The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 2 No. 3 (2024)

DOI: 10.62524/msj.2024.2.3.03

The Significance of Considering the Assessment of the State's Resource Capabilities during Determining the Level of Its Military-Economic Security

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Abstract. The process of assessing the level of the state's military-economic security involves the formation of leadership's views on the sufficiency of its impact on the general, necessary indicators of ensuring national security, the state of which depends on the general integral indicators describing the state of each of its components.

In this publication, the author emphasises that the development of a methodology for assessing the military-economic security of the state based on the analysis of its resource potential requires an integrated approach, taking into account various factors that may affect national security. Today, the issue of developing this methodology, taking into account the results of assessing the levels of

providing different types of resources, is timely and relevant. Therefore, the abstract proposes a generalised indicator "level of military-economic security", which is proposed to be determined by the method of fuzzy-set logic. The author also identifies the components of the State's resource capabilities that are directly inherent in ensuring the required level of the State's military security, and also gives their components.

The methodology consists of two stages: the first stage is to determine the required level of the economic component of the state's military security and the relevant indicators of its resource provision; the second stage is to assess the level of the economic component of the state's military security based on the assessment of the provided various types of resources. The application of the methodology in the defence planning system will allow: to reasonably determine or clarify the indicators of a required level of resourcing for a given level of the state's military-economic security for the time or period of assessment; to assess the levels of sufficiency of the state's resource capabilities; to reasonably determine the indicators of the level of the state's military-economic security for a certain time (period).

Keywords: military security, economic security, level of military-economic security, planning.

Introduction

There is a significant interdependence between military and economic security, and the two systems are closely intertwined. As noted by [3], the state's economic power directly affects its military potential and national security. Therefore, to determine the level of military-economic security (MES) of a state, it is necessary to assess both economic and defence components. Understanding the correlation between these two systems, we can proceed to the first stage of assessing the state's military-economic potential.

In the perspective of [4], it is important to increase the state's national security by ensuring its long-term needs in the security and defence sector, in particularly in armaments, military and special equipment. The state should allocate appropriate resources to both its military and economic systems to ensure its long-term security and stability [20].

Today, the condition of the MES can be determined by assessing the results of the functioning of its components. The main components of the MES are military and economic security, which are tightly interconnected into a single body. They are closely interconnected in many aspects, so today there are views [23] on the necessity to assess the level of the state's MES through the prism of assessments of the levels of provision with various types of resources (human, material and financial), i.e. by assessments of the state's resource capabilities at the time of assessment.

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supply levels' assessments of various types of resources (human, material and financial), i.e., by assessments of the state's resource capabilities at the time of the assessment.

Currently, the state's defence capability is ensuring under conditions that determine the objective limitations of the state's resource capabilities: human, material and financial [25]. The forecasted resource capabilities of the state affect the determination of the boundary indicators of the state's MES level in the medium and long term perspective. In the opinion of [24], the solution of the imbalance issue between the state's real resource capabilities and the required level of all components of the security sector is one of the priority tasks in the processes of long-term and medium-term defence planning. Therefore, the question of developing a methodology for assessing the level of the state's MES, taking into account the results of assessing the supply's levels of various types of resources, is one of the most relevant tasks today.

In the opinion of [15] and [13], assessing the state's MES level requires determining the factors that influence these two types of security: military and economic. The key factors, in the opinion of [26], are the number of national economy sectors that affect the level of military needs and the criteria for the probability of ensuring these needs. In addition, risks, threats to economic security, negative phenomena and legal support are crucial factors that can affect the state's economic security [11]. The interaction between these factors and their impact on military and economic security is nessesary to be thoroughly assessed in order to form an accurate picture of the overall state security.

In the work of [10], to determine the level of the MES, a taxonomic indicator is used that synthetically characterises changes in the characteristics' values of the studied groups. Its advantage is related to the reduction of features to one, which shows the direction and scale of changes in the processes described by a set of an arbitrary number of initial features. During constructing the taxonomic indicator, the data matrix composed of standardised values of observational matrix elements was used. The calculation of the distance between individual indices and the reference vector allowed to determine the condition, dynamics and magnitude of the influence of the composite elements on the MES level. Whith the help of distributing the composite elements of the MES into stimulators and discouragers, the directions were identified, due to the increase/decrease of the parameters by which its changes have a positive/negative impact on the economic security development.

