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ON THE ISSUE OF COMPLIANCE OF THE RESOURCING OF THE SECURITY AND DEFENCE SECTOR OF UKRAINE WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYSTEM⁵

The article summarizes the arguments and counterarguments in the scientific discussion on the development of a scientific problem for the creation of a modern concept of resourcing for the security and defence sector of Ukraine. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the category of “resourcing” to formulate the optimal scientifically grounded ways of further research. The systematization of literary sources and approaches to solving the problem of formulating the definition of “resourcing” has shown the presence of a wide range of scientific ideas and approaches to determining its content. The relevance of solving this scientific problem lies in the fact that the existing approaches to the resourcing of the defence needs of Ukraine require clarification and improvement. This is confirmed by the publication of several conceptual documents on ensuring the national security and defence of Ukraine. The study is structured in the following logical sequence: an analysis of approaches to determining the content of “resourcing” is carried out; the process of resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine is analyzed for compliance with the characteristics that characterize the system. Methods of analysis, system analysis, and synthesis became the methodological tools of the study. The year from 1998 to the present was chosen as the study period for the content of the key definition. The object of the research is the resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine. Since the ability to acquire the necessary capabilities by the components of the security and defence sector of Ukraine in the course of repelling armed aggression from the Russian Federation depends on the level of timely and full provision of defence needs. The study empirically confirms and theoretically proves the need for further research of the resourcing system as a subsystem of the security and defence sector of Ukraine of the national security system of Ukraine as a whole. The results of the study can be useful for scientists and managers, embracing the issues of comprehensively meeting the needs of the defence of Ukraine.

*Keywords: resources; resourcing system; security and defence sector of Ukraine
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Introduction

To restore its influence in Ukraine, the Russian Federation, continuing the hybrid war, systematically uses political, economic, information-psychological, cyber and military means. The groupings of the armed forces of the Russian Federation and their offensive potential are being strengthened. Large-scale military exercises are regularly held near the state border of Ukraine. This testifies to the persistence of the threat of a military invasion. The militarization of the territories of the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol is growing. The threat from the Russian Federation to free shipping in the Black and Azov Seas and the Kerch Strait remains.

Rapid technological changes, primarily in energy and biotechnology, developments in the field of artificial intelligence are significantly transforming the economy and society as a whole. The role of information technologies in all spheres of public life is growing rapidly. Weapon systems are being developed based on new physical principles, using quantum, information, space, hypersonic, biotechnologies, as well as technologies in the field of artificial intelligence, the creation of new materials, robotics and autonomous unmanned vehicles.

Taken together, the above will certainly affect the planning, organization and resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine in the overall system of ensuring the national security of Ukraine.

The relevance of the topic is confirmed by the goals defined in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and the Military Security Strategy of Ukraine.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine (Decree of the President of Ukraine №392/2020, 2020) provides that Ukraine will strengthen the combat potential of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other bodies of the defence forces by:

- Improvement and development based on modern technologies of management and logistics systems;
- Improving the material conditions of service for personnel;
- Equipping with new, in particular high-tech, models of weapons and military equipment.

The military security strategy (Decree of the President of Ukraine №121/2021, 2020) defines one of the main tasks – effective management in the field of defence, based on innovative solutions, modern business practices, program and project management of defence resources, improved processes for determining and meeting the needs of Ukraine’s defence.

In addition, the relevance of the topic of this study is confirmed by the publication of many conceptual documents aimed at the implementation of measures for the development and reform of the security and defence sector. It is determined based on the results of a comprehensive review of the security and defence sector of Ukraine. Reforms have begun following NATO norms, principles and standards. Resourcing of measures to improve the defence capability of Ukraine is becoming critically important for the success of the implementation of the solutions developed in the context of limited funding.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the category of “resourcing” and its compliance with the characteristics inherent in the system for further determination of the optimal scientifically grounded ways of further research.

