

UDC 355.58



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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY COOPERATION

The article describes the theoretical foundations of the formation and development of civil-military cooperation. It is found that to date no comprehensive study has been conducted to develop the theoretical foundations for the development of civil-military cooperation in the National Guard of Ukraine. This became one of the arguments in choosing the topic of scientific research, formulating the purpose of the study and setting the relevant tasks.

The factors that determine the relevance of the study of civil-military cooperation, in particular in the National Guard of Ukraine, are highlighted.

Keywords: *national security of Ukraine, state security, security and defence sector, security forces, defence forces, National Guard of Ukraine, service and combat activities, civil-military cooperation, martial law.*

Statement of the problem. Today, the issues of civil-military cooperation in the components of the security and defence sector of Ukraine in general and in the military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine in particular are of particular importance [1]. The current processes caused by the armed aggression of Russia against Ukraine and the functioning of the components of the security and defence sector under martial law prove the need for this area of research in the field of national and state security [2, 3, 4].

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of civil-military cooperation is attracting more and more attention of domestic and foreign researchers in the context of modernisation of the security and defence sector, ensuring effective interaction between military formations and civilians, as well as in the context of crisis response. The theoretical and practical aspects of civil-military cooperation were considered in the works of such scholars as M. Adamchuk, S. Belai, O. Bondarenko, V. Vorobiev, R. Kaidalov, Yu. Kalahin, I. Lipatov, I. Luhovskyi, O. Mynko, D. Pavlov, I. Tovma, I. Ushakov, and others.

However, despite the existence of some scientific studies on this topic, the issue of theoretical understanding of the processes of formation and development of civil-military cooperation as an integral institution of interaction between the State and society in the context of security challenges remains insufficiently studied.

The purpose of the article is to study the theoretical foundations of establishment and development of civil-military cooperation and to provide practical recommendations in this area.

Summary of the main material. Before the aggressor country started military (combat) operations on the territory of Ukraine, the institution of civil-military cooperation was not developed in our country. In this context, we can only mention the participation of the Ukrainian military and law enforcement officials in peacekeeping operations.

The experience of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (later the Joint Forces Operation) in eastern Ukraine has clearly demonstrated the critical need to integrate social, political, cultural, religious, economic and humanitarian factors into the planning and implementation of military operations [5, 6]. The security environment of the 21st century is characterised by a set of ethnic, religious and ideological determinants that

require the development of comprehensive and sustainable solutions in states that have been destabilised by armed conflicts, emergencies or humanitarian crises. In such circumstances, the use of military means alone is insufficient and needs to be complemented by civilian response tools based on a broad, multisectoral approach.

Civil-military cooperation as a functional component of military activities is an organic part of modern multidimensional operations. Its essence lies in the organisation of interaction between the armed forces (military formations) and all stakeholders in the armed conflict zone in order to coordinate actions aimed at achieving a common strategic result. Such cooperation involves ensuring mutual support from military and civilian structures, which contributes to building trust, more effective interaction with the local population, and enhancing the effectiveness of military operations in difficult socio-cultural conditions.

Planning and implementation of military operations requires mandatory consideration of civil-military cooperation, which provides functional support for the activities of other military units both within and outside the area of service and combat missions. The conditions of the modern operational environment, which is largely determined by the characteristics of the civilian population, infrastructure and humanitarian situation, determine that many parameters of military operations are directly or indirectly influenced by the mechanisms of civil-military cooperation.

The goal and purpose of civil-military cooperation is to establish effective interaction between military formations and civilian actors in a complex operational environment to facilitate the implementation of the overall plan of the military command. The optimal scenario is one in which all actors coordinate their actions to achieve a common goal. However, even in the event of disagreement, the existence of civil-military cooperation mechanisms ensures that measures aimed at implementing individual plans are coordinated, while avoiding contradictions or unintended conflict between the parties. Civil-military cooperation includes the following components:

- coordination;
- cooperation;
- mutual support;
- coherent joint planning;
- information exchange.

