The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 3 No. 3 (2025)

Received: *March 5, 2025* | **Revisions Requested:** *May 22, 2025* | **Revision Received:** *June 25, 2025*
Accepted: *October 30, 2025* | **Published Online:** *December 1, 2025*

Licensed (C) by Creative Commons Attribution International License 4.0 (CC BY-NC-SA)

DOI: 10.62524/msj.2025.3.3.8

Formation of a hierarchy of doctrinal documents in the Armed Forces of Ukraine as an element of the stability of the management system

Serhii Hodz
Doctor of Military Sciences, Senior Researcher
Leading Research Fellow
The Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
03049, Povitrianykh Syl avenue, 28 B, Kyiv, Ukraine
e-mail: sergiigodz1968@ukr.net
ORCID: 0000-0002-7860-2330

Serhii Vasylenko
Candidate of Military Sciences, Senior Researcher
Chief of the Scientific and Research Branch
The Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
03049, Povitrianykh Syl avenue, 28 B, Kyiv, Ukraine
e-mail: sergvasylenko73@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0008-1899-7554

Illia Biliakov
Senior Research Fellow
The Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
03049, Povitrianykh Syl avenue, 28 B, Kyiv, Ukraine
e-mail: beliakov93@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-5768-4621

Taras Shvets
Leading Research Fellow
The Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
03049, Povitrianykh Syl avenue, 28 B, Kyiv, Ukraine
e-mail: shvetstvsn@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-5359-8777

Tymur Kurtseitov
Dr of Technical Sciences, Professor
Deputy Head
Scientific and Methodological Center
for the Organization of Scientific and Scientific and Technical Activities
e-mail: kurttimur@ukr.net
ORCID: 0000-0001-6478-6469

The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 3 No. 3 (2025)

Andrii Karpenko
Research Officer
Kruty Heroes Military Institute of Telecommunications
and Information Technology
01011, Knyaziv Ostrozkyh St., 45/1, Kyiv, Ukraine
e-mail: andriy.karpenko@viti.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0002-8372-6303

Abstract. The modern conditions of conducting armed struggle require the search for rational ways and means of maintaining the necessary level of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Accordingly, the existing system of doctrinal documents, which regulates the main issues of their development, reform, preparation, and employment, requires objective and critical analysis. First and foremost, it concerns the ability of this system to outline the main directions and ways of solving the existing problems of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. There has also arisen a need to determine the compliance of the existing system of doctrinal documents with the main tasks facing the Armed Forces of Ukraine, taking into account the peculiarities of their employment under current conditions. The relevance of the proposed research is driven by the need for a comprehensive analysis of domestic and foreign experience in building the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents and the consideration of this experience in order to improve the effectiveness of functioning of the doctrinal document system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The aim of the article is to outline (based on the results of analysis) specific recommendations regarding the formation of the hierarchy of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The system of doctrinal documents is a complex system of an organisational type, and therefore, its research (structural, functional, and parametric description) is carried out on the basis of systems analysis. The main results of the research and their practical significance lie in the fact that the authors point to the necessity of scientific substantiation of the compliance of the doctrinal document system with the main tasks facing the Armed Forces of Ukraine. This, in turn, requires a comprehensive analysis and consideration of domestic and foreign experience in building the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents. In the authors' opinion, the specific recommendations for the formation of the hierarchy of doctrinal documents outlined in the article will make it possible to optimise their total number and streamline their functioning across each of the areas of preparation and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. At the same time, the article highlights that the existing methodologies (methodical approaches) for researching the problems of the Armed Forces are usually based on regulatory documents that govern only individual aspects of their preparation and employment and do not provide for a comprehensive approach to solving the current problems of functioning of the doctrinal document system as a holistic complex system of an organisational type. This confirms the relevance of the research and the necessity of further development of a comprehensive methodology for substantiating the compliance of the doctrinal document system with the tasks of development and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Keywords: doctrine; doctrinal documents; system, hierarchical nature (hierarchy) of doctrinal documents; main, key, defining doctrines; combat capability, combat and mobilisation readiness of the Armed Forces; military and strategic situation; development (force generation, reform, training) and employment of the Armed Forces; improved (comprehensive) methodology.

Introduction

The experience of conducting operations (combat actions) under the conditions of armed aggression by the russian federation against our state once again confirms the importance of maintaining the required level of combat readiness of the Armed Forces (AF) of Ukraine – the fundamental basis of their operational and mobilisation readiness. At the same time, the current

