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# SCENARIO APPROACH TO CHOOSING A STRATEGY FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

## ABSTRACT

The article defines a comprehensive approach to financing components of national security, covering the military, economic, social and energy spheres. The importance of a balanced distribution of resources, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, in particular on econometric models and expert assessments, is proven. The feasibility of using a scenario approach, which includes modelling possible options for system transitions between different states, considered discrete-time chains, is substantiated. It is established that simultaneous attention to comprehensive monitoring, control mechanisms and regulatory framework contributes to a more efficient use of financial resources and reduces vulnerability to external and internal threats. It is established that the successful activation of mechanisms for financing components of security involves a preliminary assessment of priorities, strategic planning, interdepartmental coordination, regular monitoring and adjustment. It is substantiated that such an approach ensures sustainable growth, minimizes domestic political risks and creates a basis for effective cooperation with international partners. As a result, the article proves the vital need for a comprehensive, systematic and flexible financial policy aimed at protecting the long-term interests of the state in the context of modern challenges to national security.

**Keywords:** national security financing, discrete-time chains, balanced resource allocation, interagency coordination, econometric models, scenario forecasting, strategic planning

**JEL Classification:** E61, G28

## INTRODUCTION

The essence of national security is manifested in the ability of the state to ensure its own functional and structural integrity, which is manifested in the protection of the lives and freedoms of citizens while forming conditions for the long-term development of the country. The content of the category of national security is comprehensive and complex, as it includes the entire spectrum of social relations. At the same time, it is based on four of the most important, but at the same time the most important components. The first of these components, the significance of which is critically important today in light of the events of recent years, is military security, which determines the ability of the state to counteract the facts of external aggression. Economic security as a component of national security determines the state of the resource base and the resilience of the economic system to economic crises. The social component of national security is responsible for ensuring the well-being of citizens in society, providing them with medical care, education and other benefits. Energy security, as a component of national security, determines the state of the fuel and energy complex and the continuity of its activities. It should be noted that all the above components are interconnected, and their synergistic development makes it possible to form the so-called "digital portrait" of a modern defence-capable, but at the same time competitive country. Given this, it can be determined that these components cannot exist in isolation, but only as an interdependent system. It follows that any problems in one component of national security can lead to problems in all others. Financing problems are no exception. For example, the effective

implementation of military programs largely depends on economic capacity, while economic growth directly depends on energy stability and citizens' trust in state institutions. Given this, our study focuses on the application of a scenario approach to financial provision. It is this approach that makes it possible to balance the flows of resource provision between components, minimizing the risks of imbalances and maintaining adaptability in the context of the dynamics of the external environment.

The geopolitical changes, economic crises, pandemics, military aggression and other destructive factors further actualize the need to revise existing approaches to the formation of public policy, including the issue of adequate financing. Ukraine today is in a state of constant change and is exposed to the influence of a large number of external and internal challenges, one way or another affecting the state and provision of the national security system. In this context, the processes of creating effective financial mechanisms are of particular importance. It is these mechanisms that directly affect the stability and ability of the state to implement an effective response to threats that can have a significant negative impact on economic, social and other types of stability. Thus, the relevance of this topic is due to the fact that ensuring national security cannot lie only in the plane of military security but includes economic, social and energy components. Each of these components requires the organization of separate financial support and, at the same time, the use of an integrated approach.

The issue of ensuring national security is becoming more relevant than ever both in the context of the country's internal stability and in the context of developing the country's competitive position at the international level. Global trends indicate that countries with a high and stable level of security have the opportunity to attract more investment, and in the long term are able to minimize the negative consequences of crises.

But at the same time, it should be noted that today there are a large number of obstacles to the effective implementation of financial policy in the field of national security. Among them are a low level of transparency, the lack of effective mechanisms for resource allocation, the complexity of integrating and optimizing measures to finance military, economic, social and energy components, as well as manifestations of corruption.

