

Volodymyr Chernenko**Postgraduate Student**Hryhorii Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav**08401, 30 Sukhomlynskyi Str., Pereiaslav, Ukraine**<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3638-1869>*

The role of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in the system of international cooperation for ensuring regional and global security

Abstract. The aim of the study was to determine the institutional and security role of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) within the system of international cooperation in the conditions of the wartime transformation of the national and international security. The methodology of the study included the use of the institutional-functional, legal, case-analytical and analytical-synthetic approaches in the investigation of the transformation of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and its integration into the international security mechanisms. The analysis of the transformation of the SESU revealed the transformation of its activities from the classical forms of emergency response into the role of one of the components of the national security. Data analysis revealed an increased Service workload due to systemic threats facing Ukraine. During 2025, the SESU responded to nearly 490,000 incidents related to the consequences of shelling, extinguished more than 92,000 fires in civilian infrastructure facilities affected by shelling, and rescued approximately 7,800 individuals. The incorporation of the SESU into the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism enabled to determine the transformation of the Service from a passive to an active participant in the resolution of the emergency situations. The participation of the SESU in various joint operations made possible the integration of the requirements of the European Union crisis response standards into the national framework of emergency response. As a result of the study, it became possible to determine that the SESU has transformed into one of the main institutions of the national security and a subject of international security. During the research some of the limitations of the SESU, related to its dependency on resources and the need for the adaptation of the regulatory framework of the Service to the requirements of international cooperation were also established

Keywords: resilience; humanitarian law; partnership; crisis response; civil protection

Introduction

The topic related to the role of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) as a part of the system of international cooperation for ensuring security has become especially relevant in the context of the full-scale war that is taking place today in Ukraine. Throughout the duration of this war, the use of missile strikes and attacks on critical infrastructure has led to an increase in the number of man-made and war-related emergencies that require the urgent action of the Service in order to address and combat their negative consequences. The activities of the Service in such contexts, therefore, become an essential factor in the efforts to ensure security within the country. This fact, therefore, leads to the consideration of the topic related to the functions of the Service. Scholarly attention towards the Service's activities and related institutions have been increasing, as well. Studies into the economic dimension of security have been performed by authors like D. Hryn (2025), who analysed the economic mechanisms

of public policy in the field of public security in Ukraine. In his research, the author demonstrated the effectiveness of risk insurance systems and specialised financial instruments in the context of military threats and large-scale crises. Studies into the institutional-organisational aspect of civil protection were developed by authors like M.V. Kustov *et al.* (2025), who performed a comparative analysis of Germany's decentralised civil protection model and Ukraine's centralised system. In their research, the authors found that each model demonstrated situational effectiveness depending on the scale of the emergency, and proposed a hybrid management model that would be able to combine the operational flexibility of the decentralised model with the management and coordination advantages of a centralised command structure. Studies into legal and administrative foundations for the functioning of civil protection systems were elucidated in a work by O. Kasian (2024), who analysed the legal status and

Received: 24.03.2026, Revised: 27.07.2026, Accepted: 26.08.2026, Published: 08.09.2026.

Suggested Citation:

Chernenko, V. (2026). The role of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in the system of international cooperation for ensuring regional and global security. *Foreign Affairs*, 36(4), 46-56. doi: 10.59214/ua.fa/4.2026.46.

*Corresponding author (Volod.Chernenko30@outlook.com)



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

operational practices of the Unified State System of Civil Protection of Ukraine. In his analysis, the author showed that the effectiveness of the system's responses to emergency situations depended on the clarity of its regulatory frameworks, the coordination between its various levels of organisation, and the adequacy of the resources available to those applying its policies. Through this study, the author was also able to emphasise the significance of international cooperation in this field as an element that would be necessary to strengthen the capabilities of that system.

A different perspective on the topic of security was presented by M. Constantinescu *et al.* (2024), who analysed the integration of the concept of human security into defence strategies and military operations. In this research, the authors demonstrated that the focus on the protection of civilian populations and the enhancement of community resilience not only contributed to the humanisation of security as a field of concern, but also led to increased effectiveness of the security system's responses to urban conflict settings. The authors' investigation determined that close coordination between military, civilian, and international structures was necessary for such a purpose to be fulfilled. A focus on the international and institutional dimension of security was especially present in a study by E. Chachko & K. Linos (2022), who analysed the use of European Union (EU) emergency powers in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The authors demonstrated that the EU's emergency powers were able to effectively address many of the challenges created by the war, and that the invasion acted as a catalyst for accelerated integration and reform of EU collective security mechanisms. By analysing these institutional decisions made in times of emergency, the authors were able to determine that they significantly contributed to the enhanced effectiveness of a joint EU response to the conflict. Within more operational aspects of fire and rescue services' activities, studies investigating topics like resource management and communications management exist. Authors like M. French *et al.* (2020), for instance, investigated the impact of a large-scale disaster on the functioning of fire and rescue services in adjacent regions. In their study, the authors established that major emergency events often led to a decline in those service's ability to effectively respond to routine tasks and responsibilities. As a result, these service providers and organisations must develop and maintain dynamic resource capabilities in order to overcome challenges presented by emergency situations. A different perspective, related to communications as a dimension of the Service's activity, was presented in a study by I.S. Vysotsky (2023), who analysed the effectiveness of information campaigns in public administration. In his study, the author determined that information campaigns cover a high level of the population through official channels of both SESU and other Ukrainian public administration bodies. However, there exist still gaps in providing information in a timely manner to specific population groups. Simultaneously, it has become apparent through considering previous works related to this field that there is still a lack of sufficiently systematised scholarly analysis regarding such a subject as SESU of Ukraine as a subject of international security interaction. The aim of the study was to analyse the growing operational role and workload

of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine under the conditions of systemic wartime security challenges.