conditions of armed struggle, above all, the rapid dynamics of operations (combat actions), the growing capabilities of reconnaissance and fire assets, the increased demands for force protection and operational security, and the need to introduce new approaches to the training of forces under significant resource constraints, require the search for rational ways and means of maintaining the necessary level of combat readiness of the AF of Ukraine. Accordingly, the existing system of doctrinal documents, which regulates the key issues of their development, reform, training, and employment, requires objective and critical analysis. Primarily, this concerns the ability of the system to define the main directions and solutions to the existing issues of combat readiness of the AF of Ukraine. Therefore, there is now a need to determine whether the existing doctrinal framework corresponds to the key tasks facing the AF of Ukraine, taking into account the specific features of their development and employment in modern conditions of armed struggle. Particular attention in this regard must be paid to the analysis and consideration of both domestic and international experience in constructing the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents, as well as the accumulated experience in forming a doctrinal system as a whole. Concurrently, it should be taken into account that the doctrinal document system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is a complex (large-scale) system of an organisational type. As a complex system, it is a set of interrelated and interacting (functioning) elements (subsystems) united by a single concept, aimed at solving specific tasks under defined conditions. The most important characteristic of this complex system is its hierarchical structure – the presence of a certain number of subsystems with varying levels of subordination and importance (strategic, operational, tactical). At the same time, hierarchy forms the basis of the structural (content-related), functional, and informational description of the doctrinal document system as a complex (large-scale) system. The objective determination of whether the doctrinal document system, and specifically its hierarchy, corresponds to the tasks facing the Armed Forces of Ukraine requires scientific substantiation. Taking into account the current conditions of armed struggle and based on the analysis of domestic and international experience in building doctrinal hierarchies (architectures), the article presents certain recommendations on the formation of the doctrinal hierarchy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Methodological Framework

The essence of the "doctrine" and "doctrinal documents" concepts.

In the legislation of Ukraine, the concepts of "doctrine" and "doctrinal documents" are closely interconnected, yet they also have certain distinctions. Thus, a *doctrine* is understood as a system of fundamental ideas, principles, views, and provisions that form the basic approaches of the state in a particular sphere of public life and state governance (economy, defence, security, foreign policy, information security, law, etc.). By its nature and content, a doctrine is a broader conceptual phenomenon (document) that shapes the principles, philosophy, and foundations of state policy in a given area, and therefore has a strategic and philosophical character. A doctrine defines the strategic directions of state policy, forms the conceptual foundations for the development of laws, subordinate (regulatory) acts, and strategic development programmes, and serves as an instrument for coordinating the actions of state authorities within a specific sphere. For example: the Military Doctrine of Ukraine is the principal document that defines the main principles and directions of policy in the field of defence and national security (it outlines the principles and general approaches of the state to protecting national security and defence); the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine outlines state policy for protecting the national information space, countering information attacks, cyberattacks, and disinformation; the Maritime Doctrine of Ukraine defines the strategy and key directions for the further development of Ukraine as a maritime state. Doctrines are usually approved at the level of Presidential Decrees, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or other regulatory acts

Doctrinal documents – by their nature, these are specific regulatory acts or strategic plans developed on the basis of a doctrine and detailing how exactly its principles are to be implemented in

practice. Doctrinal documents may be formalised in the form of strategies, programmes, decrees, resolutions, etc., which constitute forms of doctrinal documents. They possess a defined legal status and describe practical measures for the implementation of doctrines. By their nature, doctrinal documents are practical instruments that define concrete actions, measures, and mechanisms for implementing doctrines. For example, on the basis of the Military Doctrine, a specific Defence Plan of Ukraine or a National Security Strategy may be developed, which would be doctrinal documents.

Thus, the main distinctions between doctrines and doctrinal documents may be considered as follows: abstractness versus specificity (a doctrine is a general concept that defines the main directions of policy, whereas doctrinal documents are specific acts that elaborate on those directions); strategic level versus operational level (a doctrine defines the global strategy, while doctrinal documents implement that strategy through specific mechanisms and measures); legal status (doctrines usually have a recommendatory nature, whereas doctrinal documents may be mandatory for implementation). Accordingly, if a doctrine is a strategic concept that defines the general principles of the state policy, doctrinal documents are practical regulatory or strategic acts that detail how exactly the doctrine is implemented in practice.

At the same time, in this article the concept of *"doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"* encompasses two components: the first – *the doctrines of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (primary, key, foundational),* which constitute the basis of the hierarchy of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; the second – doctrinal documents (of a lower level of subordination) — regulatory legal acts (guiding documents) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine developed on the basis of doctrines, which define (and detail) how exactly the principles and core provisions of the doctrines will be implemented in practice. Hierarchically, doctrinal documents may relate either to the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a whole or to a specific armed service (branch) of troops in particular. The forms of doctrinal documents may include strategies, programmes, plans, statutes, manuals, military standards, directives, orders, and similar. They possess a specific legal status and describe practical measures for the implementation of a given doctrine.

Experience in constructing the hierarchy of doctrinal documents within the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the development of doctrinal documents is regulated by the relevant military standards *(the State Standard of Ukraine 1.7:2015 (ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, NEQ; ISO/IEC Guide 21-2:2005, NEQ "National standardisation. Rules and methods for the adoption of international and regional normative documents" and VST 001.001:2023(01) "Military standardisation. Requirements for the structure, presentation, formatting, designation, and content of military standards").*

Before the start of the full-scale armed aggression of the russian federation, the development of doctrinal documents within the Armed Forces of Ukraine was carried out in accordance with the Directive of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine dated 13.03.2020 No. D-6, which defined 187 guiding documents (doctrines, manuals, combat regulations) to be developed.

