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CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE SPHERE OF CIVIL DEFENSE: OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE STRATEGIES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

ABSTRACT

The relevance of the research lies in the fact that for Ukraine at the current stage it is important to restore a stable economic state in the post-war period and further implement innovative processes in the economy, which have been suspended in our country due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, after its completion. The authors of the article analyzed the main factors that affect both the economy of the state itself, as well as those factors that affect its security system, including the economic one, under the conditions of the influence of negative factors of emergency situations of various origins on it. The authors of the article focused on the fact that ensuring the effective functioning of the civil defence system is necessary for the stabilization and support of the state economy, as well as the implementation of its development strategies since its main task is to reduce or eliminate the negative consequences caused by man-made, anthropogenic, environmental force majeure, of a natural or military nature. The purpose of the study is to analyze the above-mentioned factors of emergency situations and their impact on the economy, as well as to develop practical recommendations for preventive measures in the defined area. To achieve the set goal and task of the research, the authors used a wide range of general scientific and special methods. The results of the study were the statement that the economy of any state functions under the influence of both internal and external factors that directly affect all links of the economic system: banking, monetary, tax, financial, innovative, and one of the main effective. One of the ways to ensure its stability is the introduction and implementation of an effective system of civil protection. The authors also noted that the economic system of the state and the system of civil defence are interdependent, and their functioning in the state takes place in the aggregate of those factors of economic, social, cultural and political conditions that currently exist in one or another state.

Keywords: civil defence, economy, innovative development, strategy, economic security

JEL Classification: O31, O32, O33

INTRODUCTION

In a world consumed by the processes of globalization, undoubtedly, one of the main issues is the security of the state. So, the economic security of Ukraine, as well as of any state, is a multi-component complex phenomenon, in which all elements are interconnected with each other, and a certain failure of at least one of them, as here, suspension of introduction of innovations in the sphere of economic development, provokes a chain reaction of destructive character for the whole economy

It is an obvious fact that the armed aggression against our state, partial temporary occupation of its territory as well as the warfare entail negative consequences for its economy, in particular, the observance and the further realization of the strategies of innovation development of Ukraine are objectively complicated and therefore cannot be realized in full on this stage. For the full functioning of the economy of our state, rapid recovery of its stability in the post-war period and ensuring further implementation of

innovation in it, it is necessary to implement an effective system of civil protection measures, which is a structural element of state security as a whole.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Problematic research of factors of different nature, including those that are in the sphere of regulation of civil protection system, affecting the economy of states and innovation processes introduced in them, became the subject of research of foreign and domestic scientists. Thus, Kalogiannidis et al. (2022) investigated the issues of civil protection, the relationship, and the role of the Greek urban economy, in particular, his research work emphasized the importance of the implementation of its strategies to strengthen. Also, Kalogiannidis et al. (2022) emphasizes the importance of both international cooperation of the countries of the world in this area and the adoption of preventive measures by individual states to remove obstacles to economic development and growth, maintaining and strengthening the level of their economy through the implementation of effective civil protection strategies.

The importance of international cooperation of states in the implementation of civil protection strategies to ensure their economic stability is also noted by D.B. Cook, who devoted his work to the study of such interaction between the EU countries and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, in particular Australia and Japan (Cook et al., 2021).

Cook et al. (2021) also note the fact that European countries, in accordance with their geographical location and climate, are less prone to natural and, in accordance with the adopted safety measures at enterprises, man-made disasters, and have effective mechanisms of response to them, which makes it impossible or reduces the negative consequences for the economy of a particular state.

Felbermayr et al. (2022) studied the question of how weather anomalies affect the economy at the local level, noting that the consequences caused by man-made or natural emergencies have a significantly greater negative impact on those regions that have a low economic income. Frame et al. (2020) notes that disaster damage or direct economic loss is the monetary value of the destruction of physical assets located in the affected area, and examples of physical assets that are the basis for calculating direct economic damage are houses, schools, hospitals, commercial (private) and public buildings, transportation, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure; business assets and industrial plants; and the results of production, such as crops, livestock, and production stocks.

