

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE BUDGET ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

*Raluca Florentina CRETU*<sup>a\*</sup>, *Florin DOBRE*<sup>b</sup>, *Radu Florin CHIOTA*<sup>c</sup>  
*Carina Ilinca GOMBOS*<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a, b</sup> *Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania,*

<sup>c</sup> *Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania*

<sup>d</sup> *Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, Romania*

---

### ABSTRACT

*Globalization has brought with it new opportunities. Substantial growth in the developing world, led by China, has lifted millions of people out of poverty. But globalization has also led to more complex and interconnected threats. The arteries of our society - such as IT systems and energy supply - are more vulnerable. Global warming and environmental degradation are changing the face of our planet. Moreover, globalization accelerates changes in power relations and highlights differences in values. The recent financial crisis has destabilized both developed and developing economies. As other crises are expected to spread in a domino effect, redefining national security will be essential for states and regional organizations. But in this process the decisions could collide with the assumed international obligations. Rethinking the national security agenda will certainly face issues that require the protection of certain strategic sectors that have a greater negative impact on the climate neutrality policy.*

**KEYWORDS:** *budget; development; economic crisis; national security.*

**DOI:** 10.24818/IMC/2023/01.17

---

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The security environment is, at present, a particularly complex system, which manifests itself in the form of a real planetary show, in which the main roles are played, equally, by great powers, by states that have recently entered the world's attention, but also by non-states, such as terrorist organizations, increasingly active on the international security scene (Mamoon, 2012).

If the security environment is a "billiard table" (Afontsev, 2020), then any change within it will produce a domino effect, causing new changes with effects on human civilization, in the most varied fields of security (food, economic, ecological, etc.) (Sarbu et al., 2021). This is accentuated, at present, by the globalization that connects through countless relationships, both the states of the world and the fields of activity within the international economic system, which, in turn, will influence and be influenced by the security environment (Burlacu et al., 2021a). Economic development can only be done in conditions of state security, while security cannot be ensured, in good conditions, in the absence of economic resources to be used in this sense, resources that must be redirected, respectively used in maintaining and/or improving the quality of life of personnel responsible for national security and defense (Bergmann & Müller, 2021).

---

\* Corresponding author. E-mail address: [raluca.cretu@cig.ase.ro](mailto:raluca.cretu@cig.ase.ro).

We chose this study because of the importance of the national security environment, security being the basis of the development and carrying out of any human activities and the essence of the good functioning of institutions, states and regional and global organizations.

On the other hand, the quality of life of Romanian Army personnel is influenced by the budget allocated for security but also by other activities, including economic ones, security, budget and economy being in a rather close relationship (Profiroiu et al., 2020a).

The budget allocated for defense as well as the quality of life of the Romanian Army personnel is a determining factor for national security, therefore I will try to determine to what extent the three variables influence each other. The importance of the budget's impact on security is given, including, by Romania's connection to European and global systems, both from an economic and security point of view, our country being part of a European and global economic and security environment (Moran & Russell, 2008).

## **2. THE ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL DIMENSION OF SECURITY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION**

Regarding the process of ensuring international security, economic and financial elements play a particularly important role (Orzan et al., 2020). Moreover, at the beginning of this century, the main threat to international stability could be represented by the economic gap between developed and developing states (Burlacu et al., 2021b). The disadvantage of poor states is the fact that the global economic system perpetuates their economic dependence on the group of well-developed states or on the large geo-economic blocs: the European Union and the Asia-Pacific economic region (Japan, China).

International security cannot be achieved in the absence of economic security, and this economic security must be viewed from several aspects: ensuring the basic income of the population, the relationship between oil and war, the dependence of the means of ensuring security on economic resources. (Samaras et al., 2019).

First, economic security requires the guarantee of a basic income for the working population (Nica et al. 2023)., but in many developing countries the unemployment rate among the working population, including among the youth, is high, with many of them surviving on only a few dollars a day (Ladaru et al., 2022). Under these conditions, in many of these states, unemployment leads to social and political tensions that can degenerate into violence with ethnic or religious connotations (Samusevych et al., 2023).

