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Definition of national resilience in Ukraine in the scientific opinion of domestic researchers (part 2)

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Modern variability, unpredictability, hybridity, combination of challenges and threats, complexity, ambiguity of their impacts and turbulence of their consequences, have made issues of prevention, control, increased readiness to meet them and continue productive life in case of their occurrence extremely important for countries in the world and their population. In recent decades, the issue of ensuring resilience to the challenges of national security in democracy, in Ukraine in particular, such as terrorism and political violence, which are increasingly in need of scientific study and rethinking, has also become critical. The expediency of introducing the term "resilience" is still controversial in Ukraine today because domestic scholars consider using the concepts of "national stability", "national security". We are convinced that the use of resilience is an extremely important issue for consideration by Ukrainian scholars and practitioners today.

The purpose of this article is to highlight the issues of formation and development of national resilience in modern scientific thought in Ukraine and the search for a relevant definition of this concept.

Keywords: *national resilience; national stability; national safety; public management and administration development.*

Introduction

Today's realities of life and activity in the conditions of the developed VUCA - volatility, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity require flexibility, mobility, adaptability to quickly react and mitigate daily risks. It is important to understand that the modern world is no longer stable, predictability is no longer its characteristic, at least in the long run. Thus it is vital to better understand the needs and problems of innovative changes and trends of countries and nations. Special attention should be paid to the development of new technologies and tools that can provide such resilience. Resilience at all levels, from the individual to the national and global, has ceased to be only a competitive advantage, it is now an urgent requirement of the time.

The main global changes - the signs of VUKA of the world - include (Savendra A., 2018): 1. significant emergence of new information and its rapid aging (it quickly becomes invalid). Consequently, the norms, knowledge, ideas that were accumulated 5-10 years ago also quickly lose their effectiveness; 2. Increasing life expectancy. According to the

prognostic data, children born after 2007 in the US, Canada, France and Italy will live, on average, 104 years. Therefore, people should be able to adapt and prepare for longer life, ensuring their ability to work, be healthy and secure longevity; 3. development of information technologies, as well as biotechnologies and communication systems. The cost of information has dropped significantly, and the world's population is provided with mobile communications. However, we note that access to clean drinking water is much lower (and much fewer people have access to clean water) 4. the emergence of new and disappearance of obsolete professions, as robots provide some functional tasks. The transition to the concept of life-long learning: maintaining potential and productive life in these conditions requires speed, dynamism, ability to change and adapt to various circumstances.

Today, the growing level of global risks, threats, dangers (natural and anthropogenic, internal and external) actualizes the search for modern effective and creative ways to ensure the stability of life in crisis conditions and prospective development with changing priorities, opportunities, resources to tackle the big challenges of our

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time. Therefore, issues of national resilience (hereinafter - NR) are becoming crucial. On the other hand, the importance of ensuring the sustainability of development, the essential characteristics of which are to determine the balance between sustainability and the ability to ensure it under the influence of external and internal factors, for a progressive transition to a better state has risen. Therefore, relevant issues of ensuring and developing resilience - a state in which a person, organization, system, society, country can function productively under any conditions and circumstances.

As we wrote in the first part of the article, resilience has been studied for the last 30-40 years in various fields, but there is no single definition yet - the scientific discussion continues. However, resilience provides the ability to develop productively under conditions of change and stressors, so we raise the issue of the development of NR in Ukraine, considering approaches to its definition in the publications of Ukrainian researchers.

The term "resilience" includes stability, plasticity, adaptability, and flexibility, so it is aptly used in matters of sustainable development of countries and nations. NR is considered in the following vectors:

1) the ability of the system to withstand and recover from significant failures from risks and threats affecting adaptation, viability or development;

2) component for system-forming and factor that is guaranteed to provide the ability to maintain and increase the vital parameters and functions of the system, under the influence of any external and internal influences, at each stage of its development.

From a practical point of view, the value of resilience is ensuring the ability of objects and systems to survive (in a broad sense) in complex and unusual conditions, operating according to certain principles and rules. Also, its development allows us to withstand while having lower losses, actively counteract and win even under the conditions of long-term risks and threats and impossibility to overcome all the consequences.

As for the social and/or security dimensions, the use of resilience is the use of special mechanisms that help absorb risks and threats, adapt to their action to preserve core values /functions. At the national level, if we talk about the system of public relations, such mechanisms are more complex and depend on the peculiarities of the country, the nation, requiring the involvement of a wide range of participants, establishing stable organizational ties between them (Reznikova O., 2019) - one of the main modern guarantees of achieving the effect of idleness, prevention and overcoming of risks, threats and following consequences.