Materials and Methods

This article was analytical in nature and incorporated elements of a case study. It covered the period 2022-2025, with particular emphasis on the qualitative dimensions of the activities of the SESU during 2024-2025, specifically in the context of the organisation's operational transformation under wartime conditions and expanding international cooperation. The study employed an institutional-functional approach to analyse the organisation as a government entity performing specific functions defined by regulatory acts. The Civil Protection Code of Ukraine (2025) and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 (2025) were analysed. Regulatory acts concerning the classification of emergencies, organisation of threat notification, functioning of regional and local technogenic-environmental safety commissions, and creation of material reserves for emergency prevention were also examined, including the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 (2025), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 409 (2025) and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 733 (2025). The criteria for analysis included the type of regulatory act, its scope of regulation, functional significance for SESU operations, and level of application. These documents were selected as primary sources for reconstructing the formal and legal foundations of the SESU's expanded mandate and international activities under wartime conditions. The legal analysis enabled the delineation of the institutional boundaries of the SESU's authority and its involvement in responding to emergencies of both military and non-military nature. To describe the operational context in which the SESU's international cooperation developed, official statistics and factual data were used, including information from In 2025, the number of fires in Ukraine increased... (2025), Ukraine's State Emergency Service... (2026), and other sources. The international dimension of the SESU's activities was analysed using the method of institutional positioning, which enabled assessment of the Service's status within multi-level civil protection mechanisms. Materials related to Ukraine's accession to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (2001) were also examined, including official documents and analytical sources, such as Ukraine – European civil protection... (n.d.), The government authorised the State Emergency Service... (2024), and the study by E. Chachko & K. Linos (2022) concerning the SESU's role as a national coordinator within the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

The SESU's participation in the largest UCPM operation in history, as described in War in Ukraine triggered largest UCPM (2025), was also considered in assessing its role in the formation of regional resilience. A criteria-based approach was applied to systematise the practical forms of international interaction. The analysis considered the format of international interaction, participating partners, the nature of SESU involvement (operational, coordination, or expert), and the analytical significance for the security system. The humanitarian and legal context was analysed to assess SESU activities within the framework of human rights and humanitarian law.

Documents published by the International Committee of the Red Cross (2023; 2024) and the Law of Ukraine No. 1550-III (2024) were used for this purpose. The case study method was employed to examine interactions between SESU and other institutions, including the Ukrainian Red Cross (Development of the civil protection system..., 2025). Documents published by the EU and other international organisations were analysed to determine the SESU's role within the security systems of Ukraine and the EU. Cases of cooperation with the OSCE Extrabudgetary Support Programme for Ukraine (2023) and the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (n.d.), as well as participation in international training exercises, including Ukrainian rescuers took part... (2025), were included in the material for analysis. These official publications enabled the reconstruction of practical coordination models in the field of civil protection without subjective interpretation. The synthesis of results was carried out using the analytical-synthetic method, which integrated regulatory, institutional, and empirical sources into a coherent analytical model of the transformation of the SESU's role.

Results

The transformation of the SESU's role during the war.

In the pragmatic context of the full-scale war in Ukraine, the concept of security has undergone a fundamental evolution, as a result of which traditional approaches to civil protection have transformed into a comprehensive model of military-civil resilience that integrates elements of human security, resilience, and civil protection as interconnected components of the security architecture (Atkinson *et al.*, 2022). Such changes are a consequence of the rapid increase in the number of complex emergencies of military origin, primarily missile and drone attacks, which cause damage not only to military but also to civilian infrastructure and the housing sector. The term human security, originating from international security policy, focuses on protecting the individual from a wide range of threats, including armed conflict, and entails ensuring the essential needs, rights, and dignity of each person, according to R.B. Persaud (2022). In the context of contemporary challenges, Ukraine demonstrates a real example of the practical implementation of this approach: the SESU's activities are directed towards the direct reduction of risks to the population through evacuation, extinguishing fires following attacks, eliminating the consequences of destruction, communicating with the public, and providing psychological support. In turn, resilience is understood in the academic literature as the capacity of a system (state, community, individual) to rapidly adapt to environmental changes and recover from shocks (Mayar *et al.*, 2022). In the case of Ukraine, this concept acquires concrete meaning through the SESU's

ability to maintain constant readiness and adapt to the changing conditions of war. Civil protection, as an institutional component, is responsible for the prevention, response to, and mitigation of the consequences of emergencies, recognising the non-peaceful as well as the war-time nature of crises – it is evident that civil protection units become integral components of the state's security mechanism (Zwęgliński & Smolarkiewicz, 2023).

In international security studies, the integration of human security and resilience is understood as a response to the crisis of state-centric security models, which have proven inadequate for addressing complex, high-intensity threats. Civil protection services function as intermediate institutions between military security and humanitarian governance, ensuring the continuity of social systems during conflicts (Kaldor & Radice, 2022). In this context, the SESU can be interpreted as an element of a "hybrid security infrastructure", simultaneously performing internal protective functions and participating in the transnational stabilisation mechanisms characteristic of the European security model. The integration of these approaches into national policy is reflected in the development of a unified civil protection system, formed with the involvement of both state bodies and civil society organisations, including the Ukrainian Red Cross, which has already been integrated into the system of coordinated joint actions in 14 regions of Ukraine (Development of the civil protection system..., 2025). One of the consequences of such a transformation of the role of the emergency services was the need to re-conceive the role of those services within the context of war. Beyond their role in performing the technical functions of providing emergency services during periods of war, such services are also tasked with the roles of maintaining stability within the communities during those periods of war, adapting those communities to the war, and ensuring the survival of those communities during those periods of conflict. The legal framework for the activities of the SESU is formed by several specific acts that relate to regulation of the unit. These acts relate to the structure of the unit, the functions of the unit, international mechanisms within which the unit can participate, and other interactions between the SESU and other bodies within the Ukrainian government. Some of the specific acts include resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine that define the regulations of the SESU, procedures for classifying the type of emergency that arises within Ukraine, and other amendments to those acts between 2023 and 2025 according to the then-current security needs of Ukraine. These acts provide the legal framework for the SESU's operational activities within both peace and war periods, as well as for its participation in international civil protection processes. The regulatory acts governing the SESU's activities are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Regulatory and legal acts governing the activities of the SESU (as of 2025)

