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MILITARY SECURITY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF COOPERATION WITH THE EU

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Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union in the area of military security is critically important, especially in the context of ongoing Russian aggression. The EU supports Ukraine through a number of initiatives, including:

The European Peace Facility (EPF) - financing the supply of arms, ammunition and military equipment to the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

The EU Military Assistance Mission to Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) - a programme of training for the Ukrainian military in the EU.

Strengthening sanctions pressure on Russia - limiting the aggressor's military and economic capabilities.

Cybersecurity and information counteraction - combating Russian disinformation and hybrid threats.

These measures help Ukraine not only strengthen its defence capabilities but also integrate into the European security system. In addition, active cooperation with NATO and the EU's strategic partners, such as Germany, France and Poland, brings Ukraine closer to full membership in the European security space.

Building a strong security and defence sector in Ukraine is a key task in today's environment. The war with Russia has shown that traditional approaches to defence require a profound transformation and integration of all existing security structures.

Key areas for strengthening the security and defence sector:

Modernization of the Armed Forces - transition to NATO standards, strengthening of technical equipment, introduction of new warfare strategies.

Reform of special services and intelligence - strengthening counterintelligence activities, combating sabotage groups, active use of cybersecurity.

Interaction of security agencies - effective coordination between the Armed Forces, the Security Service, the State Special Communications Service, the National Guard, the police and other agencies.

Economic and resource support - stable financing of the defence sector, development of the domestic defence industry, and attraction of international assistance.

Civilian component - strengthening territorial defence, promoting the development of volunteer formations and expanding military training for citizens.

Ukraine is already actively implementing these measures, and its strategic partnership with the EU and NATO contributes to the creation of an effective security system. The state's defence capability is not only about military technology, but also about social cohesion and a strong economy.

Achieving EU standards in the field of security and defence will not only facilitate Ukraine's European integration, but also increase the country's resilience to modern threats. Ukraine is already working on a deep transformation of the security sector, and the key areas are:

- Strategic planning and crisis management - development of detailed scenarios for responding to military and hybrid threats, coordination of actions of government agencies, military formations and society.

- Strengthening the national defence capability by expanding the mobilisation potential, investing in the military-industrial complex, implementing NATO standards in military command, logistics and combat training.

- Reform of the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) - transforming it into a real defence decision-making centre, promptly responding to crises, coordinating the actions of the government, military and intelligence agencies.

- Hybrid warfare and information security - active counteraction to disinformation, cyber defence, work with public opinion, development of strategic communications.

- Integration into the European security system - enhanced cooperation with the EU and NATO, participation in joint military missions, and involvement of Western experts in security sector reform.

Ukraine must be prepared for possible threats and at the same time actively build strategic partnerships. The future security system of the state is being shaped right now, which should guarantee its protection for years to come.

Ukraine has indeed made significant steps in reforming its security and defence sector, bringing it closer to European standards. The introduction of institutional changes, including the establishment of independent anti-corruption bodies, reform of the security forces and strengthening of state control over the security sector, are important steps in the process of European integration.

The main goals of Ukraine's military policy in cooperation with the EU:

Prevention of military conflicts and provocations - Ukraine seeks to develop an effective system of early warning and response to threats, using intelligence analytical capabilities and international cooperation.

Defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity - modernization of the army, training of the defence forces, expansion of military-technical partnership with the EU and NATO, active counteraction to hybrid threats.

Participation in European peacekeeping initiatives - interaction with EU missions, involvement in joint peacekeeping operations and strengthening of strategic partnership.

Support for defence capabilities - development of the defence industry, creation of domestic defence production, modernization of military infrastructure and personnel.

Institutional transformation - further reform of the Security Service of Ukraine, empowerment of the National Guard and the State Border Guard Service, improvement of coordination mechanisms between security agencies.

All these areas are aimed not only at increasing Ukraine's defence capability, but also at its gradual integration into the pan-European security system. Ukraine is proving its ability to be a reliable partner of the EU in the field of security and defence, which will facilitate its integration into Euro-Atlantic structures in the future.