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Науковий керівник – Міщенко В. А.,

доктор економічних наук, професор, професор кафедри обліку і фінансів, Національний технічний університет «Харківський політехнічний інститут» (м. Харків)

UDC 351.746:355.45:336.14

JEL: H56; H57; H75

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-4459-2025-11-419-428>

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR MVFTCs IN THE THEORETICAL CONCEPTIONS OF FINANCING SECURITY AND DEFENSE FORCES

©2025 PETRUKHA S. V., PETRUKHA N. M., HUDENKO B. O.

UDC 351.746:355.45:336.14

JEL: H56; H57; H75

Petrukha S. V., Petrukha N. M., Hudenko B. O. The System of Financial Support for MVFTCs in the Theoretical Conceptions of Financing Security and Defense Forces

The article provides an interdisciplinary theoretical analysis of the system of financial support for military volunteer formations of territorial communities (MVFTCs) in the context of classical and modern conceptions of financing the security and defense sector. It is noted that in the context of hybrid and asymmetric threats, volunteer structures play an important role in ensuring national resilience, and their financial support is of particular importance from the point of view of public policy, social justice, and public legitimacy. The basic models of security force financing – centralized, decentralized, and mixed – are considered, and the place of MVFTCs within the hybrid defense architecture is determined. The article systematizes the typology of possible models for financing the MVFTCs (State-based, volunteer, private, hybrid, self-financing) and analyzes their advantages and risks. Particular attention is paid to normative and value aspects: legitimacy, fairness, recognition of the subjectivity of volunteers, and the symbolic significance of material support. The interconnection between the internal motivation of participants in formations, social identity, and the influence of external incentives, in particular monetary rewards, is revealed. It is argued that excessive financial incentives without taking moral factors into account can lead to a crowding-out effect on motivation. The thesis is put forward that an effective model for ensuring the functioning of the MVFTCs should combine material, legal, and moral instruments to ensure both the combat readiness of the formations and support from both the State and civil society. The conclusion is made about the need for legislative regulation of the status of the MVFTCs and their integration into the general system of defense financing.

Keywords: financial support, military volunteer formations of territorial communities, security, defense, financing, motivation, security and defense forces.

Tabl.: 3. **Bibl.:** 21.

Petrukha Serhii V. – PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Transport and Logistics, West Ukrainian National University (11 Lvivska Str., 46009, Ukraine)

E-mail: psv03051984@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8859-0724>

Researcher ID: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/2411435>

Scopus Author ID: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57006812300>

Petrukha Nina M. – PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Management in Construction, Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture (31 Povitryanykh Syl Ave., Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine)

E-mail: nninna1983@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3805-2215>

Researcher ID: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/2411439>

Scopus Author ID: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=58000960900>

Hudenko Bohdan O. – Postgraduate Student of the Financial Management Research Institute of Academy of Finance of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (38 Druzhby Narodiv Blvd., Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine)

E-mail: bgdngdnc@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2246-7130>

УДК 351.746:355.45:336.14

JEL: H56; H57; H75

Петруха С. В., Петруха Н. М., Гуденко Б. О. Система грошового забезпечення добровільних формувань територіальних громад у контексті сучасних теоретичних концепцій фінансування сил безпеки та оборони

У статті наведено міждисциплінарний теоретичний аналіз системи фінансового забезпечення добровільних формувань територіальних громад (ДФТГ) у контексті класичних і сучасних концепцій фінансування сектора безпеки та оборони. Зазначається, що в умовах гібридних і асиметричних загроз волонтерські структури відіграють важливу роль у забезпеченні національної стійкості, а їх фінансова підтримка має особливе значення з точки зору державної політики, соціальної справедливості та суспільної легітимності. Розглядаються основні моделі фінансування сил безпеки – централізована, децентралізована та змішана, а також визначається місце ДФТГ у гібридній архітектурі оборони. У статті систематизовано типологію можливих моделей фінансування ДФТГ (державна, волонтерська, приватно-спонсорська, гібридна, самофінансування) та проаналізовано їхні переваги та ризики. Особлива увага приділяється нормативним і ціннісним аспектам: легітимності, справедливості, визнанню суб'єктності волонтерів та символічному значенню матеріальної підтримки. Виявлено взаємозв'язок між внутрішньою мотивацією учасників формувань, соціальною ідентичністю та впливом зовнішніх стимулів, зокрема грошових винагород. Стверджується, що надмірні фінансові стимули без урахування моральних факторів можуть призвести до ефекту витіснення мотивації. Висувається теза про те, що ефективна модель забезпечення функціонування ДФТГ має поєднувати матеріальні, правові та моральні інструменти для забезпечення як боєздатності формувань, так і підтримки з боку держави та громадянського суспільства. Зроблено висновок про необхідність законодавчого регулювання статусу ДФТГ та їх інтеграції в загальну систему оборонного фінансування.