Regulatory act	Date/version	Scope of regulation	Content and significance
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 "On Approval of the Regulations on the State Emergency Service of Ukraine"	16 December 2015 (current version as of 2025; amendments introduced by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1234 dated 03.09.2025)	Organisation and authority of the SESU	The foundational act defining the functions, authority, international cooperation, and linkages with other government bodies

Table 1. Continued

Regulatory act	Date/version	Scope of regulation	Content and significance
Civil Protection Code of Ukraine No. 5403-VI	2 October 2012 (current version)	Fundamentals of civil protection	Regulates the general principles of civil protection, the warning system, and the classification of emergencies; provides the foundation for the SESU's functioning
Law of Ukraine No. 1550-III "On the Legal Regime of a State of Emergency"	16 March 2000 (current version)	State of emergency	Legal mechanisms for the activities of authorities (including the SESU) under conditions of heightened threat and emergencies
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 775 "On Approval of the Procedure for the Creation and Use of Material Reserves"	30 September 2015	Response logistics	Defines the procedure for forming and using reserves to prevent and respond to emergencies, which underpins the SESU's logistical support
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 733 "On the Organisation of Warning about the Threat of Emergency Situations"	27 September 2017	Information response	Regulates the warning system directly utilised by the SESU in crisis situations
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 368 "On the Procedure for Classifying Emergency Situations"	24 March 2004	Classification of emergencies	Establishes levels and criteria for emergencies, which is significant for the SESU's response
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 409 "On Approval of the Model Regulation on Regional and Local Commissions on Technogenic and Environmental Safety and Emergency Situations"	17 June 2015	Local coordination	Creates the legal basis for coordinating the SESU's actions at the regional and local levels in integrated response

Source: compiled by the author based on Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 368 (2021), Law of Ukraine No. 1550-III (2024), Civil Protection Code of Ukraine (2025), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 (2025), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 409 (2025), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 733 (2025), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 775 (2025)

An analysis of the aforementioned regulatory acts indicates that the legal framework governing the activities of the SESU includes both legal frameworks and procedures for those activities. The primary regulatory act that governs the SESU is the Regulations on the SESU, which were approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 (2025). These regulations define the functions of the SESU and the procedures for its coordination with other governmental and international bodies. Furthermore, there are additional regulatory acts that detail the procedures for the performance of the service's classical functions, such as the classification of the situations in which the SESU becomes active, the implementation of a warning system for those situations, and the procedures for providing logistical support to the SESU's activities, ensuring that the agency is enabled to coordinate its activities with other governmental, international, and civilian entities in the event of activation of its functions. Thus, these regulatory acts enable the SESU to fulfil its domestic tasks, as well as to participate in international civil protection mechanisms, without encountering legal contradictions within its functions. Adaptation of the SESU's mandate to the conditions of full-scale war enabled the SESU to expand its tasks to include the provision of services to civilians in the combat zones of Ukraine, to optimise its coordination with international agencies that provide such services, and to participate in those international collective response mechanisms. For instance, the Government of Ukraine has authorised the SESU to assume the functions of a national coordinator within the EU Civil

Protection Mechanism (2001). Additionally, the activities of the SESU are to occur in accordance with international humanitarian law regimes that regulate the protection of civilian populations during armed conflicts. For instance, International Committee of the Red Cross (2023) obligate the parties to those conflicts to provide for the protection of civilians, individuals that are not participating in the conflict, including those that are performing humanitarian, medical, or rescue activities; such parties are to not obstruct such activities of those civilian groups. Furthermore, the provisions of the International Committee of the Red Cross (2023) also relate to the protection of individuals that are undertaking similar types of activities, such as those of a military in humanitarian activities.

To incorporate these international requirements into its domestic legal framework, the provisions of acts like the Civil Protection Code of Ukraine (2025) and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 733 (2025) are made to be incorporated into procedures that the SESU employs in its coordination with the European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre. Furthermore, the provisions of acts related to the establishment of material reserves within the SESU, as well as the organisation of a warning system for those reserves, are made the basis for joint protocols with international agencies providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (2001). Thus, these domestic legal regulations enable the domestic and international tasks of the SESU to be adapted to the international legal requirements of the organisation. On the international

level, international humanitarian law also provides for the protection of civilians of designated countries from attack by other parties to those conflicts. More specifically, international humanitarian law provides that individual professional rescue workers that are performing humanitarian tasks (such as evacuation procedures, firefighting, medical assistance, or demining) are to be protected from attack by the opposing forces to the conflict (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024). Thus, these international laws provide a foundation upon which the activities of the SESU may be recognised by other nations and international agencies as those occurring within the context of global civil protection standards. The combination of these factors, domestic and international, has resulted in the evolution of the role of the SESU from its classical functions to a focus upon models of civil protection that improve the resilience of the Ukrainian society to the effects of those armed conflicts, while also ensuring the performance of its international humanitarian activities according to international standards.

The practical contribution of the SESU to international security. The activities of the SESU in responding to the consequences of military-type attacks in 2024–2025 demonstrate operational intensity and have a direct bearing on public security at both the national and cross-border levels. Under conditions of war, where the adversary conducts thousands of shellings and drone attacks daily, first response services are compelled to combine traditional civil protection functions with emergency response to the destruction of civilian infrastructure. In 2025 alone, as of the beginning of January, nearly 1,887,000 shelling incidents were recorded across Ukraine, averaging over 5,100 shellings per day, including the use of multiple-launch rocket systems and armed drones (Over 61,000 combat engagements..., 2026). This creates a persistent need for large-scale response operations by the SESU, as each episode of destruction can trigger fires, damage to networks, environmental hazards, and threats to the lives of civilians. In 2025, the SESU and civil protection units conducted 491,756 responses to the sites of shelling and attacks across the country, of which 92,892 involved extinguishing fires in residential buildings, hospitals, factories, and other facilities affecting civilian infrastructure. Simultaneously, rescue workers neutralised explosive ordnance across an area exceeding 25,483 hectares, and rescued 7,757 people from the ruins of residential buildings, hospitals, and schools destroyed by artillery shelling, from fire-engulfed premises, as well as from areas where infrastructure accidents occurred due to hostilities (Ukraine's State Emergency Service..., 2026). These indicators characterise not only domestic humanitarian activity but also the capacity to create security conditions that impact regional stability and the civilian population in a broader geographical context. In parallel, according to SESU data, the number of fires in the country increased by approximately 34% in 2025 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, evidencing the heightened need for response and the adaptation of civil protection services to the altered threat profile under wartime conditions (In 2025, the number of fires in Ukraine increased..., 2025). Moreover, a portion of these fires relates not only to the consequences of shelling but also to general emergency

