

DOI 10.34132/pard2026.31.03

Отримано: 11 червня 2025
Змінено: 23 листопада 2025
Прийнято: 15 січня 2026
Опубліковано:
31 березня 2026

Received: 11 june 2025
Revised: 23 november 2025
Accepted: 15 january 2026
Published:
31 March 2026

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NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW: TRANSFORMATION OF APPROACHES AND MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The article comprehensively examines the features of ensuring the national security of Ukraine in conditions of martial law as a special legal regime that functions during a period of full-scale armed aggression against the state. The article analyzes the current challenges and risks facing the public administration system, the security and defense sector and society as a whole, and also identifies key areas for transforming threat response mechanisms.

The main military and hybrid threats to national security in conditions of armed aggression are identified, including: direct combat operations, missile and air strikes on critical infrastructure, cyberattacks, information and psychological operations, economic pressure, energy blackmail, sabotage activities and attempts to destabilize the domestic political situation. It is emphasized that countering such threats requires the use of an integrated, interdisciplinary approach, effective coordination of actions of state authorities, military formations, law enforcement agencies, local governments, the private sector and civil society institutions.

The components of Ukraine's national security under martial law are characterized, in particular military, political, economic, information, cyber, energy, social and humanitarian security. It is substantiated that in wartime conditions their interdependence is significantly enhanced, and the effectiveness of ensuring each of them directly affects the

overall stability of the state. Special attention is paid to the role of public administration in forming an adaptive decision-making system, responding promptly to crisis situations and ensuring the continuity of the functioning of government bodies.

It is noted that the introduction of martial law entails a transformation of conceptual approaches to understanding national security, a shift in emphasis from predominantly preventive mechanisms to comprehensive measures of deterrence, defense and recovery. This involves changing the institutional mechanisms of public administration, strengthening centralization in certain areas, expanding the powers of security and defense sector bodies, as well as deepening integration between them and state authorities and local self-government bodies.

It is substantiated that increasing the level of national security of Ukraine in conditions of martial law is possible through the systematic adaptation of public administration mechanisms to wartime conditions, strengthening inter-sectoral interaction, implementing modern digital coordination and monitoring tools, as well as integration into a single functionally coordinated system of state authorities, the security and defense sector and local self-government bodies. It is determined that the key prerequisites for the effectiveness of such a system are strategic planning, transparency of management decisions, adequate resource provision and active participation of civil society in the formation and implementation of national security policy.

Keywords: national security, martial law, public administration, security and defense sector, public security, sustainability.

General statement of the problem. The armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine became a determining factor in rethinking approaches to ensuring national security as a basic condition for preserving state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order, and human rights and freedoms. In conditions of full-scale war, national security appears not only as a military-defense category, but as a comprehensive system of protecting the state, society, and the individual from multidimensional threats.

The key legal and administrative instrument of the state's response to an act of armed aggression was the introduction of martial law, which provides for the concentration of administrative resources, the expansion of the powers of security and defense sector bodies, and the temporary restriction of certain rights and freedoms in order to guarantee public security and defense capability. At the same time, martial law became a catalyst for transformations in the public administration system, leading to the need for prompt decision-making, increased coordination between central and local authorities, and the formation of new mechanisms for interaction with civil society and international partners.

Along with traditional military threats, aggression has led to a large-scale spread of hybrid challenges covering the information, economic, energy, environmental and cyber spheres. In particular, the problems of countering disinformation, information and psychological operations, cybercrime, computer terrorism, interference in the work of critical infrastructure and the financial system of the state have become urgent. Energy blackmail, destruction of infrastructure facilities, manipulation of public opinion through digital platforms have become tools for waging modern warfare that goes beyond the classical battlefield.

In such conditions, the insufficiency of the traditional military-territorial approach to national security, which focused mainly on border protection and defense potential, is obvious. The modern approach involves the integration of military, information, cyber, economic, environmental and humanitarian components into a single system of strategic risk management. This involves expanding the meaning of the concept of "national security" to take into account real and potential threats, including hybrid threats (disinformation, cyberwarfare, economic destabilization), as well as implementing international security standards within the framework of Ukraine's European integration course and cooperation with the EU and NATO.