Ключові слова: грошове забезпечення, добровільні формування територіальних громад, безпека, оборона, фінансування, мотивація, сили безпеки і оборони.

Табл.: 3. **Бібл.:** 21.

Петруха Сергій Валерійович – кандидат економічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри транспорту і логістики, Західноукраїнський національний університет (вул. Львівська, 11, Тернопіль, 46009, Україна)

E-mail: psv03051984@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8859-0724>

Researcher ID: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/2411435>

Scopus Author ID: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57006812300>

Петруха Ніна Миколаївна – кандидат економічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри менеджменту в будівництві, Київський національний університет будівництва і архітектури (просп. Повітряних Сил, 31, Київ, 03680, Україна)

E-mail: nninna1983@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3805-2215>

Researcher ID: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/2411439>

Scopus Author ID: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=58000960900>

Гуденко Богдан Олександрович – аспірант Науково-дослідного фінансового інституту Академії фінансового управління Міністерства фінансів України (бульв. Дружби Народів, 38, Київ, 01014, Україна)

E-mail: bgdngdnc@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2246-7130>

Today, military volunteer formations of territorial communities (MVFTCs) have become a significant element of the new architecture of national security in Ukraine, whose role is steadily increasing due to the full-scale war with Russia. Their existence reflects a transformation in the conception of defense – from centralized to comprehensive, with

broad involvement of civil society. However, the effectiveness of these structures directly depends on the availability of a fair, transparent, and sustainable system of financial support. This issue combines economic, legal, social, and moral aspects, requiring interdisciplinary analysis. The problem is complicated by the insufficient institutionalization of MVFTCs and

unclear legislative regulation of their status. The lack of a stable funding model creates risks of demotivation, unequal access to resources, and a decline in the combat potential of these volunteer structures. Therefore, there is a need for a theoretical understanding of the funding models for such formations.

The issue of funding the MVFTCs should be considered not only from the perspective of budgets and expenditures but also through the prism of legitimacy, symbolic recognition, and public trust. For this reason, setting up this problem is based on an epistemological approach, i. e., analyzing knowledge of financial mechanisms, values, and identity. Financial provision is viewed not merely as a functional resource, but as a tool for integrating military volunteers into the public security and defense system. Accordingly, developing a comprehensive concept for MVFTCs funding represents not only an economic but also a political-philosophical challenge. In this context, the study is aimed at systematizing theoretical models, identifying their advantages and risks, and analyzing the criteria of fairness, legitimacy, and the efficiency of financial support for military volunteer formations.

In contemporary scientific literature, the issues of financial provision, risk management, and the support of the security and defense sector in wartime have been extensively developed, creating a broad theoretical and methodological foundation for analyzing and substantiating financing models, including support for the MVFTCs. In particular, researchers Y. Yeretin, N. Oharieva, O. Tsiupa, M. Mykolaichuk, O. Akimov, L. Akimova, N. Pozniakovska, O. Bashtanyk, D. Zayats, and others [1–5] examine in their works the economic, security, and managerial aspects of financing the security and defense sector, including the analysis of humanitarian and security-oriented expenditures, threat forecasting, and innovative approaches to human capital management within the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Meanwhile, researchers T. Madryha, Y. Bilousov, L. Zubrytska, N. Teremtsova, O. Druchek, and I. Drobina [6–7] focus on the role of military volunteers within the national security system, whereas M. Tkach, S. Slobodianyuk, P. Makoshenets [8] analyze financial support from international partners to meet the needs of security and defense forces in general and the financial support for the operation of the MVFTCs in particular. Issues of institutional partnership and normative legitimization are highlighted in the works of O. Didych, M. Naumko [9], and K. Schilde [10]. The theoretical basis for financial support is formed by philosophical approaches to money (B. De Bruin, L. M. Herzog, M. O'Neill, J. Sandberg [11]), followed by the the issues of fair allocation of financial resources (J. Rawls [12]), and motivation

(B. Frey, R. Jegen, E. Deci, R. Koestner, R. Ryan [13; 14]). Such an interdisciplinary analysis allows us to consider the financing of the MVFTCs not only as an economic instrument but also as a social and political practice.

