries with vulnerable economies, in particular for Ukraine, in the context of ensuring their resilience and influence in the international arena.

2. Literature Review

The study of economic security issues is devoted to the work of many researchers, including Melnyk M.I. [9], Heyets V.M. [3], Ruban, Yu. I. [14], Hrytsenko A.O. [4], Clark I. [1], Stiglitz J. [16], as well as such authoritative international organizations as OECD [10], World Bank [18–20], European Commission [2], International Monetary Fund (IMF) [6–8], IMD World Competitiveness Center [5], SIPRI [15], World Justice Project [21] and The Heritage Foundation [17].

3. Problem Statement

The purpose of the study is to theoretically generalize and analytically substantiate the role of economic security as a key factor in the formation and ensuring the competitiveness of states in the global economic system, as well as to identify strategic directions for strengthening the economic resilience of countries in response to modern challenges of world development.

The achievement of this goal necessitated the solution of the following tasks:

– to characterize conceptual approaches to the interpretation of the essence of the concept of "economic security" and its connection with national competitiveness in the context of modern globalization;

– to analyze the key indicators of economic security of countries with developed economies and their impact on positions in global competitiveness rankings;

– to substantiate the strategic priorities of strengthening Ukraine's economic security as a prerequisite for increasing its international economic stability and competitive advantages.

4. Methods and Materials

The methodological basis of the study is a combination of general scientific and specialized methods that provide a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between economic security and the competitiveness of states in the global dimension. To reveal the theoretical and conceptual foundations of economic security and its integration into the system of competitive advantages, the methods of logical and theoretical generalization, deduction, comparative and system analysis were used. This made it possible to structure scientific approaches to the interpretation of the concept of economic security, to identify its key functions and mechanisms of influence on the national economic force. The set of selected methods made it possible to ensure the integrity and logical sequence of the study, to combine theoretical provisions with practical tools, as well as to form reasoned conclusions about the role of economic security in ensuring the long-term competitiveness of states in the world system.

5. Results and Discussion

In modern conditions of multidimensional globalization, accompanied by high dynamics of changes in the world economic environment, the concept of economic security acquires a new content. It is increasingly seen not only as the ability of the state to protect its economic interests, but as a key prerequisite for stability, sustainability and long-term competitiveness. Understanding the essence of economic security and its place in the system of national development strategies requires a systematic understanding of the conceptual approaches that have developed in the scientific and practical discourse. This is what determines the need for an in-depth analysis of the relationship between economic security and the competitive advantages of countries in the global economy.

For a thorough analysis of the role of economic security in the formation of national competitiveness, it is advisable to consider the key scientific approaches to the interpretation of this concept. A variety of approaches can be traced in the modern academic literature – from the classical understanding of economic security as a state of protection of economic interests to a more comprehensive interpretation covering the issues of resilience, access to resources, crisis prevention, institutional capacity and strategic autonomy. Generalized definitions formed by leading Ukrainian and foreign researchers are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Approaches to the Definition of Economic Security in the Works of Ukrainian and Foreign Researchers

Author	Definition
M. I. Melnyk [9]	The state of protection of the economic interests of the state, its economic system from threats, which ensures stable functioning and development.
V. M. Heiets [3]	Economic security is the stability and ability of the national economy to self-reproduce and protect economic interests that ensure the sovereignty of the state.
I. Clark [1]	Economic security is a component of national security, reflecting the country's ability to maintain economic autonomy and resistance to external pressure.
OECD [10]	Economic security is interpreted as the ability of an economy to be resilient to shocks, maintain vital functions and ensure well-being in the long term.
World Bank [18]	Economic security is seen as preventing poverty, economic vulnerability and ensuring access to key resources for development.
Y. I. Ruban [14]	Economic security is the ability of the national economy to effectively develop itself, countering internal and external threats in a dynamic environment.
J. Stiglitz [16]	Economic security is access to economic resources, protection from shocks, and the ability to shape a stable future in the face of uncertainty.
A. O. Hrytsenko [4]	Economic security is a multi-level system of conditions, resources and tools that ensure the stable functioning of the economy and the prevention of crisis phenomena.
European Commission [2]	Economic security is part of the EU's strategy of strategic autonomy, based on reducing dependency, preserving critical infrastructure and innovation.