A number of indicators can be used to assess the level of military security. According to scholars such as [14], [12] and [1], these indicators may include the qantity of active personnel, the size and quality of military equipment, the level of military training and the ability of the state to mobilise resources for defence purposes. They are often assessed through expert conclusions and complicated mathematical calculations. By analysing these indicators, policymakers can determine the military potential of a state and identify areas where these improvements are needed to enhance military security.

Therefore, the purpose of the article is to define an approach to developing a methodology for assessing the level of the state's military-economic security based on assessments of the provision's levels of various types of resources.

Methodological Framework

Methodological approaches to assessing the resource capabilities of military-economic security are necessary to ensure the state's ability to provide for its military-economic needs in wartime. Some existing methodological approaches [5], [6] and [22] allow assessing the ability of the national economy to fulfil wartime military and economic needs by sectors and types.

The application of methodological approaches to assessing resource capabilities is used to ensure management decision-making in the interests of the state's military and economic security. The assessment system usually consists of criteria - compliance, coherence, effectiveness, impact and resilence - to ensure the effectiveness of the methodological approaches' application. The

methodological framework of this topic relies on analysis with a view addressing the main element of its task statement: identifying variables whose margins of variation should be controlled. The development of the existing military-economic thought is based on capabilities and has important meaning for assessing the resource potential of military and economic security.

Results

Resources are the material basis of any process, but in static form, i.e. before the moment they are involved in this process, the level of preparation for the execution of this process can be assessed only by the levels (condition) of their provision at a certain point in time or period. That is, resources are considered as a starting point for the beginning of the process itself, their quantitative reflection at a defined moment of time (period) reveals the notion of the state's resource capabilities. Further, their composition and connections can be varied, depending on the process nature, to ensure obtaining a variety of end results. As the state's resource capabilities to provide its protection at the appropriate level, we will define three main types of resources: material, human, and financial. Fig. 1 shows the main components of the state's resource capabilities that are directly inherent in providing the required level of the state's military security, as well as their shown components.

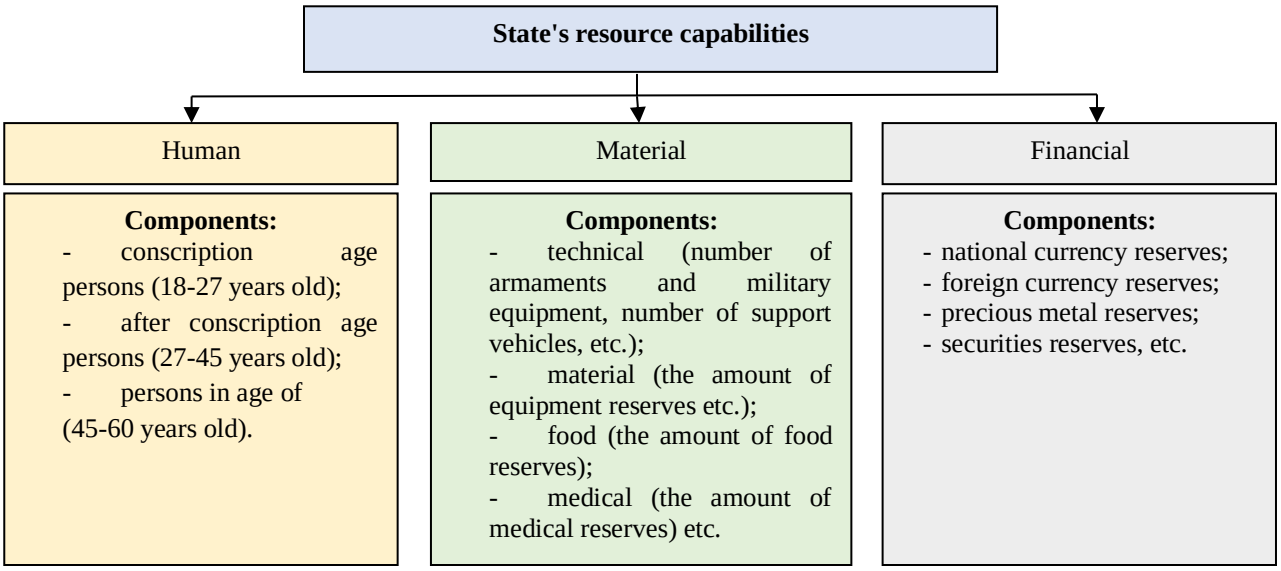


Figure 1. Main components of the state's resource capabilities

Source: proposed by the author.