However, the above-mentioned works only partially cover the relationship between the motivational nature of voluntary service and the instruments for its support. This makes research that considers the normative-value dimension, interdisciplinarity, and wartime realities still relevant.

The aim of the study is the theoretical substantiation and systematization of financial support models for military volunteer formations of territorial communities in the context of modern conceptions of funding for security and defense forces, taking into account economic, legal, and normative-value aspects.

Understanding the financial support of military volunteer formations of territorial communities in theoretical and philosophical terms allows the formation of a new paradigm of public financing under conditions of non-standard military threats. This approach integrates legal, economic, moral, and social factors into a single methodological framework. This, in turn, creates a foundation for developing policies that not only technically regulate the flow of funds but also shape the perception of fairness, State responsibility, and trust during a prolonged war.

The normative-value dimension of funding the MVFTCs reflects both formal norms and societal values related to the financial support of these structures. The normative component involves establishing legal bases and standards for financial support to the MVFTCs, including, in particular, the legislative definition of the status of volunteers, their social guarantees, the procedure for making payments, and so on. Clear regulatory rules ensure transparency and accountability in the use of funds, as well as the legitimacy of the MVFTCs structure itself within the national security and defense system. The value-based (axiological) component encompasses ethical and social assessments of what the financial provision for volunteers should be in terms of fairness and recognition of their contribution. The principle of social justice requires that citizens who voluntarily risk their lives for the sake of collective security receive proper material support and are not disadvantaged compared to Army professionals. This reflects fundamental values such as patriotism, solidarity, and equality. The value aspect is also evident in strengthening social trust and morale; financial support for military volunteers from the State or the community signals recognition of their heroism and reinforces social unity. Therefore, when shaping the financial support system for the Territorial Defense Forces, it is necessary to consider not only economic

calculations but also ethical imperatives and social ideals, so that such a system is legitimate and fair.

Classical models of funding security and defense forces are usually divided into budget-centralized, decentralized, and mixed systems. Each model reflects different State approaches to maintaining the army, police, and other security agencies, and also relies on a certain philosophical and economic basis.

The budget-centralized model involves concentrated funding of security and defense forces through the State budget. The central government allocates funds and exercises control, ensuring uniform standards of material support and training throughout the country. This continental approach is typical of many Western European countries (notably France, Spain, Sweden), where security forces report to a ministry or central authority [11].

The decentralized funding model relies on local budgets or other decentralized sources. In such a system, local self-government bodies, regions, or even the private sector can partially fund the police and security services, including the MVFTCs. Historically, this Anglo-American approach has been applied in the USA and the United Kingdom, and among European countries – in the Czech Republic, Romania, and Bulgaria, where elements of municipal policing exist [15]. Its key characteristic is flexibility and local accountability, meaning that local authorities independently determine priorities for spending on security, allowing them to consider the specific features of community functioning. From an economic standpoint, decentralization strengthens competition and the efficiency of such security and law enforcement forces.

Mixed financing systems combine elements of both approaches. They exist in various forms, but the essence is the distribution of responsibility between the central government and the regions. For example, the integrated model in federations (Germany, the USA) provides that basic funding for the police and military is ensured by the central government, while additional expenses are taken on by the Länder or federal states. Another option is co-financing, meaning the State sets minimum standards and co-finances local security programs, encouraging regions (local self-government bodies) to contribute their own funds. The advantage of a mixed system is the balance between unity and autonomy – the central government guarantees basic security and equalizes resources between financially self-sufficient and financially non-autonomous districts, while local authorities retain some flexibility. This system aims to combine equality of access to protection with the efficiency of local governance. The philosophical and economic foundation of the mixed approach is pragmatism and

the theory of fiscal federalism, which recommends financing national-scale public goods from the center, while local ones are funded by local authorities, with adjustments to address imbalances (financial equalization). In practice, this is substantiated by the fact that decentralized financing without adjustments leads to inequality (financially stronger communities can fund security better than those with a lower fiscal capacity) [15]. Therefore, a mixed system implements solidarity mechanisms (subsidies, transfers) to ensure a minimally required level of security across the country while retaining the advantages of local initiative (*Tab. 1*).

