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A Methodical Approach to Forming the Outline and Database of the Military and Strategic Analysis of Destructive Geopolitical and Conflict-Generating Factors Influencing the Defence and Industrial Complex of Ukraine

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Abstract. The relevance of this article consists in the fact that it develops a methodological approach to constructing the outline and database of military-strategic analysis of the main destructive geopolitical and conflict-generating factors and processes that decisively influence the development of the defence-industrial complex of Ukraine. The article addresses the general problem of developing a methodological framework and information technologies for substantiating strategic tasks for national security and defence sector entities during strategic analysis of the geopolitical and military-political situation through automation of information-analytical processes, in particular the formation

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of an analytical outline and development of a database for organising and managing the expert modelling function within an automated decision-support system. An important element of the methodological approach is the application of the Saaty comparative scale, which makes it possible to convert complex qualitative expert judgements into a formalised quantitative form, ensuring objectivity, consistency and the possibility of updating assessments in a dynamic environment (database). The use of the specialised computer technology M7 is proposed for conducting expert-analytical procedures and accumulating knowledge in the emerging strategic monitoring database. This approach makes it possible both to conduct comparative analysis of threats from unfriendly states and to develop well-grounded strategic recommendations for adjusting foreign and defence policy, in particular optimisation of partnerships and conclusion of strategic agreements. Thus, the presented approach provides an integral, adaptive and hierarchical assessment of external threats, which makes it an effective instrument for long-term military-strategic analysis and strategic planning of the state defence-industrial complex.

Keywords: security environment; military security; state military potential; geopolitical factors; conflict-generating factors; threats of a military nature; methodological approach; national security; strategic analysis.

Introduction

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine stipulates [1] that the automation of procedures for assessing the levels of internal and external threats and dangers, forecasting the geopolitical and military and political situation (MPS), the state of the security and defence sector of Ukraine (SDSU), the state's capabilities to introduce mechanisms for safeguarding national interests (NI), assessing risks arising from the implementation of defined "neutralisation" measures, and selecting from a set of possible response scenarios (behavioural options) of national security and defence sector entities the most rational one – confirmed by expert judgement in quantitative terms – constitute key tasks facing the national security provision system (NSPS), which may be addressed more effectively through the introduction of an automated system of expert-analytical modelling. In view of the above, a methodological approach to constructing the analytical outline and the database for military-strategic analysis of the principal destructive geopolitical and conflict-generating factors and processes that decisively influence the development of the defence and industrial complex (DIC) of Ukraine is proposed for consideration, based on the modelling of expert-analytical scenarios for neutralising threats posed by unfriendly states.

The article is devoted to the general problem of developing a methodological framework and information technologies for substantiating strategic tasks for national security provision system entities in the course of strategic analysis of the geopolitical and military-political situation through the automation of information-analytical processes, in particular the formation of an analytical outline and the development of a database for organising and managing the expert modelling function within an automated decision-support system (ADSS)

Traditional approaches to the analysis of threats of a military nature increasingly reveal their limitations, as they are unable to encompass the full range of non-linear, stochastic and rapidly evolving factors shaping the contemporary security environment [2, 3]. Geopolitical factors determine the place of a state within the global and regional security architecture, conditioning the spectrum of risks associated with its spatial location, resource base, military and political alliances, or configuration of international relations. At the same time, in the twenty-first century these structural parameters are becoming ever more closely intertwined with conflict-generating phenomena – processes of degradation of the security environment, regional and global crises, a growing level of aggressiveness among state and non-state actors, as well as unstable socio-political processes – which determines the relevance of this study.

The information-analytical report [4] of the non-profit analytical organisation "Foreign Affairs

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Institute" is devoted to the analysis of the geopolitics of the russian invasion of Ukraine. The report examines the interests and strategic objectives of russia, the geopolitical impact of the war, and also provides a detailed analysis of the military and politico-strategic lessons of the conflict. The document considers the russian invasion of 2022 as a geopolitical phenomenon that goes beyond the limits of a local conflict and shapes new trends in the global security environment, the change in the strategic balance of power and the role of key international actors, which makes the report relevant for research in the field of strategic analysis of external threats to the military security of the state. However, in the report the priorities of analysis are given to experts.

