

## FEATURES OF THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN WARTIME

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**Abstract.** *The article examines the important issue of the economic security of the national economy in wartime. The purpose of the article is to study the features of the economic security of the national economy in wartime, the interrelationship of economic and military security systems, directions for the use of economic and military-economic potentials to maintain a sufficient level of the state's defense capability. During the scientific research, methods of synthesis and analysis were used (when studying the essence of the economic security of the national economy during the wartime period); systematization (to determine the relationship between economic and military security systems, components of economic security in wartime); logical-structural (to determine the directions of economic influence on the war); induction synthesis (to determine an effective toolkit to ensure the necessary level of economic security of the national economy of the state and stable functioning of the economy in wartime). The main areas of influence of the economy on the war are highlighted. In the study, the author identified the requirements of the war for the economy, as well as the components of the economic security of the national economy of the state during wartime. An effective toolkit has been identified to ensure the necessary level of economic security of the national economy of the state and stable functioning of the economy in wartime conditions.*

**Keywords:** economic security, military security, national economy, wartime, defense.

**JEL Classification:** H 56

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**Introduction.** Today, the biggest challenge to economic security is military aggression, which can be carried out by individual countries. In wartime conditions, the essence of economic security of the national economy is qualitatively transformed. It is not perceived as a set of measures designed to preserve the «status quo», as «absence of danger». In this case, to the destabilizing factors and crisis phenomena of peacetime is added the influence of those difficult conditions created in the country in connection with the mobilization of the economy, the transfer of civil defense and administration from a state of peace to a state of war.

The state and possibilities of using the economic and military-economic potentials to maintain a sufficient level of the state's defense capability determine the problem of ensuring the stability of the functioning of the economy, in the conditions of the action of destabilizing factors both in peacetime and especially in wartime. At the same time, the military-economic potential of the state, which is derived from the economic one (a part of it), integrates the country's capabilities to ensure military security, and which the state can use for military purposes with maximum military-economic efforts, minimizing all non-military needs of society [1].

At the same time, undermining the very economic security of the state can cause undermining of its economic potential, and hence the military-economic potential. Therefore, almost all components of economic security have a defensive significance, and also directly affect the military-economic security of the national economy.

**Literature review.** Problems of the features of economic security and structure are devoted to scientific work of both foreign and domestic researchers: as A. Arkhipova, O. Bandurka, Z. Varnalii, T. Vasiltsiv, O. Vlasyuk, O. Galtsova, V. Geets, M. Gerasimov, V. Goncharova, Ya. Zhalilo, A. Ilarionov, E. Krykhtina, O. Lazareva, V. Martynenko, E. Mykulchynova, V. Muntiyan, A. Nesterenko, E. Oleinikov, G. Pasternak-Taranushenko, K. Petrova, R. Pokotylenko, S. Pokropivny, A. Revenko, V. Senchagov, V. Tarasevich, I. Chervanov, A. Chimitova, V. Shlykov, etc.

The questions of the concept, features of the modern state of military and economic security and ways of its improvement on at the global, regional and national level, such scientists as: T. Paul, U. Lind, D. Gordienko, R. Pustoviyt, M. Tyapkin, O. Korov'yanskyi, D. Makarenko, V. Mandragel, O. Machynskyi, O. Poltoratskyi, G. Perepelitsa, I. Rusnak, A. Sobolev and others.

**Aims.** The purpose of the article is to study the features of the economic security of the national economy in wartime conditions, the interrelationship of economic and military security systems, directions for the use of economic and military-economic potentials to maintain a sufficient level of the state's defense capability.

**Methods.** During the scientific research, methods of synthesis and analysis were used (when studying the essence of the economic security of the national economy during the wartime period); systematization (to determine the relationship between economic and military security systems, components of economic security in wartime); logical-structural (to determine the directions of economic influence on the war); induction synthesis (to determine an effective toolkit to ensure the necessary level of economic security of the national economy of the state and stable functioning of the economy in wartime).

**Results.** The policy of ensuring economic security in wartime conditions acquires a different dynamic, receives close connections with other areas of state policy and national security. In such conditions, the economic support of the military-industrial complex is the basis of the country's development and economic security, ensuring its stability and economic growth, preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity. Resource provision of military security becomes the most important function of such a specific subsystem as the military economy, which acts as a connecting link between economic and military security, and its scale and condition are determined by their interconnection and have a significant negative impact on economic and military power, on economic and military security. The economy exerts a multifaceted influence on the development of the armed forces, on the forms and methods of armed struggle, on the nature of war, the possibilities of its "localization", on its duration, course and outcome. Military and economic security is one of the factors in meeting the requirements of military security, which is possible in the case of sufficient economic security. However, meeting the requirements of military and economic security contributes to economic security as well. This is due to the fact that certain directions of various types of security have a dual purpose, due to which close relationships are created.

Specifying the relationship between economic and military security systems, we note the following:

a) only a reliable, effective system of ensuring economic security can be a guarantor of the country's sovereignty and independence, its stable and sustainable socio-economic development. In the case of long-term and chronic exceeding of the threshold values characterizing the normal level of economic security, not only extremely negative, but also irreversible consequences are possible in the mechanisms of ensuring the security of the state, society and the individual;

b) the economy is the material basis of military security. The state of the economic sphere of the country, its defense and industrial complex determines the systems of technical and rear support of military security institutions, the quantity and quality of weapons, military equipment and other material means, their functioning in peacetime, wartime and in crisis situations. A decrease in the level of economic development of the country as one of the indicators of a decrease in the level of its economic security, in turn, creates prerequisites for a decrease in the level of military security;

c) the necessary combat capability of the forces providing military security, based on historical experience, can be maintained only in full accordance with the economic capabilities of the state. Taking into account the fact that the possibilities of increasing the functioning of the economy with the start of hostilities will be limited due to many objective reasons, it is necessary to have the necessary stocks of military products and raw materials for the emergency increase of the process of their production and activation of the work of active and reserve production facilities. The state can create (and maintain) mobilization and strategic economic reserves only if the economy of the country is functioning reliably, and without them considerations about defense and military security lose their meaning;

d) since economic security is the basis of national security, which allows the functioning of all its other subsystems, it influences the military component indirectly, through other subsystems. For example, the inconsistency of the system of economic industrial relations with the needs of production and economic development of the country as the most important factor of economic security inevitably leads to distortions in the social structure of society, which, in turn, cause distortions in favor of various social groups and strata and, being transformed into politics, cause irreparable damage to both political and military security [2].