Nowadays, unemployment affects all the states of the world, and its consequences are among the most diverse (Burlacu et al., 2021c). After a decrease in the number of unemployed in the community space, in the period 2013-2019, at rates that fell below 7%, in the last two years, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployment rate in the European Union began to increase, reaching to 7.3% in April 2020 and to 8.2% in March 2021, so that in April 2021, the unemployment rate in the Eurozone will decrease slightly to 8.0%.

Returning to the less analyzed consequences of the unemployment generated by the economic crisis, some analyzes of the World Health Organization show that during this period the suicide rates have increased at the level of the states of the world and more, two of the states on our continent, seriously affected by the financial crisis, have the highest suicide rates per 100,000 inhabitants in Europe, respectively Greece and Ireland (Boin et al., 2006).

Another aspect of the economy-security relationship is the conditioning between natural resources and war, as opposed to oil and war. In this sense, it is noted that the producing, exporting countries with large oil reserves are very limited in number (only 11), they are being members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Smal & Wieprow, 2023).

In the perspective of the economic survival of the world, the fight for energy will continue on all levels and will greatly influence the state of security in the world (Profiroiu et al., 2020b), that is why the great analysts reveal that the real reason for the American intervention in Iraq is oil, access to resources being a priority for them, a consideration based on which the American administration extended the Afghan war in Pakistan and launched a new war in another oil-rich country, Libya (Bonizzi et al., 2019).

The economic crisis has affected energy companies by decreasing profits, as a result of falling prices for these resources, which has led to a decrease in investment in energy production infrastructure, and on the other hand, it has generated unemployment among workers in the field of oil exploitation, which does not exclude social movements among the states of Central Asia and the Persian Gulf (De Loecker et al., 2016.).

The world economy is currently confronted with globalization and regionalization trends. The concept of globalization takes on various aspects and definitions; economic globalization represents the process by which the market of goods, services, the monetary market, the financial market and the labor market exceed the borders of a state and thus a unique economic system is born at the level of the planet (Vasylieva, 2020).

A developed economy can support the state of security effectively because today's security needs economic support; that is why developed states have better premises for ensuring security compared to the other less developed states from an economic point of view (Frieden & Walter, 2017).

The active population started emigrating to the countries of origin (which have problems absorbing this labor force and integrating former immigrants into society); then the economic crisis appeared, and in Europe the dissatisfaction of the states related to this crisis appeared, fueled by the tense relationship between Russia and Ukraine, regarding the transportation of hydrocarbons to the West. If the US was the first country to admit that it had problems caused by the economic and financial crisis, with the collapse of commercial banks, one by one other developed countries recognized the same thing, in the face of the changes that had become very visible on the planet.

Economic factors underpin defense resources and the quality of life of personnel responsible for national safety and security, with economic strength setting the measure of potential military power in a state (Negescu et al., 2020). After all, the economy ensures political, but also social and military power, none of which can develop in good conditions, without good economic development (Rădulescu et al., 2022).

The economic-financial crisis has brought with it a high degree of insecurity, also because it undermines the defense and security needs of states and regions: the correlation between the efficiency of the armed forces and their endowment, for example, is clear in this sense. Everything that means security and defense potential requires financial, human, and material resources (Rădulescu et al., 2023). The connection between economy and security, that is, between economic factors/resources and the achievement of security is obvious (Gâf-Deac et al., 2022).

At the same time, the economy is in turn dependent on security, because in the absence of a safe environment, it has little chance of development, as a result, security and the economy are closely related and depend on each other (Burlacu et al., 2022). Problems arise when the state can no longer make the necessary economic resources available to ensure security or when politicians do not get to react to the effects of economic globalization, knowing that political globalization is more difficult than economic globalization. However, there are also states that direct a good part of their economic resources towards defense, such as Russia or the USA.

At the beginning of this century, ensuring security is increasingly difficult to achieve, which requires, on the one hand, the effective cooperation of all states and non-state actors on the planet, and on the other hand, the consolidation their military power, i.e. a commensurate economic security.