According to the NATO Architecture of Doctrinal Documents, the directive of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine dated 04.06.2021 No. D-8 established the hierarchy of the fundamental doctrinal documents (main and key) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. This same directive also defined specific tasks for improving the main and key doctrines and for developing guiding documents as provided for by the relevant hierarchies of doctrinal documents of the armed services and separate branches (forces) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Thus, in order to adapt the doctrinal document hierarchy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the NATO hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents, 49 documents (89%) were designated for development, of which: at the level of the main, key, and defining doctrines – 47, at the level of doctrinal documents of the armed services and separate branches (forces) – 2.

At the start of the full-scale armed aggression of the russian federation, the development of

three defining doctrines remained unfinished ("Naval Intelligence," "Naval Operation," "Support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Evacuation of Civilians and Other Persons from Combat Operations Areas"). With the onset of the armed aggression of the russian federation against Ukraine, in accordance with the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (dated 28.10.2022 No. 4510/C), the development of doctrinal documents was temporarily suspended, with the exception of the main doctrine – the "Doctrine on the Employment of State Defence Forces" and the key doctrines "Joint Operations" and "Joint Planning". As of March 2024, the main Doctrine on the Employment of State Defence Forces had not been approved and remained under review at the Office of the President of Ukraine. This became one of the main reasons for the suspension of work on the remaining doctrines (doctrinal documents). To resolve this issue, by decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine dated 11.03.2024 No. 40737/C, a number of urgent tasks were defined. In particular, the structural subdivisions of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine responsible for developing doctrines (doctrinal documents) were assigned tasks related to: the approval of the System for the Employment of Ukraine's Defence Forces as a component of the "Doctrine on the Employment of State Defence Forces" and as a foundation for developing other doctrinal documents; the revision and submission for approval of the doctrines "Joint Operations" and "Joint Planning"; and, following the approval of the new editions of the main and key doctrines and taking into account the new NATO Architecture of Doctrinal Documents (2023 edition), the development of a corresponding directive of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. As of today (taking into account the new NATO Architecture of Doctrinal Documents), 51 out of 59 designated doctrines have been developed within the Armed Forces of Ukraine (23 doctrines correspond by title to NATO equivalents). The following doctrines remain undeveloped: "Proposals to AJP-3 Space Operations", AJP-3.22 "Law Enforcement in Stabilisation Operations", "Doctrine Proposal AJP-4.1 Logistics", AJP-6.1 "INFOSEC Control and Management", AJP-10.3 "Military Public Affairs", AJP-3.15 "Counter-IED", AJP-3.18 "Explosive Ordnance Disposal", AJP-3.23 "CBRN Countering in Military Operations".

At the same time, practice shows that the existing hierarchy of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is cumbersome, the provisions of certain directives are duplicative, and the content of some directives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should reasonably be reflected in directive documents of a lower level of subordination (armed services of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, separate branches (forces)). Therefore, the hierarchy of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine requires optimisation and alignment with the actual needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in order to maintain the necessary level of their combat readiness, taking into account the specific features of the training and employment of troops (forces) under modern conditions. An important aspect in this regard is the consideration of the experience of constructing the architecture of doctrinal documents in NATO member states.

Experience in constructing the architecture of doctrinal documents in NATO member states.

The *architecture* of NATO doctrinal documents is understood as a system that defines the hierarchy, structure, and interconnection of various guiding documents regulating the Alliance's military activity. It ensures coherence and standardisation among NATO member states, enabling them to act jointly in different military operations. The main purpose of this architecture is to form a common theoretical and practical foundation for planning, conducting operations, and supporting defence strategy. The main components of the NATO doctrinal document architecture are: political guidance principles – the highest level, which sets the general directions and approaches to the Alliance's activity, including political decisions and strategy; strategic doctrines – documents that define the general principles for conducting operations and interaction at the strategic level (they regulate cooperation between the armed forces of NATO member states and between the Alliance's armed forces and other international organisations); operational doctrines – documents that define the principles of conducting operations at the operational level, covering more detailed aspects of

command and control over military (combat) operations; tactical doctrines – specific manuals that define the principles for conducting operations at the tactical level, covering more detailed aspects of managing tactical-level combat actions, as well as the standards and procedures for executing specific tasks. The main components of the architecture of NATO doctrinal documents are: political guidance principles – the highest level, which defines the general directions and approaches to the Alliance's activity, including political decisions and strategy; strategic doctrines – documents that establish the general principles for conducting operations and interaction at the strategic level (they regulate cooperation between the armed forces of NATO member states and between the Alliance's armed forces and other international organisations); operational doctrines – documents that define the principles for conducting operations at the operational level, covering more detailed aspects of command and control of military (combat) operations; tactical doctrines – specific manuals that define the principles for conducting operations at the tactical level, covering more detailed aspects of the management of tactical-level combat actions, as well as the standards and procedures for performing specific tasks.