As the events of 2022 have shown, the problem of national security, which until a certain time was perceived quite tolerantly by the Ukrainian authorities (even taking into account the loss of part of the territories in 2014), has actually formed the agenda for Ukraine in the coming years. We note that the long-term ignoring of resource needs at the level of the security sector, as evidenced by current events, was short-sighted and incorrect. Accordingly, it is time to update theoretical and practical developments regarding the financial support of the national security sector.

Given the above challenges, our study provides a comprehensive analysis of existing approaches to funding the main components of national security.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of creating a stable system of economic security is extremely relevant among the scientific community since the latter is key to organizing the effective operation of the state apparatus and ensuring national security (Hurkovskiy, & Sydor, 2021). A large number of scientists note that the problem of ensuring national security requires the introduction of a number of financial and economic instruments, as well as coordination between various institutions. At the same time, a number of studies, in particular, Koval et al. (2019) emphasize the importance of conducting an ongoing audit of state mechanisms in the security system. Such an effective audit system, according to the authors, is aimed at reducing the number of risks and increasing the level of transparency. An equally important element in the national security system is the integration of innovative technologies, the relevance of which, as noted by Sineviciene, Shkarupa, & Sysoyeva (2018), is due to the influence of globalization, digitalization and other global trends.

It is not uncommon for scientific and practical literature to use the term integral assessment in the context of assessment or modelling. This thesis is emphasized in the works of Bielai, Kobzar, Yevtushenko, Kornienko, & Koba (2021). The formation of an effective national security system largely depends on the integration of a practice-oriented approach in public administration, which is aimed at potentiating synergies between various government institutions.

Modern scientific approaches also draw attention to the fact that ensuring national security is impossible without strategic management and the formation of appropriate mechanisms for economic and social sustainability (Alkema, Hryhoruk, Skhidnytska, & Sylkin, 2024). At the same time, according to the same scientists, the challenges and threats that Ukraine is currently facing have actualized numerous tasks in the political, economic and social spheres. Their neutralization and levelling of the negative impact largely depend on the financial resources at the disposal of the state. The problem of financial security in conditions of martial law is exacerbated by the fall in GDP and, accordingly, the volume of budget

revenues. It is obvious that a difficult problem arises from the state's point of view: the choice between financing social areas and financing the security and defence sectors. Its complexity is also due to the fact that for years the income structure of many domestic households has been dominated by various social payments. Accordingly, a decrease in social payments in conditions of a sharp devaluation of the hryvnia and increased inflationary processes will leave many citizens below the poverty line.

According to the research of Shemaiev and Behma (2019), the military component of national security is the foundation of the process of ensuring sovereignty and state subjectivity. The authors note that the processes of ensuring the effectiveness of the defence industry of Ukraine directly depend on the state of economic sustainability and stability. As a result, this work focuses on the importance of modernization and reorganization of the financial and economic sectors, which will strengthen the strategic security potential of the country. Considering the economic component of national security, it can be determined that the latter is closely related to the parameters of financial stability, investment climate and the development of critical industries.

In this context, Martyn (2013) emphasizes that economic security is not an isolated element, but a basic parameter for the sustainable functioning of the entire national security system, determining the country's ability to counter external and internal threats.

Considering the social category of national security, the key indicators here are the success of ensuring inclusion, equality and protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population. Consequently, Mulugeta Woldegiorgis (2022) provides an evidence base that the presence of an effective social protection policy will significantly reduce the risks of social destabilization, which will ultimately strengthen trust in government institutions while increasing the overall resilience of society and challenges and shocks.

The issue of energy security is revealed through the prism of innovative and environmentally friendly approaches to rational resource management. In this context, Kolosok et al. (2020) make a strong argument that the integration of a qualitatively new energy efficiency policy and green innovations will form a prerequisite for energy sovereignty and accelerate economic modernization.