Thus, the budget-centralized model embodies a statist approach, where security is the prerogative of the center and a public good financed collectively by everyone. The decentralized model appeals to the principle of self-governance and efficiency through competition and local participation. Mixed systems emerge as an attempt to combine the advantages of both, meaning a financially capable (strong) State guarantees basic security, while local self-government bodies also invest in ensuring their own protection. It is worth emphasizing that the choice of model depends on the historical, political, and economic conditions of the country, and the optimal financing mechanism is one that provides national security, fair resource distribution, and adaptability to community needs. MVFTCs are considered by security theorists as one of the elements of national resilience to asymmetric threats. According to the conceptions of asymmetric defense, the role of civilian resistance and local militias becomes especially important when the opponent uses unconventional methods of influence. In particular, deterrence theory in modern conditions considers not only the regular army but also the willingness of ordinary citizens to voluntarily arm themselves and self-organize to protect their territory. As L. Beehner and L. Collins [16] note, the determination and capability of well-armed volunteers to defend their homeland can influence the calculations of a stronger aggressor and play a deterrent role. Theoretically, this means that even without substantial State funding, such military volunteer units create an additional layer of security by acting asymmetrically against the enemy (unpredictability, knowledge of the local terrain, high motivation).

From the perspective of funding models, in the context of asymmetric security, military volunteer formations often arise before official material support from the State becomes available. Building on the theory of collective action, it can be assumed that under conditions of acute threat, citizens tend to self-invest their own resources (time, money, property) in defense, aiming to protect the public good – the community's security. This spontaneous mode of fund-

Table 1

**A comparative analysis of classical models of financing security and defense forces
in general and MVFTCs in particular**

| Criterion | Funding models | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Centralized | Decentralized | Mixed |
| Financing structure | Financial resources come from the State budget | Financing is carried out from local budgets (including the budgets of individual communities) | Multi-level financing (central and regional) |
| Control and accountability | Strict State financial control, with uniform standards across the country | Accountability to the local community, standards (financial, social, etc.) may vary | National standards are aligned (adjusted) with the financial capacity to ensure their implementation at the local level |
| Advantages | Consistency and scale, which provide standardization and traceability during the implementation of national security programs, ensuring uniform quality of provision and social standardization | Flexibility, innovativeness, and consideration of local specifics | A compromise approach in which financial resources are balanced according to the financial capacity of each region |
| Disadvantages | Risk of bureaucratization, slow response to local issues, and security challenges | Inequality in the financial capabilities of regions, fragmentation of security policies | Difficulty in coordination between levels, potential conflicts of authority |

Source: systematized by the authors based on a review of the literature [7; 9; 15].

ing is explained by the fact that an unconventional threat leaves no time for bureaucratic procedures, so resources are mobilized voluntarily. Theoretical models, particularly within the terms of the conception of community resilience, describe this as a manifestation of social capital, meaning that horizontal connections within the community enable joint financing of defense based on trust and patriotism [10]. Hence, the asymmetric nature of threats generates an asymmetric response in the form of a network of Territorial Defense Forces, supported by alternative resource channels (donations, civil volunteer assistance, and sometimes diaspora support, etc.).

The idea of hybrid defense forces reflects the approach of «comprehensive defense», according to which the State's security is ensured not only by the regular army but also through broad societal involvement. This conception mixes elements of both State and non-State forces, creating a complex defense architecture. The MVFTCs serves as a clear example of such unofficial defense components operating outside traditional budgetary frameworks. Official armed forces are complemented by volunteer citizen units that operate at the local level and are not always integrated into the regular State budget funding struc-

ture. As K. Stringer [17] notes, modern comprehensive national defense includes two key components – special operations forces and the MVFTCs, i. e., citizen-soldiers defending their communities. This highlights that the State relies on the synergy between official and volunteer forces, forming a hybrid defense system against both conventional and hybrid threats [18].