According to research [7], civil-military cooperation personnel perform the following service and combat tasks:

- 1) establishing and maintaining liaison with civilian actors at the appropriate level, promoting cooperation, harmonisation, information exchange, and integrated planning and execution of operations;
- 2) defining and explaining military aims, objectives and concepts of the operation (within the framework of appropriate security of operations and control of handling of classified material);
- 3) facilitating integrated planning between military forces and friendly civilian actors (when civilian groups can participate in planning);
- 4) integrating with other branches of the military in all aspects of their activities;
- 5) continuously assessing the operational environment, including local needs and opportunities to address challenges;
- 6) working towards a timely and smooth transition of responsibilities to the relevant civilian authorities [7].

Depending on the circumstances, the military command needs significant support from the civilian population to coordinate efforts to minimise the disruption of military operations. That is why civil-military cooperation plays an active role, contributing to the planning and execution of operations. This activity, in combination with other service and combat functions, involves the following:

- 1) gathering intelligence on the social, cultural and institutional context of the civilian environment in the area of operations;
- 2) analytical processing of the data obtained and formation of a holistic assessment of the crisis situation
- 3) identification of key civilian indicators and factors that are crucial for the successful planning and execution of operations, as well as analysis of the impact of military (combat) operations on the civilian population;
- 4) preparation of analytical conclusions and recommendations for the military command in order to minimise the negative impact of military (combat) operations on the civilian environment;
- 5) direct participation of representatives of civil-military cooperation in the process of planning operations;
- 6) taking measures to encourage and maintain the moral and psychological state of personnel;

7) taking measures aimed at creating a positive perception of the military presence among the local population;

8) ensuring access to the necessary civilian resources within the legal and ethical framework [8].

Thus, modern military operations are carried out in a broader political, social and societal context than before, which requires a comprehensive approach to their planning and conduct. Military command and control bodies are increasingly forced to take into account social, political, cultural, religious, economic, environmental and humanitarian factors that directly affect the effectiveness of combat missions. The scale, complexity, risks and challenges of the modern operational environment require a deeper understanding of the role of civil-military cooperation and emphasis on its importance at all levels of management and decision-making.

The operational environment in crisis situations is usually characterised by a high level of complexity, instability and unpredictability. In such conditions, even short-term operational successes can have negative consequences in the medium and long term, in particular due to destabilisation of the socio-cultural environment and disruption of the traditional way of life of the local population. In view of these risks, civil-military cooperation units play a key role as one of the leading advisers to military authorities in matters of interaction with the civilian environment.

The armed forces of Canada, the Netherlands, and Denmark have demonstrated positive experience in implementing models of civil-military cooperation. The Armed Forces of Ukraine and the National Guard of Ukraine have established civil-military cooperation units designed to ensure effective coordination between military structures and the civilian population in the areas of military (combat) operations.

The Doctrine [1] defines civil-military cooperation as a systematic, planned activity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement agencies established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, to coordinate and interact with executive authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations, organisations and citizens in the areas where military units and subdivisions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are deployed in order to form a positive public opinion and ensure favourable conditions.

The main task of the civil-military cooperation units is to organise interaction with local executive authorities, international and non-governmental organisations, and the civilian population. Therefore, these units should play a leading role in organising the interaction of the security and defence forces of Ukraine with international humanitarian organisations.

The full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has given impetus to the further development of civil-military cooperation. However, there are still issues related to the activities of civil-military cooperation units. In accordance with NATO standards, these units draw up a plan based on detailed monitoring of the civilian environment and provide for measures to support the forces' actions. Similarly, civil-military cooperation units are supposed to predict and provide recommendations to the command on the mutual impact of actions of civilian and military participants in the conflict. In addition, these units are responsible for preparing information for the military leadership on changes in the civilian environment. The situation in certain areas of military (combat) operations on the territory of Ukraine indicates that these tasks are not being fully fulfilled [9].