Source: Summarized by the author.

The analysis of the approaches to the definition of economic security given in Table 1 allows us to identify several conceptual vectors of its interpretation in modern scientific literature. Firstly, economic security is considered as a state of protection of national economic interests from internal and external threats, which ensures the stable functioning of the state and its ability to develop. This approach is based on the traditional security paradigm, which prioritizes countering destructive influences and preserving economic sovereignty.

Secondly, the definitions increasingly focus on stability, self-development and resilience of the economy, which corresponds to the latest approaches to strategic management in the context of global instability. In this context, economic security appears as the ability to adapt to changes, maintain macroeconomic equilibrium, and respond effectively to crisis challenges.

Thirdly, there is a noticeable tendency to institutionalize the concept of economic security through the inclusion of elements such as critical infrastructure protection, digital transformation, innovation capacity and strategic autonomy. This meets modern requirements for the formation of economic security policies in the context of globalized markets and high technological dependence.

In addition, several approaches link economic security with guaranteed access to resources, overcoming socio-economic vulnerability, building human capital, and ensuring inclusive growth. This interpretation is consistent with the values of sustainable development and expands the analytical space of security research beyond traditional institutional dimensions.

It is worth agreeing with the scientific position of Y. Perehuda, which considers the transformation of the economic system of Ukraine through the prism of building a sustainable smart economy. The author proves the importance of systemic changes at the macro-, meso- and micro levels, which is especially relevant for ensuring the economic security of the state in the context of global instability. In view of this, economic security can be considered as an integral characteristic of the state's ability not only to protect national economic interests, but also to form long-term competitive advantages due to innovation, digitalization, flexibility and sustainability of the economic system [13].

Generalization of scientific positions shows that economic security at the present stage is interpreted as a multidimensional phenomenon that covers not only the sphere of protection against threats, but also development potential, institutional capacity, adaptability to external challenges and competitiveness in the global environment. This approach creates the basis for integrating the concept of economic security into the system of strategic management of national development.

Taking into account the multidimensional nature of economic security, there is a need for an empirical analysis of its manifestations in the practice of the leading countries of the world. To understand how the level of economic security correlates with international competitiveness, it is advisable to refer to the system of quantitative indicators. The assessment of key macroeconomic, financial and institutional indicators of countries with developed economies will reveal which components of economic security have the greatest impact on the positions of states in global competitiveness rankings. This approach helps to identify structural relationships between the level of security and competitive advantages in the context of global economic interdependence.

For an empirical comparison of the level of economic security with the competitiveness of states, it is advisable to analyze the dynamics of key macroeconomic indicators that reflect the stability of national economies. Such indicators include the level of inflation, unemployment, the volume of public debt, the state of the balance of payments and the GDP growth rate. Taken together, they make it possible to assess the ability of countries to withstand economic risks, maintain internal stability and provide conditions for sustainable development. Comparison of these parameters with the positions of states in the global competitiveness rating (according to the IMD methodology) allows us to identify strategic dependencies between the level of economic security and overall competitiveness on the world stage. Summarized data are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Macroeconomic indicators of the economic security of developed countries as of 2023

Country	Inflation rate, %	Unemployment, %	National debt, % of GDP	Balance of payments, % of GDP	GDP growth, %	Competitiveness Rating (IMD)
USA	4.1	3.5	123.3	-3.0	2.5	9
Germany	6.0	5.7	66.1	7.0	0.9	15
Japan	3.3	2.6	263.9	3.4	1.7	35
France	5.2	7.2	111.6	-1.7	1.0	33
Canada	3.9	5.2	86.5	-1.9	1.6	14
United Kingdom	6.8	4.2	97.4	-3.7	0.6	28
South Korea	3.6	2.8	49.5	4.9	2.4	20

Source: [5; 8].

The analysis of the data presented in Table 2 allows us to draw a number of important conclusions about the relationship between macroeconomic stability and the positions of countries in the global competitiveness ranking.