Since the MVFTCs are not fully included in the armed forces' official staffing, their funding is implemented through mixed models. MVFTCs are effectively outside the classical State budget framework, meaning they do not have guaranteed stable funding from the central budget. This entails greater flexibility and autonomy, but also a higher dependence on unpredictable sources – donations from citizens, business support, and civil volunteer assistance. In the USA, in particular, there are comparable State Defense Forces and state military police, which are not federally funded unless they have the appropriate status. Researcher B. Bankus notes that supporting military volunteer formations can be considerably more economically advantageous for the State, as such units are mainly trained on a voluntary basis and serve without pay, except during periods of their official activation [19].

Tab. 2 presents a typology of theoretical models for financing MVFTCs.

Table 2

A typology of theoretical models for funding MVFTCs

| Funding Model | Sources of Financial Funds | Characteristics |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| State support (partial) | State subsidies, local budgets | Partial institutionalization of volunteer groups; the State covers basic needs while preserving operational autonomy |
| Community-volunteer | Citizen donations, crowdfunding, civil volunteers | Funding occurs «up from the bottom» through the community; high legitimacy due to public trust, dependent on the enthusiasm and economic capacity of the community |
| Private-sponsored | Charitable foundations, businesses, philanthropists | A significant share of resources is provided by private donors; sponsors may influence priorities, but funds can be quickly mobilized for urgent needs |
| Hybrid model | Combined sources (State / community / donors) | The most resilient – financing diversification; the State partially integrates formations into the official system while maintaining the flexibility of off-budget contributions |
| Self-financing of participants | Own funds and resources of the formation's members | Participants provide for themselves independently (with equipment, material resources); maximum autonomy, but a limited resource base and a risk of financial burnout without external support |

Source: systematized by the authors based on the study of the literature [13; 21].

The shift from purely material to socio-psychological aspects of financing raises the question: how do monetary rewards influence the motivation of military volunteers and their loyalty and identity? In the case of volunteer defense structures, intrinsic motivation (patriotism, sense of duty, group identity as a community defender) is the decisive driving force behind their participation. Military volunteers often identify with their role (the role identity of a combat volunteer) and are driven by value-based motives rather than the desire to gain material benefits. Social-psychological theories, particularly the conception of social identity, assert that belonging to a group of defenders enhances the sense of a common purpose and loyalty, meaning the military volunteer feels pride and responsibility as a member of a like-minded collective. This creates non-monetary incentives – status, respect, and self-fulfillment – which are often more important than financial reward.

Providing additional financial incentives to military volunteers is a complex issue, because, according to psychological research, excessive monetary rewards can lead to a loss of intrinsic motivation. E. Deci, R. Koestner, and R. Ryan, in their study [14], demonstrated that external rewards (money, material bonuses) tend to reduce intrinsic satisfaction from activities, especially for tasks initially undertaken out of personal interest or a sense of duty. In economic theory, this phenomenon is called the «motivation crowding effect» – when an increase in monetary reward paradoxically causes a decrease in intrinsic motivation. In other words, attempts to replace a sense of

purpose with payment often have the opposite effect: the higher the monetary reward, the weaker the internal motivation to serve the community [13]. This can also negatively impact loyalty – military volunteers might begin to see their participation as work rather than a mission, weakening their emotional attachment to the cause.

In light of these theories, optimal models for managing military volunteer organizations aim to balance material and non-material incentives. Small compensations or benefits can enhance efficiency without undermining the volunteer spirit. However, the focus is on non-material rewards such as public recognition, awards, medals, words of thanks, and other symbolic honors, which can significantly increase motivation without displacing intrinsic satisfaction. Social recognition and a sense of significance are key factors that sustain a high level of volunteer engagement. As researchers in economic psychology note [4–5], one of the most important human needs is the need for appraisal and belonging. Therefore, in the context of MVFTCs, funding is not limited to money alone, since as «payment» is also represented the trust of society, respect, and shared identity, which strengthens participants' loyalty far more effectively than any material reward.