The monograph [5] analyses theoretical and practical approaches to the creation of a new format of strategic leadership of the security and defence sector of Ukraine and military command and control of the defence forces under contemporary conditions. The directions for determining rational models of functioning are considered, and a vision regarding the introduction of a more effective strategy for countering the aggressor under the conditions of hybrid warfare is presented. The key problems of strategic leadership and military command and control are highlighted, as well as issues of defence forces capability development for joint actions in the processes of reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. A number of draft legislative and subordinate regulatory legal acts are presented. However, the monograph does not consider the expert-analytical toolkit for conducting strategic analysis of the geopolitical and military power of individual countries, which limits the practical significance of the theoretical part of the research.

The article [6] reveals contemporary forms of escalation of threats of a military nature in the context of growing global instability. It is shown that instability of the international environment increases the probability of regional conflicts. The study emphasises the necessity of adapting the strategic methods of security assessment to the new military-political reality, but the presented methodological apparatus requires increased timeliness and accuracy of calculations.

Such a state of affairs somewhat reduces the possibility of substantiating the strategic tasks for the national security provision system entities during the strategic analysis of the geopolitical and military-political situation that would meet the requirements of the present day.

Methodological Framework

As a possible solution to the identified problem, the development of a methodological approach to constructing the analytical outline and the database for the military-strategic analysis of the main destructive geopolitical and conflict-generating factors and processes that decisively influence the development of the defence-industrial complex of Ukraine is proposed.

The strategic documents of Ukraine on issues of national (military) security and the development of the defence-industrial complex define the key tasks [7, 8]:

the automation of the procedures for assessing the internal and external threats;

the forecasting of the military-political situation, the state of the security and defence sector of Ukraine, the capabilities of the state to introduce the mechanisms for safeguarding the national interests, and the risks arising from the implementation of the defined "neutralisation" measure;

the selection, from various possible response scenarios (behavioural options) of the national security provision system entities, of the most rational one – confirmed by expert judgement in quantitative terms;

the implementation of the automated system of expert-analytical modelling [9, 10].

In view of the above, it is proposed to consider a methodical approach to forming the analytical outline of the automated expert and analytical system intended for modelling the expert and analytical scenarios for limiting the levels and neutralising the threats to the national (military) security of the state.

Results and Discussions

At present, the methodological apparatus for the formation of the analytical outline of the automated decision-making support system (ADMSS) in Ukraine is based only on the experience and

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knowledge of the developers. In other words, the methodological apparatus for the formation of the analytical outline of the ADMSS lies in the creative domain, reflecting both the system functions and the structure, as well as the principles and algorithms of functioning, and represents the result of the synthesis of the decision-making algorithms against the background of the capabilities of the information-processing means [10]. Therefore, from the standpoint of the decision-making theory, the approach to the formation of the analytical outline of the ADMSS should be considered as the possibility of selecting such an option under which the maximum efficiency of the functioning of the automated system would be achieved [11].

Taking into account the research direction initiated in [9] and relying, from the system perspective, on the functional-structural approach, it is proposed to classify the functions of the ADMSS for the use within the national security provision system (NSPS). Thus, in order to accomplish the main tasks facing the decision-maker (DM) in the NSPS, the ADMSS should ensure:

modelling the information-analytical processes. Modelling, within the proposed coordinate system "state" – "capability" – "risk" [9, 10], or within other existing or new decision-making models, of the real information processes for the reproduction of events in the NSPS, the creation of the forecast models of the course of the information-analytical processes and the subsystems for the *synthesis of the optimal decisions* based on the results of the functioning of the information-monitoring system of national security (IMS NS) [12] – on the previous purposeful observations;

modelling the criteria. The development of the description of the models and the determination of the rules for the automated integration of their attributes not only within the framework of one multi-level hierarchical model, but also in different scenarios. The implementation, for the integration of the attributes, of a set of specialised operations that would characterise different decision options and remove the cognitive constraints for the decision-maker;

management of the information (predominantly descriptive), information-analytical (specially prepared for analysis) and analytical (the models and the results of their functioning) flows for the storage, use and additional processing of the data in the course of working with the ADMSS.

Within the framework of the proposed coordinate system "state" – "capability" – "risk" [10], the task of the automated substantiation of the strategic tasks for the NSPS entities was addressed by distinguishing it as a separate functional block, as a subsystem of the decision-support system, which determined the formation of a classified set of the special functions of the ADMSS presented for consideration in Table 1.

For implementating the modelling function within the information-analytical processes and the criteria, it is also proposed to define the general scheme for organising the above-mentioned function and to present it in a formalised form in the ADMSS.