The hybridity of modern impacts of risks and threats is particularly dangerous because it increases the complexity of their detection, prevention and overcoming, respectively, requires increased resource costs - financial, material, natural, technical, human. We emphasize that turbulence, as well as uncertainty of consequences, also significantly enhances the importance of considering, implementing and ensuring NR as a modern, more adapted and capable instrument for today's realities of development strategies of societies and states.

The main scientific approaches to the interpretation of sustainability used in various fields, including related to the study and operation of complex systems are associated with order, invariance, equilibrium and is used to describe the state of the system, its structure, individual subsystems, processes and relationships (Kryuchok S., 2017). The limitations of external factors, uncertainty, and internal factors - the potential of the system itself, its weaknesses, flexibility, adaptability, ability to overcome stressors and more are taken into account. Resilience, which is broader than sustainability, provides modern processes with opportunities for the most efficient operation and creation of high potential for long-term development. This concept is extremely relevant for every country in the world, and for everyone in particular.

Another confirmation of the importance of developing NR in Ukraine is the words of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Ukraine Manal Fouani, who, outlining UNDP's views on the strategy for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine, stressed the importance of innovations and new strategic management technologies to achieve the Goals with the involvement of civil society on the principle of inclusiveness as well as the definition of relevant indicators, adaptation of global indicators to Ukrainian realities and a clear division of responsibilities among executive bodies (Ukraine on the path to sustainable development..., 2019). Libanova E. emphasized the fundamental importance of ensuring the consistency of the sustainable development strategy, with priorities on ensuring the well-being of citizens, a high level of social justice, minimizing social inequality and overcoming poverty (Ukraine on the path to sustainable development... 2019). Zhalilo J. noted that the Sustainable Development Goals are a "manifesto" of a new policy model - it is important to transfer the new ideology into specific technologies of public administration, such as: complementary reforms that will strengthen the capacity of active members of society and communities; inclusion of business in social development; effective horizontal and vertical coordination of sectoral policies; innovative spatial management technologies; inclusiveness of state policy - its controllability and openness to civil society; strengthening resilience and cohesion at the local level in the face of a consistently high level of hybrid threats to power (Ukraine on the path to sustainable development..., 2019).

It should be noted that the issue of providing NR has gained new importance for most European countries, as well as for NATO after the hybrid aggression launched by Russia in 2014 on a large scale in Ukraine, and in various forms in other countries. Reznikova O. defines resilience as a key basis for reliable containment, protection and effective performance of basic tasks; countries now face a wider and growing range of military and non-military challenges and threats, including hybrid ones; the proper capability and readiness of the armed forces, civilian readiness, etc., including sustainable development is needed. After all, there is a tendency to consider resilience through the prism of sustainable development in the strategic documents of the EU for a long time (O. Reznikova, 2019). Therefore, the study of the development and improvement of NR is of key importance for the development of states and nations in modern conditions in accordance with the defined goals.

Resilience, as a modern approach, is complex, multifaceted and diverse. Our first publication on the views of Ukrainian scholars examined the formation of NR through the transformational processes of public administration and the formation of civil society. In this article, we continue this discussion, focusing on issues of national security, sustainability of the economic and socio-humanitarian spheres.

The processes of globalization, informatization, digitalization have seeped into all spheres of life (Kirilov Y., 2016) of societies and states, provoking the emergence of multi-vector development trends, increasing the need to provide opportunities to survive and develop. Another important task to solve, in order to ensure sustainable development, is the problems of demographic processes in modern Ukraine. Scientists-theorists and practitioners have been emphasizing the crisis of demographic development in recent years. The analysis of the dynamics shows a tendency to a constant deterioration of all demographic indicators: a rapid decline in fertility; reduction of marriage and increase of divorce rates; reduction of life expectancy; increase in mortality, first and foremost, among men of working age; infant mortality remaining relatively high; increasing emigration, which exacerbates the decline in labor, intellectual and reproductive potential of the country.

As mentioned above, NR is still at the stage of study. It is considered by Ukrainian scientists as the basis of sustainability and security, sustainable development. The formation of conceptual and categorical apparatus involves different categories such as "sustainability", "development", "sustainable development", on the example of systems development. There is a logical antagonism between the concepts of "sustainability" and "development", but, nevertheless, they are dialectically combined into the category of "sustainable development", the essence of which is the most important guideline for the functioning of systems and countries.