situations arising within society, particularly in ecosystems, the residential sector, and open areas. The increase in the level of fires and associated casualties reflects the tangible strain on response systems, which play a role in mitigating environmental and technological risks. Aggregating this data allows for a deeper understanding that the SESU's activities, within a context of sustained military pressure, effectively function as an element of a continuous security system that minimises the secondary effects of destruction and extends into the broader domain of cross-border security through the prevention of large-scale technological and environmental crises.

The traditional boundary between humanitarian, civilian, and military aspects of security is increasingly blurred in the context of major crises. The concept of resilience entails a clear definition as the ability of a system to adapt to non-specific, unpredictable disturbances and to recover its functions swiftly thereafter; furthermore, resilience consists of three functional components that can be empirically measured through performance indicators for crisis response and recovery, according to the terminology of the resilience-glossary (Stęпка *et al.*, 2025). The aforementioned concept helped to explain the necessity of the integration of the SESU into multifaceted international mechanisms. These international organisations work towards the improvement of those aspects of the system that relate to components that go beyond the scope of the country's own capabilities. The transformation of the Ukrainian civil protection system into a civil-military system of resilience has to account for the threats that exist within the country in relation to its military, technological, and natural threats. The management of these threats requires an interaction between the country, its citizens, and the international organisation that is in charge of their protection. As the traditional methods of managing these threats are no longer effective, it is necessary to implement radical modernisation of the management of these threats. A systemic approach to the concept of resilience in Ukraine also incorporates the discussion of the concept of national resilience. This relates to the threats that are faced by the nation and the way in which some of these threats are not of domestic origin but rather originated from other countries. The concept of resilience diplomacy is currently being applied in the analysis of the activities of the SESU. Resilience diplomacy is understood as the use of civil, humanitarian, and crisis resilience as tools of foreign policy (Gana & Evuti, 2025). Unlike classical concepts of humanitarian diplomacy, the diplomacy of resilience aims to work together with other nations to improve their resilience in the face of potential threats to their populations. The activities of the SESU within 2024 and 2025 have included elements of foreign policy. For example, the service has gained expertise in the management of the consequences of mass attacks with missiles and drones. Other international organisations have sought the SESU for the knowledge that it has gained in relation to these attacks. In addition to the joint mechanisms of the EU, the SESU has begun to work in coordination with the United Nations. The European Commission indicated in one of its reports that the military experiences that Ukraine has had have allowed for the adaptation of the EU's scenarios for their responses to military threats (War

in Ukraine triggered largest UCPM, 2025). Furthermore, exercises that have been held by the SESU in conjunction with the Ukrainian Red Cross indicate that the two organisations have effective methods of coordination in their efforts to protect Ukrainian citizens. Large-scale exercises in the Rivne region in October 2025 included the training of volunteers in how to execute actions such as the rescue of individuals that have become trapped under debris as a result of the earthquake in the area, as well as the management of chemical and radiological incidents (A delegation of representatives of the Ukrainian Red Cross..., 2025). Another means of coordination between the SESU and the Ukrainian Red Cross has been in the exercise of their coordination with one another during these exercises. Such exercises have helped to ensure the integration of Ukrainian citizens into the country's security system.

International organisations such as the United Country's Protection Mechanism (UCPM) are structural elements of the SESU's adaptations to international security standards (Feltynowski, 2025). The European Commission indicated that since Ukraine's accession into the UCPM in April 2023, there has been a growing volume of

assistance packages being delivered to Ukraine, as noted by C.C. Casimir (2024). Such adaptations may also be explained through the framework of the theory of neofunctionalism in the area of foreign relations of a given state (Haas, 1964). According to the theory of neofunctionalism, the international organisation developed as a result of the close security relations between countries that share similar threats to their citizens and resources. These international organisations have facilitated the adaptation of Ukraine's civil protection system towards shared international standards for management of the country's threats. Another element of the Ukrainian crisis is the need for humanitarian assistance for its citizens. According to D. Budraitis (2025), 2025 will bring the need for humanitarian assistance for 12.7 million Ukrainians, which is around 36% of the total population of Ukraine. Such statistics indicate the need for Ukrainian organisations to be active in international systems for the protection of their citizens. Table 2 focuses on the role of the SESU in the international system for responding to complex crises and the impact of the wartime context on the international legitimization of the Service's activities.

Table 2. Participation of the SESU in international mechanisms for complex crisis response (2022-2025)

Mechanism/form of cooperation	Essence and objective of cooperation	Specific results/data	Involvement of SESU or partner structures UCPM
UCPM	Joint response to emergencies, delivery of material assistance, equipment and supplies	Over 153,000 tonnes of aid from the entire EU (medical equipment, generators, vehicles) for Ukraine (as of 2025)	Ukraine – full participant since 2023; SESU – National Coordinator for participation, ensuring delivery and application of assistance
EU Civil Protection Knowledge Network	Platform for knowledge exchange between national response services	Over 4,000 patients evacuated for medical needs to hospitals in the EU and Norway since 2022	SESU active participant in exchange of standards, practices, and joint activities
Bilateral exercises in partner countries (e.g., Romania)	Practical rehearsal of joint actions concerning earthquakes and nuclear accidents	Ukrainian rescuers participated in the field international exercise "EARTHQUAKE 25" in Romania (June 2025)	Enhancing interoperability and exchange of tactical methods
Humanitarian cooperation with the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and related forums	Experience exchange and raising awareness of civil protection needs	Working meetings of SESU leadership with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and discussions on support for Ukraine (May 2025)	Formation of strategic partnerships and increased international attention to civil protection
Cooperation with the Ukrainian Red Cross and German agencies	Coordination of actions with humanitarian organisations and foreign civil protection services	Meetings with the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (Germany) regarding experience exchange in civil protection (November 2025)	Deepening coordination standards and volunteer interaction

Source: compiled by the author based on Ukraine – European civil protection... (2023), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (2023), The government authorised the State Emergency Service... (2024), Ukrainian rescuers took part... (2025), Home – applied knowledge for action (n.d.)