In order to transfer the formal aspect of the scheme for implementing the modelling function into the practical domain, it is proposed to present it in the form of a general hierarchical scheme for implementing the modelling function of the ADMSS. The hierarchical tree of representing the organisation of the modelling function on the basis of the expert decision (ED), the expert scenario (ES) and the micro-scenario (MS) is shown in Fig. 1.

In order to transfer the formal aspect of the scheme for implementing the modelling function into the practical domain, it is proposed to present it in the form of a general hierarchical scheme for implementing the modelling function of the ADMSS. The hierarchical tree representing the organisation of the modelling function on the basis of the expert decision (ED), the expert scenario (ES) and the micro-scenario (MS) is shown in Fig. 1.

Thus, structurally, the expert decision will consist of a set of the target expert scenarios which, in turn, will reflect different variants of the models – the expert micro-scenarios of modelling, where the total number of the EDs – K, the total number of the ESs – N, and the total number of the MSs – P will fully depend on the creative potential of the expert analyst.

That is, if, from the standpoint of the expert analyst, a single micro-scenario is sufficient for forming a scientifically substantiated decision, the assessment or forecasting of the relevant information processes / criteria is suspended; otherwise, the modelling may continue both within the

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framework of the same ES – through the creation of a new micro-scenario, and within the limits of a single ED – through the creation of a new ES and, accordingly, through the opening / creation of a new ED. At the same time, it is assumed that the expert should constantly be provided with a hierarchical representation of those EDs, ESs and MSs that constitute an *intellectual expert value*. Thus, in the author's conception, the micro-scenarios of both the information-analytical processes and the modelling of the criteria should, in this way, provide the expert analyst with the possibility of a scientifically substantiated search precisely for a set of satisfactory decisions in order to adopt the most correct (rational) one [9–10].

Table 1. Classified set of the special functions of the ADMSS

Classifier	List of the ADMSS functions
Automated	1. The function of creating the databases and storing the NSPS indicators: the spheres, the threats to the implementation of the national interests, the "neutralisation" measures, the strategic tasks of the national security entities, the expected "negative" consequences. 2. The function of the hierarchical representation of the information-analytical data of the relevant database for the use (assessment / forecasting) and additional processing in the course of working with the ADMSS. 3. The function of determining the unified scale for the assessment and forecasting. 4. The function of calculating the integral threat level, the coefficient of the escalation of the threat level, the integral level of the state capabilities, the coefficient of the de-escalation of the threat level, the integral risk level, and the integral risk coefficient. 5. The function of displaying the modelling results. 6. The function of notifying the expert about the course of the ADMSS functioning – the compliance of the expert manipulations and the absence of errors in the calculations.
Semi-automated	1. The function of forming the information-analytical data subject to storage in the relevant database: the spheres, the threats to the implementation of the national interests, the "neutralisation" measures, the strategic tasks of the national security entities, and the expected "negative" consequences. 2. The function of synthesising the hierarchy of the information-analytical data – the expert selection of the data from the database and their input into the scenario for further assessment / forecasting. 3. The function of distributing the information-analytical data by priorities – the expert manipulation of the data in relation to their assessment or forecasting. 4. The function of manipulating the scenarios and the selective inter-scenario input (output) data: creating, copying, deleting, editing, blocking / unblocking (access in the viewing / editing mode).

Taking into account the proposed sequence of modelling (Fig. 1), there arises a need to organise and manage both the expert decision, expert scenarios, and microscenarios. To address this issue, it is proposed to use the relational data model as the most developed mathematical apparatus to date for the structured storage and processing of data in the ADMSS. The application of the relational data model [13] should formalise the processes of generating optimal algorithms, from a technological point of view, not only for the automated substantiation of strategic tasks, but in general for the ADMSS. At the same time, the data stored in software-accessible variables in the course of modelling may be tracked during report generation and stored in special databases of current information resources, for example: the expert decision database (EDDB), the expert scenario database (ESDB), and the microscenario database (MSDB), which should be used to the maximum extent, that is repeatedly, in order to ensure the multifunctionality of the ADMSS when modelling processes/criteria. In order to ensure the organisation and management of expert modelling processes defined above, a general data structure for organising and managing the expert modelling function of the ADMSS is proposed for consideration (Fig. 2).