The NATO doctrinal hierarchy includes the key, principal, and defining doctrines.

The Main Doctrine (AJP-01, Allied Joint Doctrine): defines the general principles of joint military action and provides the foundational framework for the entire doctrinal architecture. It covers broad issues of planning and conducting joint operations (operations involving forces and assets of various armed services of the armed forces – land, air, maritime, special); establishes the basis for all other NATO doctrinal documents; sets out the general principles to be followed by commanders at the strategic level when planning and conducting operations; standardises the procedures for interaction between forces, ensuring coherence of actions among various NATO member states. AJP-01 is the main doctrine that defines how NATO multinational operations are planned and conducted.

Key doctrines: elaborate and specify particular aspects of operations; they include recommendations and rules for specific armed services of the armed forces or branches of troops (forces) (air, land, maritime operations, logistics, etc.) or areas of activity. They cover tactical and operational matters; ensure standardisation in management resources, operational planning, and execution within a specific theatre of military operations; facilitate the integration of different armed services and branches of troops (forces) (aviation, intelligence, cyber defence, etc.). For example, AJP-3 is a key doctrine that defines the fundamentals of conducting operations at the operational level, including the planning and management of multinational operations.

Defining doctrines: target specific areas of activity, such as tactical operations, cyber operations, combat readiness support, logistics, intelligence, or special operations. Define detailed procedures for specific types of operations (peacekeeping, counter-terrorist operations, humanitarian missions); develop tactical instructions for individual units and armed services (branches) of troops; provide detailed standards for specific tasks (casualty evacuation, coordination of air and ground forces, etc.). For example, AJP-4 – a doctrine that contains NATO logistics standards, ensuring effective resource management and sustainment during operations.

The main general functions of NATO doctrines are: harmonisation of actions: all NATO member countries can operate during joint operations using unified standards and procedures; operational interoperability: ensured interaction between different armed services of the armed forces (land, naval, air, cyber, etc.) and between all countries; flexibility: doctrines help adapt military actions to new threats, such as hybrid warfare, cyber threats or terrorism; standardisation: doctrines establish standards for equipment, communication, and technology, allowing for increased effectiveness of military operations. These doctrines form the basis for NATO's strategic coordination and collective security, helping ensure the readiness and interoperability of the armed forces of different nations. At the same time, views on the conduct of operations at the strategic level are transformed into specific procedures and detailed in tactical-level guidance documents, while general strategic principles and experience in conducting combat operations at the tactical level are consolidated in operational-level guidance documents.

The structure and interrelation of NATO doctrinal documents.
According to the NATO standard (AAP-47), NATO doctrines (doctrinal documents) have certain levels of importance and purpose, each of which performs its specific function within the framework of the Alliance's joint defence and other military strategy. They ensure unification of actions of NATO member countries, standardisation of operations, as well as adaptation to new challenges. Structurally, according to levels of importance and purpose, NATO doctrines (doctrinal documents) are divided into functional, thematic and domain-specific (spatial) (see Fig. 1). As an example, functional doctrines of the J-structures envisage the development of guiding documents by areas (series) (see Figure 2), each of which includes a set of thematic and domain-specific (spatial) documents that form the conceptual foundation of the "joint doctrine".

