

**Yemanov V.,**  
Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Senior Researcher,  
First deputy head of the National Academy of the National Guard of Ukraine,  
Kharkiv, Ukraine.

## **STATE OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT SYSTEM OF THE SECURITY FORCES OF UKRAINE IN CRISIS SITUATIONS**

The mechanisms of state management of the system of technical support of the security forces of Ukraine are based on the defense sufficiency of the state. The assessment of defense sufficiency is a part of the process of planning the state's defense policy. It provides for an optimal balance between the level of guaranteed military security of the state and its economic capabilities. As a rule, this assessment is carried out using a number of indicators, in particular:

– reasonable sufficiency of defense; – optimal size of the armed forces; – the permissible degree of military and economic tension of the state. The set of principles of defense sufficiency is the basis of the concept of the country's defense sufficiency aimed at ensuring strategic stability in the military-political sphere. A necessary and sufficient condition for ensuring strategic stability is the successful solution of the problem of maintaining the appropriate quantitative and qualitative parity in armaments and military equipment with a possible enemy [1].

This condition is traditionally seen as one of the components of ensuring parity in the military-political sphere between neighboring countries, and thus peace, because it is a state of the system of interstate relations characterized primarily by a stable balance of the balance of power between the parties. There may be cases when quantitative and qualitative parity in armaments and military equipment may be violated, but strategic stability is not necessarily. This means that this parity and strategic stability should not be equated. Firstly, the reduction of weapons and military equipment usually simultaneously increases the requirements for the combat capabilities of the remaining assets, their sustainability, changes the views on strategic defense, and the share of unequal components of military power. Therefore, quantitative parity may be violated again. But this violation in itself does not necessarily automatically and immediately lead to a decrease in stability, the outbreak of war, and even more so to defeat or victory in it [2].

Secondly, the nature of political relations between states, the degree of coincidence (or not) of strategic interests in the sphere of national security both in the historical context and from the perspective of the present. In addition, the national peculiarities of the existing state mechanisms for developing and making managerial decisions on the use of military force and other factors are important.

Third, parity and strategic stability can be characterized by different indicators. The balance of power can be assessed using different methods. The criteria chosen should reflect not so much the quantitative side of the balance of military potentials as its essence, namely, the possible end results of an armed conflict in terms of losses for the state as a whole, not just for its armed forces. This circumstance is due to the fact that the higher the level of economic development, the more important cooperative production ties become for the state, and the more vulnerable it is from an economic point of view.

Fourthly, the calculation of quantitative indicators (e.g., allowable losses) is a rather complicated problem. These indicators are different for different countries. For example, a certain percentage of the country's population loss will correspond to the level of permissible losses for some countries, while for others it will not. Different countries will be guided by different factors in this matter. But under any circumstances, much depends on the level of urbanization, the total population, and thus on the mobilization capabilities of countries [1].

It is important to take into account the fact that a reorientation to qualitative indicators of military construction, while maintaining the traditional tasks of the security and defense forces and their structure, may become even more burdensome for the economy than a reliance on quantity. Unfortunately, this circumstance is not fully taken into account in Ukraine.

The criteria for defense sufficiency that have proven themselves in the course of their practical application are as follows.

The rational level of security and defense forces, which is determined by comparing them with the armed forces of neighboring countries. For example, comparison of the quantity and quality of weapons, level of personnel training, comparison of trends in the development of weapons and military equipment, military and economic potentials, mobilization capabilities, etc. The potential capabilities of the security and defense forces to perform the tasks that are generally assigned to them. In particular, this may include an assessment of the fulfillment of tasks aimed at disrupting possible aggression, ensuring daily activities and accumulation of operational and military reserves and stocks, conducting combat operations in certain operational areas, in the waters of the seas, etc.

A detailed analysis of the fulfillment of these tasks allows determining the required quantity and quality of weapons and military equipment, the number of armed forces and other military formations involved in the fulfillment of the state defense tasks.

The basis of the normative approach to assessing the level of defense sufficiency is the determination of financial and material resources that the state can allocate for the creation and maintenance of combat and mobilization readiness of its security and defense forces, for research and development in the military sphere, for the purchase of weapons and military equipment, etc. economic stress of the state. This indicator characterizes the share of defense spending in GDP. Under any circumstances, this indicator for peacetime should not exceed 6%. As for the degree of mobilization tension of the state, which characterizes the share of the country's population drafted into its armed forces, it should not exceed 1% in peacetime, and 10-12% in wartime. Developed countries also calculate average quantitative indicators of weapons and military equipment per 1000 personnel. However, despite their apparent simplicity and attractiveness, these approaches to determining defense sufficiency, which assume a state and capabilities of the armed forces that ensure repulsion of potential aggression but are not aimed at large-scale offensive actions, have a significant drawback. It consists in replacing the complex system of interstate relations in the military-political sphere with a simple ratio of the armed forces of the state [1, p. 180]. The mechanisms of state management of the system of technical support of the security forces should be considered in two formats. The first format is the peacetime management mechanisms. The development of the system of technical support of the security forces in peacetime, or in advance of a crisis situation, is predictable and planned. The development of the system follows an evolutionary path. Its main characteristic is the balance between the costs of maintaining the security forces and the need for comprehensive support. In such conditions, the planning of the development and improvement of the technical support system for the security forces is carried out in accordance with state plans, the state defense doctrine and the norms of belonging and provision defined by law. When the security forces respond to crisis situations, the mechanisms of state management of the technical support system need to be restructured in such a way that the security component is a priority. The development of crisis situations is random, and counteraction can be military, political, socio-economic or natural. Predicting the development of such events is difficult. The processes of public administration of the technical support system are becoming more complex and multifaceted.

Effective response to crisis situations is the main task of the security forces. Crisis situations pose a threat to national security in general. That is, the security forces are a state body that supports national security. The complexity of the tasks of technical support of service-combat (combat) and special actions of the security forces is due to the multifaceted, diverse, and voluminous nature of technical support processes, which requires consideration of these processes from a scientific point of view.

#### **References:**

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