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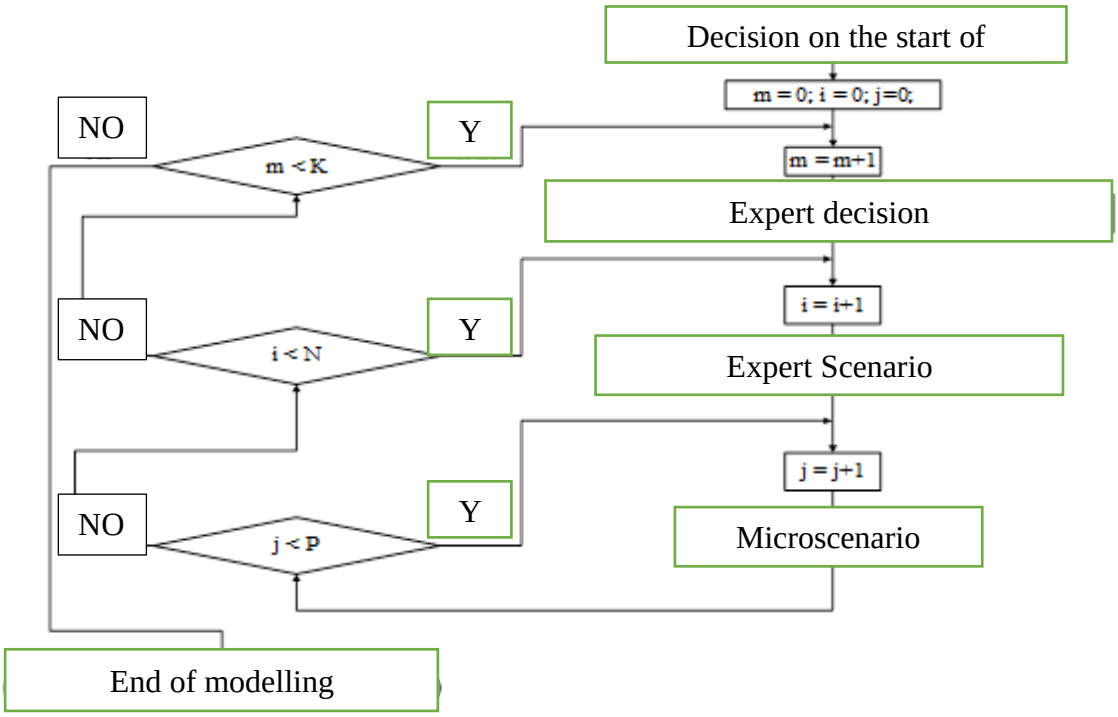