Ukrainian scientists have also shown scientific interest in the problems of innovative development strategies in the Ukrainian economy, as well as civil protection and connection with the Ukrainian economy. Holovach & Pryputen (2019) in their scientific work notes that a comprehensive structural transformation of the economy in Ukraine is necessary to increase the proportion of high-tech and innovative sectors. Gaman et al. (2020) in his research note that public administration in this area covers both socio-economic, cultural, political, and other spheres of society.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the study is to analyze the state of strategies of innovative development of the Ukrainian economy under conditions of military aggression against our state, as well as to study its interrelation and mutual influence with problems arising in the sphere of civil protection of Ukraine under conditions of military state. According to the specified goal, the task of the study is to develop practical recommendations for the elimination, reduction and prevention of negative economic consequences in conditions of factors of emergencies on the economy of our state.

METHODS

To achieve the goals and objectives of the study, the authors used both general scientific methods of research, such as analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, generalization, and explanation and special legal and economic methods, in particular, the formal legal method and the comparative legal method, as well as methods of scientific abstraction, theoretical analysis of industrial relations, disclosure of the content of laws and economic categories.

RESULTS

The 21st century is an era of innovation, during which there is a rapid development of science and technology and the introduction of advanced technologies into the economic and social life of society. In addition to the obvious progress for

mankind, this process conceals negative consequences in the form of emergencies of a man-made nature, much higher than those resulting from emergencies caused by natural factors.

An innovation economy is a special type of economy, providing its development at the expense of innovative factors, the latest industrial technologies and constant updating of knowledge, abilities and skills, as well as technology. However exactly realization and introduction of innovative strategies in the economy of this or that state depend on a great number of factors, such as a political, economic, social situation in the state, level of development and stability of its economy, volume and character of influence of external and internal factors on the economy.

The process of transition of our state to the innovation-oriented sustainable development of the economy is global in nature, it occurs within the framework of economic processes of the world community. According to the mentioned above, the direction of economic, ecological and social components of globalization for the realization of purposes of innovation and steady development of the Ukrainian economy on the basis of international cooperation with the account of possible negative risks and consequences for the economic system of our state and realization by it of preventive measures for their prevention, reduction or levelling out is considered necessary.

The transition of the Ukrainian economy to the innovative way of development is not a new problem for the world economic community, it is solved not only by the developed countries but also by the developing countries and countries with transition economies. Any process of economic nature, including the introduction and application of innovative technologies for the stable development of the economy and its component systems, can only be realized if all elements of the security of particular state work in harmony.

In this regard, it is important for the effective functioning of the system of civil protection in order to prevent and reduce the negative consequences of economic nature, caused by emergencies of man-made and technogenic nature. Through the effective use of civil protection measures, taking into account the maximum number of risks of emergencies that may have a negative impact on the economy, the introduction of measures for their prevention, as well as reducing the negative effects of existing, it is possible to achieve sustainable and innovative economic development.

Despite the fact that Ukraine's recovery at the end of the military conflict will require rapid and effective, first and foremost, economic recovery, in particular through the introduction of innovation strategies in the economy, so far the criteria for their selection and standards have not been developed. It seems that the only such criterion can be defined as return on invested capital, but it will not be related to the sustainability of development. Accordingly, it is necessary to avoid at the state level encouraging those innovations that, although they imply an immediate profit for the future, may deepen the economic crisis both in Ukraine and the world economy as a whole.

Innovations that will be introduced into the Ukrainian economy at the end of the military conflict must include, first and foremost, the concept of sustainable economic development and a civil protection and defence strategy that will simultaneously integrate human development, respect for human rights and freedoms, and their protection, the economy, nature and the environment into a single integrated system that will be designed to monitor compliance with the innovation process with certain institutional and technological frameworks at the national and global levels.

The concept of sustainable development of Ukraine's economic system for the future must take into account the standards and requirements of the civil protection system with all possible risks, which may entail negative consequences for it. The system of civil protection at the present stage requires updating and consolidation of the relevant changes at the legislative level, taking into account the possible action of negative factors of emergency situations on the state economy, at that, it is important to take into account factors at two levels.

The first level includes those emergencies that go beyond one state and have a global scale: pandemics, natural disasters occurring in several states, arising armed conflicts between states. The full provision of civil protection measures with the achievement of the minimum negative impact on the economy under such conditions can be realized through international cooperation.

