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NATIONAL RESILIENCE OF UKRAINE UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW

On February 24, 2022, Russia unleashed the first continental war in Europe in the 21st century, undermining the system of collective world security established after World War II. The aggravation of hostilities and the scale of the destruction of Ukrainian cities and critical infrastructure objects actualize the issue of national resilience research. The aim of the article is to substantiate the national resilience of Ukraine as a necessary condition for countering Russian aggression, as well as to identify directions for its support. General scientific and special methods have been used: theoretical generalization, system analysis, systematization, statistical, grouping, and scientific abstraction. Ensuring national resilience for Ukraine can be considered as a new stage of state building and restoration of sovereignty. National resilience determines the reaction of the state and society to internal and

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНА СТІЙКІСТЬ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

24 лютого 2022 р. росія розв'язала першу в XXI ст. континентальну війну в Європі, підірвавши систему колективної світової безпеки, встановлену після Другої світової війни. Загострення бойових дій і масштаб руйнувань українських міст та об'єктів критичної інфраструктури актуалізують проблематику дослідження національної стійкості. Метою дослідження є обґрунтування національної стійкості України як необхідної умови протидії російській агресії, а також ідентифікація напрямів її забезпечення. Використано загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи: теоретичного узагальнення, системного аналізу, систематизації, статистичний, групування та наукової абстракції. Забезпечення національної стійкості для України може розглядатися як новий етап державотворення та відновлення суверенітету. Національна стійкість визначає реакцію держави і суспільства на внутрішні та



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external challenges and threats. However, in the conditions of war, an important component in the development of national resilience is the international support of partner countries, which can satisfy the key needs of our state with their resources and diplomatic efforts. Such support includes the provision of humanitarian and military aid, financial assistance, and participation in international diplomatic efforts to negotiate a ceasefire and restore peace. The Russian-Ukrainian war caused a series of global challenges that destabilized the international security environment. Key among them are: food, energy, humanitarian, security and environmental global challenges. Restoring global stability and countering new challenges is a common goal for all stakeholders. Using the Peace Fund's approach to assessing the level of national resilience, the spheres of Ukraine's national resilience were analyzed and its vulnerabilities were identified. The process of ensuring national resilience is multi-vector and requires careful planning and financing in all directions.

Keywords: national resilience, security environment, martial law, global challenges, government policy.

JEL Classification: E65, F42, H56.

Introduction

Acceleration of world globalization processes creates new problems, activates methodological searches, and forms conceptual approaches to the study of economic processes. In their numerous lists, the problem of ensuring national resilience is singled out.

In 2022, the main event on a global scale was the Russian-Ukrainian war, which in terms of the intensity of technical means became one of the largest after the Korean War, as well as the largest conflict in Europe since 1945. The analysis of the national resilience of Ukraine as a necessary condition for countering Russian armed aggression brings the topic up to date research.

Ukrainian and foreign researchers are actively studying the problem of ensuring national resilience. A monograph by O. Reznikova (2022) is devoted to the study of national resilience in the conditions of a changing security environment. The researcher notes that strengthening national resilience can be an effective response to modern challenges. The formation and implementation of state policy of the appropriate direction make it possible to effectively respond to threats of any origin and nature, including hybrid ones, to adapt to sudden and unpredictable changes in the security environment, to maintain the stable functioning of the state before, during

зовнішні виклики і загрози. Проте в умовах війни важливою складовою розбудови національної стійкості є міжнародна підтримка країн-партнерів, які своїми ресурсами та дипломатичними зусиллями можуть задовольнити ключові потреби нашої держави. Така підтримка включає постачання гуманітарної та військової допомоги, фінансову допомогу, а також участь у міжнародних дипломатичних зусиллях для обговорення умов припинення вогню та відновлення миру. Російсько-українська війна спричинила появу низки глобальних викликів, які дестабілізували міжнародне безпечне середовище. Основні з них: продовольчі, енергетичні, гуманітарні, безпекові та екологічні глобальні виклики. Відновлення глобальної стабільності та протидія новим викликам є спільною метою для всіх зацікавлених сторін. Використовуючи підхід Фонду миру до оцінювання рівня національної стійкості, проаналізовано сфери національної стійкості України та визначено її вразливі місця. Процес забезпечення національної стійкості є багатовекторним і потребує ретельного планування та фінансування за всіма напрямками.