The new approach requires the introduction of flexible and adaptive legal norms capable of promptly responding to dynamic challenges, as well as the use of risk-based approaches based on the assessment of potential risks and their preventive management. The formation of a dynamic regulatory framework harmonized with European standards

should become the basis for strengthening the institutional capacity of the state in the security sector. At the same time, the human-centric dimension of national security is of particular importance, according to which its basis is the protection of human rights and freedoms, the provision of decent living conditions, social stability, and trust in state institutions.

Effective implementation of the updated national security policy requires interdisciplinary interaction of lawyers, public administration specialists, political scientists, economists, IT specialists, cybersecurity and environmental experts. Only the combination of their efforts will allow the formation of a holistic, scientifically sound and practically oriented state policy capable of ensuring the country's stability in conditions of prolonged armed aggression.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the fact that the approaches and mechanisms of public administration in the field of national security under martial law, firstly, reflect the real ability of the state to maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity, guarantee the functioning of institutions and ensure the survival of society in extreme conditions; secondly, they allow for a deeper understanding of the role of public administration as a key tool for coordination, resource mobilization and the formation of a long-term security strategy for Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of national security and its structural components has traditionally been the focus of attention of domestic legal, political and administrative science. These studies have acquired particular importance in the context of martial law and the transformation of the state's security environment. Theoretical and applied aspects of the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of national security, the functioning of the security and defense sector, the improvement of public administration mechanisms, as well as the provision of human rights and freedoms in crisis conditions are highlighted in the works of such domestic scientists as Yu. Bityak, S. Yevdokimenko, O. Yevtushenko, V. Zagurska-Antonyuk, I. Karikh, O. Kornievsky, L. Kochubey, O. Kudryavtsev, P. Skyba, I. Solopova, K. Sokoletska, O. Sukhodolya and others.

The works of the above authors reveal the conceptual foundations of national security, define its institutional and legal mechanisms, analyze

the relationship between public administration and security policy, and outline directions for improving legislative support in the relevant field. Considerable attention is paid to the issues of Ukraine's integration into the European and Euro-Atlantic security space, reforming the security and defense sector, and developing a system of strategic planning and risk management.

The scientific and theoretical basis for writing this article was the work of the above researchers, as well as the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the norms of special legislation in the field of national security, defense, the legal regime of martial law, and the activities of state authorities and local self-government. In particular, the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Regime of Martial Law" and other regulatory legal acts that determine the organizational and legal principles of the functioning of the security and defense sector and the mechanisms for coordinating the activities of national security entities were used.

The comprehensive combination of scientific approaches and the regulatory framework made it possible to form a holistic vision of modern challenges in the field of national security and to substantiate directions for improving public administration mechanisms under martial law.

Formulation of the purpose of the article (task statement). As to transform approaches and mechanisms of public management of national security of Ukraine under martial law. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set: to characterize the regulatory and legal component of ensuring national security, to identify threats to national security, the structure of national security, and to transform approaches and mechanisms of public management of the sphere of national security under martial law.

Presentation of the main material of the study. In the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, national security as a state of protection of the state, society and the individual acquires a complex and multidimensional character and goes far beyond the limits of purely military or law enforcement activities. It ceases to be identified exclusively with defense capability or maintenance of public order, encompassing economic, social, environmental, informational, cybernetic, humanitarian and

cultural dimensions. Thus, security is considered as an integrated system of guarantees of sustainable development of the state and preservation of democratic values even in conditions of military confrontation.

The modern security environment is characterized by the emergence and simultaneous intensification of multidirectional threats. Informational ones include the spread of disinformation, manipulative propaganda, informational and psychological operations aimed at demoralizing the population and undermining trust in state institutions. Cyber threats manifest themselves in the form of attacks on state information resources, critical infrastructure facilities, and the financial system, which creates risks of disrupting the stability of key areas of life. Environmental challenges are associated with the destruction of industrial facilities, environmental pollution, and the undermining of the ecological security of regions. Economic threats include the need to restore destroyed infrastructure, ensure macrofinancial stability, create new jobs, support vulnerable categories of the population, and guarantee social cohesion. Physical threats manifest themselves in the risks of terrorist acts, sabotage, and the growth of crime, which requires enhanced protection of public order and the safety of citizens.