The second level of possible negative factors of emergencies, which have a negative impact on the economy, can be defined as internal, which concerns one country. We are talking about local armed conflicts, man-made disasters, imperfection of certain technological processes and technical means.

One of the most important tasks of the system of civil protection is to ensure sustainable and uninterrupted functioning of all objects of the economy in peacetime and available for control in wartime, priority provision of life support of the population affected as a result of armed conflict, combat operations or temporary occupation. The primary economic provision of the civil protection system during an armed conflict is associated with the possible destruction of economic

facilities and infrastructure, the occurrence of fires as a result of shelling and other situations that may cause loss of life or damage to human health as a result of it.

The system of civil protection must be effective in armed conflict and other emergencies, including those at the world level. It must be effective, developed in accordance with the methods of forecasting the negative consequences of military conflicts and building algorithms for their minimization or elimination, taking into account all aspects of social and economic nature.

Innovative processes of economic development in Ukraine at the present stage are suspended in connection with the armed aggression against our state. At the end of the military conflict, an effective method of their restoration is the introduction of a comprehensive system of measures to restore the regions, taking into account their economic development, as well as the consequences of the military conflict for each of them individually. The system of civil protection and defence requires the largest funding in comparison with other spheres of social life under conditions of combat operations and temporary occupation of certain territories. Resumption and further implementation of innovative technologies are possible after the end of the military conflict and in those regions that do not need additional funding from the state to restore infrastructure and full life support of the population. These are territories that did not suffer negative consequences of the military conflict or received minimal losses of economic nature upon its completion and can be defined as a region that has sufficient economic resources of their own to implement innovative technologies.

The processes of decentralization which began in Ukraine in the pre-war period, the combination of effective functioning of our state economy and its system of defence and civil protection will allow our state to become a full participant in the process of economic globalization, unfolding in the initiative of postindustrial states, transnational corporations and world organizations. In turn, will facilitate the transition of the world community not to post-industrial, but to a sustainable innovation-oriented future.

DISCUSSION

The modern world is changing rapidly, and with it the system of public administration in each individual country and the mechanisms of its work in accordance with the sphere in which it will be implemented and realized (the sphere of social security, the sphere of health care, civil protection or other) and the needs of its population at a particular time. "We live in a global risk landscape that is characterised by biological, geophysical, environmental, macroeconomic, technological, societal and geopolitical risks, which, over the last two decades, have been increasing in their extent, intensity and frequency" (Imperiale & Vanclay, 2020), a "reflecting the shift from government to governance in public administration, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is typically framed as 'everyone's business', a multi-stakeholder activity involving many different local, national, and international organizations" (Clark-Ginsberg, 2020). Thus, the process of ensuring the economic security of every state in the world includes an international aspect, respectively, and the system of civil protection itself, as its necessary component, involves cooperation between the states of the world.

We can state the fact that in connection with the armed aggression against our country numerous economic innovations and reforms were suspended for objective reasons, including those related to the implementation of strategies of innovative technologies for the stable development of the Ukrainian economy. The priority during the combat operations on the territory of our state and temporary occupation of a part of its territory is financing and ensuring the full functioning of the defence and civil protection system. At the same time, as we noted above, the economy of our state, as well as any other, and its security elements, do not exist in isolation, e.g., "civil protection relates to important organizational aspects such as engineering, economic independence and financial, social, educational and scientific measures" (Kalogiannidis et al., 2022).

Not only internal but also external factors have a significant impact on the economic processes taking place in Ukraine. "Artificial Intelligence, Digitalization, Climate Change – many overarching trends and developments have the potential to alter the lives of billions of people in the coming years" (Hauri et al., 2020). The impact on the economy of our state and global economic processes, including those of a destructive or crisis nature, as well as emergencies that apply to all states of the world, is undeniable. In the first case, we can define as a factor the fall of oil prices in the world market, in relation to the second - we can talk about pandemic phenomena, such as outbreaks of coronavirus disease, natural disasters or armed conflicts of an international character.