Ключові слова: національна стійкість, безпекове середовище, воєнний стан, глобальні виклики, державна політика.

and after a crisis, and to quickly recover to the optimal equilibrium level under the specified conditions.

The research of national resilience as a strategy for the preservation and development of the country is carried out by the employees of the Institute of Political and Ethnonational Studies named after I. F. Kuras NAS of Ukraine. Scientists note that, unlike national security, which is more focused on the military component, national resilience is a broader concept and covers all spheres of public life. Also, its main emphasis is not so much on responding to hybrid challenges and destructive influences, but on the application of strategies to anticipate their appearance, the formation of a stable immunity to them in the state and society by creating an unfavorable environment for the realization of hybrid threats and challenges (Pirozhkov, Maiboroda, Khamitov, Golovakha et al., 2022).

The publication of T. Gerasimchuk (2022) is devoted to national resilience as a determinant of the European integration of Ukraine, which claims that a high level of national resilience is achieved through an effective state management system, defense forces, and development of the national economy, infrastructure and civil society, which is manifested by a powerful volunteer movement.

Features of community and nation resilience in the context of the military conflict in the Gaza Strip (November 17–18, 2019) were revealed by Israeli scientists from the Center for Stress and Resilience Research (Kimhi, Marciano, Eshel & Adini, 2020). Researchers argue that Israelis' continuous experience of wars and acts of terrorism has strengthened their national resilience, patriotism, and citizens' faith in Israel's ability to withstand these calamities.

The publication of scientists from Warwick University in Britain and Ariel University in Israel is devoted to the analysis of the problems of national resilience of Ukraine in the conditions of a full-scale Russian invasion (Goodwin, Hamama-Raz, Leshem & Ben-Ezra, 2023). Based on the results of a sociological survey of Ukrainians, the researchers concluded that national resilience among young people is at a high level, especially among those who have a sufficient level of interpersonal trust, live in Ukrainian-speaking regions and were not immigrants. State policy should be aimed at increasing interpersonal trust and providing social support to older and less mobile population groups and residents of Russian-speaking regions to ensure their resilience in times of national threat. It is also stated that increasing the level of national resilience is a vital aspect of ensuring national security and economic recovery in Ukraine.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is engaged in the study of policy directions for ensuring national resilience. According to the OECD approach, cooperation at all levels of government is one of the key factors for coherent and comprehensive provision of national sustainability (OECD, 2017).

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) examines national resilience in the context of the combination of citizen readiness and military capacity to resist and rapidly recover from major shocks or armed attack (North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 2018).

Therefore, the aspects of national resilience are investigated both at the theoretical and practical levels. However, insufficient attention is paid to the assessment of Ukraine's national resilience in the face of full-scale russian aggression and the analysis of global challenges associated with it.

The aim of the research is to substantiate the national resilience of Ukraine as a necessary condition for countering russian aggression, as well as to identify directions for its support.

To achieve the aim of the research, a complex of general scientific and special methods was used: theoretical generalization – to reveal the content of the concept of national resilience; system analysis and systematization – to identify the key global challenges of the Russian–Ukrainian war and determine directions for ensuring national resilience; statistical and grouping – to analyze the level of national resilience of Ukraine; scientific abstraction – to justify generalizations and conclusions to the conducted research. The research hypothesis is the statement that the level of national resilience affects the country's ability to protect its national interests from internal and external threats.

The structure of the article is: first, the concept of national resilience, factors and areas of its support are considered, then the key global challenges that arose as a result of the Russian–Ukrainian war are analyzed, and the level of national resilience of Ukraine is assessed according to the approach developed by the Fund for Peace, at the end it is highlighted directions of ensuring national resilience in the war and post-war periods.

1. The concept of national resilience of the state

The development of conceptual approaches to understanding the national security of the state, the evolution of systems theory and the emergence of a separate direction of research on sustainability contributed to the spread of the concept of sustainability in the field of security research and the emergence of the concept of "national sustainability". Further analysis and systematization of relevant knowledge led to the formation of an independent concept of national resilience.