Material and Methods

To achieve the goal of the study, its decomposition was carried out and partial tasks were determined:

- 1) Analyze the content of the “resourcing” category;
- 2) To analyze the correspondence of the category “resourcing” to the characteristics of the system.

During the research, the following methods of scientific knowledge were used:

- Analysis – during the study of the content of the category “resourcing”;
- Systematic approach – in the study of resourcing as a system;
- Synthesis, groupings – when concluding, comparing research elements.

Results and Discussion

1. In the academic explanatory dictionary (Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), the term “provision” means:

- 1) Provide action by value;
- 2) Material means of subsistence.

In terms of etymological content, “resource” (French Ressourse – auxiliary means) means the main elements of the production potential that the system has used to achieve specific goals of economic development (Ruus, Pike, Fernstrom, 2010).

In his scientific work on the study of the category “resource” Yu. M. Derevyanko notes that in this category it is necessary to understand any substance that, thanks to its energy-information potential, is capable of satisfying the needs of mankind (including any open stationary systems) (Derevyanko, 2009).

In scientific work on the problem of resourcing of enterprises in the rocket and space industry, Yu. B. Nadtochiy and L. I. Gorelova (Nadtochiy, Gorelova, 2019) understand resourcing as the totality of all types of resources (financial, labour, material, information, etc.), Purchased, produced (potential), or are available and rationally used in the production process.

According to L. T. Snitko, the resourcing of an organization’s activities is understood as a complex process of mobilization, accumulation, distribution, as well as planning, control, monitoring and other procedures aimed at efficient and rational use of resources and risk reduction in the organization’s activities (Snitko, 2004).

In scientific work on the resourcing of the national innovation system, S. V. Yurin (Yurin, 2010) gives the following definition of resourcing: “a set of internal and external resources and conditions necessary for the formation and sustainable functioning of the innovation sphere of the national economy”.

Exploring the system of resourcing as a component of economic security, V. Proskura notes that: “the management of the resourcing system for the economic security of the region is a purposeful impact on the region and economic relations arising in the process of formation, distribution and use of resources aimed at achieving and supporting the appropriate the level of economic security of the region and ensuring its sustainable development in order to ensure a high quality of life of the population in conditions” (Proskura, 2015, p. 196).

In her scientific work on the resourcing of the enterprise in modern economic conditions, N. Bogatskaya notes that the structure of resourcing for each organization is individual, based on the specifics of the industry in which it operates, the level of economic development, the state of development potential, the chosen strategy for further development (Bogatska, Shvets, 2007).

Exploring the resources of enterprises, M. I. Ivanov (Ivanov, et al., 1999) notes the broad sense of the process of resourcing in the formation of sources of enterprise activities and at the same time fully covers all elements of strategic management of activities as a whole.

Further, the approaches to the interpretation of the term “resourcing” in the context of industries were analyzed, in accordance with which the corresponding table was drawn up (Table 1).

Table 1

Content of the resourcing system

| Year | Author | Field | Definition |
|------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 1998 | A. Zaruda (1998) | Banking | Monetary resources. Which form the basis of all types of active operations, the sale of products, services by commercial banks |
| 2003 | A. Melnik, O. Obolensky, A. Vasin, L. Gordienko (2003) | Governance | The set of resources that are used or can be used by an organization to carry out its activities |
| 2008 | M. Frantsuzova (French, M.A., 2008) | Organization management | The system of institutional elements required for the distribution and redistribution of resources by business entities |
| 2009 | T. Bezverkhnyuk (2009) | Governance | The system of state measures aimed at creating material, legal, institutional conditions for transforming the elements of the resource space into means of achieving goals |
| 2009 | A. Chernaya (Chorna, A., 2009) | Entrepreneurship | The process of finding, attracting and using various types of resources; a complex system, which includes a set of sequential, interrelated stages, methodologies, methods, models systematized with these tasks, make it possible to justify, choose a method of resourcing and evaluate the effectiveness of the chosen method |
| 2009 | O. Kremin (2009) | Entrepreneurship | A set of certain types of resources (material, technological, labour, financial, informational, intellectual) and sources of their formation, which are directly involved in the development of an enterprise or can be mobilized in order to ensure the large-scale use of its potential and the transition to a qualitatively new state |