The concept of "sustainable development" has different interpretations, due to the complexity of the concept itself, elements of which are social, economic, environmental characteristics of development, and differences in views of various parts of society - scientists, politicians, business, citizens and other interested parties. Note and agree that "there will be even more definitions, as there is a process of awareness of future development, which in principle is uncertain and multivariate" (Udovichenko M., 2012). Thus, there is an urgent scientific need to update and systematize the accumulated knowledge to clarify this term.

It is well known that "sustainability, stability" is used in various fields of science (biology, psychology, sociology, economics, mathematics, mechanics, etc.) related to the study and operation of complex systems, where it is associated with equilibrium, order, immutability and used to describe a state, structure, individual subsystems, processes and connections within a system; a significant number of forms of determining stability are based on the specifics of a particular system - they are developed and used to analyze the functioning of a particular system and its elements. Each system is constantly evolving to ensure the effectiveness of its operation and the ability to be relevant in the future; during the life cycle, it changes the trajectory of movement, which is reflected in the change of state at different times,

under different circumstances. The dynamic equilibrium changes, new levels are established and the system moves to a new stage of development. From the point of view of the theory of systems and concepts of self-organization, the process of development makes significant qualitative changes in the structure (composition and connections) and in the mode of functioning. The concepts of growth and development of systems are different: growth involves quantitative changes, while development changes the structure, mechanisms of operation, activities and growth rates.

Development is a kind of movement of the system that involves qualitative changes. Depending on the changes in the characteristics of the system under the influence of stressors, there are stable and shaky movements. In contrast to the category of "sustainability", the term "development" does not contain an understanding of certain dynamics (Kryuchok S., 2017); changes depend on the influence of external and internal factors, cause the transition of a qualitative state to a more progressive (Kolotij V., 2011). This means that for the development of signs of stability, the vector of its movement must be exclusively ascending with increasing flexibility and adaptability to updated environmental conditions. In general, development is a process of transformation, the end product of which is a qualitatively new level of system functioning.

Characterizing sustainable development, the balance of stability of the system and the possibilities of its development are determined. Pogorelov Y. emphasizes the antagonism of these concepts, emphasizing that development destroys the balance, creating a state of instability. It is important that the system has the mechanisms of homeostasis, which in the duo "self-organization - chaos" determine "a more characteristic state of dynamic rather than static equilibrium" (Pohorielov, Y., 2012). Sustainable development, like stability, permanence, not subjected to the risk of loss and damage, the stability of the system - is its ability to restore the previous (or close to it) state after some disturbance, which is manifested in the deviation of system parameters from nominal value (Bol'shoj ency`klopedy`chesky`j slovar, 1991).

Stability is the ability of the system, in the absence of disturbing actions or at their constant values, to maintain its state for as long as desired. Therefore, the main parameters that describe its state remain unchanged and none of the economic entities is interested in changing them (Kaletnik G., Kozlovsky S. et al., 2010). Homeostasis is considered to be the most complete indicator (Zagorodnyy A., Voznyuk G., 2007) - a type of dynamic equilibrium, characteristic of complex systems, which is manifested in the maintenance of essential parameters for the system within acceptable limits. In other words, it is a stable state of the system during its interaction with the external environment (Kaletnik G., 2012).

Dynamic stability of the development process characterizes the development process itself, the constancy and continuity of its changes in the direction of improvement in order to move the company to a qualitatively new level of activity (Vinichenko I., 2013). Derkach M. understands the concept of sustainable development as how development is managed (Derkach M., 2010), although manageability is not always able to ensure

dynamic sustainability of development, because it does not take into account multifacetedness as an important characteristic of sustainable development. Some scholars associate sustainable development with adaptability, flexibility, economic security, organization, and reliability due to the influence of internal and external factors; it is characterized by an increase in its potential, scale of activity, the ability to ensure a continuous process for a long time. Sustainable development is defined as integrated, balanced, harmonious, long-term development with the main goal of ensuring a constant holistic balance and achieving sustainable high performance, under variable external conditions (Hrosul V., Mamaieva, H., 2012).