For Ukraine, the problem of resilience can be considered as a new stage of state building. The legal basis for strengthening resilience and forming a national resilience system is: National Security Strategy of Ukraine (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 392/2020 (2020, September 14), Military Security Strategy of Ukraine (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 121/2021 (2021, March 25), Strategy foreign policy activities of Ukraine (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 448/2021 (2021, August 26),

Concept of ensuring the national resilience system (Decree of the President of Ukraine 479/2021 (2021, September 27), Information Security Strategy (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 685/2021 (2021, December 28), Strategy for ensuring state security (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 56/2022 (February 16, 2022).

On September 27, 2021, the Decree of the President of Ukraine approved the Concept of Ensuring the National System of Resilience, which defines the purpose, main principles, directions, mechanisms and deadlines for the introduction and operation of the national system of resiliency aimed at ensuring the ability of the state and society to identify threats, identify vulnerabilities and assess risks in a timely manner national security, prevent or minimize their negative effects, respond effectively and quickly and fully recover from the emergence of threats or emergency and crisis situations of all kinds, including threats of the hybrid type, but not limited to them. The concept defines that national resilience is the ability of the state and society to effectively resist threats of any origin and nature, to adapt to changes in the security environment, to maintain stable functioning, and to quickly recover to the desired balance after crisis situations (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 479/2021, 2021, September 27).

Ensuring the national resilience of Ukraine includes various factors that affect the development and resilience of the country.

Geopolitical location: Ukraine is located in the center of Europe, borders 7 countries and has a significant impact on the geopolitical situation in the region. Geopolitical location affects a country's foreign relations and security.

Political stability: the development of democratic institutions, respect for human rights and political stability are key factors in ensuring national resilience.

Economic development: ensuring stable economic development, diversifying industries and attracting investments affect ensuring economic resilience.

Social support: ensuring equal opportunities for all segments of the population, the development of education and health care, as well as social protection contribute to social sustainability.

Cultural diversity: preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage, national identity is important for strengthening social unity and social cohesion.

Security and defense: the development of national defense capabilities and cyber security systems contribute to ensuring national security against external threats.

International relations: cooperation with other countries, participation in international organizations and compliance with international norms and treaties determine the position of Ukraine in the international arena.

Innovations and technological development: development and introduction of modern technologies, support of innovative sectors of the economy increase the level of competitiveness and development of the country.

Ecology: balanced use of natural resources and protection of the environment ensure environmental sustainability.

Social consensus: ensuring the unity and support of the population regarding development strategies and solving national issues contributes to social resilience in the country.

In general, the national resilience of the state is determined by the ability of the government, society and institutions to effectively respond to changes maintain stability and ensure the security, well-being and development of the country in the face of internal and external challenges. National resilience also requires a balance between different spheres of a country's life (*Figure 1*).