In the field of military capabilities, the undisputed leader today is the US, according to an analysis by Global Firepower and this happens because the US annually invests large sums of money in the military sector and is the most active state actor in managing crises and conflicts on the planet.

Financial resources are the basis of the development of the military sector, dependent, like other areas of social life, on the money needed for investments and not only that. Due to the recent major events on the planet, especially the terrorist manifestations, many states of the world have constantly allocated large sums for the endowment of the armed forces, despite the financial crises.

A little-known reality is that the global financial system is built on rather fragile local pillars. On the one hand, money circulates at a very high speed throughout the world due to globalization, and on the other hand, public institutions with a role in regulating financial flows are immobilized within national borders (Rădulescu et al., 2020).

The blame for the previous economic crisis could be placed on the greed of bankers, on the inefficient way in which the US Federal Reserve was run, on the recklessness of people who made loans knowing that they could not repay them, and on politicians who did not consider the tide of problems approaching destruction. In the last two years, the crisis caused by COVID-19 has been a major shock to the European and global economy (Belostecinic et al., 2022).

## **2.1 Public expenditure on defence, public order and national security**

Public expenses for defense, public order and national security are mainly allocated from the state budget, their cost being borne by society, because the services that serve these sectors of activity are general in nature and satisfy the needs of the entire community in our country.

Public expenses for defense are mainly financed from the state budget, the sources of extra-budgetary income coming from the operations in the theaters of operations, from bilateral assistance activities or by capitalizing on some goods from the endowment. These sources of extra-budgetary revenues are small compared to revenues from the state budget and do not represent constant revenues on which the Ministry of National Defense can rely. Other sources of income for the army can be external credits or financial resources coming from military alliances.

Although the pandemic has affected the economic life of the entire planet (Popescu et al. 2021), on the one hand, and on the other hand it has determined additional expenses in the medical field, for the management of the COVID-19 pandemic (Balu et al., 2021), the instability of the international security environment has determined some of the more powerful states of the world to allocate increasing financial resources for expenditures in the military sector, these expenditures totaling 1,991 billion dollars in 2020, an increase of 2.8% compared to 2019.

Thus, the US defense budget in 2019 was 726 billion dollars, an increase of 18 billion dollars compared to the previous year while in 2020, according to the Annual Report of According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute the US spent 780 billion dollars (4.5% more than the amount spent for the same purpose in 2019), i.e. 41% of the amount invested globally for defense. In 2021, the US defense budget was \$741.5 billion, down \$37.9 billion from the previous year, so that in 2022, US security spending will increase again to 770 billion dollars.

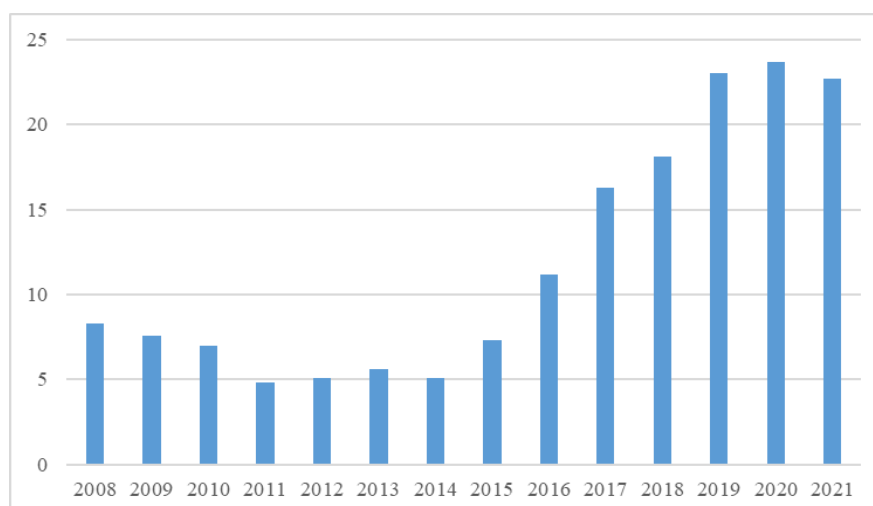
In 2020, increases in the defense budget were registered, in addition to the USA (\$780 billion) and in China (\$255 billion), the Russian Federation (\$61.9 billion), India and the United Kingdom United of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the five states totaling, in the year 2020, 64% of the military expenditures recorded at the global level.