One of the effective ways to ensure the full functioning of world economies and to ensure their resilience to such negative factors is the introduction of innovative technologies in them. It should be noted that a feature of today's digital society is that "openness and accessibility of information sources, the special role of intellectual resources, a manifold increase in

the importance of knowledge, the high importance of education, high-tech production, nanotechnology, an innovative way of economic development are integral features of our time" (Karpova, 2021). For a long time innovation was limited to the field of exact sciences, but at the present stage "although the importance of innovation has a consensus in the scientific community, it took years to stand out in the studies of economic growth of countries" (Vepo do Nascimento Welter et al., 2020).

In every country in the world "civil protection requires significant attention from the government since it contributes to economic recovery, public awareness and improving people's living standards" (Kalogiannidis et al., 2022). So, for example, "via its Civil Protection Mechanism, the EU coordinates responses within Europe and externally" (Cook et al., 2021), whereby "... EU civil protection cooperation through the prisms of administrative culture and social capital" (Widmalm et al., 2019). And, given the extreme importance of ensuring the efficiency of the world's economies in today's globalizing conditions, the implementation of their renovation and upgrading through the introduction of innovative systems, "since the 1980 s, various international declarations have promulgated a disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience paradigm as the guiding basis of disaster management and development agencies in all countries" (Imperiale & Vanclay, 2020), a "the views and perceptions of the civil protection community have a central position in any risk management process or initiative, and are crucial to its success" (Diakakis et al., 2020).

Indeed, the negative consequences of emergencies of man-made, environmental, natural and military nature for the economy of the state are obvious, as evidenced by the experience of Ukraine, which is in a state of military conflict, which leads to negative consequences for the economy of our state in all its subsystems: banking, financial, tax, innovation and others. And if the destructive consequences for the economies of the states of the world, caused by such factors of emergency nature as terrorist attacks, climate change and weather anomalies were investigated in the scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists, the consequences of military nature remain outside the interests of the scientific community. For example, scientists have found that "the importance of civil defence (CD) has increased due to development of geopolitical situation and risk of terrorist attacks" (Miléř & Marinič, 2017); "in temperate and tropical climates, annual temperature shocks reduce GRP whereas they increase GRP in cold climates" (Kalkuhl & Wenz, 2020); "weather anomalies and especially extreme weather events, such as storms, floods, cold spells, and droughts, have a significant impact on our economies and societies (Felbermayr et al., 2022)".

However, the consequences of military conflicts, which are more complex in content and pose a greater threat to the economy, for example, Ukraine, because they include man-made, environmental and anthropogenic components, remain poorly investigated. This fact causes concern from the point of view that "in some cases, economic losses are still identifiable decades after the event has happened" (Frame et al., 2020), besides, "there is evidence that economic production losses caused by disasters, on occasion called indirect losses, can sometimes be much more significant than those produced by physical damage" (León et al., 2022). In addition, the right model for managing emergencies and their aftermath is important. For example, the 2009 earthquake in L'Aquila, Italy, and the measures taken to deal with its negative consequences showed that "... far from taking into account unique features of the local population and territory, was heterocentred and consistent with neoliberal thought" (Valent, 2019). Thus, it is necessary not only to consider how an emergency situation of a man-made or man-made nature will affect the economic situation in a country as a whole but also to take into account the specifics of each of its regions in particular.

"The fate of Ukraine depends on the mastering innovative development mechanisms: whether it will move towards joining the developed countries or whether it will remain a stagnant country on the sidelines of scientific, technological, and social progress" (Holovach & Pryputen, 2019). Thus, in Ukraine exists "the group of standards, which is included in the set of national standards in the field of CP, includes: standards of requirements for monitoring, prevention and elimination of emergency situations, protection of population, animals, plants, economic objects, soil protection, air, food, food raw materials and feed, water sources and water supply systems, means and methods of management, communication and warning, technical equipment of rescue units, special protection" (Gaman et al., 2020). In our opinion, under the conditions of the end of the military conflict in Ukraine, the optimal solution for its recovery is a combination of innovative development of two interrelated systems: economic, which ensures the full functioning of the state and defence and civil protection, which guarantees the stability of the first.