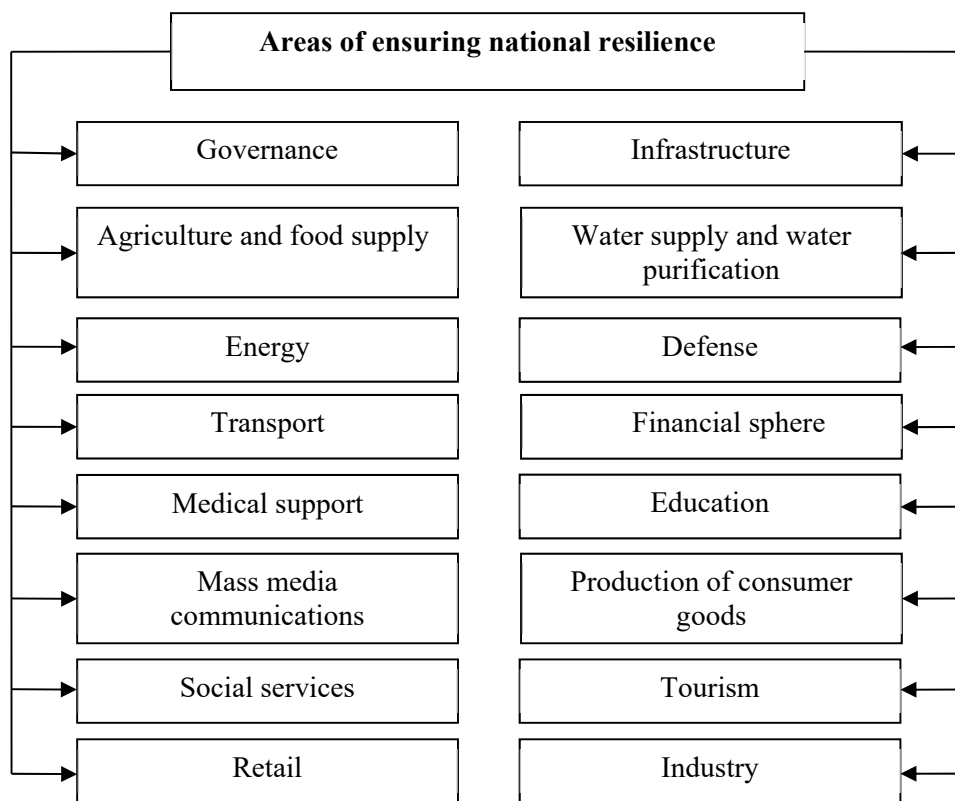


Figure 1. Areas of ensuring national resilience

Source: compiled by the authors based on data (Reznikova, 2022).

An integrated approach to ensuring national resilience assumes that different industries and sectors of the country must be ready for challenges and respond to them in unity. Understanding the interrelationship and interaction of these spheres helps to holistically evaluate national resilience in the conditions of modern realities.

2. Global challenges of the Russian-Ukrainian war

Russian military aggression in Ukraine significantly shook stability in Europe. First, the war led to tensions between Russia and Western countries, in particular, with EU and NATO member states. This caused aggravation of diplomatic relations and increased the volume of military activity in the region. Secondly, this war is not limited to military actions, but also actively uses the methods of information aggression and cyber aggression. Thirdly, the war caused uncertainty in international relations and revealed the destructiveness of the norms of international law. Such processes have created a threat to the international order and world security.

The Global Peace Index (GPI), created by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), measures and ranks 163 countries according to their level of peacefulness. In assessing peacefulness, the IEP examines the extent to which countries are involved in current internal and international conflicts and attempts to gauge the level of harmony or discord within a nation. Accordingly, a low level of crime, a minimal number of terrorist acts and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighboring countries, a stable political situation and a small share of internally displaced population or refugees may indicate a high level of peace. GPI is measured from 1 to 5 points (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2023).

In 2023, the GPI identifies Iceland (1.124), Denmark (1.31), Ireland (1.312), New Zealand (1.313) and Austria (1.316) as the most peaceful countries, while Afghanistan (3.448), Yemen (3.35), Syria (3.294), South Sudan (3.221) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3.314) as countries with low levels of peace. Over the past decade, the GPI has presented trends of increasing global violence and decreasing peace. The dynamics of GPI for Ukraine in 2012–2023 are shown in *Figure 2*.

In 2022, GPI for Ukraine increased by 10.46 %, in 2023 by 2.36 %. In general, over the past 12 years, the index has increased by 35.8 %. Now the country ranks 157th in the world ranking, and is among the top ten countries with a low level of peace. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 became the main factor in the deterioration of peace. The full-scale invasion had a devastating effect on the Ukrainian population, which is reflected in the deterioration of the indicator in the sphere of social security. The biggest change occurred in the growth rate of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Currently, more than 30% of the total population of Ukraine is refugees or internally displaced persons. Before the invasion, this figure was only 1.7 % of the population. The second largest deterioration occurred in the mortality rate due to war. According to the latest data, more than 30,000 Ukrainians were killed with hundreds of thousands wounded (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2023).