Regarding the defense budget of the NATO member states, it was, in 2020, 1,030 trillion dollars, gradually increasing over the last decade, as more and more member states began to take into account the recommendation to allocate spending of defense at least 2% of the Gross Domestic Product (Elsebaie & Sozinova, 2021).

As for the average defense expenses of the European Union member countries, they represent 1.5% of GDP, i.e. 200 billion euros, according to Eurostat data from 2015, taken over by the press agencies (Dźwigoł et al., 2019).

In 2020, according to SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), the EU countries that allocated the largest shares of the Gross Domestic Product to military spending were: Greece (2.8%), Estonia, Latvia, Romania - each with 2% of GDP allocated to defense and Poland (1.9%). The EU state that spent the most on defense in 2020 was Germany (1.5% of GDP – 52 billion dollars).

As for our country, in 2015, it had only 1% of GDP spent on defense, below the EU average (1.4%), but in 2016 this defense budget was 51.58% more higher than the previous year, and for the year 2017, the proposed budget for defense was 2.19% of GDP and this happened after the political parties, at the initiative of the President of the country, signed, in 2016, an agreement which provides that the defense to receive more than 2% of GDP, regardless of the party in power (Evenett, 2020).



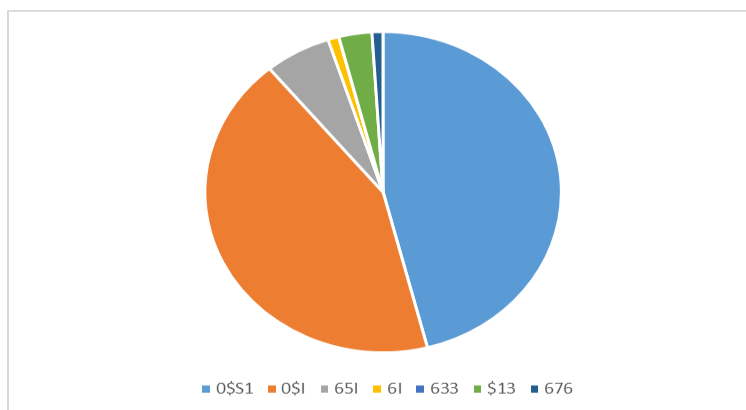
**Figure 2. The evolution of the MApN budget (2008–2021) (billion RON)**

*Source:* MApN statistical data (2007–2021)

In the last four years, with few exceptions, just like the MApN budget, the budgets of institutions with a role in managing national security have increased from one year to the next, even during the COVID-19 pandemic, with decision-makers understanding that security is the basis of all other economic and social activities, being particularly important in all circumstances.

A significant increase, in the period 2018–2021, also registered the budget of the Romanian Intelligence Service (SRI). Thus, in 2018, it had a budget of 2.4 billion RON, in 2019, the budget of the institution was 2.4 billion RON, in 2020 of 2.8 billion RON, and in 2021 of 3 billion RON.

The structure of the budget of institutions with a role in the management of national security, in 2021, is represented in Figure 3. It is observed that the main institutions in Romania with a role in the management of national security, MApN and MAI, have a total budget of 89% of the budget allocated to this type of public institutions.



**Figure 2. The budget of the institutions with a role in the management of national security, in 2021 (billion RON)**

*Source:* statistical data of security institutions (2021)

## **2.2 The effects of economic-financial crises on public administration and national and international security**

The crises that hit the entire human society, connected by the threads of globalization, had several main characteristics, among which, in my view, stood out: the global character (since it affects all the states of the world, to a greater or lesser extent), the relatively long time of manifestation and the onset in the form of a recession of liquidity and actions in the financial system.