The methodological approach to assessing the level of military-economic security for a defined time (period) is based on the assessment of the compliance of the provision's level with various types of state resources in order to determine the main goals and directions of its establishment and development for the future, and, accordingly, the necessary quantitative resource provision indicators for its maintenance at a defined level. The general structure of the proposed methodology is shown in Fig. 2.

The methodology consists of two stages:

The first stage is the stage of determining the required level of the economic component of the state's military security and the relevant indicators of its resource provision;

the second stage is the stage of assessing the level of the economic component of the state's military security based on assessments of the various types of resources provision.

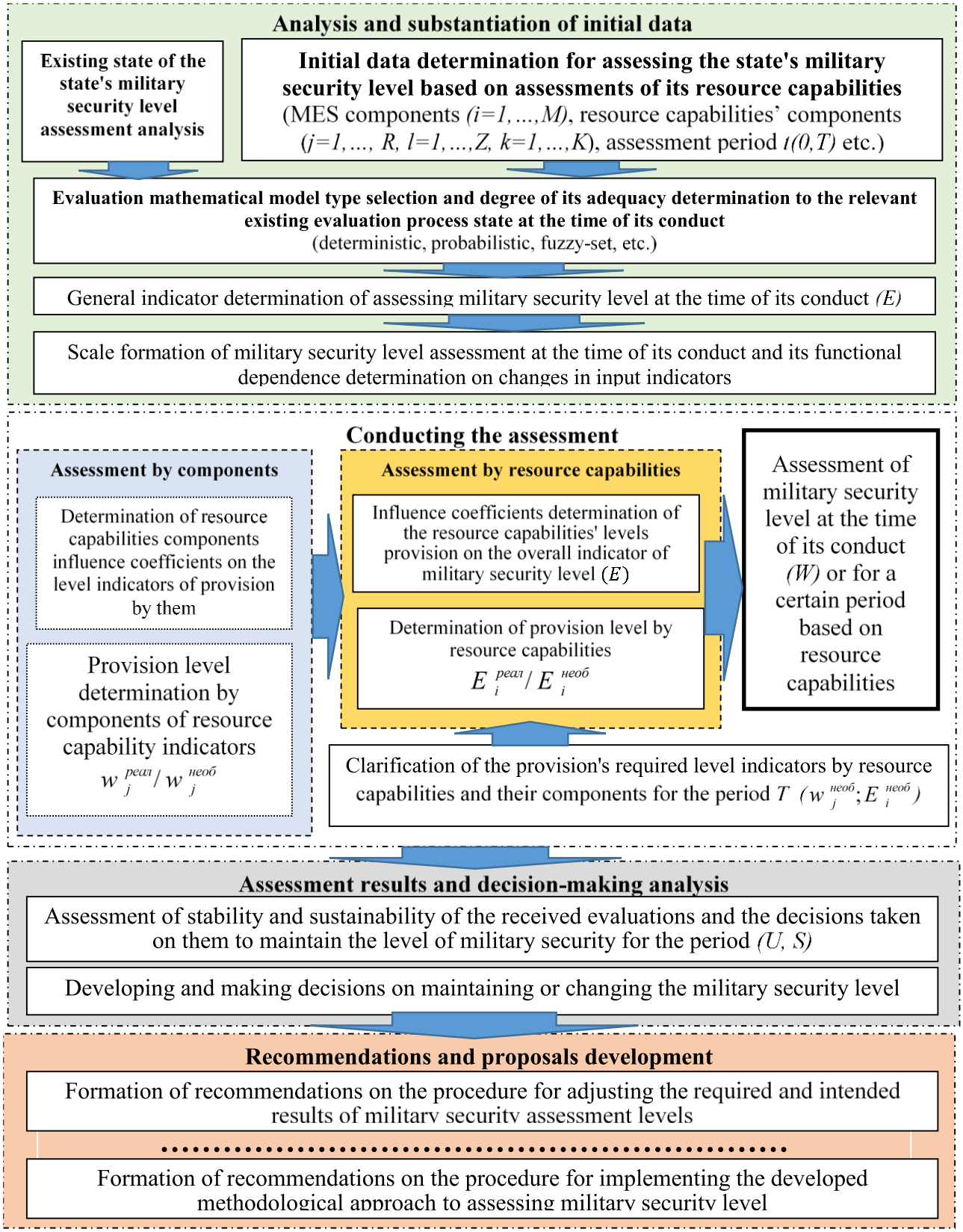


Figure 2. The general structure of the methodology for assessing a state's MES level

Source: proposed by the author.