These military and hybrid threats not only complicate the functioning of the state mechanism, but also «impede progressive social development and stability of society», undermining trust in institutions and creating long-term consequences for national stability [24, c. 103; 27; 28]. That is why they cannot be overcome within the framework of isolated actions of individual authorities or sectors.

Effective response to modern challenges requires an integrated approach, which involves strategic coordination of the activities of state authorities, the security and defense sector, local governments, the private sector and civil society institutions. This approach is based on the principles of interagency cooperation, joint planning, information exchange, concentration of resources and the implementation of modern management and digital tools.

The use of an integrated model of ensuring national security allows for the formation of a holistic system of protecting the state, society and the individual from military and hybrid threats by mobilizing all

components of the security and defense sector, introducing a special legal regime of martial law, as well as consolidating efforts in the political, economic and social spheres. As a result, national security emerges as a strategic function of the state, aimed not only at repelling aggression, but also at ensuring the long-term stability and restoration of the country.

All this necessitates a comprehensive study of approaches and mechanisms of public administration to the national security of Ukraine. rethinking traditional approaches and developing a new comprehensive approach that combines political, economic, social, military, environmental, information and other tools. Given that public administration is defined by scientists as the management of society together with society, where various organizations, trade unions, civil society institutions, commercial institutions, other legal and private entities act as partners of public authorities in resolving issues important to society [3], in particular in the field of national security, which is «aimed at reducing and avoiding existing and possible threats to the normal development of the state» [5].

That is why we consider public administration in the field of national security as a holistic system of interconnected public authorities that exert targeted influence on the relevant objects of administration in order to timely identify, prevent and neutralize real and potential threats. In this sense, we are not talking only about the activities of individual state authorities, but about the coordinated interaction of various institutions that ensure the stability, resilience and security of the state.

It is advisable to analyze the national security of Ukraine in martial law through the prism of its structural components, as well as through the system of regulatory and legal norms and implementation mechanisms through which public administration bodies ensure its functioning. This involves the study of legal principles, institutional architecture, management procedures and practical tools aimed at effectively protecting the national interests of the state in a special period.

The normative and legal basis of national security in martial law is the Constitution of Ukraine [16], the Laws of Ukraine: «On National Security of Ukraine» [17], «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» [20], as well as strategic documents in the field of security and defense. Their

provisions form the legal framework for the concentration of power and the mobilization of state resources in the legal regime of martial law. Martial law in the context of armed aggression was introduced in Ukraine on February 24, 2022 by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 «On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine» [11].

Military threats to Ukraine's national security are multidimensional and complex, which leads to their division into external and internal. External threats include armed aggression against the state, temporary occupation of part of its territories, systematic missile and drone attacks, as well as increased sabotage and intelligence activities. At the same time, hybrid forms of confrontation are becoming particularly relevant, including information and psychological influence, cyberattacks on critical infrastructure facilities, attempts to interfere in the activities of government bodies and destabilize the socio-political situation.

Internal threats are primarily associated with the socio-economic consequences of the war, an increase in the burden on the public finance system, large-scale migration processes, demographic losses and risks of weakening social cohesion. Additional factors include a decrease in the level of economic activity, deterioration of the infrastructure, and psychological fatigue of the population in conditions of prolonged martial law. Under such circumstances, the priority and at the same time the duty of public authorities is to ensure the national security of Ukraine through the implementation of practical mechanisms in its key areas: military, public, economic, environmental, information and others. Each of these types of security is aimed at protecting strategically important areas of life, as well as at protecting the interests of the individual, society and the state. Only their coordinated and systematic provision creates the prerequisites for the sustainable development of the country and effective confrontation with modern challenges and threats [7, c. 104-105].

In our opinion, the introduction of martial law objectively necessitates a transition from a predominantly sectoral approach to the formation of national security to its systemic, comprehensive development. Such a transition involves the integration of all components of security policy into a single, coordinated model, within which individual areas do not function in isolation, but interact as elements of a holistic system.

Within the framework of the systemic approach, special emphasis is placed on strengthening the military component, improving the coordination of defense planning, and coordinating the activities of all entities in the security and defense sector. At the same time, it is important to cover the entire complex of security areas – from economic and information to cyber and environmental. A separate role is played by the application of legal mechanisms of responsibility for the spread of disinformation and other actions that may harm the state, its defense capability, or social stability.