Loishyn, A., Tkach, I., Chorny, V., Potetiueva, M. (2022). On the Issue of Compliance of the Resourcing of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine with the Characteristics of the System.

| Year | Author | Field | Definition |
|------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2009 | K. Kuznetsova (2009) | Entrepreneurship | The ability of an enterprise to provide its activities with the necessary amount and a set of resources to achieve a positive economic effect at a certain point in time |
| 2010 | I. Sokovykh | Entrepreneurship | A set of resources available to an economic entity that can be included in the production process in various combinations, determined by technologies, taking into account predicted changes in business conditions |
| 2010 | S. Conceba | Production of products | A set of organizational and economic relations aimed at the optimal and timely attraction of appropriate stocks for the efficient production of goods or services |
| 2013 | W. Alkema, T. Pazeeva | Logistic activities | A set of measures for providing an enterprise with resources of the appropriate type and composition, including mechanisms for searching, receiving, storing, accumulating, planning, accounting, use and costs |
| 2013 | A. Piskunov | Agro-industrial sphere | Resourcing is a continuous process of ensuring the current production activities of the enterprise |
| 2013 | S. Tereshchenko | Agrarian business | A complex process of mobilization, accumulation, distribution of resources, as well as implementation of planning, control, monitoring and other procedures aimed at efficient and rational use of resources and risk reduction in the activities of the enterprise, especially since it is agricultural |
| 2014 | N. Vodopyanova | Psychological sciences | The process of forming the resource base of the subject for the implementation of professional activities |
| 2014 | O. Pozniak | Logistics | Is an activity carried out by a logistics provider in order to make optimal use of the available economic resources |
| 2015 | L. Khristenko | Entrepreneurship | The complex process of sequential, systemically related and coordinated logistic (search, mobilization, accumulation, distribution and use of resources) and management (forecasting, planning, control, monitoring, accounting, analysis, etc.) stages aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of results |
| 2016 | V. Dergacheva | Energy sphere | The ability of an enterprise to provide its activities with the necessary amount and a set of resources to achieve a positive economic effect at a certain point in time |
| 2017 | A. Maidanyk | Entrepreneurship | It is a system of institutional elements necessary for the distribution and redistribution of resources by business entities and their structural units, as well as the transformation of resources from one form to another |
| 2020 | Order of the MoD of Ukraine dated December 22, 2020 No. 484 | Defence sphere | Provision of capability with the necessary weapons and military equipment, equipment, stocks of material and technical means and consumables, as well as financial resources |
| 2020 | A. Virabova | Health care sphere | Resourcing system |
| 2020 | M. Novozhilova | Sphere of civil protection | A structured set of necessary and available resources for performing the tasks of the daily mode of service and emergency mode, as well as a decision-making system for optimizing the structure of resourcing in the context of dynamic changes and challenges of the external environment |

Source: developed by the author.

The analysis revealed the following key elements of the definitions proposed in Table 1 (Table 2):

