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Complex Review of Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine as a Constituent Part of Security and Defence Management

Abstract

Developing the system of the national security, Ukraine makes the way from the non-functioning post-soviet military organization of the state to the security and defence sector, which operates under the European and Euro-Atlantic security principles. It is favoured by the implementation of the planning system in defence and security spheres following the experience of NATO countries, and in particular, defence reviews, which were held, and complex review of security and defence sector. Herewith, their analysis gives the reason to say that organization and methodological support of the reviews and realization of their

results demand the implementation of more effective approaches in the achievement of the main purpose of the security and defence reform – the development of an effective system of national defence. The basics of such approaches in the realities of the national planning system of Ukraine are offered by the authors of the article.

Key words:

national security system; security and defence sector; complex review of security and defence sector; planning in security and defence spheres.

Introduction

Main features of the modern military and political environment around Ukraine are connected with a temporary occupation by the Russian Federation of the part of Ukrainian territory – the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea and Sevastopol city, further stirring by Russia of the armed conflict in the Eastern regions of Ukraine, building up of military potential near the border, conducting non-friendly policy regarding Ukraine, neglecting principles of international law and provisions of the intentional security treaties. In such conditions, Ukraine improves the national security system for effective countermeasures to hybrid threats¹.

Security and defence sector² (SDS) became the basis for such security system. It functionally unites the following: security forces, defence forces; defensive and industrial complex; citizens and civil organizations which voluntarily support the national security. Indeed, the functional community of security, law enforcement and defence structures, implicit support of society, the European Union countries and NATO states, international security organizations, as well as a concentration of available resources for neutralization of actual and expected threats in the conditions of opposition to a much more powerful enemy gave an opportunity to stand up against armed aggression of Russia in the East of Ukraine. SDS's activity sufficiently extended abilities in achieving the goals of the national security and defence of the state both by means of armed struggle and non-military means, namely

¹ V. Telelym, D. Muzychenko, Yu. Puda, *Planning of forces to conduct combat tasks in "hybrid warfare"*, K.: MO of Ukraine "Science and Defence" 2014, nr 3, p. 30.

² *Law of Ukraine on National Security of Ukraine*, <https://www.rada.gov.ua/news/Novyny/161296.html> (Brak daty dostepu)

political, diplomatic, economic, informational etc. The combination of military and non-military forms of countering existing threats became extremely important³.

These and other factors induced the necessity to revise the planning system in the spheres of the national security and defence, which would meet the principles and approaches of NATO planning. The basics of such a system were at first provided in the Law On national security of Ukraine⁴. Adjustment of such planning demanded a structural and functional rebuild of the planning system in the state authority bodies, state and military management. These measures boosted changes in the organization and methodology of the security and defence sector review as a systemic assessment of the status and substantiating of perspectives of SDS's development⁵.

The most topical became the issue of including the development of the planning documents in the security and defence spheres as well as their risk assessment to the joint process of complex security and defence sector review (CSDSR)⁶. For the moment of CSDSR introduction, such requirements did not exist.

The article is devoted to the finding out the solution of issues regarding the basis of methodological maintenance of the joint systemic process of CSDSR measures, development of planning documents, including their correcting.

Main part

Having faced the unpredicted aggression of the Russian Federation, Ukraine among others measures took a range of urgent and very important decisions concerning renaissance of all component of the SDS, in particular, a gradual abandoning conscript manning system and developing professional army, the formation of special operations forces, restoration the naval forces, reconstruction of the territorial defence, reformation of the military and industrial complex, re-equipment of the defence forces, implementation of the strategic course towards all-covering defence with asymmetrical opportunities etc. At the same time became acute the issue of bringing these and other processes into a balanced in time, resources and

³ V. Horovenko, V. Tiutiunyk, *Topical Issues of Defence and Security Sector of Ukraine* K.: MO of Defence "Science and Defence" 2014, nr 4, p. 20-25.

⁴ *Law of Ukraine...* op. cit.

⁵ M. M. Dieniezhkin. P. M. Krykun., I.S. Rusnak, *Problems of conduct of complex overview of defense and security sector of Ukraine: considerations concerning its organization and task solving*, "Science and Defence" 2014, nr 4, p. 3-10.

⁶ *Law of Ukraine...* op. cit.

priorities system of state management, which contains security and defence sector. Integration of such complex processes should have relied on the updated planning system in SDS.

Such a planning system shall meet the requirements to dynamics of changes in the security environment, creation of an effective SDS management system, balanced development of SDS's capabilities as a whole and its components. An effective use of resources provided by the state it is extremely important for this system. CSDSR becomes the ground for planning processes; it is considered an initial setting, which brings to a single interrelated complex of measures, starting with the objective assessment of condition and perspectives of capabilities development, the amount of necessary resource needs for all SDS constituent parts, and up to programs and plans realization.