In order to overcome military, hybrid and internal threats that can negatively affect the state, society and information space, we propose an integrated model of building national security under martial law. The specified model combines:

- a special legal regime;
- effective public administration mechanisms;
- the management triad «centralization – coordination – mobilization», the balance of which directly determines the effectiveness of its implementation.

The implementation of such a model is a multi-level and multifaceted process, in which priority is given to protection from military threats, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, as well as the protection of its strategically important interests.

The structural components of national security are its corresponding types (see Table 1), which in martial law are implemented through a complex of interrelated measures in various areas – military, information, economic, cybersecurity and others. It is their systemic interaction that ensures the viability of the state and society, the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the ability to recover in the face of long-term challenges.

The table 1 we propose demonstrates a departure from a narrow (military) understanding of national security. Characterizing the content of public administration subjects in the field of national security based on the analysis of threats and the development of a set of management decisions to prevent them. We agree with researchers who consider public administration in the field of national security as a risk management process that includes forecasting, identifying and countering threats [6, p. 7].

Table 1

**Components of national security of Ukraine
under martial law**

Types of national security	Content of types of national security under martial law	Key subjects
Military security	Counteraction to armed aggression, territorial defense, resource mobilization, development of the defense industrial complex (defense industrial complex)	AFU, NGU, SBU, TRO
Public and social security	Maintenance of law and order, protection of the civilian population, provision of social guarantees for veterans and IDPs, preservation of human capital	NPU, military administrations, local self-government bodies
Economic security	Protection of critical infrastructure, stability of the financial system, adaptation of business to war conditions, defense economy	CMU, Ministry of Finance, National Bank
Information security	Counteraction to propaganda, protection of the information space	NSDC, Ministry of Culture
Cybernetic security (Cybersecurity)	Protection of information and counteraction to disinformation, protection of critical infrastructure, state communication systems and the National System of Confidential Information communications (NSKZ), coordination of cyber defense measures.	Ministry of Digital, State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, SBU
Energy security	Uninterrupted power supply	Ministry of Energy, operators
Humanitarian security	Protection of human rights, IDPs, social support	LSG, CEB

Source: compiled by the author

Mechanisms of centralization, coordination and mobilization in the field of public administration act as interrelated tools that ensure a holistic, coordinated and operational response of the state to challenges and threats to national security. They form the conceptual and organizational framework of an effective public administration system that is able to act comprehensively and proactively in conditions of crises, military conflicts and hybrid influences.

These mechanisms are the core principles of the functioning of the public administration system in the field of national security, as they cover all key dimensions of security policy – military, political, economic, social, informational and humanitarian. It is their integrated application that allows the state not only to respond to threats, but also to form resilience to them, strengthening defense capabilities and internal stability.

The mechanism of centralization ensures the formation of a clear management vertical, concentration of powers and responsibilities, which is critically important during emergencies or martial law. Coordination, in turn, is aimed at harmonizing the actions of various state authorities, the security and defense sector, as well as other institutions, ensuring their interaction within a single strategy. Mobilization, on the other hand, involves putting the national security system on high alert or operating on military principles, involving human, material, financial and information resources to protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the state.

Thus, the combination of centralization, coordination and mobilization creates the basis for effective management of security processes, allowing the state to act decisively, systematically and effectively in the face of modern multidimensional threats.

Military security, according to the Constitution of Ukraine [16], is entrusted to the Armed Forces of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the AFU) “a military state structure designed for the armed protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine” [1, p. 472]. The AFU includes: «land forces, air forces, naval forces, airborne assault troops, Special Operations Forces, Territorial Defense Forces and Unmanned Systems Forces», which are capable of «deterring (localizing,

neutralizing, eliminating) threats to the security of the state of a military nature» [23, p. 25]. The activities of the AFU are aimed at deterring armed aggression and repelling it; protecting the air and maritime space of Ukraine; participating in measures to combat terrorism and piracy; acting in emergency situations and eliminating their consequences.

The key subject of ensuring national security is the law enforcement system of the state, which is a set of state bodies, legal institutions, methods and mechanisms aimed at protecting the individual, society and the state from unlawful actions. It ensures stability, law and order and the rule of law, performing both preventive and reactive functions in the field of security.