Table 2

Key basis of the considered definitions of resourcing

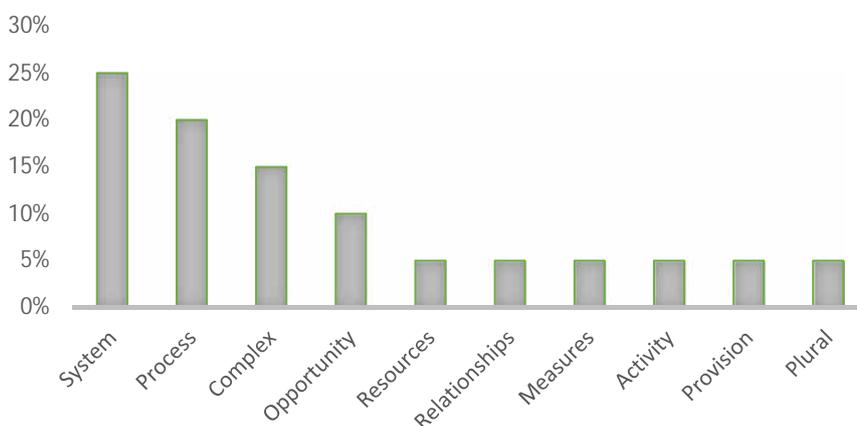
| Year | Basis of definition | Keyword |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1998 | Monetary resources | Resources |
| 2003 | Complex of resources | Complex |
| 2008 | System of institutional elements | System |
| 2009 | System of state measures | System |
| 2009 | Complex system | System |
| 2009 | Complex of resources | Complex |
| 2009 | Opportunity | Opportunity |
| 2010 | Complex of resources | Complex |
| 2010 | Set of relationships | Relationships |
| 2013 | Continuous process | Process |
| 2013 | Complex process | Process |
| 2013 | Complex of measures | Measures |
| 2014 | Formation process | Process |
| 2014 | Logistics provider activities | Activity |
| 2015 | Complex process | Process |
| 2016 | Opportunity | Opportunity |
| 2017 | System of institutional elements | System |
| 2020 | Provision | Provision |
| 2020 | Structured set | Plural |
| 2020 | Resourcing system | System |

Source: developed by the author.

The analysis of the key foundations of the definitions of resourcing discussed in Table 1 made it possible to single out the main idea (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Distribution of approaches to understanding resourcing



Source: developed by the author.

Taking into account the information presented in the table, you can see that the resourcing is understood as a system or process. If a process is “a sequential change of states or phenomena, which occurs in a regular order; the course of development of something”, then

Loishyn, A., Tkach, I., Chorny, V., Potetiueva, M. (2022). On the Issue of Compliance of the Resourcing of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine with the Characteristics of the System.

a system is “a collection of any elements, units, parts, united by a common feature, purpose” (Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1977).

Then, there is an urgent need to analyze the “resourcing” for compliance with the characteristics inherent in systems.

2. It should be noted that among scientists and managers, there is no unanimous understanding of the meaning of “resourcing” as a system. This is confirmed by the previously considered approaches to understanding the content of a subject definition. A system (from the Greek – a whole, made up of parts) is a properly ordered set of interconnected elements that form a certain integral unity among themselves (Alexandrova, 2005).

The main features of the system are integrity, presence of elements, interconnection and interdependence of system elements, interconnection with the environment, hierarchy, emergence, uniqueness, structure, and purposefulness.

Table 3

Analysis of compliance with the “resourcing system”