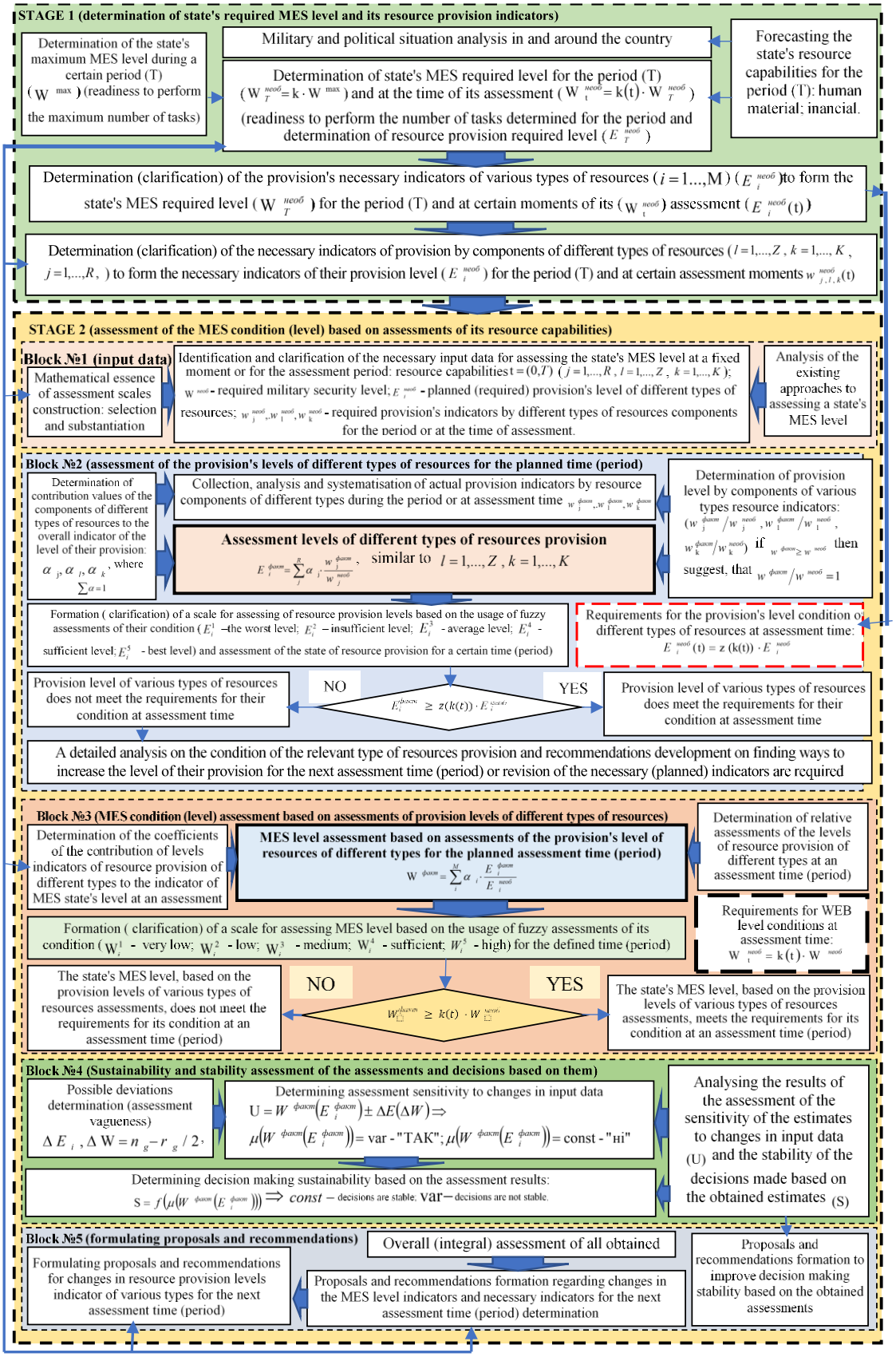


Figure 3. Methodological approach to assessing the condition (level) of the state's military-economic security based on assessments of the sufficiency of its resource capabilities

Source: proposed by the author.

At the first stage, depending on the results of the military-political situation analysis in and around the state, as well as the forecast indicators of the state's resource capabilities, it is determined the necessary of the state of military security economic component indicator for the planned period of its formation and the necessary of the provision levels indicators with different types of resources and their components during the planned period and at the time of assessment. Calculation