The following bodies occupy a central place in the structure of the law enforcement system of Ukraine:

- Courts – protect and restore violated rights, ensure justice and control over compliance with the rule of law;
- The Prosecutor's Office – supervises compliance with laws, supports public prosecution in criminal proceedings;
- The National Police of Ukraine – is responsible for maintaining public order, preventing and solving crimes, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens;
- The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) – ensures state security, counterintelligence activities and countering terrorism;
- The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) – conduct specialized investigations of corruption and other serious crimes;
- The State Border Service – controls the state border, prevents illegal crossing and ensures security at the border;
- The National Guard of Ukraine – performs tasks to protect public order, ensure security in emergency situations and support the defense capability of the state;
- The State Emergency Service (SES) – prevents emergency events, eliminates their consequences, conducts evacuation of the population and rescue operations;
- Justice bodies and other specialized services that operate within the framework of current legislation, ensuring law and order, legality and protection of state interests.

Thus, the law enforcement system is an integrated complex, where each body performs its specific function, and their interaction allows us to effectively counteract threats to national security, ensure law and order, and protect citizens in peacetime and in crisis situations.

Public and social security, which is carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Guard, the Police, the State Emergency Service, and public formations to ensure public order, are of significant importance. They implement the «Strategy of Public Security and Civil Protection of Ukraine» [11], which defines the priorities and directions of the policy of protecting the rights, life, health, property, and normal life of citizens, society, and the state from threats related to public security and civil protection. The strategy is the basis for the formation of Ukraine's security policy, especially in conditions of full-scale war.

An important role in the national security system is played by public formations – voluntary associations of citizens «to participate in the protection of public order and the state border, to assist local government bodies, law enforcement agencies» [22]. Public formations involve citizens in the protection of public order, the state border, the fight against crime and administrative offenses, ensure security and law and order on the streets and in public places, interacting with law enforcement agencies. Through the created voluntary fire brigades, they help in extinguishing fires and other emergencies.

Researcher S. Evdokimenko, considering public security, emphasizes its focus on protecting important interests, rights and freedoms of a person, the role in this process of state bodies, local governments, their officials and the public. It is the public administration bodies that are responsible for coordinating measures to implement and protect national interests [2].

Public and social security is an integral part of national security, as it ensures the stability of society, the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and the preservation of national interests. It creates conditions for the effective functioning of the state and its development, ensuring the ability to resist both internal and external threats. In this sense, public and social security is not just a separate area of activity, but is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving overall national security, forming the basis for a stable socio-political environment.

An equally important role in ensuring the vital activity of society is played by economic security, which covers the financial, food, energy, investment and other sectors of the economy. It characterizes the level of protection of the national economy from internal and external threats and is a key factor in the sustainable development of the state. Ensuring economic security allows meeting the needs of the population, maintaining the country's competitiveness in the international arena, strengthening the defense potential and protecting the strategic interests of both the state and individual citizens.

The main components of economic security are:

- Resilience – the ability of the economy to withstand crisis phenomena and recover from negative impacts;
- Self-sufficiency – ensuring internal production capacity and independence from critical external resources;
- Competitiveness – the ability of the national economy to compete effectively in the world market;
- Protection of interests – a guarantee of the security of the economic, social and strategic assets of the state and citizens.

Thus, public, social and economic security interact and complement each other, forming a comprehensive basis for ensuring national security, sustainable development of the state and improving the quality of life of its citizens (Fig. 1.).

It should be emphasized that economic security is a fundamental basis that ensures the effective implementation of all other functions of the state, in particular defense, social and management. It forms a stable environment for the development of the state, strengthening its sovereignty and protecting national interests.

Information security is considered as a set of measures, methods and processes aimed at protecting information and controlling its use, modification, destruction or disclosure. The main goal is to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. Information security covers both technical aspects (cybersecurity, cryptography, data protection systems) and organizational measures (policy development, personnel training, access control and risk management).