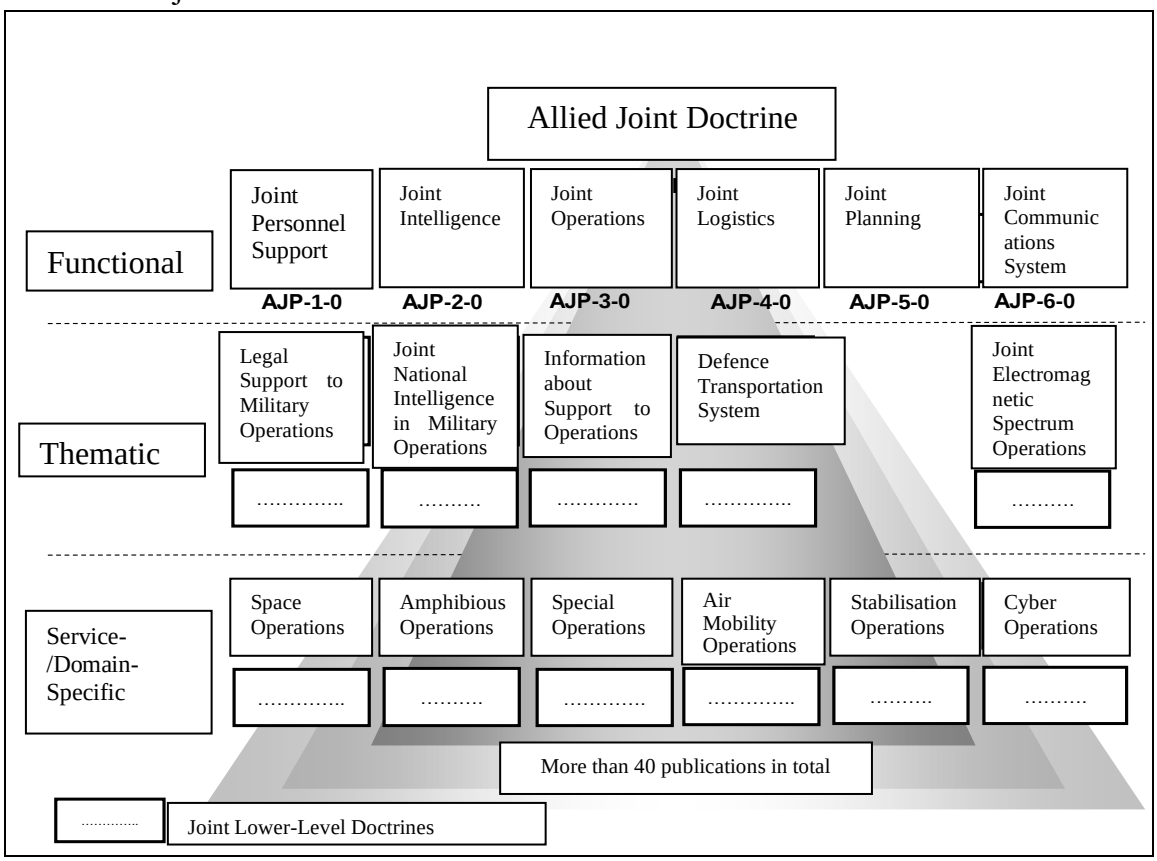


Figure 1. Structural division of NATO doctrines (doctrinal documents) by levels of importance and purpose

For example: direction (series) "0" covers key developments (doctrines) that contain the fundamental provisions on which all other doctrines (manuals, statutes) are based; direction (series) "1" includes doctrines (statutes) covering reference materials and issues related to administrative matters, as well as moral-psychological, religious, and other aspects of military service; direction (series) "2" includes doctrines (statutes) covering intelligence support to joint operations; direction (series) "3" is represented by the largest number of doctrinal documents (statutory publications) and is devoted to various aspects of conducting joint military operations; direction (series) "4" covers doctrines (statutes) addressing matters related to logistical support; direction (series) "5" contains doctrines (statutes) covering matters of operational planning; direction (series) "6" includes doctrines (statutes) covering issues of command, communications, and computer support.

Thematic doctrines (statutes) elaborate on the content of the functional doctrine for specific conditions and tasks. At the same time, they are not intended to provide a template for any given

operation (such as international peacekeeping operations, information operations, disaster response, etc). The responsibility for the systematisation of NATO doctrinal documents rests with the NATO Allied Command Transformation, which develops the NATO Joint Doctrine Development Plan, coordinates it with the Military Committee of the NATO Standardisation Board, and organises the work on their elaboration. In accordance with the NATO Joint Doctrine Development Plan, the architecture of NATO doctrinal documents has been developed. At the same time, the development, coordination, and implementation of doctrinal documents within NATO are governed by a number of joint publications (in particular, AAP-03 "Directive for the Production, Maintenance and Management of NATO Standardisation Documents", AAP-47 "Allied Joint Doctrine Development", and AAP-32 "Publishing Standards for NATO Standardisation Documents").