The critical economic climate can affect international security, among other things, by establishing and maintaining a close link between terrorism and organized crime, which find favorable conditions for proliferation in periods of crisis, when, as a rule, the capacity of states to ensure security decreases. Particular problems are raised by certain terrorist groups, with budgets that exceed the GDP of some developing states on the planet and that could procure radioactive material to use in suicide attacks.

Also, other phenomena in the socio-economic sphere are greatly influenced by the economic crisis, among them: the energy market (vulnerable especially due to the drop in the price of oil, which then has effects throughout the world economy), the construction sector, exports (continuously decreasing, among most states), high bankruptcy among companies, unemployment, which affects a good part of the active labor force on the planet, the decrease in living standards and, last but not least, a growing state of dissatisfaction among communities (at local or regional level) that can determine or amplify the extremist nationalist spirit of some local communities.

Although it might be thought that the economies of some states that are not part of important regional organizations with economic specifics, were not so hit by the crisis, in reality they also suffered the impact of the crisis, because they have economic exchanges with the developed states included in certain economic groupings (and foreign trade fell sharply during the crisis), and on the other hand, the financing sources from the West were contracted by many non-EU states, for example, and now they are still struggling to pay debts. In this sense, the examples of Russia and \

China can be mentioned, where the crisis manifested itself as acutely as in the Western European states, for example. If the developed countries are able to fight the economic-financial crises, the situation of the poor states is much more serious, because the crisis has overlapped with a pronounced food and health insecurity, generating a disastrous situation, premise of the increase of human insecurity at the regional level and world.

Related to the conflict in Ukraine, all states are looking for certain recovery solutions, both from a financial and security point of view, causing some states to join NATO/North Atlantic Treaty Organization (such as Sweden or Finland), states that have increased defense spending (Germany) or states looking for alliances/approaches with other states (such as Russia which, although a conflicting party, is looking for proximity to China). Therefore, due to globalization, the Ukraine-Russia conflict did not cause changes only for Europe, moreover, this conflict turned into a new global crisis with two branches: one food and one energy.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

In the present study, we analyzed the dependency ratio that exists between the budget allocated for defense and the national security environment, in the conditions of economic crises, which makes security problems have a global solution. We extensively analyzed the influence of the budget on national security, starting from the content and characteristics of the state budget, public expenditures for defense, public order and national security, and highlighting the effects of the recent economic-financial crises on public administration and national and international security.

In conclusion, I consider that the budget significantly influences the national security environment, which is in continuous change, the leaders of military organizations and governmental organizations trying to find optimal solutions for the vulnerabilities, risks and threats that appear in different fields, following the economic crises financial but also of the effects of the conflict in Ukraine.

However, the leaders of these organizations fail to fully satisfy the personnel in the military system. Working conditions, outdated equipment, low wages and inequitable financial discrepancies between personnel categories demotivate and force the military to leave the system for jobs at home or abroad that are much better paid and, above all, without risks and without giving up some constitutional rights while holding this status. Moreover, the effects of the recent crises are far from being overcome because they can still cause major imbalances in the relations between states and regions, both economically and geopolitically and geostrategically.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to the team for their help in writing this article. We would like to express a big gratitude to our colleagues for their continued encouragement, critical analysis of this article, and guidance.

### REFERENCES

- Afontsev, S. (2020). Conceptual framework for the analysis of national and international economic security. *The Economy under Guard*, 2(13), 27–47.
- Balu, F. O., Radulescu, C. V., Bodislav, D. A., Gole, I., Buzoianu, O. C. A., Burlacu, S., & Balu, P. E. (2021). Cost modeling and computation in the healthcare industry. case study on a Swiss medical care organization. *Economic Computation & Economic Cybernetics Studies & Research*, 55(1). <https://doi.org/10.24818/18423264/55.1.21.05>.
- Belostecinic, G., Mogoș, R. I., Popescu, M. L., Burlacu, S., Rădulescu, C. V., Bodislav, D. A., & Oancea-Negescu, M. D. (2022). Teleworking-An Economic and Social Impact during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Data Mining Analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(1), 298. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19010298>.
- Bergmann, J., & Müller, P. (2021). Failing forward in the EU's common security and defense policy: The integration of EU crisis management. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 28(10), 1669-1687. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2021.1954064>.