Table 2 indicates the architectural depth of the institutional integration of the SESU into international mechanisms. The role of the national coordinator of the UCPM provides the Service with the mandate to carry out specific procedures regarding the implementation of the international mechanisms. Such a role enables the Service to declare needs at the national level, coordinate all incoming assistance within the country, and maintain communication between the SESU and the EU's Emergency Response Coordination Centre. Thus, the SESU becomes an important component of the management of incoming assistance and resources, and ensures that the EU is aware of the use of assistance within the country. In

addition to such a role, the SESU also participates in international networks and exercises, which helps to guarantee the Service's ability to implement these procedures on a long-term basis. The function of the national coordinator within the UCPM indicates that the State Emergency Service is able to directly administer the key procedures of the international mechanisms. Such a procedure includes the initiation of official requests for assistance and resources to be administered by the SESU via the Common Emergency Communication and Information System, as well as the organisation of the reception of, customs and logistics for, and the reporting on the inflow of resources from other participating states within the international mechanisms.

Thus, the SESU is able to maintain control over the supply of resources to the incident site.

Finally, a review of some of the specific cases of interaction between the SESU and other government institutions indicates some of the different functions that the Service is to perform within the international mechanisms. For instance, the participation of Ukrainian rescue units in various exercises that are organised under the auspices of the NATO-EASDRCC indicates the convergence of operational procedures between the Ukrainian rescue units and those of other NATO nations in conditions that closely simulate the conditions of actual combat operations. This transforms the State Emergency Service from an executive body into a subject of co-producing knowledge in the field of crisis response in hybrid warfare contexts, whose experience becomes significant for the development of the Alliance's training and exercise programmes. Concurrently, dialogue within the framework of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and bilateral negotiations involving the Service's leadership reflect the formation of official paradiplomacy in the sphere of civil protection. This process is characterised not only by the exchange of technical information but also by the strategic positioning of the State Emergency Service as an indispensable link between national defence resilience and the European collective security system. Thus, through mechanisms of institutional interaction, a symbolic elevation of the Service's status occurs: from a national operational structure to a legitimate actor within the transatlantic discourse on civil preparedness and resilience, articulating its own operational needs and influencing the agenda of international forums. This attests to a profound institutional transformation, wherein practical cooperation directly constitutes new political capital and international agency for SESU. In analysing the role of the SESU within the system of international cooperation on regional and global security, a number of structural constraints inherent to the Service's operations under conditions of protracted warfare have been identified. The first of these pertains to the dependence upon external resources and assistance in the performance of its primary functions (Zemlyansky & Kryshchak, 2025). The SESU is able to maintain its high level of operational readiness, but the available volumes of equipment and resources are insufficient to respond to each of the threats that exist within Ukraine. The second constraint on the Service relates to its regulation, and the fact that its regulatory structures do not always correspond to those of the threats against which it must provide defences (Poroka, 2025). The requirements of the Service to adapt its regulations to both the demands of war and the requirements of international standards presents challenges to the Service in fulfilling its functions within those frameworks and in organisations like the UCPM.

Despite these constraints, there are also opportunities for development within the organisation. Perspectives gained through the transformation of the SESU into a component of both a resilience governance and a resilience diplomacy structure enable the identification of opportunities for development within the SESU. For instance, the organisation can develop new training standards for its civil protection specialists, ones that address

the various types of threats that face both Ukraine and the UCPM. Furthermore, the SESU can increase its participation in the various European and transatlantic exercises that it performs with organisations like Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) (n.d.). Such participation will allow both for the development of the adaptive mechanisms within the SESU and for an increase in the integration of Ukrainian rescue units into the international systems of crisis response. In each of these ways, then, the activities of the SESU have acted as a form of resilience diplomacy. The conducted analysis demonstrated that the transformation of the SESU evolved into a structure that actively contributes to the formation of a new model of international security governance. The activities of the SESU have shifted from those that were necessary for fulfilling the requirements of merely responding to technological and natural emergency threats to those that are necessary to counteract a series of combined, systematic attacks upon the nation. Furthermore, the function of international organisations within the SESU has shifted from a secondary function to an essential one; the official appointment of the National Coordinator for the SESU to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (2001) indicates the service's abilities to fulfil the following functions: assessing the needs of the country in relation to international assistance, planning the distribution of that assistance, participating in joint exercises with other SESU members, and requesting experts from those other international organisations to provide assistance to Ukraine. These alterations within the SESU, therefore, indicate alterations to the security architecture of both the region and the planet as a whole. Regionally, the SESU has become a test ground for the EU's protocols for emergency responses, and the experiences of the organisation in mitigating the impacts of the attacks upon Ukraine has contributed to the development of new standards within Europe's capabilities for managing its emergencies. Globally, the participation in various international operations and dialogues has contributed to the blurring of the lines between humanitarian operations and security policy. Overall, therefore, the SESU has become a catalyst for the development of a new paradigm in regard to the relationship between civilian protection in the context of an armed conflict, and the development of a defence system for the nation.