Sustainability on the example of socio-economic systems (world community, individual states, administrative territories, groups of people, etc.) shows that each system has the potential (resource, capital), which directs its development, defines changes for a system that acquires a new structural and qualitative -quantitative form, and changes that reflect the nature of the system. Socio-economic systems evolve to a level where the resources used are restored, reproduced and replaced, hence their costs are minimized; their main characteristics are a balanced state and the ability to return to it in case of disturbing actions, maintaining a given trajectory of development regardless of impacts with the ability to efficiently use, autonomously modify resources, minimizing the cost of basic, non-renewable resources. The formation of a sustainable socio-economic system is based on following principles: improvement of the quality of life and maintaining human health; meeting the basic needs of present and future generations; fight against poverty; creation of rational structures of production and nature management; conservation of ecosystems; guaranteeing environmental safety; prevention of wars, terrorism, ecocide; global partnership, etc. (Kaletnik G., Kozlovsky S., Kozlovsky V., 2012).

The concept of "sustainable development" was introduced to study the relationship between man, society and nature. It describes the process of development of a society or the international community and implies stability and balance of socio-economic development, meeting the needs of present generations without compromising future opportunities, preserving the environment and increasing safety and quality of life. Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present time, which does not undermine the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The strategy of social development focused on the priorities of the future is often defined as a strategy of survival and continuous development of countries, societies, territories and the whole civilization in terms of maintaining a healthy environment. The Law of Ukraine "On the Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development" #1359-XIV of 24.12.1999 defines sustainable development as the development of a society in which the needs of present generations should not jeopardize the ability of future generations to meet their needs, which requires the coordination of environmental, economic and social components of development. This definition is the main and most authoritative for Ukraine and most interpretations of the term "sustainable development" are based on it in one way or another. Other scholars consider it appropriate to

name this term "harmonious development", based on the idea that the concept of "sustainable development" involves the harmonization of economic, social and environmental needs and interests, and in the theory of systems the term is interpreted differently. They characterize sustainable development as one in which economic, environmental and social goals are balanced and integrated, and the main indicator is the improvement of people's quality of life. Some researchers adhere to an approach that takes into account the constraints imposed by the external environment and the potential of the system itself. After all, it is the ability of the system to effectively use its own, internal, potential and to form mechanisms of adaptation to changes in the external environment, that determines its ability to function long and productively, carrying out qualitative transformations.

Rakhnianska O., for example, notes that in the process of sustainable development, the changes that occur strengthen the current and future potential (Rakhnianska O.P., 2009) of the system. Thus, the concept of sustainable development is inseparably linked with the potential of the system, as the number of opportunities and capacity, the availability of opportunities to build it, are the main prerequisites for harmony, balance and opportunities to restore the system. This development means and provides a conscious and purposeful movement to change, transformation, while ensuring the main goal - to achieve the results as effectively as possible.

Domestic scientists understand sustainable development as structural and dynamic changes that meet modern needs, but do not jeopardize the ability of future generations to do the same. Sometimes "resilience" and "stability" are considered synonymous: "stability" - the ability of the modern system to return to its original state after the elimination of external influences? "" resilience - the ability to maintain its structure and functional properties under external and internal influences (National Report, 2014). That is, a sustainable, stable society is a society that develops, but at the same time retains its stability; sustainable, stable development is carried out on the basis of common values, where the individual, his rights, dignity and freedoms are the highest global values (Lagutin V., 2017).

The formation of NR development strategies also includes information and communication element, especially in the context of the hybrid nature of modern threats - as an important factor in ensuring strategic stability and international integration. The level of informatization of society, the availability and accessibility of reliable information about the state and dynamics of economic, political and social processes decisively determines the capabilities of society as a whole and is a basic necessity of progressive development and security of the nation (Trinyak V., 2007). The information component of the NR is extremely important, because Ukrainian experts believe that "cyberspace is one of the directions of the main strike for a hybrid war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine" (Trojan S., 2019).

The strategy of development of NR in modern Ukraine is considered to be an urgent alternative to modernize the existing security strategies in all spheres of life of the state with an emphasis on the protection of democratic and national values as well as the constitutional order. We also stress that it is seen as a multidimensional concept of

comprehensive security: from its political, social and cognitive aspects to economic, cyber and physical security.

Reznikova O. explores issue of the interdependence of national security and national stability in her works. In particular, stating that the evolution of conceptual approaches to national security has led to the concept of "NR" (Reznikova O., 2018). NR is understood as a synergistic effect of national security and national stability. Also, NR is a system-forming element of national security and should be studied in various spheres of public life (Chernyatevych J., 2020).