- Boin, A., Ekengren, M., & Rhinard, M. (2006). Protecting the union: Analysing an emerging policy space. *Journal of European Integration*, 28(5), 405–421. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07036330600979573>.
- Bonizzi, B., Kaltenbrunner, A., Powell, J., Mader, P., Mertens, D., & van der Zwan, N. (2020). Subordinate financialization in emerging capitalist economies. *The Routledge international handbook of financialization*, 9, 177-187.
- Burlacu, O., Crețu, C. R., Crețu, R. F., Spiridon, C. E., & Gombos, S. P. (2022). Lack of Economic and Food Security on a Global Scale. *Revista de Management Comparat International*, 23(5), 686-693. <https://doi.org/10.24818/RMCI.2022.5.686>.
- Burlacu, S., Diaconu, A., Balu, E. P., & Gole, I. (2021a). The Economic and Social Effects of Unemployment in Romania. *Revista de Management Comparat International*, 22(1), 21-27. <https://doi.org/10.24818/RMCI.2021.1.21>.
- Burlacu, S., Ciobanu, G., Troaca, V., & Gombos, C. (2021b). The Digital Finance – opportunity of development in the new economy. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Business Excellence*, 15(1) 392-405. <https://doi.org/10.2478/picbe-2021-0036>.
- Burlacu, S., Patarlageanu, S. R., Diaconu, A., & Ciobanu, G. (2021c). E-government in the era of globalization and the health crisis caused by the covid-19 pandemic, between standards and innovation. *Les Ulis: EDP Sciences*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20219208004>.
- Burlacu, S., Bălu, P. E., Bălu, F. O., & Sabie, O. (2019). Decizia economico-financiară și gestiunea resurselor în contextul legii valorii. In: *Competitivitate și inovare în economia cunoașterii [online]: conf. șt. intern., ed. a 21-a: Lucrări științifice., 27-28 sept., 2019. - Chișinău: ASEM*, pp. 154-159.
- De Loecker, J., Goldberg, P. K., Khandelwal, A. K., & Pavcnik, N. (2016). Prices, markups, and trade reform. *Econometrica*, 84(2), 445-510. <https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA11042>.
- Dźwigoł, H., Dźwigoł-Barosz, M., Zhyvko, Z., Miśkiewicz, R., & Pushak, H. (2019). Evaluation of the energy security as a component of national security of the country. *Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues*, 8(3). [http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2019.8.3\(2\)](http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2019.8.3(2)).
- Elsebaie, N., & Sozinova, A. (2021). Socio-economic security: Defining and developing indicators to assess the effectiveness of migration policy. *Journal of Economy and Entrepreneurship*, 7(132), 72–75.
- Evenett, S.J. (2020). Chinese whispers: COVID-19, global supply chains in essential goods, and public policy. *Journal of International Business Policy* 3(4), 408-429. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s42214-020-00075-5>.
- Frieden, J., & Walter, S. (2017). Understanding the political economy of the Eurozone crisis. *Annual review of political science*, 20, 371-390. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-051215-023101>.
- Gâf-Deac, I. I., Bran, F., Radulescu, C. V., & Burlacu, S. (2022). Short and proximity value chains in the agri-food economy in Romania. In *Competitivitatea și inovarea în economia cunoașterii* (pp. 6-6). Centrul Editorial-Poligrafic al ASEM
- Ladaru, R. G., Burlacu, S., Guțu, C., & Platagea G. S. (2022) Human resources management - labor crisis. In: *30 years of economic reforms in the Republic of Moldova: economic progress via innovation and competitiveness*, 2, 24-25 septembrie 2021, Chișinău, Republica Moldova: Academia de Studii Economice din Moldova, 2022, pp. 187-194.
- Mamoon, D. (2012). Economic security, well-functioning courts and a good government. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 39(8), 587–611. <https://doi.org/10.1108/03068291211238446>
- Moran, D., & Russell, J.A., (2008). *Energy Security and Global Politics: The Militarization of Resource Management Vol. 6*; Routledge: Abington-on-Thames, UK.