Figure 1. General scheme for organising the modelling function of the ADMSS

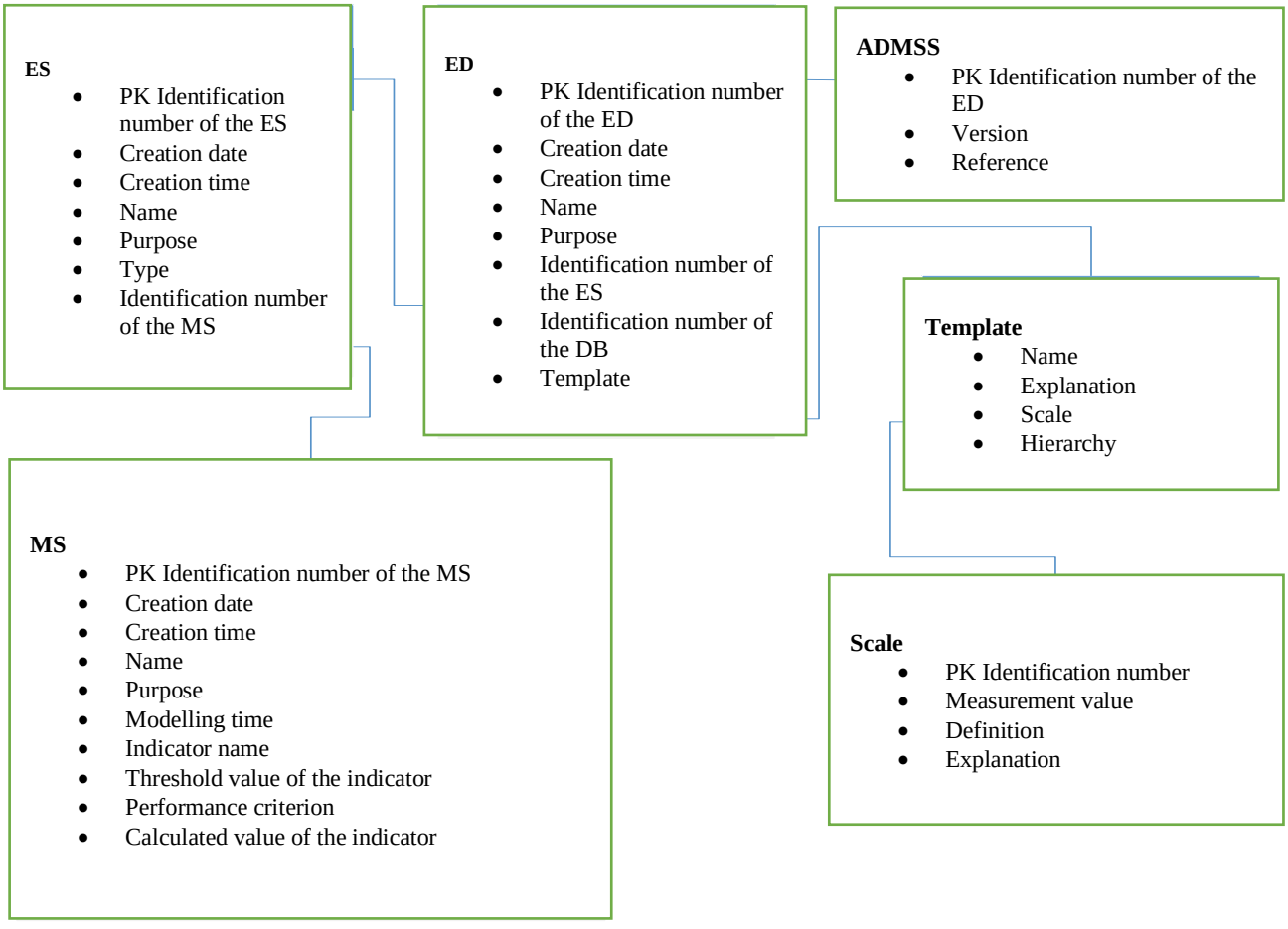


Figure 2. General data structure for organising and managing the expert modelling function of the ADMSS

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It should be noted that the data objects “ADMSS”, “Template”, and “Scale” contain purely static data – data that remain unchanged during the modelling process and that should be defined at the stage of developing the software tools of the automated expert-analytical system. At the same time, the data objects “ED”, “ES”, and “MS” are presented as dynamic, hierarchically dependent data objects intended to ensure the organisation of the modelling function of processes/criteria and a classified set of special functions of the ADMSS presented in Table 1.

The data object “Hierarchy” (Fig. 3), which is part of the data object “Template”, by its structure is intended to provide and display an architecturally invariant three-level hierarchical scheme for input, storage, manipulation, and representation of the input information-analytical data array of the ADMSS.