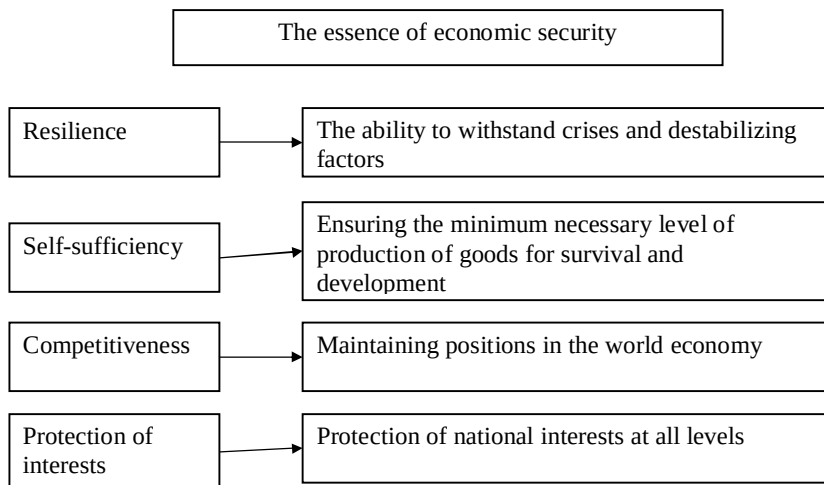


Fig. 1. Components of economic security.

Source: compiled by the author

According to the definition of researcher L. Kochubey, information security is «the possibility of unhindered implementation by society and its individual members of their constitutional rights related to the free receipt, creation and dissemination of information». That is, it not only provides protection for public and private information resources, but also guarantees the realization of citizens' rights and freedoms in the modern information environment [8, с. 222].

It should be noted that information security, as a component of national security, is aimed at protecting the state and society from negative information influence, as well as at protecting state secrets and official information.

The key aspects of information security are:

Confidentiality – preventing unauthorized access and disclosure of information;

Integrity – protecting data from accidental or intentional distortion, alteration or destruction;

Availability – ensuring that authorized users will have timely access to information when necessary.

Thus, information security provides comprehensive protection of information in any form – digital, paper or other. It includes protection against network attacks, malware and fraud (cybersecurity), the formation of security policies, training and advanced training of personnel, access management, as well as physical protection of server rooms and equipment.

Information security is becoming a critical component of national resilience, as it allows the state and organizations to function effectively, protect resources, and maintain the continuity of management processes in the modern information environment.

Because the modern world depends on digital technologies, in particular, «a new model of public administration is being modernized and introduced, which is based on cooperation with the population, protection of public interests, advocacy of citizens' interests, public-private partnership with commercial business structures» [4, pp. 1159-1160].

However, the development of digital technologies creates cyber threats, and therefore cyber defense becomes important. Cyber security is a set of processes, technologies and practices for protecting information and computer networks, programs and data from digital attacks. Cyber security ensures the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information protects personal data (finances, photos, accounts), corporate intellectual property, state systems and critical infrastructure from cyber criminals, which can lead to financial losses and reputational damage. Ensuring the functioning of state communication systems is entrusted to the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine. Its activities are regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine» [13].

Infrastructural changes and the introduction of new technologies are important for the formation of an effective national security system. Key measures include:

- Video surveillance systems – monitoring public places and recording offenses;
- Emergency notification systems – rapid informing the population and relevant services;

- Secure communication systems – ensuring operational and reliable communication between services and the population during crisis situations;
- Medical facilities ready to provide rapid and qualified assistance in the event of emergencies;
- Secure shelters and storage facilities – guaranteeing the safety of the population and strategic resources during crises.

An insufficient level of information security can lead to the leakage of confidential data, financial losses, reputational losses and disruption of the work of organizations, which directly affects the effectiveness of national security and the state's ability to respond to threats.

In conditions of full-scale war, energy security becomes particularly important as a critically important element of national security. It directly affects the stability of the state, economic development and social well-being of citizens, ensuring the uninterrupted functioning of vital systems and strategic enterprises.

Thus, the integration of infrastructure innovations, technologies, information systems and energy sustainability creates a comprehensive basis for protecting national interests, increasing the state's preparedness for crisis situations and strengthening defense capabilities.

However, to understand the term «energy security», it is necessary to pay attention to the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated December 27, 2005 № 1863/2005, which characterizes energy security as «achieving a state of technically reliable, stable, economically efficient and environmentally safe provision of energy resources to the economy and social sphere of the state» [21]. In Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On Electric Power Industry», energy security is considered as «the state of the electric power industry, which guarantees technically and economically safe satisfaction of current and prospective energy needs of consumers». It is determined that «energy is electrical or thermal energy produced at electric power facilities and is a commodity product» [14]. That is why the correct definition of energy security is enshrined in the «Strategy of Energy Security of Ukraine». It is defined as «the protection of national interests in the field of ensuring access to reliable, sustainable, affordable and modern energy sources in a technically reliable, safe, economically

efficient and environmentally acceptable manner under normal conditions and in special or emergency conditions» [25].