- Negescu, M. D., Burlacu, S., Mitriță, M., & Buzoianu, O. C. A. (2020). Analysis of Factoring at the International Level. *Managerial Challenges of the Contemporary Society. Proceedings*, 13(1), 99-102.
- Nica, E., Poliakh, M., Alpopi, C., Kliestik, T., Manole, C., & Burlacu, S. (2023). Impact of Trade, FDI, and Urbanization on Female Employment System in SAARC: *GMM and Quantile Regression Approach. Systems*, 11(3), 137. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/systems11030137>.
- Orzan, M. C., Burlacu, S., Florescu, M. S., Orzan, O. A., & Macovei, O. I. (2020). The effects of online marketing on financial performance in the textile industry. *Industria Textila*, 71(3), 288-293.
- Popescu, M. L., Gombos, S. P., Burlacu, S., & Mair, A. (2021). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on digital globalization. In *SHS Web of Conferences*, 129, 06008. EDP Sciences.
- Profiroiu, C. M., Rădulescu, C. V., & Burlacu, S. (2020a). The Challenges of Smart City in The Context of Globalization and the Health Crisis. In *Proceedings of Administration and Public Management International Conference*, 16 (1), 4-11. Research Centre in Public Administration and Public Services, Bucharest, Romania.
- Profiroiu, M. C., Radulescu, C. V., Burlacu, S., & Guțu, C. (2020b). Changes and trends in the development of the world economy. In *Competitivitatea și inovarea în economia cunoașterii* (pp. 324-330).
- Rădulescu, C. V., Bodislav, D. A., Bran, F., & Burlacu, S. (2020). The Impact Of Cross-Border Cooperation Between The Republic Of Moldova And Romania On Socio-Economic Development. *EURINT*, 7, 63-79.
- Rădulescu, C. V., Bran, F., Ciuvăț, A. L., Bodislav, D. A., Buzoianu, O. C., Ștefănescu, M., & Burlacu, S. (2022). Decoupling the Economic Development from Resource Consumption. Implications and Challenges in Assessing the Evolution of Forest Area in Romania. *Land*, 11(7), 1097. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land11071097>.
- Rădulescu, C. V., Gâf-Deac, I. I., Bran, F., Mănescu, C.O., Bodislav, D.A., & Burlacu, S. (2023). The Mix of Resources, Security and Sustainability of the Energy Complex in Romania in the European Context. *Amfiteatru Economic*, 25(63), 447-462. <https://doi.org/10.24818/EA/2023/63/447>.
- Samaras, C., Nuttall, W. J., & Bazilian, M. (2019). Energy and the military: Convergence of security, economic, and environmental decision-making. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 26, 100409. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2019.100409>.
- Samusevych, Y., Lyeonov, S., Artyukhov, A., Martyniuk, V., Tenytska, I., Wyrwiesz, J., & Wojciechowska, K. (2023). Optimal design of transport tax on the way to national security: Balancing environmental footprint, energy efficiency and economic growth. *Sustainability*, 15(1), 831. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15010831>.
- Sarbu, R., Alpopi, C., Burlacu, S., & Diaconu, S. (2021). Sustainable urban development in the context of globalization and the health crisis caused by the covid-19 pandemic. *Les Ulis: EDP Sciences*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20219201043>.
- Smal, T., & Wieprow, J. (2023). Energy Security in the Context of Global Energy Crisis: Economic and Financial Conditions. *Energies*, 16, 1605. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16041605>
- Vasylieva, T., Jurgilewicz, O., Poliakh, S., & Tvaronavičienė, M. (2020). Problems of Measuring Country's Financial Security. *Journal of International Studies*, 13(2), 329-346. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-8330.2020/13-2/22>.