Monetary support as recognition of the agency of MVFTCs emphasizes that military volunteers are full-fledged participants in the security and defense sector. Providing funds for their needs by the State is not only a functional solution but also an act of political and social recognition. Recognition theory asserts

that it has a normative dimension and confers on the subject a certain status and obligations for others to treat them responsibly. When the State finances a military volunteer formation, it effectively acknowledges its existence and value, elevating its status to that of an official entity rather than a spontaneous militia. This is important for legitimizing MVFTCs in the legal field, as it provides its members (participants, fighters) with a defined legal status (for example, the possibility of obtaining combatant status) and also integrates them into the State's defense structure.

The theoretical analysis of the MVFTCs issue requires considering the legitimacy of financing security and defense forces, the principles of fair resource distribution, the symbolic role of rewards under dangerous conditions, and the significance of material support as the State's recognition of the military volunteers' agency.

The legitimacy of financing security and defense forces consists in the alignment of material support for MVFTCs with the current legal framework and the moral approval of society. The State as an institution holds the monopoly on the legitimate use of force, which is why State funding of defenders is a condition for the legality of their activities. Thus, involving military volunteer units in State funding provides them with the necessary legitimacy, integrating them into the framework of official security and defense forces.

Equally important is the ethical dimension of legitimacy – defense funding must align with society's notions of welfare and security. From the perspective of just war theory [6; 7], military actions are morally justified only when undertaken by legitimate authority and with the community's approval. Material support of MVFTCs from the State budget should rely on social consensus and transparency to build citizens' trust. This establishes a moral foundation for allocating budget funds to the needs of military volunteers, ensuring a balance between the state's duty to provide protection and the rights of taxpayers.

Fairness in the distribution of resources implies equal and substantiated treatment of different forms of military service. The state must ensure that volunteers of the MVFTCs are not financially discriminated against compared to other categories of defenders, such as contract soldiers or conscripts. In the theory of distributive justice, J. Rawls [12] formulated the so-called «differentiation principle», according to which inequality is permissible only if it benefits the least advantaged members of society. Applying this principle in the context of the defense budget, it can be argued that expenditures on military volunteers are justified to the extent that they enhance overall security and support those who bear the greatest risk. Fair alloca-

tion of resources means proportionality, where the level of financial provision should be consistent with the level of danger, responsibility, and contribution of each group of military personnel.

Thus, the key normative and value-based principles of financial provision for the MVFTCs should include:

- ✦ *legitimacy* – financing is based on legality and public approval, which justifies the use of state funds for defense;
- ✦ *fairness* – resources are distributed proportionally to risk and contribution, without bias among different categories of defenders;
- ✦ *symbolic significance* – money serves as a sign of gratitude and support, reinforcing the moral bond between society and defenders;
- ✦ *recognition of agency* – material support affirms the status of military volunteer formations as legitimate participants in security and defense forces, officially recognized and authorized by the State.

In the context of foreign approaches to the financial support of the MVFTCs, it is important to consider that the Ukrainian system has its own specifics, shaped by the full-scale Russian invasion and the legal framework of martial law. Unlike universal models, which are based on stable institutional conditions, national practice requires a clear adaptation of financial tools to the operational needs of the security and defense sector. That is why comparing the financial support mechanisms of the MVFTCs with the payment structure for servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is necessary to understand the real gaps and possibilities for reform. The Armed Forces of Ukraine already have a formalized system of salaries, allowances, compensations, and social guarantees, which can serve as a reference for standardizing the financial support of the MVFTCs.

The efficiency of the MVFTCs financial support system determines not only the material capacity of military volunteers to carry out tasks, but also their motivation, social protection, and trust in the State. Compared to the regular armed forces, the MVFTCs financial support system is less formalized and requires clear legislative regulation. *Tab. 3* provides a summary of the main elements of this system.