To develop a democratic state governed by the rule of law with a developed economy and build a civil society in it, it is necessary to introduce those innovations that contribute to the sustainable development of the state, and public administration bodies should concentrate their efforts to support them at the regional level: "it demonstrates that the effectiveness of multi-level disaster risk governance networks depends primarily on the protagonist role of local governments and on their abilities to involve local communities and citizens and to interact constantly with higher-level authorities in the implementation process" (Frey & Ramírez, 2018).

In the pre-war period in Ukraine, the European integration course of development of our state was approved, which, in particular, provided for an innovative direction of economic development of our state, which should be coordinated with the strategy of sustainable development. Moreover, in Ukraine, Regional Development Agencies and the State Regional Development Fund were created, but they showed low efficiency in their work, and the investment programs of regional development, the implementation of which was stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the Bases of State Regional Policy", were not practically introduced (Zakon Ukrainy "Pro zasady derzhavnoi rehionalnoi polityky", 2015).

Whether these standards, not adapted to the wartime challenges, without taking into account the needs of defence and civil protection, will prove sufficient, and whether they can become a criterion for determining this or that damage to Ukraine, including economic damage, can be found out. Only after the military conflict is over, when the banking, financial and tax activities of our state will be resumed in full. Also, in our opinion, in order to develop preventive measures for the economic system of Ukraine and its components, it is advisable to introduce an integrated system of risks of emergency situations at certain stages of its development, which should include at least 5 criteria, viz. question formulation, data collection, multi-hazard characterization, multi-dimensional vulnerability characterization, and weightage determination" (Ramli et al., 2021). The introduction of this system is an effective update to the system of defence and civil protection in Ukraine, which at the present stage is limited only to the task of providing measures to eliminate and prevent the consequences of emergencies without taking into account the economic aspect.

According to the above, not only the economic system of Ukraine should be reformed, but also the very structure of civil protection, and become effective ". reduction (DRR) and relevant policy areas" (Trias et al., 2019). It is also necessary to introduce the mentioned innovative changes in Ukraine and at the legislative level, and it is necessary to take into account that ". and the system they regulate" (Clark-Ginsberg & Slayton, 2018).

Partially this task was realized through changes in the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Regional Policy", in particular, it is provided that in the reconstruction of our state in the postwar period will be introduced a planning system, which will consist of 3 levels: state, regional and community level. And territories with their respective communities will also be categorized into those with sustainable development; those with special conditions for recovery; those with economic growth; and those in need of recovery. The latter territories include those that have suffered most as a result of hostilities in them or temporary occupation. To them, unlike others, the state development strategies until 2027 will not be applied, because they need, first of all, to restore infrastructure and meet the priority needs of the population (Zakon Ukrainy "Pro zasady derzhavnoi rehionalnoi polityky", 2015). Thus, thanks to such an approach, it is possible to avoid the situation that existed in Ukraine in the pre-war period, when the distribution of public funds for the needs of the regions was based on the criterion of the population, rather than on the level of economic development of a particular region.

It seems appropriate that the outlined reforms take into account the experience of countries that are recovering from military conflicts in them or in their particular regions, such as the Indian border region of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, where the emergency management system focuses on a ". a lightweight disaster management approach, reduced civil society presence and capacity in the region, and limited local ownership of disaster risk reduction activities" (Field & Kelman, 2018). In addition, the interaction of economic and civil protection systems introduced in Greece is effective, which has shown its effectiveness in the context of regional decentralization and taking into account the economic development of each region.

The issue of compliance with innovative development is relevant not only for the economic system of Ukraine but also for its system of civil protection. This is due to the fact that the effective activity of the latter reduces or minimizes the negative consequences for the economy of the state, the main task is a detailed analysis of all possible factors of external and internal nature, caused by emergency situations of anthropogenic or man-made nature, which may affect it. In addition, the rapid recovery of Ukraine in the economic, political, and social dimensions is possible after the end of the military conflict due to effective innovative strategies that were developed in the pre-war period, it is necessary to "withstanding the growing competition in the context of globalization and integration of the world economy, compliance with its requirements, effective use of advanced technologies and innovations require effective use of modern management methods by businesses" (Hamrokulov, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS

Integration of Ukraine's economy into the innovative type, envisaged by its development strategy, can significantly improve the socio-economic conditions of its functioning due to the emergence of additional opportunities to meet the needs of the population of our state. However, the economic and social difficulties arising in our state after the end of the military conflict can significantly complicate this process. In addition, Ukraine and other states are increasingly facing risks to their

own economic systems due to both global problems, such as environmental destruction due to unavoidable climate change, and individual, i.e., spreading only to one state or to it. and bordering states emergency situations of man-made, man-made, natural, ecological, military and other nature.