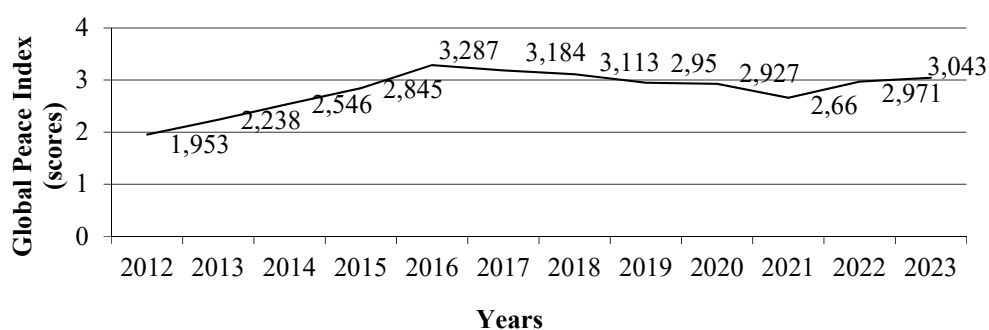


Figure 2. Dynamics of the Global Peace Index for Ukraine in 2012–2023

Source: compiled by the authors from data (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2023).

Ukraine is one of the few countries where the level of militarization has worsened over the past year due to a significant increase in arms exports and an increase in the size of the armed forces. There was a significant deterioration in the indicators of the severity of internal conflicts and political instability. Although domestic support for the Ukrainian government is reasonably high, instability remains high due to the intensity of hostilities in the eastern and southern regions. Even the less affected areas in western Ukraine are systematically subjected to rocket fire and drone attacks.

The russian-Ukrainian war became the source of the emergence of global challenges, the consequences of which directly affect the international community and geopolitics. The key global challenges of the russian-Ukrainian war include: food, energy, humanitarian, security and environmental challenges (*Table 1*).

Table 1

Global challenges of the Russian-Ukrainian war

Global challenges	Essence
Food	Due to russia's occupation and mining of parts of Ukrainian territories, as well as the blockade of sea ports, domestic farmers lost the opportunity to freely sell their grown products. Both European and African countries felt the lack of supplies of agricultural products from Ukraine
Energetic	Rejection of russian energy sources, as well as price blackmail by the aggressor country, caused an acute energy crisis in the EU. As a result, the EU is forced to look for new suppliers, setting up new ways of supplying energy resources, as well as to expand the list of anti-Russian sanctions in the energy sector (Mykhailovska, 2022)
Humanitarian	Russia's invasion of Ukraine triggered one of the biggest humanitarian crises in Europe since World War II. As a result of the war, tens of millions of Ukrainians were forced to change their place of residence, of which about five million left through the western border, where they received temporary shelter. Usually, refugees become a burden for the countries that receive them. Immigrants require considerable expenses for their maintenance and adaptation (Vinokurov, 2023)
Safe	Russian military aggression has shaken the security situation not only in Europe, but also in the whole world, causing tensions around Taiwan, threats of nuclear strikes by North Korea and russia, and aggressive actions by Iran in the region (Center for Security Studies "SENS", 2023)
Ecological	The explosion of the Kakhovskaya HPP dam led to a global environmental disaster, the consequences of which will directly affect global food security, food price increases and drinking water shortages

Source: compiled by the authors.

The Russian-Ukrainian war has a profound global impact and creates a number of complex challenges for the international community. Peaceful settlement of this conflict remains one of the main priorities for the world community and requires joint efforts and cooperation of Ukraine's partners to restore stability in the region and beyond.

3. The level of national resilience of Ukraine

Analysis of the level of national resilience is a key task in the context of assessing the challenges and threats that Ukraine faces on the way to its development and struggle for independence. To determine the level of national resilience, it is worth using the approach of the Peace Fund, which calculates the State Resilience Index for 154 countries of the world (Fund for Peace, 2022). This index takes into account such areas as social cohesion, inclusion, state capacity, and civic space, personal capabilities of citizens, economy, environment and ecology (Table 2).