The decision on CSDSR usually initiates the new cycle of planning in the sphere of the national security and defence within which the goal, main tasks, realization terms, responsible executors, etc. are defined. CSDSR consolidates into a single process the range of revisions by corresponding spheres and general means concerning all the SDS's bodies. The President of Ukraine in his turn defines the order on the review of intelligence bodies of Ukraine and review the counter-terrorism system of the state. The methodological provision of these reviews is performed by the correspondent state bodies.

Correspondent central state authorities define the order of other individual reviews included to CSDSR, namely:

defence review – the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine;

review of public security and civil protection – the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;

review of military-industrial complex – the central executive body which provides formation and implementation of state military and industrial policy;

review of the cyber protection of crucial informational infrastructure, state informational resources and information, protection of which is required by the law – the State Service of Special Communication and Protection of Information of Ukraine.

The National Institute for Strategic Studies undertakes the methodological support and oversight of CSDSR as a joint systemic process, and this provides an opportunity to unite in a single harmonize process measures of individual reviews, mentioned above, by aligning them into a logical sequence according to the agreed algorithm.

Herewith, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine conducts financial support, organizes, controls, and preliminarily approves the results of the reviews. By doing that we create conditions for approving financing of planned measures, as well as their concordance, systematic control of performance, and synergy of their results.

The main sense of CSDSR is an assessment of SDS as an integral functional system. Research held within individual reviews are oriented to define the key capabilities of SDS's components which should be quickly developed and adapted for the engagement as a part of joint capabilities according to the selected scenarios and situations. The scenarios provide the essential link between defence policy and capability objectives. The scenarios are common across the SDS and should accommodate the range of all operation types for the security and defence forces.

In the frame of CSDSR among others, the following issues are studied:

combination of the capability and capacity of military formations and law enforcement agencies within the conditions when the enemy engages of the private military companies, illegal proxy forces, and protest actions in crisis-ridden regions;

complex usage of military and non-military forms and ways of actions (activities);

usage of joint capabilities to resolve of home security issues, namely: the readiness of SDS and society to oppose the terrorism display, anti-constitutional and illegal actions;

functioning of the national security system and stability of crisis infrastructure;

reacting to hazards of natural and technogenic nature, epidemics, significant population migration, natural resources depletion, climate changes, etc.

the resources are needed (human, material and technical, financial, infrastructural, informational etc) to provide performance, development of the defence and security forces and the military-industrial complex;

financial capability of the state to cover SDS's needs;

capabilities of SDS components for interoperable activities with correspondent structures of NATO and EU countries in joint operations, which is conditioned by the defined strategic course of the state.

CSDSR's goal is achieved by the performance of a range of typical tasks, namely:

analysis and prognosticating of security and operational environment in the current and future dimensions;

assessment of security and operational environment and definition of the tasks for defence and security forces of Ukraine;

forecasting of scenarios and situations that have to be sufficiently robust to fully challenge the future Ukrainian Joint Force. The scenarios should vary in the types of threats;

capability assessment of SDS's components to operate in the future scenarios as well as their joint capabilities;

defining the complex of measures to achieve the necessary joint capability of SDS and its components as well as to carry out reforms in the spheres of national security and defence;

forecasting the prospects of development of SDS and its components' modern models that would provide the desired level of response to actual and potential threats in middle- and long-time perspective with the condition of effective usage of allocated resources;

creation of an informational-analytical base for elaboration of realistic conceptions of SDS development, providing national security strategy implementation in correspondent spheres, correspondent programs, and planning documents within the defined rules and restrictions. As a basis for the organization and implementation of CSDSR and the formation of planning documents in the spheres of national security and defence, we have taken methodology of capability-based review, which proved itself to be effective in NATO countries, and the experience of own reviews that have been conducted in Ukraine⁷.

The CSDSR algorithm harmonically combines the measures of individual reviews and assessment of joint SDS's capabilities. It is achieved by the formed system of working bodies, informational, material, technical, staff, legal and methodological support of the review process.

CSDSR is held in three stages – preparation (organizational), main (executive), and conclusive (final).

The preparation stage starts by the Decree of the President of Ukraine which bring into effect the decision of the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) on CSDSR.

Based on the results of the review at this stage, the operating bodies at the interagency and agency levels shall be formed, personnel shall be trained, the CISDS measures planned, managing, organization, planning, methodological, informational, and other documents shall be approved.

