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DEFENCE PROCUREMENT IN SUPPORTING THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

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Under martial law, defence procurement plays a key role in ensuring the combat capability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other security forces. They cover a wide range of goods, services and works, from basic needs (food, administrative support) to high-tech weapons and military equipment.

Key features of defence procurement in Ukraine:

The main legislative act is the Law of Ukraine 'On Defence Procurement', which defines the procedures for procurement of goods, works and services for defence purposes, the principles of transparency and confidentiality in the defence sector, and requirements for suppliers and executors of defence contracts.

In addition, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and international agreements governing procurement from partners such as NATO and the EU are applied.

Due to the urgent need for rapid delivery of goods and services, defence procurement was greatly simplified during the war:

- the possibility of direct contracts with manufacturers and suppliers without tenders.

- procurement through international mechanisms (NATO Support and Procurement Agency, procurement through partners and funds).



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- Confidentiality of transactions - most defence contracts are closed to protect military secrets.

Defence procurement in wartime is a strategically important mechanism that ensures the resilience of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. They must be fast, efficient and controlled to make the most of budgetary funds and international assistance.

Defence procurement has become critically important for Ukraine, as the war has caused enormous economic damage, destroying residential, industrial and energy infrastructure. Total direct losses exceed \$157 billion, and indirect losses are even higher due to the drop in economic activity, job losses and reduced investment.

Why is defence procurement key in times of war?

1. The need for continuous supply of the army

- Procurement of weapons, ammunition, armoured vehicles, communications and intelligence equipment.

- Providing the military with clothing, food, medicines and equipment.

- Repair and maintenance services for military equipment.

2. Strengthening the defence industry

- Support for Ukrainian enterprises producing weapons and military equipment.

- Cooperation with international partners for joint arms production.

- Investments in innovative military technologies, including drones and cyber security.

3. Restoration of critical infrastructure

- Purchase of equipment and materials to repair damaged bridges, roads, and railways.

- Rebuilding energy facilities destroyed by missile strikes.

- Creating secure logistics routes for the supply of military goods.

What will happen after the war?

- Modernisation of the defence industry - development of domestic production of weapons in accordance with NATO standards.

- Changes in legislation - update the Law on Defence Procurement to make procedures more flexible and efficient.

- Transparency and digitalisation - improving Prozorro for open procurement in sectors where possible.

- Reintegration of the economy - restoration of enterprises, development of arms exports, international partnership.

The reform of public procurement in Ukraine became particularly relevant after the Revolution of Dignity, when the Prozorro electronic mechanism was

launched. This system has become one of the most transparent and open tools for controlling the spending of public funds.

However, the full-scale war forced the adaptation of procurement procedures, especially in the defence sector, where speed and efficiency of decisions became critical.

Defence procurement should take into account not only the immediate needs of the frontline, but also strategic planning, taking into account a wide range of factors - economic, political, technological and international.

Prospects for post-war regulation:

- Restoration of standard open bidding procedures in non-critical procurement.
- Integration with European procurement mechanisms.
- Strengthening state and public control over defence procurement.
- Creating a unified system of long-term planning for the military-industrial complex.

The war has fundamentally changed approaches to defence procurement in Ukraine. Success on the frontline largely depends on the effectiveness of supplying the army, and in the long term, on a reasonable combination of transparency and security in procurement.