Table 2

Spheres of the state resilience index

Sphere	Direction	Sphere	Direction	
Social cohesion	Social relations	Personal opportunities of citizens	food (nutrition)	
	Social capital		Educational system	
	Confidence in national institutions		Health	
	Welfare			
Inclusion	Inclusion of youth	Environment and ecology	Pollution	
	Political integration		State of the seas and fisheries	
	Access to employment		Productivity of agriculture	
			State of the ecosystem	
	Group inclusion		Biodiversity	
	Protection against instability		Long-term climate stability	
Access to economic resources	Clean energy			
State capacity	Fight against corruption		Economy	Availability of water
	Government efficiency	Diversification		
	Limitation of natural risks	Business environment		
	Public health	Innovations		
	Education	Infrastructure		
	Rule of Law	Capital flows		
	Finances	Management of the economy		
Civic space	Interaction			
	Responsibility			
	Democratic structures			
	Human rights and freedom of citizens			
	Access to information			

Source: compiled by the authors from data (Fund for Peace, 2022).

Understanding the sustainability of the state and its components is important for analysis, forecasting and ensuring effective public administration. The index of state resilience is a tool that makes it possible to assess the state's level of stability in its various spheres and directions of development. *Figure 3* shows the value of Ukraine's sustainability index in 2022.

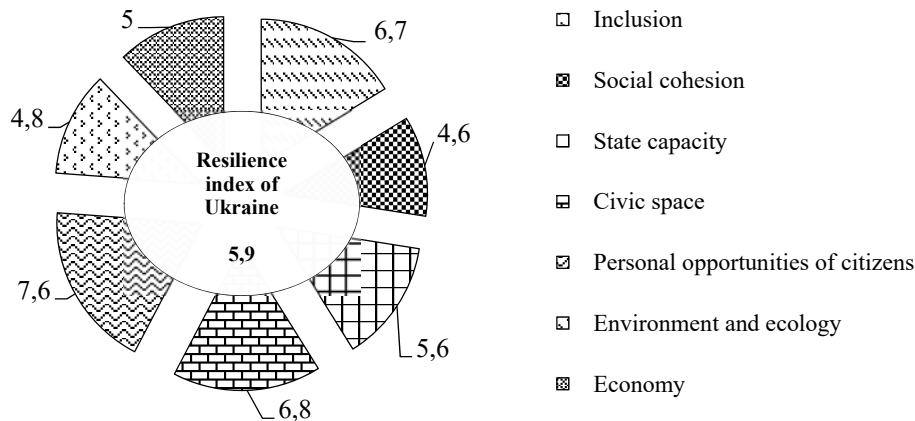


Figure 3. Resilience index of Ukraine in 2022 by spheres, points

Note. Level: low (≤ 2.8), moderate (≥ 2.9), medium (≥ 4.6), sufficient (≥ 6.4), high (≥ 8.3).

Source: compiled by the authors from data (Fund for Peace, 2022).

In 2022, Ukraine took 64th place among 154 countries in the world in the sustainability rating of states, receiving 5.9 points, which is an average level. Let's consider in more detail the spheres of the sustainability index of Ukraine from *Figure 3*, as they are interconnected and influence each other.

Inclusion is the process and practice of ensuring equal rights, opportunities and access to participation in various spheres of life for all citizens, regardless of their nationality, religion, disability, age, gender or any other characteristics. Inclusion is aimed at creating a society where every person has the opportunity to realize their potential and be a full member of the community. In the field of "inclusion", Ukraine demonstrates a sufficient level.

In addition to inclusion, a sense of social cohesion is key to a sustainable society. Social cohesion of a nation is a concept that describes the level of unity, cooperation, mutual respect, solidarity among citizens, as well as their trust in state institutions. Social cohesion is characterized by shared identification between individuals united by common values, culture, history, interests, and purpose. The number of points received by Ukraine in this area determines the average level.

State capacity is the ability of the state to function effectively and ensure internal order, protect the rights and interests of citizens, develop and manage financial resources, ensure the safety and protection of society from external and internal threats. In the field of "state capacity", Ukraine received an average level.

Civic space is a social, cultural and political environment where citizens have the opportunity to freely express their opinions, discuss issues of public interest, and interact with each other and with state bodies. This is the area where citizens feel their active civic role and influence the formation of public policy. Civic space contributes to the development of the democratic process and the strengthening of civil rights and freedoms. According to the number of points in this area, Ukraine showed a sufficient level.