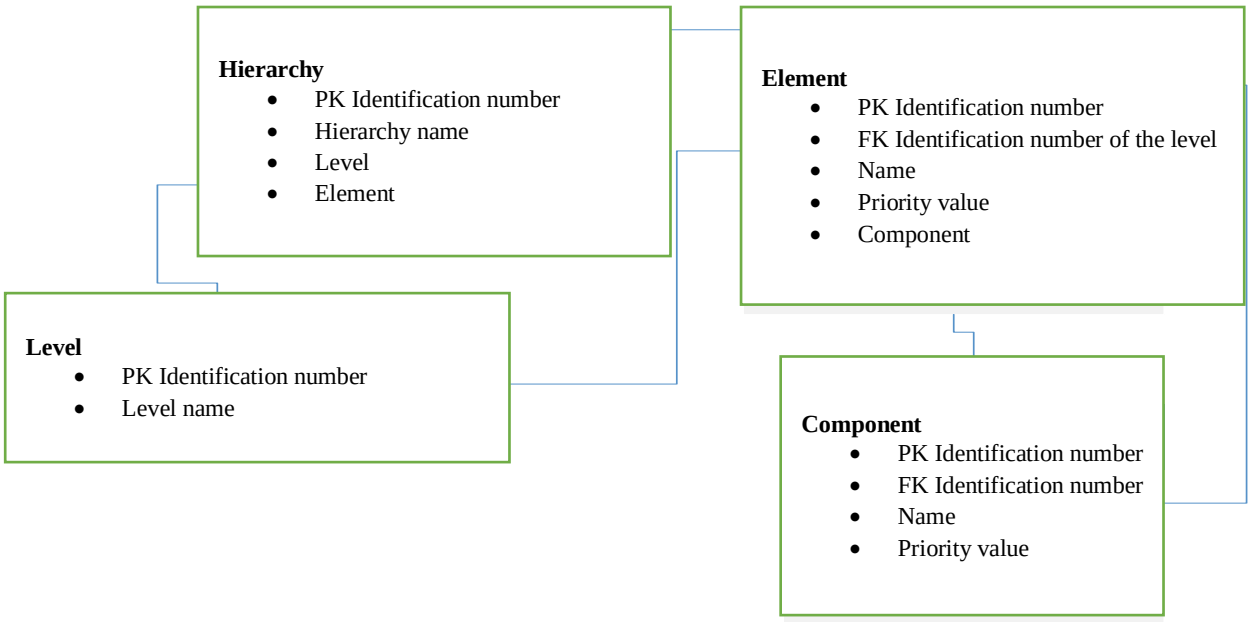


Figure 3. Structure of the hierarchy data description

A three-level hierarchical scheme based on spheres and indicators, for example, is presented in Fig. 4.

It should be noted that with such an approach to organising and managing the expert modelling function of the automated system, the expert-analyst is given the opportunity to work not only with spheres and indicators, but also with any other classification features of the scenario – objects, determinants, indicators, factors, etc.

The methodological apparatus for forming the outline of the ADMSS, as noted above, lies in the creative domain and reflects, as a rule, system functions, structure, principles, and functioning algorithms, and represents the result of the synthesis of decision-making algorithms against the background of the capabilities of information processing means [13].

Therefore, from the standpoint of decision-making theory [2], the approach to forming the outline of the ADMSS should be considered as the possibility of selecting such an option under which the maximum efficiency of the functioning of the automated system would be achieved. In this case, according to the methodology of automated solving of decision-making tasks in the NSPS [3], it is advisable to create the ADMSS on the basis of optimisation algorithms that make it possible to calculate optimal trajectories for the implementation of a certain management process while ensuring security support for the implementation of NI. In this regard, a general structural scheme for the representation of the expert-analytical system for the automated substantiation of strategic tasks for the subjects of the NSPS is proposed for consideration (Fig. 5).

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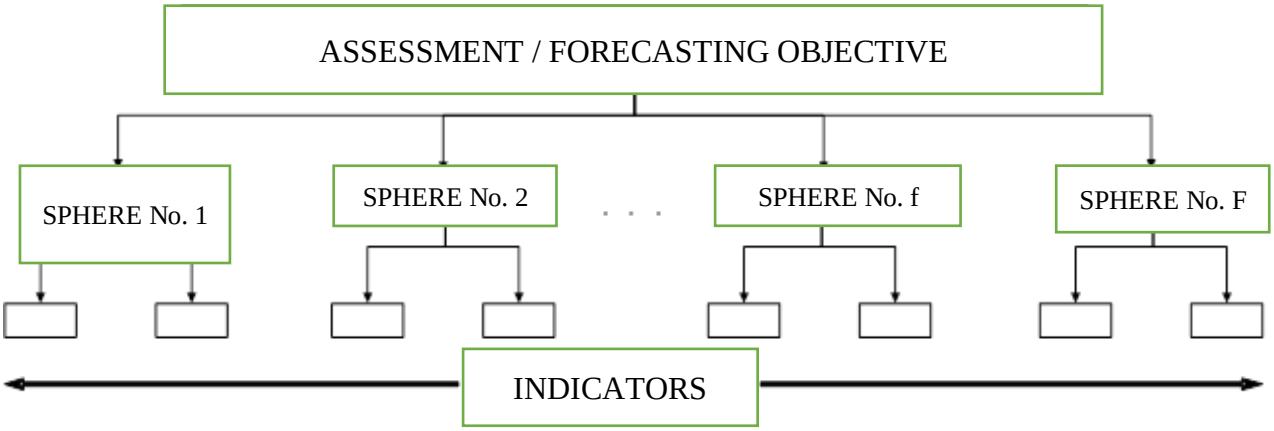


Figure 4. Three-level hierarchical scheme for the representation of spheres and indicators