| Property name (attributes) | Conformity thesis |
|--|--|
| Integrity | The integrity of the system is confirmed by the functional purpose of the elements, which lose their properties when leaving the system |
| Availability of elements | Functional elements (security forces; defence forces; military-industrial complex; citizens and public associations, structural units in the structure of the listed elements with a support function, decision-making nodes for resource provision, resource allocation nodes, resource accumulation and conservation nodes, resource circulation channels, entry/exit item, resource streams) |
| Interrelation and interdependence of system elements | The relationship of the elements is confirmed by a common goal (goals), the dependence of the acquisition of capabilities on available stocks, resource capacity and production capacity, supply and demand for military products, the interdependence of decision-making nodes, resource allocation |
| Relationship with the environment | The process of resourcing the security and defence sector is aimed at ensuring a system that, in turn, is a subsystem of the higher-order system – the system of national security of Ukraine. Existing relationship with the security environment under the influence of external and internal factors (natural/artificial) |
| Hierarchy | The presence of elements of a lower order depending on the level of decision-making (strategic, operational, tactical), the presence of subsystems of a lower order, the hierarchy of the organizational and staff structure, the hierarchy of resources, the functional separation of roles and responsibilities (the hierarchy of results, activities, resources) |
| Emergence | The synergistic effect of the constituent elements of the system allows you to achieve a unique goal due to the ownership of the elements of specific properties. Elements inherently separate do not have such a level of efficiency that is inherent in the system as a whole |
| Uniqueness | The main goal of the functioning of interconnected elements is generally not in obtaining commercial profits, but in acquiring certain capabilities by structural units (management system for the development of capabilities), the effective functioning of the system for the use of troops (forces) and the experience management system, social effect, but professional and motivated personnel, comprehensive prepared and provided with the necessary resources to perform the tasks as intended |
| Structure | Resource management entities, centres (nodes) for the accumulation and conservation of resources, structural units engaged in the development of resources |
| Sense of purpose | The system-forming factor of any functional system is the result on which the system works – the social effect, which is to ensure a sense of security by society through ensuring the necessary level of national security |

Source: developed by the author.

According to the theory of research of control systems, a system is an integrated complex of interconnected elements with a specific unity of interconnected components and a specific unity with the external environment and, in turn, is a subsystem of a higher-order system (Alexandrova, 2005; Loishyn, 2019; Loishyn, 2019).

Taking into account the above and taking into account the content of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine” – the security and defence sector is a system which, in turn, is a subsystem of a higher-order – the system of ensuring the national security of Ukraine.

Therefore, an analysis of the resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine was carried out for the presence of signs and characteristics inherent in systems for further identification of internal and external factors of influence.

The resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine is a system, as evidenced by the compliance with the characteristics presented to the system in the theory of systems control (Table 3).

It is possible to formulate a logical conclusion taking into account the provisions of the theory of the functioning of systems: if the components of the security and defence sector of Ukraine need to be provided with resources to maintain their functionality, and it is possible to confirm the facts of real such support. Then this will indicate the existence of a functional resourcing system.

Conclusions and Prospects of Further Research

The security and defence sector is a system, which, in turn, is a subsystem of a higher-order system – the system for ensuring the national security of Ukraine, and then the resourcing system for the security and defence sector of Ukraine is an appropriate subsystem.

First, the system to be investigated requires the determination of the types of resources used in the processes and circulate through its channels. Summarizing the analysis results, the approach to understanding the content and classification of resources in the security and defence sector system is very broad.

Therefore, the author considers at this stage of the research to understand the meaning of “resources” acceptable to determine the content of resources in the resourcing of the security and defence sector of Ukraine as everything that allows the object to form and implement its own strategies aimed at increasing economic and managerial efficiency, protecting values and interests in the process achieving a certain functional purpose of the goal.

A clear definition of the classification of resources in the resourcing system for the security and defence sector of Ukraine will be determined during subsequent studies following the formulated goals. This will be carried out in the development of a promising concept of resource support for the security and defence sector of Ukraine by building an appropriate model.

Prospects for further research are in the analysis of the provisions of economic theory, the theory of strategic management, the theory of public administration, the theory of military

Loishyn, A., Tkach, I., Chorny, V., Potetiueva, M. (2022). On the Issue of Compliance of the Resourcing of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine with the Characteristics of the System.

science for the availability of scientific provisions regarding resourcing in the process of strategic management.

Each system, in the course of its functioning, is exposed to the influence of external and internal factors that carry out a purposeful or indirect influence on the results of achieving the goal defined for the system.

It is proposed in the course of further research on the development of the concept of resourcing for the security and defence sector of Ukraine, to consider resourcing as a system and study it accordingly. Therefore, the confirmed consistency of resourcing requires an analysis of the influence of external and internal factors on the functioning of the resource provision system for the security and defence sector of Ukraine.

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