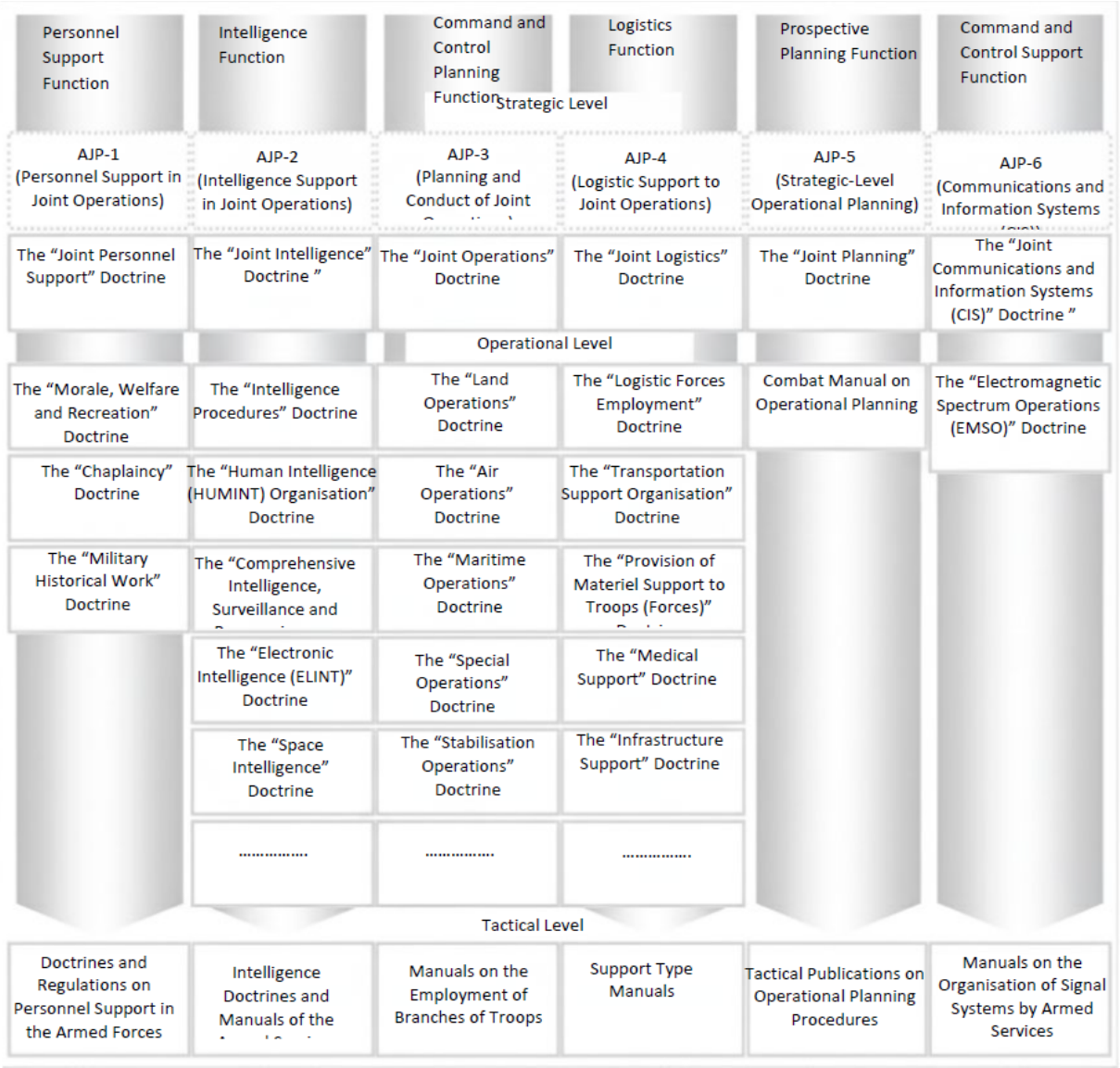


Figure 2. Directions (series) of functional doctrines

The review and, if necessary, refinement of doctrinal documents is conducted every five years in accordance with the Allied Joint Doctrine Consolidation Plan (AJDCP), or when it is necessary to address issues not covered by existing guiding documents.

The implementation procedure for NATO doctrines does not require their reworking by a nation

transitioning to NATO standards.

NATO guiding documents stipulate that the adoption of NATO doctrinal documents by a country aspiring to join the Alliance entails their implementation either with reservations (as defined by national legislation) or without them. The currently functioning architecture of NATO doctrinal documents is presented in Figure 3. Accordingly, taking into account the experience of constructing the architecture of doctrinal documents in NATO member states, as well as the previously acquired experience in constructing the hierarchy of doctrinal documents of the AF of Ukraine, the proposed hierarchy of doctrinal documents (doctrines) of the AF of Ukraine is presented in Figure 4.

According to Figure 4:

The main doctrine – the "Employment of the Defence Forces of Ukraine" Doctrine – a document that reflects the system of views on the principles of employing the Defence Forces of Ukraine, the role and place of their components in performing joint tasks related to the defence of the state, the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability in the event of armed aggression in any of its forms and manifestations. As for the key and defining doctrines (for example):

Under the J1 direction:

the key doctrine – the "Joint Personnel Support" Doctrine – a document that reflects the system of views, guiding principles, conditions, and ways of achieving the objectives of planning, coordination, human resource provision, and personnel support during joint operations (joint combat actions). The doctrine serves as a foundational (key) document in the vertical distribution (following the Doctrine on the Employment of the Defence Forces of the State) by the J1 functional feature;

the defining doctrine – the "Mobilisation Deployment" Doctrine – a document that elaborates the content and procedure for organising, planning, and conducting mobilisation deployment measures of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the tasks assigned to military command authorities during the practical execution of mobilisation.

Under the J2 direction:

the key doctrine – The "Joint Intelligence" Doctrine – a document that defines the main principles, the procedure for planning and conducting intelligence support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the defence forces;

Under the J3 direction:

Key doctrines: The "Joint Operations" Doctrine – a document that defines the essence and content of the preparation and employment of the defence forces (conduct of joint operations); The "Joint Planning" Doctrine – a document that reflects the fundamentals of establishing unified approaches within the military command and control bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the procedures of joint planning within the general system of employment of the state's defence forces.

Defining doctrines:

The "Land Operations" Doctrine – a document that defines the essence and content of the preparation and employment of the defence forces in a land operation;

The "Air Operations" Doctrine – a document that reflects the system of views regarding the command and employment of troops (forces) during the preparation and conduct of an air operation;

The "Joint Fire Support" Doctrine – a document that describes the system of integrated fire engagement of the enemy during the conduct of modern operation.