The highest positions in the IMD ranking are occupied by the United States, Canada and Germany, demonstrating relatively moderate inflation values (4.1–6.0%) and a low unemployment rate (3.5–

5.7%). This indicates the effective functioning of the labor market and the presence of mechanisms to curb inflationary pressures – factors critical for ensuring economic security. Japan, despite a low unemployment rate (2.6%) and a positive balance of payments, has the highest public debt among the countries under consideration (263.9% of GDP). This indicates the structural vulnerability of the economy to debt risks, although due to its high institutional stability and confidence in domestic financial markets, the country maintains a sufficient level of competitiveness. South Korea has the most balanced combination of indicators: low unemployment (2.8%), moderate inflation (3.6%), low debt (49.5%) and a significant current account surplus (4.9%). This forms the prerequisites for high economic resilience and sustainable development, which is reflected in its competitive position (20th place). At the same time, France and the United Kingdom show weaker macroeconomic characteristics: high levels of inflation, unemployment and debt are accompanied by current account deficits. Their relatively lower positions in the global competitiveness ranking indicate a decrease in structural efficiency and the need to revise economic security policies.

In addition to macroeconomic parameters, it is important to analyze financial indicators that reflect the ability of states to ensure fiscal sustainability, maintain strategic reserves, and finance key government functions, including security. Such indicators include the volume of budget deficit, external debt, the level of state budget revenues, defense expenditures and the volume of gold and foreign exchange reserves. It is these indicators that make it possible to assess the national capacity for financial self-sufficiency, crisis response and institutional stability. A comparative analysis of financial indicators of the economic security of seven countries with developed economies is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Financial indicators of the economic security of developed countries as of 2023

Country	Budget deficit, % of GDP	External debt, % of GDP	State budget revenue, % of GDP	Defense spending, % of GDP	Gold and foreign exchange reserves, billion dollars USA
USA	-5.8	95.5	17.4	3.5	241
Germany	-2.4	148.3	23.4	1.6	261
Japan	-5.7	74.0	31.8	1.0	1314
France	-4.8	117.8	24.9	1.9	239
Canada	-1.9	110.0	18.7	1.3	115
United Kingdom	-5.5	86.7	26.3	2.3	164
South Korea	-1.6	36.4	22.9	2.7	

Source: [6; 7; 15; 19; 20].

The analysis of financial indicators of the economic security of seven developed countries indicates the existence of different models of ensuring fiscal sustainability in the context of global economic instability. The United States demonstrates a relatively high budget deficit (-5.8% of GDP) and a moderate level of external debt (95.5%), which is offset by significant defense spending (3.5%) and significant reserves (USD 241 billion). Such a structure indicates the priority of security investments and the country's global commitments, even in conditions of scarce financing. Germany has one of the lowest budget deficits (-2.4%) with a high external debt burden (148.3%), but demonstrates a strong state budget revenue base (23.4% of GDP) and significant reserves (USD 261 billion), which allows it to maintain stability and financial flexibility. Japan, despite a record volume of gold and foreign exchange reserves (USD 1314 billion) and high budget revenues (31.8% of GDP), remains vulnerable due to a significant budget deficit (-5.7%) and weak defense spending (1.0%). Such a disproportion indicates internal financial dependence and complex demographic dynamics. France and the United Kingdom are characterized by high indicators of both debt burden and budget deficit, which may indicate a decrease in space for anti-crisis policy. At the same time, the UK maintains a fairly high level of defense spending (2.3%) and reserves (USD 164 billion), which partially compensates for financial vulnerability. Canada shows a moderate budget deficit (-1.9%) and an average debt level (110%), but has limited reserves (USD 115 billion), which could make it difficult to overcome long-term shocks without external support. South Korea stands out for the best parameters of financial security among the countries considered: low debt (36.4%), minimal deficit (-1.6%), moderate but stable budget revenues (22.9%) and high reserves (USD 418 billion). This indicates a systematic approach to the formation of a sustainable financial architecture of the state.

In general, financial indicators are key indicators of economic security that directly affect national competitiveness, the ability to respond to external threats and adaptation to global transformations. The combination of fiscal discipline, effective debt management and adequate reserve collateral forms the prerequisites for the long-term stability of the economy in the face of geoeconomic instability.