Given the analysis of the specialized literature, it can be concluded that all four components of national security are interconnected. Accordingly, ignoring or insufficient funding of at least one of the components can cause problems for others, while reducing the overall level of national security. In this context, special attention should be paid to the formation of a comprehensive financial policy that takes into account the specifics of each component of security.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the study is to identify and substantiate approaches to financing the components of Ukraine's national security aimed at ensuring their balance and effectiveness in the face of dynamic internal and external challenges. The article aims to build a scenario model that, based on econometric calculations and expert assessments, assesses the effectiveness of various financing schemes for military, economic, social, and energy components of national security and allows for formulating practical recommendations for their balancing.

## METHODS

The research methodology we have chosen involves the use of a number of quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis that allow us to study the dynamics and relationship between economic, military, social and energy security. For this purpose, a system analysis was used, which provides for a clear identification of these components as the main subsystems of the general concept of "national security", as well as the definition of the main aspects and factors influencing their financing. The use of this approach makes it possible to take into account the multidisciplinary specificity of this issue and obtain a comprehensive understanding of the state, problems and prospects of national security mechanisms. In the quantitative component, we used the econometric modelling method. For the qualitative component, we used the expert survey method. Representatives of government agencies, scientists, and experts in financial policy and security took part in the survey. This method made it possible to effectively integrate the opinions of practitioners and scientists on assessing the effectiveness of existing financial instruments, methods and levers aimed at strengthening the components of national security. In this context, we used the scenario forecasting method to assess how various financing configurations will affect the national security index.

Given the complexity of national security, the construction of effective financial mechanisms for balancing financial security is associated with classical econometric models, which are based on the processes of normalization and modelling, which allows us to predict structural shocks and the dynamics of changes in indicators according to its key components (1):

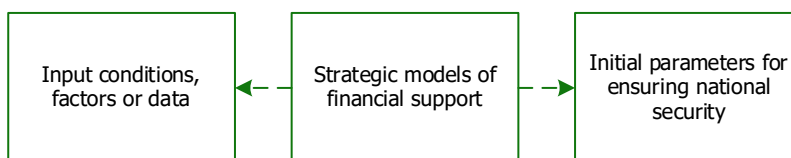
$$Y_t = y_0 + y_1 * X_{1t} + y_2 * X_{2t} \dots + y_n * X_{nt} + c_t \tag{1}$$

where  $Y_t$  – dependent variable;  $X$  – independent factors of influence or components of security;  $y$  – uncertain parameters;  $c$  – random variable.

Therefore, the central method used in our study was the time chain methodology (Ramanan, 2020; Oyatoye, 2013). In accordance with this approach, a system of arbitrary variables is selected that reflect potential states or scenarios for the evolution of national security in a specific period of time. As part of our study, we identified four key components of national security (military, economic, social and energy) and formed several models of their financial support (unilateral, balanced and predominant). Each of the formed models is considered as a certain state of the system, and the probability of transition from one state to another is estimated based on experience, expert data and statistical indicators. The chosen approach allows us to analyze each model, determining the level of sustainability and riskiness of each of them. This analysis also provides an understanding of the period of time after which the system can transition to another state. Thanks to this data, we can predict whether this or that model will provide a balanced development of the components of national security.