In our opinion, energy security reflects the economic ability of the state to provide citizens with uninterrupted, affordable and high-quality energy supply even in conditions of threats, while minimizing dependence on external suppliers. That is, the concept of «energy security» covers not only the availability of energy resources, but also the stability of supplies, diversification of sources, protection against sabotage and ecological balance.

The main components of energy security are:

- Providing a sufficient amount of energy for all categories of consumers (population, industry) without interruptions;
- Reducing dependence on a single supplier by diversifying sources and supply routes;
- Expanding energy sources, including domestic production and alternative resources;
- Guaranteeing the quality of energy supplied to consumers;
- Anticipating and managing risks, including political instability, military threats, and economic crises;
- Preventing negative impacts on the environment, ensuring environmental safety in the production and consumption of energy resources.

Thus, energy security is a critical component of national resilience, as it ensures the continuous functioning of the economy and the livelihoods of the population, increases the state's defense capability, and reduces vulnerability to external and internal threats.

We agree with researchers that «the stable functioning of the national economy in normal and crisis conditions protects the sovereignty of the state in the formation and implementation of a policy to protect national interests» [26, p. 10]. Therefore, energy security, as a component of national security, contributes to sustainable development and the functioning of the economy, especially in conditions of military aggression.

Humanitarian security in the national security system encompasses the spiritual life of society and reflects the level of protection of a person,

his rights, freedoms, health, dignity and opportunities for development. The components of humanitarian security are language, education, science, religion and culture, which play a key role in shaping the value foundations of social development and establishing the national identity of the Ukrainian nation.

Public security ensures the absence of threats to the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of a person, guarantees freedom of self-identification and the right to choose one's own future. It encompasses the cultural, social and personal dimensions of life, complementing the traditional material and military aspects of security.

In the context of military threats, the system of public administration in the field of national security is constantly transforming. This is manifested in:

- increasing centralization in making management decisions;
- vertical coordination between state bodies;
- synchronization of actions of civil and military structures through unified information platforms.

Such approaches ensure operational and effective security management, allowing the state to adapt to rapidly changing conditions and comprehensively counter internal and external threats.

Key state and public institutions play a special role in ensuring national security in wartime:

- The President of Ukraine and the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) coordinate the strategic course of the state, determine national security and defense priorities, and make operational and urgent decisions in crisis situations;
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine provides resource support to the security sector, manages the economy, organizes the implementation of recovery programs, and supports the continuous functioning of critical state systems;
- Military command and military administrations carry out operational management of territories, coordinate interaction with defense forces on the ground, and ensure the protection of the population and strategic facilities;
- Civil society institutions, including volunteer organizations and

expert communities, are integrated into the national security system through mechanisms of public control, monitoring, and support for state structures in the performance of their tasks.

The combination of the role of state bodies and the active participation of civil society provides a synergy of actions that increases the effectiveness of the national security system, especially in conditions of military threats, and allows the state to quickly adapt to the changing situation at the front and in the rear.

Thus, in war conditions, the role of public administration bodies at the central, regional and local levels increases. They assess the level of threats to national interests, develop a set of measures and make state administrative decisions on the necessary actions. Such decisions determine the legal grounds for the emergence, change or termination of administrative relations [9, p. 73].

It should be emphasized that at the local and regional levels, local governments and military administrations play a key role in ensuring national security. They are responsible for the livelihoods of territorial communities, the organization of civil defense of the population and support for internally displaced persons, ensuring the effective functioning of local security systems even in difficult wartime conditions.

Thus, national security in martial law is formed as a result of integrated efforts of state public administration bodies, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and civil society. In this system, public administration acts as the main coordinator and supplier of resources, ensuring synchronization of actions of all subjects, prompt response to threats and effective protection of national interests.

Conclusions. Ukraine's national security under martial law is characterized by high complexity and systematicity, which is explained by the simultaneous existence of both military and non-military threats. It requires constant transformation of public administration mechanisms and approaches in order to increase the state's mobilization capacity and ensure the ability to effectively respond to the challenges of modern times.