The resilience of the state is considered to be its equilibrium state, there are 3 types: 1. static, which is associated with the state of equilibrium (rest) of its structures; 2. functional, when the performed functions and parameters do not go beyond their limits under the influence of external disturbances; 3. dynamic, when the performance of functions and structure improves without significant disruptions; the stability of the state, as predictability of its behavior, depends on the external environment, internal changes in the country and management, which allows ensuring the stability of processes as objectively unstable without management. Ukraine's resilience is under the influence of a significant number of threats, the level of which is constantly growing, so the reduction of the role of the state in all spheres of public life is extremely harmful when viewed in the context of national security (Orel M., 2018).

It should be noted that the concept of NR in Ukraine is gradually being formed as an alternative to the traditional approach to national security management, providing for the need to identify and prevent threats, be prepared to continue to actively develop under any circumstances. We consider it expedient to develop and approve the Concept of ensuring NR, defining the strategy and tactics of its implementation, systemic mechanisms of implementation and features of legal support of the relevant processes.

A number of regulations have been developed in the field of national security of Ukraine in recent years. These are important sources of strategic management of the national security system as a basis for the formation and provision of NR: Laws of Ukraine "On National Security", National Security Strategy of Ukraine, Military Doctrine of Ukraine, Information Security Doctrine of Ukraine, Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", Strategy of State Environmental Policy of Ukraine, Energy Strategy of Ukraine, the Concept of National Security in the Financial Sphere, Cyber Security Strategy, etc. This is not an exhaustive list of strategic documents, however, having analyzed it, it becomes obvious that under modern conditions it is important to develop a single basic Strategy - the development of NR in Ukraine, which will be the foundation for all other strategies and policies. In addition, it is important to develop a document that will regulate the monitoring of stressors in modern life and activities in the country.

Analysis and forecasting in the formation of the strategy of social development and national security, which are part of the NR, should clearly define national interests, monitor changes in the country, taking into account internal and external factors in order to develop and take measures beyond traditional mechanisms and methods for identifying

and overcoming threats. National security protects the vital interests of man and citizen, society and the state, ensuring the sustainable development of society and timely detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential risks and threats. All aspects of national security are closely intertwined, and the vast majority of problems can only be solved through comprehensive efforts.

Confirmation of the need to form a strategy for the development of the NR in Ukraine is a draft of an important strategic document "National Security and Defense Strategy "Human Security - National Security ", which defines the following 3 main principles of state policy in the sphere of national security:

- deterrence (development of defense and security capabilities to prevent armed aggression against Ukraine),
- resilience (the ability of society and the state to adapt quickly to changes in the security environment and to maintain sustainable functioning, in particular by minimizing external vulnerabilities),

- interaction (development of strategic relations with key foreign partners, first of all with NATO, the EU and the USA). The priorities of national interests are: defending independence and state sovereignty; restoration of territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine; social development, primarily human capital; protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the citizens of Ukraine; European and Euro-Atlantic integration ("National Security and Defense Strategy "Human Security - Country Security", 2020).

A significant amount of scientific work is devoted to the economic essence of NR, as the economic component is the basis for ensuring the effective functioning of society, stability of development and security of any state. Increasing the level of stability of the national economy is one of the important areas of economic policy of the state which amplifies the ability of the economic system to maintain and increase vital parameters and functions at all stages of cyclical development in terms of external and internal influences (Boyko A., 2014). Today it is extremely important to conduct research on financial and economic stability, which has become especially relevant and significant (Kharitonova O., 2008).

Today, the institutional field is still changing, new elements are emerging, new contradictions, such as the lack of new norms for development and the rejection of the old ones, which remain active in the crisis, provoking negative processes; inconsistency of social goals, values, norms and individually defined guidelines and stereotypes of human behavior, etc. (L. Shevchenko, O. Hrytsenko, S. Makukha, etc., 2009). Institutional stability is the degree of growth, where the highest level of stability is achieved by reforming the natural evolutionary process of self-renewal of the social system (Zhukova L., 2020).

An important place in the national security system of any country is occupied by economic security as the basis of the material well-being of the nation. This is, above all, the ability to have a strong democracy, to maintain the armed forces, to develop and apply values, and so on. National economic security is considered to be the state of the national economy, which provides opportunities to maintain

resilience to internal and external threats, to ensure high competitiveness, sustainability and balanced growth.

Highlighting the main global challenges that determine economic trends in the country and the world to ensure the stability of the national economy, Shkuropadska D. emphasizes that the lack of systematic mechanisms to maintain the stability of the national economy leads to a significant negative distorting impact of global challenges and inability to respond to changes, stressors. The current situation should be changed by systemic measures of the Ukrainian government and further research in this direction, in particular, the justification of mechanisms to ensure the stability of Ukraine's economy at the national and regional levels (Shkuropadska D., 2018).