Discussion

The study confirmed the tenets of scholarly approaches to analysing the described topics. As a result, it is possible to not only define the role of the SESU within the nation and on the international stage, but also in ways that extend beyond those defined in previous studies. The work by Y. Mykityn *et al.* (2023), for example, investigated the role of civil protection in Ukraine, with a focus on the challenges that martial law presented to those civilian protection forces. The study centred upon the local role of civil protection and the issues that existed within those civilian protection agencies. While this study confirms the relevance of these findings, the results of this study indicate a broader role of the SESU beyond those defined in previous scholarship. In contrast to analysing the SESU in the context of Ukrainian civil protection efforts, the findings of this study reveal the integration of the organisation into

the EU's civil protection mechanisms, the performance of the National Coordinator's role within those organisations, and the participation of the organisation in various international operations. Another study that related to the role of the SESU is the work of Y. Markuts & F. Roberto (2025). In their study, the concept of resilience was applied to the financial public sector of Ukraine, indicating that without the implementation of financial regulations and international financial assistance, it would be impossible to establish long-term resilience within the nation. While the current study correlates with these findings, it also reveals the role of the SESU in relation to these factors. In transferring the concept of resilience into the context of the civil protection and security forces of Ukraine, it was established that external support to the SESU was necessary for ensuring the country's protection, but that, in the field of crisis management and response, the reciprocity of the country's experience and knowledge within the SESU contributed to the EU's security system in a way that went beyond the model of providing assistance to Ukraine alone. I. Yefimenko *et al.* (2023) investigated the role of critical infrastructure within Ukraine and the need for the legal regulation governing that critical infrastructure and its protection. The scholars noted the fragmented nature of the relevant laws to critical infrastructure, leading to the development of algorithms to protect the country's critical infrastructure assets. Similar to the findings of previous scholars on the topic of critical infrastructure, the present study confirms the provisions made by these scholars, yet reveals the role of the SESU in 2024 and 2025 in protecting the critical infrastructure of Ukraine from the massive attacks with missiles and drones. The techniques employed by the SESU in protecting critical infrastructure from damage indicates that the protection of critical infrastructure has developed into a transnational issue due to the integration of Ukraine's critical infrastructure into the EU's critical infrastructure systems.

The findings of the study are also similar to those of J. Autioniemi & H. Jalonen (2025). The work by these two scholars assessed the paradoxes between the values, facts, and the communications among those participating in the management of critical infrastructure. Similar to the findings of J. Autioniemi & H. Jalonen, the role of the SESU confirms the relevance of these paradoxes and their management, yet expands the study to include the tensions between national and international organisations within the management and operation of critical infrastructure. Furthermore, where the work by these two authors was primarily theoretical, the findings of the current study indicate that these tensions have played a role in enabling the SESU to adapt to international security standards in the midst of a full-scale war between Ukraine and Russia. Analysing the propositions of M. Feltynowski (2025), who examined the EU Civil Protection Mechanism as a tool for coordinating international aid, the present study confirms the role of this mechanism in shaping a new model of response to large-scale crises. However, whereas the scholar's work emphasised the experience of EU member states as donors and occasional recipients of aid, the results of analysing the SESU's activities demonstrate a qualitatively different level of engagement, in which the national civil protection service functioned as a permanent operational

node of the mechanism under conditions of protracted warfare. Thus, the data allow for complementing M. Feltynowski's conclusions with the proposition regarding the transformation of the role of national services from passive recipients of resources into active co-creators of crisis response practices within the European security system. A comparison with the study by O. Buriachenko *et al.* (2025) demonstrated a high level of consistency in the understanding of international support as a factor in Ukraine's resilience. In the aforementioned work, international assistance was examined primarily through the lens of macro-level processes – financial stability, diplomatic support, and defence cooperation. The present study has supplemented these findings by demonstrating how these macro-instruments were transformed into specific operational capabilities of the SESU, notably in the form of material and technical equipment, specialised gear, and access to joint training programmes. In contrast to the generalised analysis of international aid in the work of O. Buriachenko *et al.*, the results of this study allow for tracing a direct link between international support and the increase in both quantitative and qualitative indicators of the service's response to the consequences of shelling, thereby deepening the understanding of the mechanisms through which resilience is implemented at the institutional level.

The results of the conducted study were compared with the conclusions of S. Yevtukh (2025) concerning the transformation of Ukrainian security institutions during the full-scale war, based on the analysis of the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine. S. Yevtukh focuses on the technological modernisation of the agency, such as unmanned systems, artificial intelligence, and cyber tools, as well as on the importance of international cooperation and investment for the country's defence capabilities. While the conclusions of the scholar and the present study have similarities regarding the importance of international cooperation, the specific functions of that cooperation differ. For S. Yevtukh, international cooperation enables the development and use of various technological and financial tools to increase the coercive power of the state. In contrast, the present study demonstrates that the activities of the SESU made it possible to develop a different type of security agency whose main tasks were protecting the civilian population from the consequences of mass destruction caused by the Russian attacks, and ensure the preservation of the territories under continual shelling of the Russian military. Thus, in comparison with S. Yevtukh's conclusions, the present study contributes to the expanded understanding of the concept of national security and its resilience beyond the military-technical component of the state to the civil component related to the concepts of human and international security. A separate comparison was made with the results of O. Khytra (2022) study dedicated to analysing the activities of the Ukrainian Security Service of Ukraine during both wartime and peacetime, with a focus on the management of the agency's units and the impact that those activities had upon the Ukrainian population. The results of this study are similar to the present study in recognising the high level of responsiveness of the units of the SESU, even while under constant attacks by the Russian military. However, O. Khytra also documented deficiencies within the organisation, such as

a lack of psychological support services for those impacted by the war, poor communication with the civilian population, and a lack of integration of civil social support services into its activities. The present study has contributed new information to this research in the form of its investigation of the international activities of the SESU between 2023 and 2025. As part of the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism, the SESU was able to receive various types of support that compensated for its domestic deficiencies. While O. Khytra investigated primarily domestic aspects of the organisation, the present study makes clear that the international aspects of the organisation were crucial for providing psychological and social effectiveness to its efforts within the war. Thus, its deficiencies could be explained by the overload of its domestic and international responsibilities. The comparison of the conclusions of the present study with those of the aforementioned scholars demonstrates that while the existing literature on the topic of the activities of the SESU covered a variety of important aspects of the organisation, the present study has contributed to the existing knowledge by providing an overview of those different aspects as a comprehensive interpretation of the organisation's main characteristics and role in both Ukrainian and international security.