## RESULTS

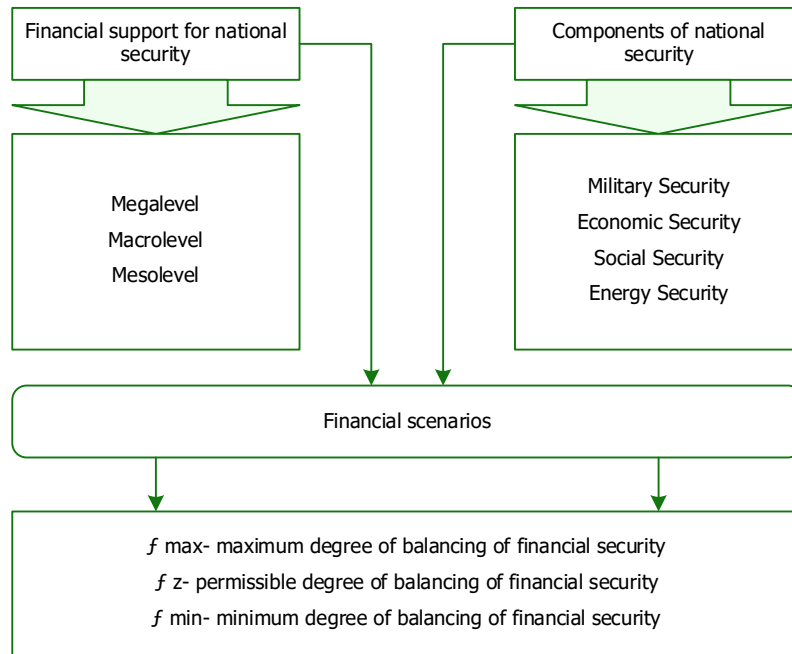
The first stage of building models of balanced financial support of national security is associated with its main components, of which there are countless, but in our case, we consider it necessary to highlight only 4 critically important ones for Ukraine today: military security; economic security; social security; energy security. We believe that given the complexity of human development, its financial support is implemented in accordance with the principles of data structuring (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Data structuring within the framework of the mechanism to ensure national security.**

Figure 1 demonstrates the logic of transforming "input" conditions into "output" parameters of the level of national security through the prism of financial mechanisms. The upper block shows that data of various origins are first structured, and then in the middle block, selected financial models are superimposed on them, after which resources are directed to critical areas. The lower block reflects the transformation of these resources into "primary parameters" for ensuring each component of security.

A necessary prerequisite for ensuring national security and balancing its components is ensuring expanded reproduction, which will create the prerequisites for focusing on indicators of security development. In the context of our modelling, we consider financial scenarios for balancing the level of national security (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Financial scenarios for balancing the process of ensuring national security.**

In the context of our study, we set out to identify seven possible scenarios of possible trajectories of the “financial provision → level of national security” system. Each scenario illustrates what happens when the growth rates of funding and the actual increase in security do not coincide — or, conversely, coincide even more and “tighten” the balance of components:

1. The growth of maximum financial support ahead of the maximum increase in the overall level of national security  $f_{max} > j_{max}$ ; That is, despite the maximum increase in financial support, there is no maximum effect in terms of the increase in the level of national security. The scenario is not effective.
2. The growth of maximum growth in the level of national security ahead of the maximum level of financial support:  $f_{max} < j_{max}$ ; The scenario is effective since a smaller percentage of the involved financial resources allows for the maximum activation of the growth of national security.
3. The maximum increase in financial support leads to the balancing of the components of national security:  $f_{max} \Rightarrow j_z$ ; The scenario is effective and is characterized by an acceptable degree of risk since all components develop evenly. However, the question arises regarding the attraction of the maximum possible amount of financial resources.
4. The maximum increase in financial provision leads to a minimum increase in the level of national security:  $f_{max} \Rightarrow j_{min}$ ; The scenario is not effective, which is due to the minimum increase in the level of national security, despite the attraction of the maximum amount of financial resources.
5. Balanced financial provision creates conditions for maximum growth in the level of national security:  $f_z \Rightarrow j_{max}$ ; The scenario is one of the most effective. However, due to the significant risks of achieving the maximum effect, such a scenario can only be maintained in the short term.
6. The growth of balanced financial provision ahead of the growth in the level of national security:  $f_z > j_z$ ; The scenario is not fully effective and requires a number of adjustments. After all, balancing financial provisions does not allow for maximum changes in the level of national security as a whole.
7. The growth of components of balanced security development outpaces the growth of balanced financial provision:  $f_z < j_z$ ; The scenario is one of the most positive since balancing financial provision contributes to uniform growth.

In general, we observe a wide range of scenarios that provide for varying degrees of balancing financial support. Thus, given the above scenarios, there is a possibility of their regulation. However, this requires additional information regarding the components of national security (Table 1).