results of the first stage are the input data for the second stage. Fig. 3 shows the full structural - logical scheme of the methodology, which has a block structure.

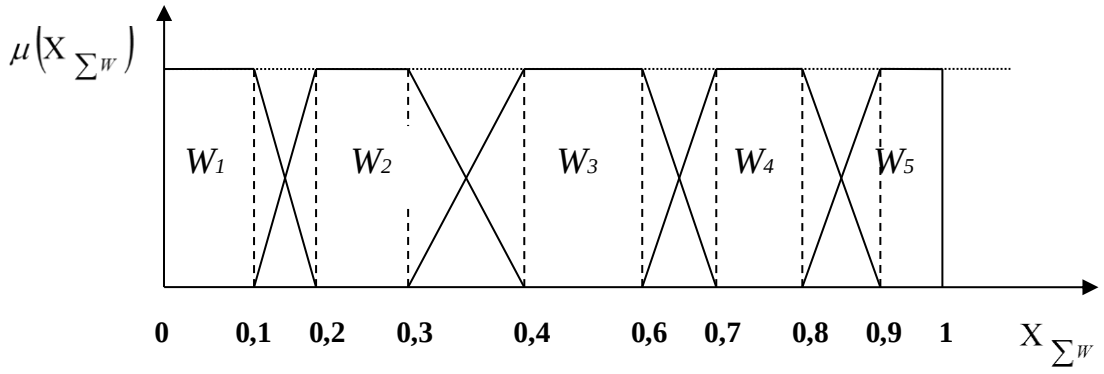


Figure 4. Generalized indicator "MES level"

Source: [7].

The intervals into which each indicator scale is divided, which are assessed in a similar way using fuzzy-set logic, are defined by fuzzy numbers (Fig. 5), which can be formed on the basis of the generalised Harington function [7], or by means of an expert survey, both with and without taking into account the experts' competence.

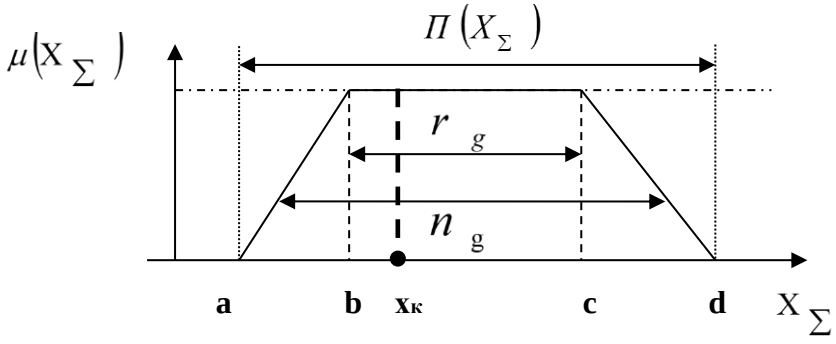


Figure 5. Displaying a fuzzy number

Source: proposed by the author, taking into account [7], [8] works.