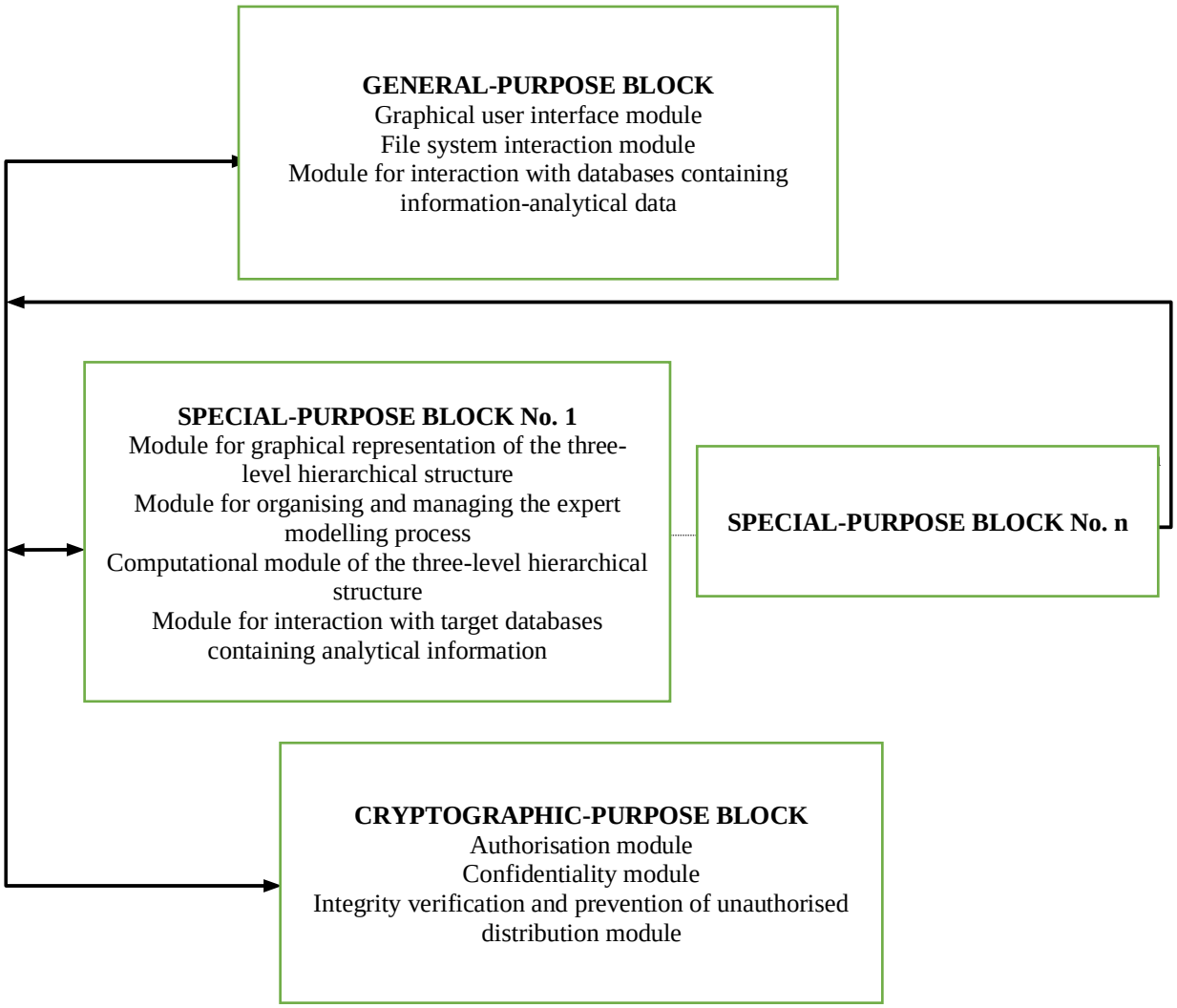


Figure 5. General structural scheme for the representation of the expert-analytical system for the automated substantiation of strategic tasks for the subjects of the NSPS

The structural scheme of the analytical tool for decision support in the NSPS conventionally consists of three main parts and provides for a modular-block structure:

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the general-purpose block – the expert-analyst subsystem intended to ensure communication between the users of the ADMSS and the internal elements of the system. It provides access to models and data;

the special-purpose blocks. In our case, this is an algorithmically oriented functional block capable of ensuring the implementation of the algorithm for the automated substantiation of strategic tasks for the subjects of the NSPS. It provides access to the functions for implementing optimisation algorithms, information input and output of results, and solving decision-making tasks in accordance with the developed methodology [3]. It makes it possible to carry out efficient unified data exchange between all elements of the system;

the cryptographic-purpose block – the subsystem for organising the protection of the ADMSS, models, and data;

indicators and assessment criteria are also very important, but the issue of data storage and protection must be addressed as one of the first.

The target database (TDB), access to which is provided by the analytical tool, may contain a very large amount of analytical data that may reflect the activities of the NSPS.