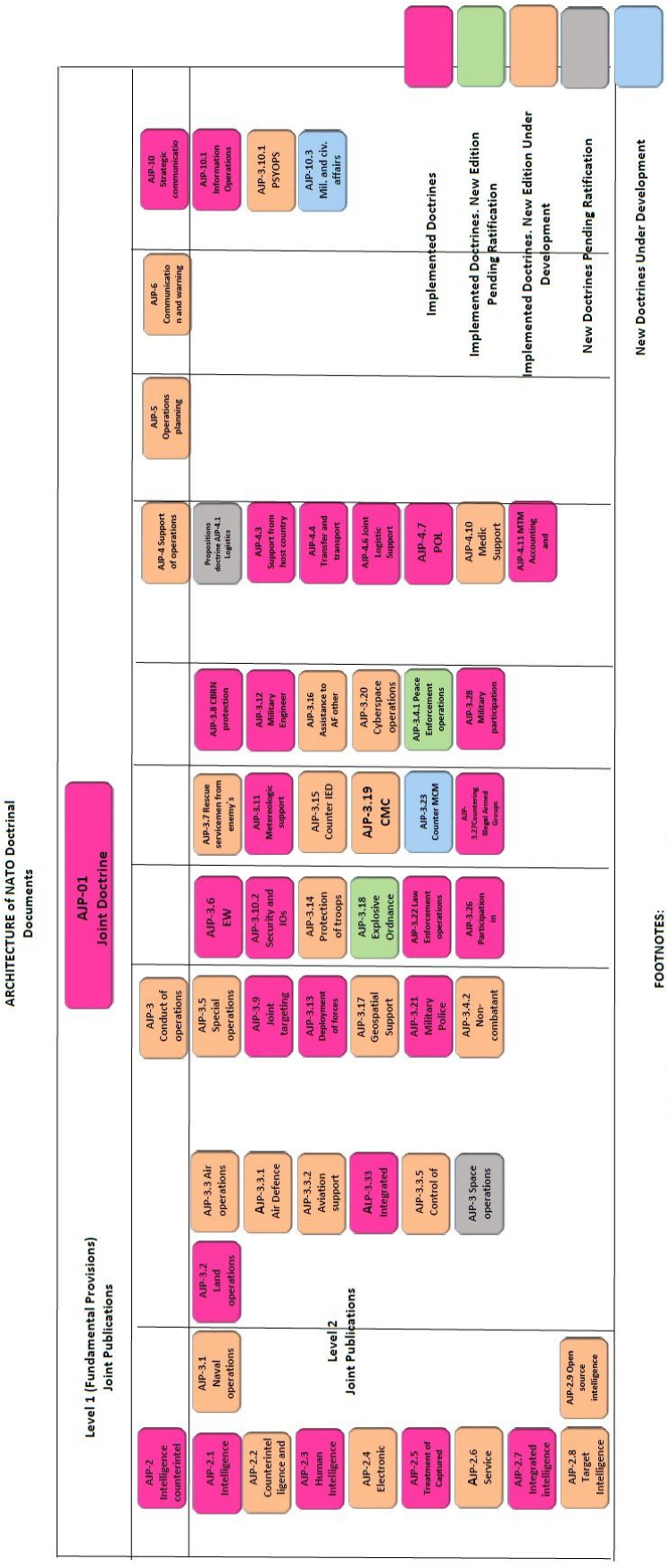


Figure 3. Architecture of NATO doctrinal documents

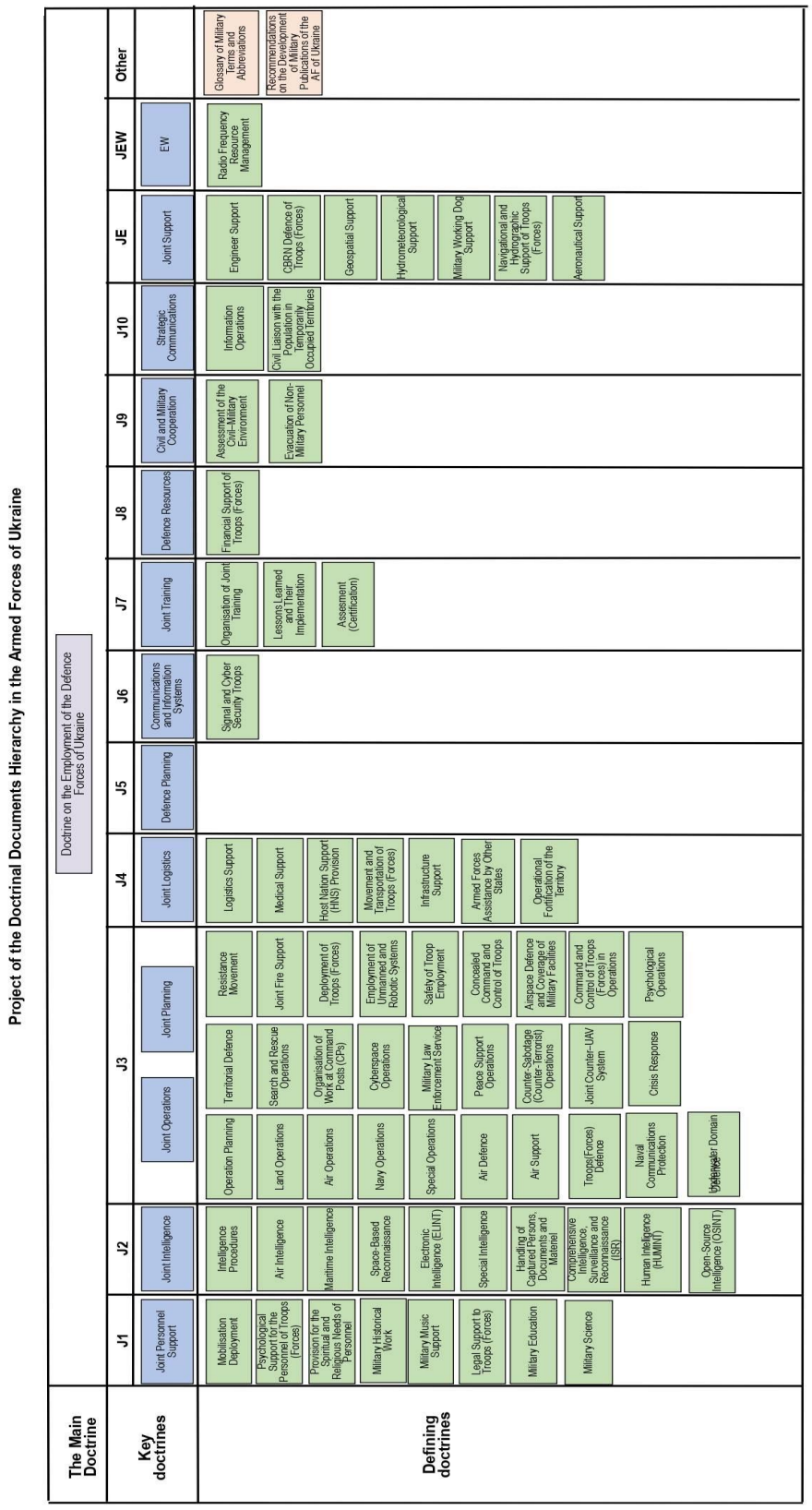


Figure 4. A proposed hierarchy of doctrinal documents (doctrines) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

The "Troops (Forces) Employment Safety" Doctrine – a document that outlines the system of views on the essence and content of safety measures for the employment of troops (forces) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the Defence Forces during the preparation and conduct of military (combat) operations;

Under the J4 direction:

The key doctrine – the "Joint Logistics" Doctrine – a document that defines the general approaches to the organisation of logistics support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the Defence Forces. It serves as the fundamental guiding document on logistics support for the military command authorities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the Defence Forces, and is applied in peacetime and during a special period.

Under the J7 direction:

The key doctrine – the "Joint Logistics" Doctrine – a document that reflects the system of views, guiding principles, conditions, and methods for achieving the objective of joint training of the Defence Forces of the state, as well as the role of the military command authorities in the planning and conduct of joint training.

Defining doctrines:

The "Joint Training Organisation" Doctrine – a document that defines the procedure for organising joint training activities for military command authorities (command and control bodies), military units (elements), servicemen (civil servants, employees) of the Defence Forces, as well as the role of the military command authorities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in carrying out this training;

The "Lessons Learned and Implementation" Doctrine – a document that defines the procedure for organising the research and implementation of lessons learned in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as the role of military command and control bodies and commanders (chiefs) at all levels in organising the research and implementation of lessons learned in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