At the same time, the following main directions of economic influence on the war can be identified:

- serves as the material and technical base of the war. It manufactures weapons and military equipment, technical means of armed struggle, organizes the operation of transport and supply systems, improves the infrastructure necessary for the actions of the armed forces;

- ensures the improvement of the means of armed struggle, thereby determining the development of military affairs and military art;

- is one of the factors that contain, in a hidden or open form, the origins of contradictions that lead to clashes between social groups and states;

- the economic factor turned into one of the constituent elements of the war; forms and methods of economic struggle are increasingly intertwined with armed struggle.

In turn, the war makes the following demands on the economy:

- ensuring the development and continuous improvement of military industries and military R&D;
- preparation for mobilization restructuring of the economy in case of war;
- promotion of the development of communications and infrastructure, their maintenance in a high-quality condition suitable for use;
- increasing the stability of the economy, its ability to function in wartime conditions;
- ensuring the stability of management and the reliable supply of information [3].

The essence of the very economic security of the national economy of the state in this case can be presented:

firstly, as the ability of the state's military economy to sustainably maintain its own necessary military power and to realize the military-economic potential in the measure and terms stipulated by the state's military doctrine [4];

secondly, as the state of the national economy, under which there is sufficient development and preservation of the scientific and production potential of the military economy, which ensures the necessary level of material and technical equipment of the armed forces [5].

At the same time, the economic security of the national economy of the state in wartime, as a complex category, should include the following components:

- military-economic self-sufficiency of the state, i.e. the ability of its national economy to satisfy its own basic military needs both in peacetime and in conditions of military confrontation at the expense of its own resources;
- reliability and stability of the functioning of the military sector of the state economy;
- the ability of the military economy to develop its scientific and technical capabilities in such a way that current and prospective military-economic needs are met with minimal expenditure of all types of resources;
- the availability of mobilization opportunities for the deployment of military production [6].

Organically interrelated with military and economic security, the military-economic security of the state can be presented as a state of protection of the national economy from external and internal threats, in which it is able to satisfy the economic needs of the state in the conditions of a state of war and should basically be based on the same principles, as well as economic security and to be supplemented by the principles:

- as much as possible ensuring the achievement of the duality of measures (for the military and civilian spheres);
- increased readiness to respond to military and economic threats;
- duplication of particularly important measures to eliminate them, primarily in wartime [7].

**Discussions.** It should also be taken into account that in recent years, under the influence of the technical revolution in military affairs, scientific and technological progress and other factors, deep changes have been observed in the material and technical base of military power, methods of economic support for military

construction, in the form of a military economy. There are processes of transformation of the military economy, the formation of its new model, which fundamentally differs from the previous one in terms of basic qualitative and quantitative parameters, the system of organization and management, forms of relationships with the military organization of the state, the general economy and other areas of social activity. All this leads to the formation of a new paradigm for the functioning of the economy and ensuring economic security in wartime.

Economic preparedness has always played and will play a significant role in the future in ensuring the military efforts of the warring parties. Achieving a high readiness of the economy to reflect external challenges and aggression is a complex and multifaceted task, and it is necessary to solve it in modern conditions in advance, in particular, by creating and supporting the necessary military sector of the national economy, which ensures the military and economic security of the country. Preventive and preparatory actions, which must be carried out in peacetime, are of special and important importance for ensuring the necessary level of economic security of the national economy of the state and stable functioning of the economy in wartime conditions.

**Conclusions.** The military (defense) security of the state should be classified as one of the most important types of economic security along with defense-industrial, food, energy, and financial security - throughout centuries of history up to the second half of the 20th century, military power was equivalent to power. Sufficient military power of the state means its adequacy:

- firstly, the economic capabilities of the state (in some cases of the Commonwealth of States);
- secondly, to real goals based on the global balance of power;
- thirdly, the requirements of modern military affairs.

This inseparable trinity stems from the modern understanding of power, its structure, the nature of the relationship between its elements, the actual place of military power in the modern system of power, which is not reduced to military power and therefore does not involve the maximization of the latter, but the optimization of the entire power structure. The correct ratio of economic and military power is of decisive importance [8].

Now the competition in military power is a way that can impose an economically stronger state to achieve victory without waging war. Going to such a competition in conditions where there is a critical military force is pointless. At the same time, by maintaining sufficient military power, the country does not lose anything except unfounded ambitions, but acquires security and the necessary conditions to realize all its potential opportunities.

All this requires new approaches to solving the problems facing the world community and an individual state. It is also necessary to take into account that these and some other phenomena are taking place against the background of geopolitical contradictions associated with the reformatting of the world political and economic system, the redistribution of the country's allocation of global economic potential and the change of the core of global technological leaders, which are deepening and do not

contribute to reducing tensions in international relations All this must be taken into account both with regard to the prospects for the development of the domestic economy and with regard to the parameters of economic security, mechanisms and tools for its support.

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