The issues of assessing the quality and efficiency of the functioning of similar ADMSSs are sufficiently substantiated and considered in [11]. The most critical aspect of implementing the analytical tool, as well as of any ADMSS, is the organisation of data protection.

Conclusion

Proceeding from the above, a general overview of the concepts on the basis of which it is possible to create a practical tool to ensure the protection of the ADMSS, models, and data is proposed:

1. Authentication – a procedure for establishing the identity of a person who ensures interaction with the ADMSS and the software service of the TDB archive. In order to carry out this procedure, in the opinion of researchers, a user name and password are sufficient. The authentication procedure should ensure mutual confirmation of the parties. That is, the expert-analyst must be confident that his practical developments – modelling scenarios and analytical data – cannot be used without his knowledge.

2. Authorisation. After establishing the authenticity of the requesting party, it is necessary to determine whether it is permitted to perform the action requested. Authorisation is carried out on the basis of an internal role distribution system (the user's right to perform a certain procedure), that is, the expert-analyst, in order to work with the TDB, must have certain rights, for example, to modernise it.

3. Confidentiality. Confidentiality is understood as a mechanism that prevents third parties from reading the information exchanged by the expert-analyst with the TDB.

4. Integrity and protection against copying. This is required in order to guarantee that the ADMSS has not been altered during operation and that the licence conditions are fully complied with.

Confidentiality and data integrity can be ensured by using certificate mechanisms for encryption and signing of the TDB.

Another aspect of ADMSS security is the availability of audit tools. This includes the possibility of creating logs and audit reports on actions related to the security of services. When the audit and logging service is launched, both successful and unsuccessful authentication attempts, as well as information about the expert-analyst and the time of his work, should be recorded in the service log.

Recommendations

The main and special functions proposed in the paper, the sequence of organising expert modelling, and the data structures for organising and managing the expert modelling function fully

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satisfy the defined structure of the analytical tool, which as a whole includes a sufficient list of functionally distributed modules capable of ensuring the implementation of automated modelling of the processes of forming and distributing strategic tasks among the subjects of the NSPS.

In subsequent publications, it is planned to present an analytical-measurement scheme, the idea of which is revealed in the "linguistic-logical" coordinates "state" – "capability" – "risk" within the planes of "assessment" and "forecasting". Within the framework of this scheme, a conceptual model for automated decision-making on the substantiation of strategic tasks for the subjects of the NSPS will be developed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests related to the subject of the article.

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Методичний підхід до формування обрису та бази даних воєнно-стратегічного аналізу деструктивних геополітичних і конфліктогенних факторів впливу на оборонно-промисловий комплекс України

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Анотація. Актуальність даної статті полягає у тому, що в ней розроблено методичний підхід до побудови обрису та бази даних воєнно-стратегічного аналізу основних деструктивних геополітичних і конфліктогенних факторів і процесів, які визначально впливають на розвиток оборонно-промислового комплексу України. Стаття присвячена загальній проблемі розроблення методологічного апарату та інформаційних технологій обґрунтування стратегічних завдань суб'єктам СЗНБ при проведенні стратегічного аналізу геополітичної та воєнно-політичної обстановки шляхом автоматизації інформаційно-аналітичних процесів, зокрема формування обрису та розбудови бази даних з організації і управління функцією експертного моделювання автоматизованої системи підтримки прийняття рішень. Важливим елементом методичного підходу є застосування порівняльної шкали Сааті, що дозволяє переводити складні якісні судження експертів у формалізовану кількісну форму, забезпечуючи об'єктивність, узгодженість та можливість оновлення оцінок у динамічному середовищі (базі даних). Запропоновано використання Спеціалізованої

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комп'ютерної технології М7 для проведення експертно-аналітичних процедур та накопичення знань у формованій базі стратегічного моніторингу. Даний підхід дає змогу здійснювати як порівняльний аналіз загроз із боку недружніх держав, так і формувати обґрунтовані стратегічні рекомендації щодо коригування зовнішньої та оборонної політики, зокрема оптимізації партнерства і укладення стратегічних угод. Отже, представлений підхід забезпечує інтегральну, адаптивну та ієрархічну оцінку зовнішніх загроз, що робить його ефективним інструментом довгострокового військово-стратегічного аналізу та стратегічного планування оборонно-промислового комплексу держави.

Ключові слова: безпекове середовище; воєнна безпека; воєнний потенціал держави; геополітичні фактори; конфліктогенні фактори; загрози воєнного характеру; методичний підхід; національна безпека; стратегічний аналіз.