Personal opportunities of citizens are a set of opportunities that are available to each individual in society for their personal and social development. They contribute to unlocking the potential of citizens, create conditions for improving the quality of life and contribute to the general well-being of society. Ensuring equal and expanded personal opportunities of citizens is a key task for the social development of the state. In the field of "personal capabilities of citizens", Ukraine has demonstrated a sufficient level.

Environment and ecology. Stable ecosystems provide soil fertility necessary for agricultural production. Disruption of these ecosystems can lead to a decrease in harvests and a growing threat to the country's food security. In addition, ecosystems regulate water resources. Rivers, lakes and wetlands play a key role in providing access to drinking water, irrigation and infrastructure for energy production. Conservation of aquatic ecosystems is critical to national sustainability, as their loss can cause serious water and energy security challenges. In the field of "environment and ecology" Ukraine is at the average level by the number of points.

Economy. Developed and innovative economies with access to capital are less vulnerable to price shocks and supply chain disruptions, and recover more quickly from crises. Long-term economic sustainability requires high-quality infrastructure and effective economic management to ensure competitiveness in a changing global economy. In the field of "economy", Ukraine also demonstrates an average level in terms of the number of points scored.

Thus, balanced sustainability in all analyzed areas is an important factor for ensuring national resilience and development. The improvement of these spheres is the task of both the state itself and the international community in order to support the national resilience of Ukraine in conditions of war.

4. Directions of ensuring national resilience

The problem of ensuring national resilience is one of the most strategically important for the development of our country. National resilience encompasses a country's ability to counter threats in the political, economic, social, technological and environmental environments (*Figure 4*).

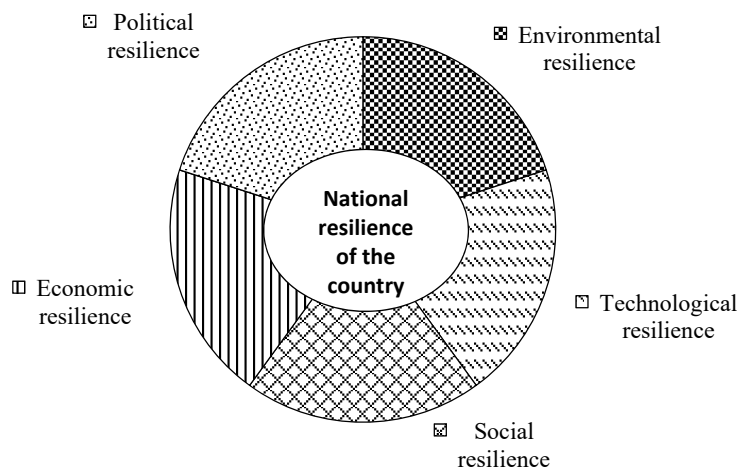


Figure 4. Directions of ensuring national resilience

Source: compiled by the authors.

The war became a serious challenge for the Ukrainian nation and its political system. In such difficult conditions, it is important to preserve political resilience in order to restore peace and maintain citizens' trust in the authorities. Political resilience is the unity and integrity of relations between various political subjects of the system, the determination of the order and conditions for the adoption and implementation of power decisions, the legitimacy of power and its ability to respond adequately to external changes. Political resilience in the conditions of war requires not only domestic measures, but also international cooperation and diplomatic initiatives. The joint efforts of the international community can contribute to the settlement of the conflict and prevent further aggression by Russia. Thus, on August 7, 2023, negotiations on peace in Ukraine took place in Saudi Arabia with the participation of 40 countries of the world, including the USA, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Great Britain, Mexico, Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, Chile and EU countries. Different countries have different political approaches to solving global problems, but they are all committed to the principles of respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of the territorial integrity of Ukraine. According to the results of the negotiations, the parties decided to continue consultations on the peace formula in Ukraine (BBC News Ukraine, 2023).