Conclusions

Through analysing the service's activities within recent years, it was possible to establish that the SESU has experienced a transformation of its activities from classic civil protection to the incorporation of elements related to human security and resilience within its activities. For instance, during 2025, the SESU responded to almost 500,000 incidents related to the consequences of shelling, extinguished over 92,000 fires in civilian infrastructure facilities affected by shelling, and performed rescue operations for approximately 7,800 individuals. In addition, the SESU operates within a context of extreme pressure, as its average number of incidents of shelling within the country each day in 2025 exceeded 5,100. The legal framework for the SESU provided for the transformation of the organisation through its provisions for integrating the

organisation into international security mechanisms. For instance, since April 2023, the SESU has been recognised as a full participating member and coordinator of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which enabled it to coordinate the delivery of 153,000 tonnes of equipment and materials to Ukraine. In addition to working with the EU, the SESU has interacted with other international organisations, such as through its cooperation with the Ukrainian Red Cross, its participation in international exercises in countries like Romania, and through its holding of working meetings with representatives of organisations such as the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the NATO Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre. Within this context, it is possible to identify a model of transformation of the SESU's activities from a domestically-focused organisation to a coordinator of international security mechanisms. Moreover, the model's basis within the SESU is in the laws that governed its transformation, the extreme conditions that it had to respond to, and the integration of that organisation into international security systems, which have enabled it to concurrently act in a role of ensuring the resilience of its country while also transforming into an influencing organisation of the regional security systems. However, limitations of the SESU are also recognised through the development of such a policy, such as the organisation's dependence upon external resources, or the need to adjust its national legal system to account for international policy requirements. Areas for future research may therefore focus upon the effectiveness in incorporating national civil protection policies and organisations into regional security policies.

Acknowledgements

None.

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

- [1] A delegation of representatives of the Ukrainian Red Cross and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine met with German state agencies on civil protection issues. (2025). Retrieved from <https://redcross.org.ua/news/2025/11/131967/>.
- [2] Atkinson, A., Grandi, M., & Vaklinova, G. (2022). *Resilience, human security, and the protection of civilians*. Washington, DC: Stimson Center.
- [3] Autioniemi, J., & Jalonen, H. (2025). Resilience through collaboration? Emerging tensions and paradoxes in crisis management. *Public Performance & Management Review*, 48(3), 705-733. doi: 10.1080/15309576.2025.2466213.
- [4] Budraitis, D. (2025). *Policy innovations amid crisis: How the war in Ukraine is shaping humanitarian aid strategies*. (Master's thesis, Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden).
- [5] Buriachenko, O., Somak, O., Golubytskyi, S., Kravchenko, N., & Kravchenko, O. (2025). *International support for Ukraine: Evaluating the impact of military, economic, and diplomatic aid*. *Review of Research and Social Intervention*, 88, 151-168.
- [6] Casimir, C.C. (2024). *Outsourcing the Leviathan. Causes for and Consequences of the arrival of public-private partnerships in the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)*. (Master's thesis, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden).
- [7] Chachko, E., & Linos, K. (2022). Ukraine and the emergency powers of international institutions. *American Journal of International Law*, 116(4), 775-787. doi: 10.1017/ajil.2022.57.
- [8] Civil Protection Code of Ukraine. (2025, September). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5403-17#Text>.
- [9] Constantinescu, M., Dumitrache, V.I., & Popa, B.M. (2024). *Human security and resilience, from a defence perspective*. *Defense Resources Management in the 21st Century*, 1(1), 76-85.