As shown in *Tab. 3*, the MVFTCs financial support system is structurally similar to the model used for Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel, but it has significant shortcomings in terms of formalization. The main payments provide only minimal compensation for military volunteers' engagement, while additional allowances and bonuses largely lack a clear regulatory basis. Compensation mechanisms remain uneven and

Table 3

Elements of the MVFTCs financial support system

| System element | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Basic payments (base compensation) | Regular payment, similar to a service member’s salary. In theory, it should consider rank and years of service. In practice, a separate salary is not provided – only the retention of civilian pay at the primary workplace is applied |
| Additional allowances and supplements | Rewards for combat missions, increased risk, special service conditions. In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, allowances (UAH 30–100 thousand) depend on participation in combat. For the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) additional payments are not regulated by law; decisions are often made locally |
| Compensations and one-time assistance | Provides payments to military volunteers or their families in case of injury, disability, or death. In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a one-time payment of UAH 15 million is guaranteed to the family of the deceased. SBGS volunteers do not have a clear legal entitlement to compensation |
| Insurance and social guarantees | State life insurance, medical care, job retention, and benefits. For military personnel, these are established by law. For members of the MVFTCs, the corresponding guarantees are not automatically provided, as their status is not equivalent to that of military servicemen |

Source: systematized from [20; 21].

depend on local decisions of communities or regional military administrations. Thus, the generalized structure of the MVFTCs monetary system underscores the need to establish a unified legislative approach to their overall financial support and the monetary provision for MVFTCs participants (members) in particular.

CONCLUSIONS

The MVFTCs monetary support system is one of the key factors in their stability, motivation, and legitimacy. A theoretical analysis suggests that effective financing of such structures should be based on a combination of centralized and decentralized approaches, while also considering socio-psychological aspects of motivation. The most promising approach is a hybrid financing model that combines State resources, civil volunteer support, donations, and local self-government. This allows for maintaining flexibility, efficiency, and public support without losing elements of accountability and legal regulation. Material incentives should be proportional to the risks and contributions, but should not crowd out intrinsic motivation. Therefore, the system should be based on a balance between monetary rewards and non-material forms of recognition for members of the MVFTCs. This is facilitated by applying a normative-value approach, according to which the funding of military volunteers is not only an economic act but also a moral and political one. Providing budgetary funds efficiently formalizes the recognition of the MVFTCs as a full-fledged actor in the security space, enhancing public trust in such formations. However, with this approach, fairness, proportionality, and transparency of expenditures must be enshrined in

legal norms and standards. In the long term, this will ensure the integration of military volunteer structures into the formal security and defense system without losing their identity and autonomy. Therefore, theoretical financing conceptions should serve as the basis for updating State policy regarding the MVFTCs. Such an update is an important prerequisite for the formation of a new security paradigm based on the synergy between the State and civil society. ■

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УДК 368:005.334:330.341.1

JEL: G17; G22; G32; O33

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-4459-2025-11-428-436>

ІННОВАЦІЙНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО УПРАВЛІННЯ РИЗИКАМИ У СТРАХОВОМУ СЕКТОРІ

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УДК 368:005.334:330.341.1

JEL: G17; G22; G32; O33

Романовська Ю. А. Інноваційні підходи до управління ризиками у страховому секторі

Метою статті є дослідження сучасних тенденцій та інноваційних підходів до управління ризиками у страховому секторі, а також визначення їхньої доцільності застосування в умовах трансформації фінансового ринку України. У роботі наведено аналіз трансформацій страхового ринку України у 2021–2024 рр. У матеріалах дослідження зазначено скорочення кількості страховиків, зростання активів, премій і виплат при одночасному падінні прибутковості, що зумовило потребу в запровадженні інноваційних risk-менеджмент-підходів. У роботі опрацьовано сучасний ринок страхування України через призму управління ризиками, який наразі стикається з низкою системних викликів, включно з ризиком концентрації ринку, тарифним ризиком, загрозою збитковості та фінансовою стійкістю, високою перестраховальною залежністю, а також непередбачуваними ризиками макроекономічного та воєнного середовища. Визначено, що сучасні страхові компанії активно впроваджують технологічні рішення для підвищення точності оцінки ризиків та зниження операційних витрат, при цьому одним із найперспективніших напрямів є параметричне страхування, засноване на використанні блокчейн-технологій, Інтернету речей та дистанційного зондування Землі (Remote Sensing). У роботі зацентровано увагу, що майже дев'ятикратне зростання ринку блокчейну в майбутньому в страхованні доводить актуальність використання цієї технології, оскільки її впровадження є критично необхідним для підвищення точності, прозорості та ефективності управління ризиками в