War is always accompanied by serious challenges for the national economy, and it is important to understand how to ensure its sustainability and restore economic well-being after the end of Russian aggression. The economic resilience of the state can be ensured only by the resilience of its components: territories, industries and sectors. On July 4–5, 2022, at a conference in Lugano, the Ukrainian government presented the "Ukraine Recovery Plan", which lays the foundations for the future reconstruction of the national economy and is designed to create mechanisms for self-sustaining economic development (Ukraine Recovery Conference, 2022).

The war also deepened the demographic crisis in Ukraine, intensifying migration processes, as well as a drop in the birth rate. The social resilience

of a nation in the conditions of war is one of the key components of its survival and further development. The social sphere has a key role in creating favorable conditions for the expanded reproduction of human potential. It is the driving force of the intensification of social production, raising the level and quality of life and the leading factor of social inclusion and cohesion.

In addition, war always creates significant challenges for society, and it is important to maintain social resilience by ensuring the protection of the rights and well-being of citizens, which requires an integrated approach, cooperation between the government, the public and the international community. For example, Ukrainians affected by the war receive financial assistance from the following international organizations: UNICEF, the United Nations (World Food Program), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine and the Red Cross Society of Ukraine), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the assistance of the non-governmental organization ACTED France, the Norwegian Council for Refugees, BO Human in Distress and others (Galadzhii, 2022).

Over the past nine years, cyberspace has become a battlefield for russian hackers from the special services, who have used all their most advanced weapons on Ukrainian information systems. Ukraine emerged from this battle with unique experience and knowledge that can help our partners build a reliable defense against russia's unjustified aggression in cyberspace. Technological resilience of the state is manifested in the ability to successfully cope with technological challenges, ensure the functioning of critical infrastructures, maintain competitiveness and security in the digital world, as well as protect and effectively use its technological resources and knowledge. Technological sustainability is becoming increasingly important in today's world, where technology affects all areas of life, from the economy and defense to communications and medicine.

The russian-Ukrainian war also led to the destruction, pollution and degradation of the environment. Hostilities have had serious consequences for ecosystems, from the destruction of natural landscapes to the contamination of soil, air and water with dangerous chemicals. Environmental sustainability is a critical aspect of the russian-Ukrainian war. The destruction of the Kakhovskaya HPP became an ecological disaster not only for Ukraine, but also for the entire Black Sea region. The implementation of tasks and projects of the Recovery Plan of Ukraine in the direction of ecological security will ensure the implementation of environmental policy in accordance with the European integration direction of the development of Ukraine and the European Green Course, as well as the integration of the environmental component into all reforms and projects for the recovery of the country in accordance with the European course and the principles of sustainable development (Ukraine Recovery Conference, 2023).

Ensuring national resilience in the conditions of war is a complex and multi-vector process. Each of the areas of ensuring national resilience requires careful planning, financing and attracting investments.

Conclusions

The study of the problems of national resilience of the state shows that resilience is not only a security concept. It is expressed in economic, social, political, technological and ecological planes. The national resilience of the state is characterized by three key capabilities: function smoothly, adapt to negative influences and changing conditions; withstand unexpected blows; quickly recover from the destructive consequences of phenomena or actions of any nature to the desired balance.

Russian aggression against Ukraine, which began in 2014 and became full-scale in 2022, has many aspects of manifestation and tests Ukrainian national resilience in various forms, starting from the occupation of territories, ending with massive cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure facilities. The level of national sustainability of Ukraine is average, which was significantly influenced by the sufficient level of sustainability in the spheres of "personal capabilities of citizens" and "civic space". A vulnerable area of national resilience is "social cohesion", as a significant part of Ukrainians went abroad, others are under occupation, and some were forcibly deported by the occupiers to the territory of Russia.

In general, the national resilience of Ukraine is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires significant efforts both from the government and civil society, as well as from the international community, which has felt the global consequences of Russian aggression. Ensuring global stability and countering global challenges is a common goal for all stakeholders.

Thus, ensuring national resilience under martial law is a task that requires complex measures and cooperation both at the state and international levels. Properly developed strategies and effective management of resources will help ensure stable development and post-war recovery of Ukraine in the directions of ensuring national resilience.

Further research of this issue is extremely relevant for Ukraine and requires the definition of organizational and legal conditions for ensuring its national resilience.

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