Carrier limits (Fig. 5) ($^{n}{}_{g}$) (if $x \in n$, then $\mu(x) \rangle 0$) and cores ($^{r}{}_{g}$) (if $x \in r$ then $\mu(x) = 1$) f fuzzy numbers had set similarly to the generalised Harrington function, but it is proposed to set them on the basis of an expert survey. The use of trapezoidal membership functions, as shown, does not reduce the reliability of the results, but greatly simplifies the decision support system functioning. In this case, any fuzzy number (fuzzy subset) is defined by four numbers (a, b, c, d), where $[a, d] = n$ – is the carrier of the fuzzy number; $[b, c] = r$ – is the left and right side branches of the membership function, which are described by equations (Fig. 5)::

$$\mu(x)=\frac{x-a}{b-a},\quad \mu(x)=\frac{d-x}{d-c}. \tag{1}$$

The generalised indicators X_{Σ} of any resource capability component are also assessed on the scale of their partial indicators, then integrated into the generalised indicator of the relevant resource capability and its condition is assessed on the appropriate predefined scale of the Fig. 4. The obtained results are then integrated into the overall indicator of military-economic security level, taking into account the indicators of their contribution to the general indicator. To set the appropriate membership functions for each of the indicators to be assessed, it is proposed to use the following procedure for conducting an expert survey. If the question of whether any value of the generalised indicator belongs to the relevant part of it ($x_{\kappa}\in \Pi(X_{\Sigma})$) N_1 experts in N is answering positively then the membership function is formed in accordance with formula (2):

$$\mu(X_{\Sigma})=\frac{N_1}{N}. \tag{2}$$

Block 2 - is a block for assessing the levels of different types' resource provision at the planned moment (period) of assessment. In this block, indicators of actual provision of different types resources are collected, analysed and systematised, and provision levels are determined for them during the planning period or during periodic assessment. This block also determines the ratio value coefficients contribution of the different types of resources' components to the overall indicator of resource availability level. A similar calculation is made in the third block when determining contribution coefficients of the provision's levels with different types of resources to the indicator of the economic component level of the state's military security at the time (period) of assessment. It is proposed to calculate the contribution coefficients by the expert method. After assessing availability level of different types resourses using the fuzzy-multiple scale calculated by the expert method, a comparison is made with the required availability indicator for the period or requirements for its state at periodic moments of assessment. In the event of deviations, a detailed analysis of the results is then carried out.

Block 3 is a block for assessing military-economic security level based on assessments of the provision's levels with various types of resources for a certain period or moment of assessment. Mathematically, the procedure for obtaining the relevant assessment is built on a similar approach as in block 2.

Block 4 is the block for assessing the stability and sustainability of the obtained scores and decisions based on them. In this block, since the assessment scales are built on the basis of a fuzzy-set mathematical model, we determine the sensitivity of the obtained assessments to possible changes in the input data and the stability of the decisions made on the basis of the obtained assessment results. Analysis results of the assessments obtained in this block are the input data for the fifth block.

Block 5 is a block for the formation of proposals and recommendations for a reasonable, effective adjustment of the required level indicators of resource provision of the state's military security or, if it is impossible to change it during the planning period, for the extension of the terms of its formation or for the change of the military security level itself for this period.

The methodology's employment in the defence planning system will allow to

substantiated define or refine the required level indicators of resource provision for a setting level of the state's MES at the time or period of assessment;

conduct an assessment of the adequacy levels of the state's resource capabilities;

substantiated define the indicators of the state's military-economic security level for a certain time (period);

to determine the sensitivity of the obtained assessments to possible changes and inaccuracies in the input data and to characterise the stability of decisions made on the basis of the obtained assessments.

Discussions

It is equally important to assess the state's economic security level. This can be achieved by assessing a number of economic indicators, including GDP, inflation level, unemployment level, and foreign trade balance. In the view of [17], these indicators offer insight into the economic stability, sustainability, and ability to withstand the state's external economic shocks. By analysing these indicators, policymakers can develop strategies to strengthen economic security, such as diversifying the economy, facilitating economic growth, and reducing economic vulnerability.