National security is considered not only as a defense category, but as an integrated system that encompasses various types of security:

military, economic, information, energy, humanitarian and public. This allows combining military, economic and social resources, ensuring their interaction and increasing the state's resilience to external and internal threats.

Increasing the level of national security under martial law is possible through:

- Adaptation of public administration mechanisms, which allows for prompt adoption of strategic and tactical decisions;
- Strengthening inter-sectoral interaction between state authorities, the security and defense sector and local self-government bodies;
- Integration of all management entities into a single system that ensures synchronization of actions, optimal use of resources and effective protection of national interests.

Thus, the national security of Ukraine in wartime is the result of the complex work of state institutions, military structures and society, where public administration acts as a coordinator, moderator and supplier of resources, ensuring stability, mobilization readiness and resilience of the state in the face of modern threats.

Prospects. It is advisable to direct further scientific research towards developing indicators for assessing the effectiveness of state national security policy in martial law.

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА БЕЗПЕКА УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ: ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ПІДХОДІВ ТА МЕХАНІЗМІВ ПУБЛІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ

У статті комплексно досліджено особливості забезпечення національної безпеки України в умовах воєнного стану як особливого правового режиму, що функціонує в період повномасштабної збройної агресії проти держави. Проаналізовано сучасні виклики та ризики, які постають перед системою державного управління, сектором безпеки й оборони та суспільством загалом, а також визначено ключові напрями трансформації механізмів реагування на загрози.

Визначено основні військові та гібридні загрози національній безпеці в умовах збройної агресії, серед яких: безпосередні бойові

дії, ракетні та авіаційні удари по критичній інфраструктурі, кібератаки, інформаційно-психологічні операції, економічний тиск, енергетичний шантаж, диверсійна діяльність та спроби дестабілізації внутрішньополітичної ситуації. Наголошено, що протидія таким загрозам потребує використання інтегрованого, міждисциплінарного підходу, ефективної координації дій органів державної влади, військових формувань, правоохоронних органів, органів місцевого самоврядування, приватного сектору та інститутів громадянського суспільства.

Охарактеризовано складові національної безпеки України в умовах воєнного стану, зокрема воєнну, політичну, економічну, інформаційну, кібернетичну, енергетичну, соціальну та гуманітарну безпеку. Обґрунтовано, що в умовах війни їхня взаємозалежність значно посилюється, а ефективність забезпечення кожної з них безпосередньо впливає на загальну стійкість держави. Окрему увагу приділено ролі публічного управління у формуванні адаптивної системи прийняття рішень, оперативного реагування на кризові ситуації та забезпечення безперервності функціонування органів влади.

Зазначено, що запровадження воєнного стану зумовлює трансформацію концептуальних підходів до розуміння національної безпеки, зміщення акцентів із переважно превентивних механізмів до комплексних заходів стримування, оборони та відновлення. Це передбачає зміну інституційних механізмів публічного управління, посилення централізації в окремих сферах, розширення повноважень органів сектору безпеки й оборони, а також поглиблення інтеграції між ними та органами державної влади і місцевого самоврядування.

Обґрунтовано, що підвищення рівня національної безпеки України в умовах воєнного стану можливе через системну адаптацію механізмів публічного управління до умов воєнного часу, посилення міжсекторальної взаємодії, впровадження сучасних цифрових інструментів координації та моніторингу, а також інтеграцію в єдину функціонально узгоджену систему органів державної влади, сектору безпеки і оборони та органів місцевого самоврядування.

Визначено, що ключовими передумовами ефективності такої системи є стратегічне планування, прозорість управлінських рішень, належне ресурсне забезпечення та активна участь громадянського суспільства у формуванні й реалізації політики національної безпеки.

Ключові слова: національна безпека, воєнний стан, публічне управління, сектор безпеки і оборони, суспільна безпека, життєстійкість.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, L. M.; Writing – original draft, L. M.; Writing – review & editing, L. M.;. Author has read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable as study did not include human subjects.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data is contained within the article.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Muntian, L. (2026). National security of Ukraine in conditions of martial arts: transformation of approaches and mechanisms of public administration. *Public Administration and Regional Development*, 31, 55-81. <https://doi.org/10.34132/pard2026.31.03>