**Table 1. Detailing the components of Ukraine's national security.**

Military security	Economic security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the legislative framework to protect national interests</li> <li>Actions aimed at the country's defence capability</li> <li>Setting priorities for the formation of physical security development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the stability of the domestic market</li> <li>Secure the development of strategic industries and reduce dependence on external influences</li> <li>Ensuring the financial stability of the state and effective management of budgetary resources</li> </ul>
Social Security	Energy security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring social protection for citizens and supporting vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring access to quality education, healthcare and social services</li> <li>Supporting the development of civil society and building trust in state institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of own energy resources and diversification of energy supply</li> <li>Ensuring energy independence and increasing the efficiency of energy resources use</li> <li>Investing in the modernization of energy infrastructure and the introduction of innovative technologies</li> </ul>

In our opinion, all factors for each of the components of national security, presented in Table 1, represent possible scenarios of evolution and balancing of the strategy for ensuring the national security of Ukraine, although their list can be expanded, within the framework of our modelling we consider it sufficient. According to the methodology of discrete time chains, we choose a system of arbitrary variables  $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$ , which characterize potentially possible state relationships. To adapt the actual data to the needs of theoretical research, we estimate the probability of mutual influences of the components and their factors evenly (probability - 0.25). As a result, based on a combination of probable scenarios for ensuring national security, basic models were identified, namely: unilateral, balanced and predominant. Unilateral strategies are aimed at developing the security potential of a separate component of national security. Balance strategies are based on balanced management of all stages and their transformations/changes. Preferential strategies involve security management, which is based on achieving clearly established goals. But at the same time, there is an uneven distribution of financial resources (Table 2).

**Table 2. Data for building a strategic model of financial support for national security.**

Strategic Models	Components of national security			
	Military security	Economic security	Social security	Energy security
Unilateral	=0	=0	=0	=1
	=0	=0	=1	=0
	=0	=1	=0	=0
	=1	=0	=0	=0
Balance	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25
	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0
	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0
	=0.5	=0	=0	=0.5
Predominant	=0.25	=0.75	=0	=0
	=0	=0.75	=0.25	=0
	=0	=0	=0.75	=0.25
	=0	=0	=0.25	=0.75

Next, it is necessary to assess the components of national security (military, economic, social, and energy) using three financing models (unilateral, balanced, and predominant). We recall that the expert survey + own experience allowed us to distribute points from 0 to 1 between the combinations "component of the national model × strategic model", which formed the initial probability matrix (Table 2). According to the methodology of discrete time chains, the current state of the system is denoted by  $n$ ; the transition matrix predicts its configuration in two years —  $n + 2$  (Table 3).

**Table 3. Strategic models of ensuring national security.**

Strategic models for ensuring national security	Financial security models												
	Unilateral	Unilateral			Balance				Predominant				
		=1	=1	=0	=0	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0
Unilateral	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0
	=0	=0	=1	=0	=0	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0
	=0	=0	=0	=1	=0.5	=0	=0	=0.5	=0	=0	=0.25	=0.75	
Balance	=0.5	=0	=0	=0.5	=0.46	=0.18	=0.18	=0.18	=0.5	=0.25	=0.25	=0	
	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0	=0.37	=0.37	=0.13	=0.13	=0.5	=0.25	=0	=0.25	
	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0	=0.37	=0.13	=0.37	=0.13	=0.5	=0	=0.25	=0.25	
	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25	=0.25	=0.37	=0.13	=0.13	=0.37	=0.31	=0.31	=0.18	=0.18	
Predominant	=0.75	=0.25	=0	=0	=0.18	=0.32	=0.25	=0.25	=0	=0.5	=0.125	=0.375	
	=0	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0.25	=0.25	=0	=0.5	=0.25	=0.25	
	=0	=0.5	=0	=0.5	=0	=0.25	=0.5	=0.25	=0.13	=0.13	=0.37	=0.37	
	=0	=0.5	=0.5	=0	=0.37	=0.37	=0.25	=0	=0.58	=0.18	=0.12	=0.12	