The analysis of researches and publications [21], [19] and [9] devoted to the assessment of the state's military-economic security level shows the lack of a consistent methodological approach to determining the final and intermediate indicators of a state's required level of MES and indicators of its resource provision in the long-term and medium-term defence planning, which creates a number of problematic issues, including: not taking into account interrelation between the indicator of the state's MES and indicators of its forecast resource capabilities during planning; lack of a methodology for assessing the economic component level of the state's military security based on assessments of its resource capabilities; lack of a methodology for assessing the provision level of various types resourses based on assessments of their components; lack of the ability to substantiate (effectively) adjust the indicator of the economic component level of military security and indicators of its resource provision, etc.

Today, in the conditions of constant reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and limited funding, the issue of determining the future shape of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the long term perspective is being actively studied [18] and is quite relevant. There are many contradictory views on the possibility of assessing the interrelation between the indicators of the state's military security level and the indicators of its resource provision, but for today there is still don't exist no clear consistent approach to solving this task.

Conclusion

Methodological approaches to assessing the resource capabilities of military-economic security are necessary for a state to meet its military-economic needs in wartime. The employment of these approaches is essential for management decisions to be made in the interests of the state's military and economic security. The proposed methodological approach allows assessing the ability of the national economy to meet wartime military-economic needs by sectors and types. It is important to continue to develop these methodological approaches and apply them effectively to provide strength and sustainability of the state's military and economic security.

The methodology proposed in this article should allow to effectively solve the problem of imbalance between the required level of the state's military and economic security and its resource capabilities by assessing them and making reasonable adjustments during the medium- and long-term planning process. Nowadays, in the context of the dynamic external military and political situation around Ukraine, questions of the need to adjust the existing defence planning documents, namely the State Programmes for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, programmes for the development of armaments and military equipment, Plans for the Maintenance and Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, etc. often arise. The methodology proposed in this article will allow improving the quality of adjusting the intermediate and final results of these documents. The methodology proposed in the article will provide an opportunity to improve quality of intermediate

and final results correction of these documents. The developed methodology is becoming especially relevant in the context of the transition in research from separate areas of the state's economic and military security to the research of a single whole - military-economic security, since these components are now firmly interconnected.

A further direction of research is to develop recommendations for the proposed methodology employment in the existing system of medium- and long-term defence planning.

Recommendations

The developed methodology is intended to be used by the specialists of the J5 Department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the process of medium-term defence planning and the Department of Military Policy and Strategic Planning of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in the process of conducting a defence review and developing a new Strategic Defence Bulletin in the process of long-term defence planning.

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The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
Military Science. Vol. 2 No. 3 (2024)

Важливість врахування оцінки ресурсних можливостей держави під час визначення рівня її воєнно-економічної безпеки

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Анотація. Процес оцінювання рівня воєнно-економічної безпеки держави передбачає формування поглядів керівників щодо достатності її впливу на загальні, необхідні показники забезпечення національної безпеки, стан котрої залежить від загальних інтегральних показників, які описують стан кожної із складових.

В даному матеріалі автор акцентує увагу на тому, що розробка методології оцінки воєнно-економічної безпеки держави на основі аналізу її ресурсного потенціалу потребує комплексного підходу з урахуванням різноманітних факторів, які можуть впливати на національну безпеку. Сьогодні питання щодо розроблення цієї методики з урахуванням результатів оцінювання рівнів забезпеченості різними видами ресурсів є своєчасним та актуальним. Тому, у статті запропоновано узагальнений показник “рівень воєнно-економічної

безпеки”, що пропонується визначати способом нечітко-множинної логіки. Також автором визначені складові ресурсних можливостей держави, які безпосередньо притаманні забезпеченню необхідного рівня воєнної безпеки держави, а також наведені їх складові.

Методика складається із двох етапів: перший етап – це визначення необхідного рівня економічної складової воєнної безпеки держави та відповідних показників її ресурсної забезпеченості; другий етап – це оцінювання рівня економічної складової воєнної безпеки держави на основі оцінок забезпеченості різними видами ресурсів. Застосування методики у системі оборонного планування дозволить: обґрунтовано визначати, або уточнювати показники необхідного рівня ресурсного забезпечення заданого рівня воєнно-економічної безпеки держави на час, або період оцінювання; проводити оцінку рівнів достатності ресурсних можливостей держави; обґрунтовано визначати показники рівня воєнно-економічної безпеки держави на визначений час (період).

Ключові слова: воєнна безпека, економічна безпека, рівень воєнно-економічної безпеки, планування.