In addition to macroeconomic and financial parameters, an important component of economic security are institutional factors that determine the quality of governance, the effectiveness of economic policy implementation, the ability to counteract corruption and ensure law and order. It is the institutional capacity of the state that plays a key role in building trust in the economic environment, ensuring the stability of the investment climate and preventing crisis phenomena. To this end, it is advisable to analyze such indicators as the rule of law index, control over corruption, the effectiveness of governance, political stability and the level of economic freedom. Generalized comparative data for developed countries are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Institutional indicators of economic security of developed countries as of 2023

Country	Rule of Law Index	Corruption Control Index	Governance Effectiveness Index	Political Stability Index	Index of Economic Freedom
USA	0.73	1.45	1.40	0.55	70.6
Germany	0.83	1.89	1.79	0.92	73.7
Japan	0.78	1.65	1.70	1.03	69.3
France	0.74	1.27	1.46	0.41	65.7
Canada	0.80	1.94	1.84	1.12	77.9
United Kingdom	0.81	1.84	1.71	0.85	69.9
South Korea	0.73	1.10	1.18	0.63	73.1

Source: [17; 21].

The analysis of institutional indicators of economic security of developed countries allows us to make a number of important generalizations. All the countries examined demonstrate high values of the rule of law index (from 0.73 to 0.83), which indicates the stable functioning of the legal system, respect for property rights and an effective judicial system. Germany (0.83), Great Britain (0.81) and Canada (0.80) have the highest indicators, which correlate with the high quality of the institutional architecture of these countries.

The Corruption Control Index, which assesses the effectiveness of the fight against corrupt practices, also confirms the superiority of Canada (1.94), Germany (1.89) and the United Kingdom (1.84). At the same time, France and South Korea show lower indicators (1.27 and 1.10, respectively), which indicates the need to strengthen anti-corruption mechanisms.

Governance performance indicators are the most balanced among all indicators: all countries have a value above 1.0, which indicates an appropriate level of public administration, the ability to implement policies and provide public services. Canada (1.84), Germany (1.79) and the United Kingdom (1.71) look higher than others.

The index of political stability, which records the risks of political crises and violence, varies much more: the highest level is demonstrated by Canada (1.12), and the lowest – by France (0.41) and the United States (0.55), which may indicate the presence of internal socio-political tensions or polarization of society.

The index of economic freedom, as an integral indicator of business conditions, protection of property rights and regulatory environment, is the highest in Canada (77.9), Germany (73.7) and South Korea (73.1), which testifies to the openness of their economies and a favorable climate for innovative development.

Summing up, it can be stated that high institutional indicators are a critical factor in ensuring the economic security and competitiveness of developed countries. A high level of legal certainty, good governance and effective fight against corruption ensure investor confidence, the resilience of financial systems and the ability of states to adapt to global challenges. Institutional capacity is the basis for long-term stability and is a key factor in the model of balanced economic growth.

Against the backdrop of complex transformations of the global economic order, the escalation of geopolitical threats and the destructive impact of the war, Ukraine's economic security is becoming critically important. Strengthening national economic security is not only a tool for survival in the context of a multi-vector crisis, but also a key prerequisite for restoring resilience, integrating into global markets and forming long-term competitive advantages.

In the context of post-war recovery, structural restructuring of the economy and the need to modernize public administration, the development of strategic priorities for strengthening economic security is of particular importance. Such an approach should be based on systematic consideration of the vulnerabilities of the national economy, Ukraine's international obligations, as well as adaptation to the new standards of economic sustainability applied in the EU and other countries with a high level of competitiveness. The problems of economic security of the state are of particular relevance in the context of globalization, since it is the globalization processes that increase the interdependence of economies, change the structure of international trade and increase the importance of innovation potential. The study [11] proves that innovations, urbanization, high-tech exports and environmental sustainability are important parameters of the transformation of economic systems, which allows us to assert that economic security is not only a mechanism for protecting the national economy from external threats, but also a necessary prerequisite for the formation of long-term competitiveness of the state in the world system [11].

In this context, it is advisable to identify the key areas of state policy that can ensure a qualitative strengthening of Ukraine's economic security as a foundation for sustainable economic growth, increasing investment attractiveness and ensuring strategic autonomy in the international arena (Table 5).