Thus, the applied value should form a paradigm of activating the financial support for the growth of the level of national security, taking into account the results obtained above (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. The paradigm of activating the financial support for the growth of the level of national security.**

The analysis carried out as part of our study makes it possible to formulate a statement that the balanced scenario is the most optimal for Ukrainian realities. According to this scenario, costs should first of all be aimed at ensuring the minimum acceptable level of all four components, and the next stage should be scaling and adaptation to priority areas of development. In our opinion, it is this configuration that best demonstrates the so-called risk effect, while maintaining flexibility and adaptability to external shocks and upheavals. The use of such a scenario will also increase citizens' trust in public policy. At the same time, we have determined that overloading the budget in favour of only one component (even military) can lead to a decrease in systemic sustainability. Given this, all government decisions should be focused on the flexible redistribution of resources, which will be ensured by a transparent monitoring mechanism and interdepartmental coordination. This thesis is confirmed by the final scenario calculations and the transition matrix.

## DISCUSSION

Our results correlate with the findings of leading scholars in this field, emphasizing the importance of institutional coherence and integration of a comprehensive approach to ensuring national security. Therefore, Sytnyk (2011) in his work focuses on the civilizational approach in studying the problems of ensuring various types of security. The author sees that it is an institutional capacity that acts as a key factor in creating an effective policy. Consequently, the study substantiated the institutionalization of interdepartmental interaction, which makes it possible to minimize duplication of activities of state institutions, ensuring effective coordination between various security actors.

The issue of assessing the level of economic security is a complex task that requires a significant and systematic methodological basis. The study by Zubko (2022) emphasizes that it is important to use modern quantitative analysis techniques, which will allow more accurate and objective measuring of the level of threats and the resource capacity of the system to counter them.

We believe that the effective combination of scenario modelling with econometric analysis, which was used in this study, allows us not only to record all the parameters of the existing state but also to predict the effectiveness of strategies in dynamics. Accordingly, in contrast to the approaches used by other scientists, where the priority role was given exclusively to military security, our work emphasizes the importance of balanced financial support for all four components (military, economic, social and energy). In our opinion, this will form not only situational positive trends but also ensure systemic stability. The conclusion we have made does not contradict scientific approaches, but only complements them, confirming the opinion on the need for flexible and adaptive management of available resources in the face of a large number of threats and challenges.

Rykov (2020) work proved that an effective state policy for ensuring economic security is based on the experience of other countries while adapting the latter to local realities. No less important is the work of Prav (2021), which argues for the importance of a gradual improvement of national security mechanisms based on the most successful European experience. At the same time, the author notes that thoughtless, non-optimized copying of existing models can lead to significant imbalances and violations in the public policy system. Our results on the importance of a balanced and rational distribution of available resources between the economic, social, military and energy spheres find common aspects in the study of Mohilevskiy et al. (2021). In this work, the authors analyze the impact of the Association Agreement with the EU on the level of national security of Ukraine.

A separate area of national security, which is no less important today, is cybersecurity, the problems of ensuring which are considered in the work of Dumchykov, Utkina, & Bondarenko (2022). Thus, the authors note that the realities of the modern world and significant digitalization of all spheres of human activity are inextricably linked with technology, and taking this into account, financing instruments should also cover this area. In fact, we emphasize the conclusions about the need to expand the digital infrastructure for monitoring and managing security.

## CONCLUSIONS

Our study confirms the relevance of applying an integrated approach to financing the main components of national security, in the structure of which the key roles are played by military, economic, social and energy security, interconnected with each other. Uneven increases in the level of financing can lead to an imbalance and deterioration in the efficiency of the process of achieving key national security goals. Given this, the formation of a balanced financing mechanism is a key task for government agencies responsible for planning and distributing budget funds in the field of national security. The results obtained are evidence that today for our country military security is still key in the financing structure, but at the same time the economic component is gaining even more weight every day in the context of the need for innovation, support

for domestic production and ensuring macroeconomic stability. At the same time, social security, although in modern realities it receives moderate financing, requires additional attention, since the level of trust in government institutions and the readiness of society for the challenges of the future depend on its state. As for energy security, today the latter is a critical condition for ensuring the sovereignty and development of Ukraine. This situation requires a significant expansion of financial instruments for infrastructure modernization and integration of innovative technologies.