Thus, firstly, there is a problem of contradiction between the desired economic development of human civilization of the XXI century with the use of innovative technologies and global opportunities for its implementation and realization in each country in the world. It is assumed that this contradiction can be resolved by means of two effective strategies connected with each other: conducting a deep analysis of the available opportunities and synthesis of ways of sustainable development for the realization of the future, which is possible only in an innovative economy, and the development, implementation and realization of strategies and corresponding civil protection measures provided by each state of the world.

We can conclude that ensuring the sustainability of the economy and the effective implementation of innovative technologies in economic processes is possible with the effective functioning of all elements of the economy. One of the most important is to ensure full-fledged implementation of measures of the civil protection system under the influence of negative factors of anthropogenic or technogenic nature on the economy.

For effective post-war reconstruction of Ukraine and stabilization of its economy after the end of the armed conflict, which is taking place in our state, it is necessary to resume temporarily stopped processes of innovative development. The achievement of this task is possible with the introduction of changes in the current legislation, regulating the issues of civil protection, taking into account the negative economic consequences, the occurrence of which is caused by emergencies. It is also necessary to introduce into the system of civil protection effective methods of management at the regional level in conditions of ongoing decentralization in Ukraine, taking into account the economic condition of each separate territory, with finding out the potential of introducing investments in it or its postponement, in connection with conducting on the measures to restore the full life support of a certain society and directing financing to it. Active international cooperation with other states in the field of economy and civil protection is important for achieving the goal of rehabilitation of Ukraine and ensuring further innovative development.

It is necessary to further study the problems of the impact of negative factors of emergency situations on the economy of Ukraine, as well as its mutual influence and interrelation with the system of civil protection under such conditions.

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ У СФЕРІ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ: ДОТРИМАННЯ СТРАТЕГІЙ ІННОВАЦІЙНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ЕКОНОМІКИ УКРАЇНИ

Актуальність дослідження полягає в тому, що для України на сучасному етапі важливим є відновлення стабільного економічного стану в повоєнний період і подальше впровадження в економіку інноваційних процесів, які призупинені в нашій країні в зв'язку зі збройною агресією Російської Федерації (по її завершенні). Авторами статті проаналізовано й основні фактори, що впливають на саму економіку держави, і ті фактори, які відбиваються на її системі безпеки, у тому числі економічної, за умов впливу на неї негативних факторів надзвичайних ситуацій різного походження. Авторами статті акцентовано увагу на тому, що забезпечення ефективного функціонування системи цивільного захисту є необхідним для стабілізації та підтримки економіки держави, а також реалізації стратегій її розвитку, оскільки основним її завданням є зменшення або нівелювання негативних наслідків, спричинених форс-мажорами техногенного, антропогенного, екологічного, природного або воєнного характеру. Метою дослідження є аналіз зазначених вище чинників надзвичайних ситуацій і їхнього впливу на економіку, а також розробка практичних рекомендацій щодо превентивних заходів в окресленій сфері. Для досягнення поставленої мети та завдання авторами дослідження було використано широкий спектр загальнонаукових і спеціальних методів. Результатом дослідження стало твердження про те, що економіка будь-якої держави функціонує під дією і внутрішніх, і зовнішніх факторів, які безпосередньо впливають на всі ланки економічної системи: банківську, монетарну, податкову, фінансову, інноваційну, а одним з основних ефективних способів забезпечення її стабільності є запровадження та реалізація дієвої системи цивільного захисту. Авторами також відзначено, що економічна система держави та система цивільного захисту є взаємозалежними, а їхнє функціонування в державі відбувається в сукупності тих факторів економіко-соціальних, культурно-політичних умов, які наразі існують у тій чи іншій державі.

Ключові слова: цивільний захист, економіка, інноваційний розвиток, стратегія, економічна безпека

JEL Класифікація: O31, O32, O33