⁷ M. M. Dieniezhkin, P. M. Krykun., I.S. Rusnak, *Methodology of conduct of defence review*. K.: MO of Defence "Science and Defence", 2008, nr 2, p. 20-29.

The main stage is conducted basing on approved organizational, planning and other CSDSR documents. It should combine processes of analytics, assessment, solution analysis, and propositions.

This stage includes such key procedures:

security and operational environment assessment, threats forecasting, the description of scenarios and situations in which security and defence forces may be jointly used (act) with the support of other SDS components;

review and assessment of the joint capability of SDS and its component as well as the vision of their further development;

resource analysis and the vision of its management to provide the effective use and capability development of SDS's components on a long-term perspective;

substantiation of indicative indexes of the state opportunities in providing resources for SDS's components performance and development.

The outputs of the researchers and assessment have been got at this stage make the basis of CSDSR results.

During the *conclusive stage*:

CSDSR results are generalized;

preliminary results are discussed;

lessons learned of the reviews are generalized;

CSDSR report materials are prepared for consideration at the meeting of NSDC of Ukraine.

A presentation of CSDSR results is prepared for informing society.

CSDSR results are considered and approved by the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine. Based on this decision and for its implementation correspondent program and planning documents are prepared. Herewith the so-called "cross planning" method is used: each of SDS's bodies performs capability development planning taking into consideration their joint performance with other SDS bodies, the fulfilment of its own objective or pass the capability to other state body while performing the tasks in the defined scenarios and situations in which security and defence forces may be applied. Such an approach gives an opportunity to unite the capability of the SDS's components, to focus the efforts on performance of priority tasks of national security of Ukraine, state's security and

defence institutions optimization, excluding duplication of bodies, and as a result – sufficient resources saving.

The CSDSR results, in general, are aimed: for the achievement of an all-covering goal, substantiation of strategic tasks and ways of their achievement; performance of tasks of SDS and its components as the long-term perspective, which makes the basis for program and planning documents; distribution of strategic priorities according to the significance of individual tasks in correspondent strategies formation.

Such methodological and organizational approach for conducting of CSDSR and the implementation of its results gives an opportunity to consider a structure of the strategies in the spheres of the national security and defence in respect of three aspects at once: (1) vision of SDS and its components in the expected future security environment; (2) elaborating of the vision for the strategical plans of SDS's components actions towards potential risks and threats, as well as (3) development of necessary capability.

To conduct CSDSR the system of the operating bodies is created. It provides coordination of CSDSR' participants actions, timely and proper performance of the planned measures. It includes Interagency Working Group on CSDSR conduct, working groups, consulting bodies etc. The Interagency Working Group is the main operating body for the organization and conduct of the review and it is created by NSDC decision and the correspondent Act of the President of Ukraine. Its effective activity is provided by the political will of the top authority of the state to strengthen the security and defensive potential of the country.

CSDSR provides a wide range of consulting assistance, herewith national and foreign experts and consultants are engaged, cooperation with them is organized in the following directions:

elaboration of review methodology;

analysis of joint capabilities of SDS and abilities of its components, the definition of the directions of their development under European and Euro-Atlantic principles and approaches;

implementation of planning on the capability-basis approach and modern resource management in SDS components under the single methodology;

national crisis management system assessment;

development of the coordinated military-and-technical, military-industrial policy of SDS and other directions of methodological assistance.

Informing the society on the course of CSDSR and its intermediate results was organized on a constant basis. The web-sites of the Office of the President of Ukraine, NSDC, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the correspondent ministries are used for this purpose.

Special attention is paid to the elaboration of appeals from citizen and public organizations concerning CSDSR. Propositions and remarks set forth in those appeals are analyzed in order to consider them in the process of the reviews. Within the framework of SDS's partnership with society, different forms of voluntary citizens' participation in national security providing are studied. One of the bright lessons learned of such a relationship is a volunteer movement during fighting off Russian armed aggression in the East of Ukraine.

Conclusions

The conducting of CSDSR in accordance with the logic and order mentioned above order gives Ukraine an opportunity to realize modern methods of the security and defence sector assessment, to implement capability-based planning for all SDS bodies by single methodology, and to implement of European and Euro-Atlantic principles and approaches regarding the development of SDS and its components.

The CSDSR implementation as an integral component of planning in the spheres of the national security and defence favours systemic research of SDS operation and reasonable decisions on issues of national security of Ukraine, as well as the development of realistic program and planning documents.

The CSDSR results implementation provides the development of SDS as a complete functional system ensuring the national security and defence, and achievement of necessary joint SDS's capabilities and capacity of its components. Herewith, the appropriate distribution of resources and their management favours their targeted and effective use.

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