- [10] Development of the civil protection system: A joint responsibility of the state and civil society. (2025). Retrieved from <https://redcross.org.ua/en/news/2025/06/115634/>.
- [11] EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). (2001). Retrieved from <https://surl.li/qqnzbs>.
- [12] Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC). (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/organization/nato-structure/euro-atlantic-disaster-response-coordination-centre--eadrcc->.
- [13] Feltynowski, M. (2025). Union Civil Protection Mechanism as an international policy tool supporting Ukraine. *Polish Political Science Yearbook*, 54(1), 165-179. doi: 10.15804/ppsy202304.
- [14] French, M., Duray, R., & Fan, Y. (2020). Impact of disasters on routine emergency service response performance. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 29(3), 321-335. doi: 10.1111/1468-5973.12343.
- [15] Gana, I.M., & Evuti, S.M. (2025). Paradiplomacy and democratic resilience in the Sahel: Subnational strategies against democratic reversals. *Journal of Paradiplomacy and City Networks*, 4(2), 138-148. doi: 10.18196/jpcn.v4i2.122.
- [16] Haas, E.B. (1964). *Beyond the nation-state: Functionalism and international organization*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- [17] Home – applied knowledge for action. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/>.
- [18] Hryn, D. (2025). State policy for ensuring public safety in Ukraine: Economic mechanisms and insurance systems development in modern conditions. *Public Administration and State Security Aspects*, 1, 211-220. doi: 10.52363/passa-2025.1-23.
- [19] In 2025, the number of fires in Ukraine increased by 34%, the number of deaths increased by 10% – State Emergency Service. (2025). Retrieved from <https://mediacenter.org.ua/uk/u-2025-rotsi-kilkist-pozhezh-v-ukrayini-zbilshilas-na-34-kilkist-zagiblih-zroslo-na-10-dsns/>.
- [20] International Committee of the Red Cross. (2023). *Fundamental provisions of the Geneva conventions and their additional protocols*. Kyiv: ICRC.
- [21] International Committee of the Red Cross. (2024). *Civil defence in international humanitarian law*. Geneva: ICRC.
- [22] Kaldor, M., & Radice, H. (2022). Introduction: Civiness in conflict. *Journal of Civil Society*, 18(2), 125-141. doi: 10.1080/17448689.2022.2121295.
- [23] Kasian, O. (2024). Legal status of elements of the unified state system of civil protection as security management entities in emergency situations. *Public Administration and State Security Aspects*, 2, 158-163. doi: 10.52363/passa-2024.2-24.
- [24] Khytra, O.L. (2022). Peculiarities of the activities of the state emergency service in the implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection of the population. *Scientific Notes of Lviv University of Business and Law*, 32, 212-219. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.6641300.
- [25] Kustov, M.V., Andronov, V.A., & Buscham, C. (2025). *Modification of emergency management systems based on experiences of Germany and Ukraine*. *International Journal of Safety & Security Engineering*, 15(1), article number 21.
- [26] Law of Ukraine No. 1550-III “On the Legal Regime of the State of Emergency”. (2024, May). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1550-14#Text>.
- [27] Markuts, Y., & Roberto, F. (2025). Emergency budgeting for resilience during the war. The case of Ukraine. *Public Money & Management*, 45(3), 195-205. doi: 10.1080/09540962.2024.2407842.
- [28] Mayar, K., Carmichael, D.G., & Shen, X. (2022). Resilience and systems – a review. *Sustainability*, 14(14), article number 8327. doi: 10.3390/su14148327.
- [29] Mykityn, Y., Kośmider, T., & Snopek, M. (2023). Civil protection services in Ukraine in emergency during the legal regime of martial law. *Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues*, 13(1), 239-250. doi: 10.47459/jssi.2023.13.26.
- [30] OSCE Extrabudgetary Support Programme for Ukraine. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.osce.org/uk/support-programme-for-ukraine>.
- [31] Over 61,000 combat engagements and nearly 2 million shelling incidents in 2025 – Ministry of Defense. (2026). Retrieved from <https://surl.li/nwkikt>.
- [32] Persaud, R.B. (2022). *Human security*. In A. Collins (Ed.), *Contemporary security studies* (pp. 144-158). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [33] Poroka, S.G. (2025). European integration impact on the reform of the State Emergency Service: Prospects for adaptation to EU civil protection standards. *Bulletin of the National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine. Series: State Administration*, 1(22), 397-406. doi: 10.52363/2414-5866-2025-1-43.
- [34] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1052 “On Approval of the Regulations on the State Emergency Service of Ukraine”. (2025, December). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1052-2015-п#Text>.
- [35] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 368 “On Approval of the Procedure for Classifying Emergency Situations by Their Levels”. (2021, December). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/368-2004-%D0%BF#Text>.
- [36] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 409 “On Approval of the Model Regulation on the Regional and Local Commission on Technogenic and Environmental Safety and Emergency Situations”. (2025, February). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/409-2015-%D0%BF#Text>.
- [37] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 733 “On Approval of the Regulation on the Organization of Notification of the Threat of the Emergence or Occurrence of Emergency Situations and the Organization of Communication in the Field of Civil Protection”. (2025, July). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/733-2017-%D0%BF#Text>.

- [38] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 775 “On Approval of the Procedure for the Creation and Use of Material Reserves (Except State) to Prevent the Occurrence of Emergencies and Eliminate Their Consequences”. (2025, November). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/775-2015-%D0%BF#Text>.
- [39] Stępką, M., Mazurkiewicz, A., & Krüger, M. (2025). *Emerging varieties of resilience: Experiences from Germany, Poland and Ukraine*. London: Routledge. doi: 10.4324/9781003503255.
- [40] The government authorized the State Emergency Service of Ukraine to perform the functions of the national coordinator of Ukraine’s participation in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. (2024). Retrieved from <https://dsns.gov.ua/news/ostanni-novini/uriad-upovnovaziv-dsns-na-vikonannia-funkcii-nacionalnogo-koordinatora-ucasti-ukrayini-v-mexanizmi-civilnogo-zaxistu-jes>.
- [41] Ukraine – European civil protection and humanitarian aid operations. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/europe/ukraine_en.
- [42] Ukraine’s State Emergency Service had nearly 500,000 deployments to scenes of strikes in 2025. (2026). Retrieved from <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2026/01/01/8014243/>.
- [43] Ukrainian rescuers took part in a 5-day international exercise on the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and nuclear accident in Romania. (2025). Retrieved from <https://mvs.gov.ua/news/ukrayinski-riatuvalniki-vzialiu-ucast-u-5-dennix-miznarodnix-navcanniax-z-likvidaciyi-naslidkiv-zemletrusu-ta-iadernoyi-avariyi-v-rumuniyi>.
- [44] Vysotsky, I.S. (2023). *Peculiarities of public administration in the field of civil protection in a special period*. (Master’s thesis, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolaiv, Ukraine).
- [45] War in Ukraine triggered largest UCPM operation ever. (2025). Retrieved from <https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/news/war-ukraine-triggered-largest-ucpm-operation-ever>.
- [46] Yefimenko, I., Sakovskyi, A., & Bilozorov, Y. (2023). Protection of critical infrastructure as a component of Ukraine’s national security. *Law Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs*, 13(2), 74-85. doi: 10.56215/naia-chasopis/2.2023.74.
- [47] Yevtukh, S. (2025). The security service of Ukraine: Key operations and challenges during a full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war. *Military Science*, 2(4), 135-145. doi: 10.62524/msj.2024.2.4.12.
- [48] Zemlyansky, O. & Kryshchal, T. (2025). *Organizational principles of international cooperation of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in conducting search and rescue operations in urban conditions*. *Bulletin of the Humanities and Social Sciences Society*, 25, 186-191.
- [49] Zwęgliński, T., & Smolarkiewicz, M. (2023). The Union Civil Protection Mechanism and disaster risk reduction in shaping national security. In P. Gromek, M. Feltyński & M. Wojakowska (Eds.), *Shaping national security: International emergency mechanisms and disaster risk reduction* (pp. 90-114). New York: Routledge. doi: 10.4324/9781003402626.