Therefore, today, in order to solve the above problems, the main tasks of civil-military cooperation structures are as follows:

- organisation and implementation of interaction with all interested organisations and civilians on the territory controlled by the security and defence forces of Ukraine (in the form of various forums, meetings with heads of international organisations, other joint events, as well as organisation of their coverage in the media);

- coordination of interaction between the security and defence forces of Ukraine and international organisations in providing assistance to the population affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

Therefore, the relevance of the study of civil-military cooperation, in particular in the National Guard of Ukraine, is due to the following factors:

1) insufficient theoretical and methodological development of the scientific task of defining the concept and content of civil-military cooperation in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine;

2) the need for scientific substantiation and research of new forms of civil-military cooperation in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine in the current conditions of development of the security and defence sector of Ukraine;

3) incomplete development of the regulatory framework for civil-military cooperation in the security and defence sector of Ukraine in general and in military units of the National Guard of Ukraine in particular;

4) lack of conceptual approaches to civil-military cooperation in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine;

5) lack of scientifically based and practice-oriented mechanisms (algorithms, recommendations, etc.) for civil-military cooperation in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine;

6) the need to take into account NATO standards and positive foreign experience when building a modern system of civil-military cooperation in the security and defence sector of Ukraine in general and in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine in particular;

7) the discrepancy between the available forces and means of civil-military cooperation of military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine and the scope of tasks assigned to this system.

Conclusions

Thus, based on the results of the development of the theoretical foundations for the establishment and development of civil-military cooperation, the following conclusions have been drawn.

1. It has been established that so far there has been no comprehensive study on the development of theoretical foundations for the development of civil-military cooperation in the National Guard of Ukraine. This became one of the arguments in choosing the topic of scientific research, formulating the purpose of the study and setting the relevant tasks.

2. To solve the existing problems, the main tasks of civil-military cooperation structures today should be:

- organisation and implementation of interaction with all interested organisations and civilians on the territory controlled by the security and defence forces of Ukraine (in the form of various forums, meetings with heads of international organisations, other joint events, as well as organisation of their media coverage);

- coordination of interaction between the security and defence forces of Ukraine and international organisations in providing assistance to the population suffering from the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

Further research will be aimed at developing a conceptual model for the development of civil-military cooperation in military units and formations of the National Guard of Ukraine.

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The article was submitted to the editorial office on 10 June 2025

УДК 355.58

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ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ Й РОЗВИТКУ ЦИВІЛЬНО-ВІЙСЬКОВОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА

Надано характеристику теоретичним засадам становлення й розвитку цивільно-військового співробітництва. З'ясовано, що до сьогодні не проводилося комплексного дослідження з розроблення теоретичних засад розвитку цивільно-військового співробітництва у Національній гвардії України. Це стало одним із аргументів у виборі теми наукового пошуку, формулюванні мети дослідження й постановці відповідних завдань.

Виокремлено чинники, що зумовлюють актуальність дослідження цивільно-військового співробітництва у Національній гвардії України, а саме: 1) недостатня теоретико-методологічна розробленість наукового завдання щодо визначення поняття і змісту цивільно-військового співробітництва у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України; 2) необхідність наукового обґрунтування й дослідження нових форм цивільно-військового співробітництва у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України за сучасних умов розвитку сектору безпеки і оборони України; 3) неповнота розроблення нормативно-правової бази цивільно-військового співробітництва у секторі безпеки й оборони України загалом і у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України зокрема; 4) брак концептуальних підходів до цивільно-військового співробітництва у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України; 5) брак науково обґрунтованих і практико-орієнтованих механізмів (алгоритмів, рекомендацій тощо) цивільно-військового співробітництва у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України; 6) необхідність урахування стандартів НАТО й позитивного зарубіжного досвіду у побудові сучасної системи цивільно-військового співробітництва у секторі безпеки й оборони України загалом і у військових частинах та з'єднаннях Національної гвардії України зокрема; 7) невідповідність між наявними силами й засобами цивільно-військового співробітництва військових частин та з'єднань Національної гвардії України і обсягом завдань, що покладаються на цю систему.

Ключові слова: національна безпека України, державна безпека, сектор безпеки і оборони, сили безпеки, сили оборони, Національна гвардія України, службово-бойова діяльність, цивільно-військове співробітництво, воєнний стан.

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