According to Boyko A., the stability of the national economy is a complex and multidimensional concept that expresses the ability of the country's economic system to resist, adapt and recover from negative external influences. The issue of increasing resilience has acquired special scientific and applied significance in the conditions of arrhythmia and spatial turbulence of the world economy (Boyko A., 2017).

The resilience of the national economy is the main task and one of the parameters of the state's macroeconomic policy and an important condition for ensuring economic security. The functioning of the system of ensuring the stability of the national economy is aimed at ensuring the stability and protection of the national economy from threats in conditions of uncertainty and risk (Margasova V., 2014).

Realizing that the lack of clearly defined national interests in the economy and its development priorities will reduce the efficiency of available resources, leading to their destruction. Therefore, it is critical to make a comprehensive science-based decision to develop a strategy for the development of NR in Ukraine that is relevant for modern stressors creating effective implementation mechanisms.

The formation of the NR should include a block of issues on security in the socio-humanitarian sphere - a system consisting of four interconnected and interdependent vectors aimed at creating a common cultural space for science and education, general social policy. The main function that ensures the achievement of goals is to identify stressors of a humanitarian nature, their neutralization, prevention and guarantee the protection of ideals, spiritual values, traditions, lifestyle and culture of a man, family, nation and finally sustainable development of society.

Chupriy L. is of interesting opinion that over the last century humanity has been in a spiritual crisis, one of the most dangerous manifestations of which is the fall of morality, the spread of extremism, the emergence of heresy, separatism and terror. The study of humanitarian issues is also relevant in the formation of the information society, knowledge society, in which man and his intellect is the main resource of state competitiveness and, accordingly, the humanitarian sphere, including culture, education, health, science are important factors in the modern society. (Chupriy L., 2020). We agree that in the conditions of current geopolitical and globalization challenges, the humanitarian sphere itself can provide real counteraction to the negative manifestations of globalization: massification, unification, hybridization, etc.

For Ukraine, in the context of the tense socio-political situation in the east of the country, humanitarian factors must oppose the creation of the so-called "hybrid identity". Complex efforts are also needed to form a new humanitarian, cultural, and informational architecture of the local symbolic field. In the conditions of unprecedented climate changes, demographic problems, lack of natural and food resources, Ukraine becomes the object of encroachments of other world players (Chupriy L., 2020).

Conclusion

Given the constant influence of combined, complex, hybrid, often vaguely predicted external and internal risks and threats, burdened by the emergence of turbulence, the formation of a new management paradigm has become relevant. The concept of NR is a priority under these conditions as it is necessary to ensure the readiness of the state and society to respond to a wide range of risks and threats of various origins, maintaining basic processes of functioning and development and at the same time ensuring sustainable development and a reliable environment for offspring. Ukraine has a significant potential, which is confirmed by the fight against hybrid aggression and stressors, however, a single strategy and systemic mechanisms for its provision have not yet been identified. The development and implementation of comprehensive strategic decisions require a proper scientific justification, so the scientific search should be continued, studying international experience and applying best adapted practices to Ukrainian realities.

Today there is still no single generalized, agreed definition of the NR in Ukraine. We have partially covered the main trends of national scientific thought, revealed the relevance of this issue in light of the impact of current risks and threats. We claim that the main Ukrainian scholars and practitioners consider the issues of NR, national stability and security, in various spheres of life of the state, including socio-humanitarian, financial and economic, national security, etc. One of the main priorities of modern development is to establish a sustainable and effective dialogue among representatives of the public and private sectors and civil society in order to achieve synergies between their activities. The materials of the articles have practical value, although they were limited by the volume of the articles. The scientific research for this scientific issue continues in the framework of research and development activities of the public organization - Center of Resilience of Ukraine to accelerate the development and implementation of the strategy of development of NR in Ukraine.

The most constructive and effective way to solve the existing problems in economic, socio-humanitarian and other spheres of state activity, is applying a single concept, forming a single strategy for the development of the state with its implementation in all policies. We consider NR to be such a concept, as it is the ability of the social system to build a normal, full life in difficult conditions; the ability of society to withstand challenges and crises in various spheres of public life by making changes and adaptations without compromising the basic values of society and institutions, at the same time preserving resources for the development of future generations.

The importance of continuing scientific research on this issue is beyond doubt. The issues of development and realization of tasks and mechanisms for the implementation of the concept and development strategy of the NR in Ukraine and indicators of their implementation remain relevant.

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