In the process of applying the selected methodology, a number of scenarios for financing components of national security were formed. As a result, it was revealed that the most effective are balanced scenarios in which expenses are distributed taking into account the provision of a minimum level of military, social and energy security, while investing in promising areas of economic development. In this context, it is important that achieving maximum efficiency is possible provided that a systemic risk analysis is carried out and practical response measures and general financial policy are promptly adjusted. Given this, the conclusions also propose activating mechanisms for interdepartmental coordination and strengthening the role of analytical centres.

It is obvious that national security issues are currently forming the main agenda for Ukraine. External aggression against our state has actually pushed other issues to the background and determined the primacy of national security in the context of public interests. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly understand that, starting from 2014, Ukraine has faced a number of challenges in this area, the solution of which, as the present has shown, also depends on the place of our state on the political map of the world. It is worth noting that national security and defence also have their financial dimensions. In this context, a number of complex issues arise related to the peculiarities of the state's financial policy in the period 2014–2021. Their ambiguous nature is emphasized by the fact that now Ukraine needs external financial support more than ever, not only in terms of spending on the security sector but also to ensure budget financing of other areas.

Prospects for further research in this area are related to the development of more complex economic and mathematical models that will take into account the influence of military factors. In addition, it is necessary to pay more attention to the development of mechanisms for public-private partnerships that can strengthen the financial basis for the implementation of projects in the field of energy and economic security. Systematic monitoring of the results of such partnerships will be a guarantee of consistency and transparency of processes taking place in the public sector. A balanced combination of military, economic, social and energy components, supported by flexible financial instruments and modern technologies, makes it possible to achieve a high level of security. The results of the study found that the most effective approach to financing Ukraine's national security is the use of balanced scenarios that provide for an even distribution of resources between the military, economic, social, and energy components, which ensures the system's resilience to internal and external challenges.

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

*All authors have contributed equally.*

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

*The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.*

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## СЦЕНАРНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ВИБОРУ СТРАТЕГІЇ ФІНАНСОВОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ОСНОВНИХ СКЛАДОВИХ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

У статті визначено комплексний підхід до фінансування складових національної безпеки, що охоплює військову, економічну, соціальну та енергетичну сфери. Доведено важливість збалансованого розподілу ресурсів, який ґрунтується на кількісному та якісному аналізі, зокрема на економетричних моделях та експертних оцінках. Обґрунтовано доцільність застосування сценарного підходу, що охоплює моделювання можливих варіантів переходів системи між різними станами, розглянутими як дискретні часові ланцюги. Встановлено, що одночасна увага до комплексного моніторингу, контрольних механізмів та нормативно-правового підґрунтя сприяє ефективнішому використанню фінансових ресурсів і зменшує вразливість до зовнішніх і внутрішніх загроз. Встановлено, що успішна активізація механізмів фінансування складових безпеки передбачає попередню оцінку пріоритетності, стратегічне планування, міжвідомчу координацію, регулярний моніторинг і коригування. Обґрунтовано, що такий підхід забезпечує

стале зростання, мінімізує внутрішньополітичні ризики та створює підґрунтя для ефективної співпраці з міжнародними партнерами. У результаті, у статті доведено життєву необхідність комплексної, системної та гнучкої фінансової політики, яка має на меті захист довгострокових інтересів держави в контексті сучасних викликів національної безпеці.

**Ключові слова:** фінансування національної безпеки, дискретні часові ланцюги, збалансований розподіл ресурсів, міжвідомча координація, економетричні моделі, сценарне прогнозування, стратегічне планування

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