Table 5. Strategic Guidelines for Strengthening Ukraine's Economic Security in the Face of Global Challenges

Direction	Strategic landmark	Expected effect
Financial Sustainability	Conducting a responsible debt policy, expanding internal sources of budget financing	Reduction of external dependence, stabilization of macro-financial parameters
Institutional capacity	Strengthening anti-corruption infrastructure, judicial reform, modernization of the public administration system	Strengthening trust in the state, increasing the effectiveness of economic policy
Technological independence	Creation of national R&D clusters, localization of critical technologies, digital transformation of industry	Formation of own innovation potential, reduction of technological vulnerability
Energy Security	Diversification of supply sources, development of renewable energy, support for energy efficiency	Increasing the autonomy of the energy sector, reducing household and business costs
Food Security	Investments in agricultural logistics, development of the processing industry, support for sustainable land use	Increase in export capacity, stability of the domestic market
Foreign economic integration	Development of infrastructure for trade, harmonization of standards with the EU, support for export-oriented business	Strengthening competitiveness in global markets
Personnel and Educational Security	Investing in STEM education, stimulating the return of qualified specialists, developing soft skills	Increase in productivity and human capital
Critical Infrastructure Security	Digital audit of critical facilities, implementation of cyber protection, physical protection of transport and power systems	Increasing resilience to hybrid threats

Source: Author's elaboration.

The analysis of strategic guidelines for strengthening Ukraine's economic security indicates the need for an integrated and systematic approach that combines both domestic economic priorities and foreign policy vectors. The priority of financial stability in the context of a growing debt burden justifies the need to activate domestic investment resources, in particular through reforming the tax system, developing the stock market and introducing long-term budget planning tools.

The development of digital sectors of the economy is an important condition for the formation of international competitiveness of states, as it contributes to the modernization of service infrastructure, expanding access to global markets and strengthening the economic stability of the country [12]

The institutional capacity of the state is not only the key to the effective implementation of security policy, but also a key factor in strengthening international trust, which is critically important for attracting external funding and donor support. The development of technological independence, in particular through the creation of national research clusters and the digital transformation of industry, will allow the formation of an internal innovation ecosystem resistant to global disruptions and dependencies.

A special role in the system of economic security is played by sectors with a high degree of strategic importance – energy and food. Their stability ensures both internal social balance and the geo-economic potential of the country. At the same time, the focus on integration into global value chains through support for exports, logistics and harmonization of regulatory practices with the EU can strengthen Ukraine's competitive position in the global economy.

Human capital is equally important – investing in education, stimulating the return of specialists and developing skills to adapt to the digital economy should be the basis of long-term competitiveness. Finally, the security of critical infrastructure, in particular in the context of a hybrid war, requires the introduction of modern standards of cyber defense, risk management, and physical protection of facilities.

Thus, the presented strategic guidelines demonstrate that strengthening Ukraine's economic security should be multi-vector and include financial stability, institutional quality, technological autonomy, energy and food self-sufficiency, as well as human potential and security of critical infrastructure. This approach will form a solid foundation for sustainable economic development and increasing Ukraine's international competitiveness in the face of global turbulence.

6. Conclusions

The study confirms that economic security is not only a component of national security but also a determining factor in the international competitiveness of the state. In today's globalized economy, it is the country's ability to ensure the stability of key macroeconomic parameters, fiscal sustainability, effective risk management, technological independence, and a high level of institutional trust that determines its position in global rankings and its ability to adapt to external challenges.

A comprehensive comparison of the economic, financial and institutional components of the security of developed countries showed that their competitiveness is based on a systematic combination of stable policies, investments in human capital, quality governance and a strategic vision of development. For Ukraine, this means the need to actively form its own paradigm of economic security, which will be based on integration into the European space, strengthening internal resources of resilience, ensuring transparency of public administration and the development of an innovative economy.

The proposed strategic guidelines for strengthening Ukraine's economic security cover key vectors: from financial stability and energy self-sufficiency to digital transformation, technological autonomy and personnel security. The implementation of these approaches can ensure not only the preservation of economic integrity in wartime but also the creation of the basis for the long-term competitiveness of the state.

Prospects for further research are the development of indicators for an integral assessment of economic security under martial law, modeling post-crisis recovery scenarios, and analyzing the relationship between institutional capacity, technological autonomy and international competitiveness of the state.

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