The "Assessment (Certification)" Doctrine – a document that introduces a new system for assessing (certifying) the designated military command and control bodies, military units and subunits of the armed services and individual branches (forces) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in terms of attaining operational (combat, special) capabilities, taking into account NATO doctrinal documents on assessment.

Under the JE direction:

the key doctrine – The "Joint Support" Doctrine – a document that reflects the system of views, guiding principles, conditions and ways of achieving the goal of the functioning of the support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as the role of military command and control bodies in planning, employing, and managing the Support Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the Defence Forces of Ukraine.

The proposed hierarchy of doctrinal documents envisages the reduction of their total number from 98 to 84. At the same time, it is advisable to present the titles of certain key and defining doctrines in a more concise form. The provisions and content of the doctrines excluded from the list are proposed to be reflected in other doctrinal documents of a lower level of subordination (of separate armed services and branches (forces)). As additional documents, it is proposed to develop a Glossary of Military Terms and Abbreviations, as well as Recommendations for the Development of Military Publications of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Thus, the proposed hierarchy will allow for the optimisation (reduction) of the total number of doctrinal documents (doctrines) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the structuring of their functioning (in the medium-term perspective) across each of the defined directions for preparation, employment, and overall development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Discussions

The research of problematic issues related to the development and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations regarding ways to address them, is a key component of the main fields of military science – the theory of armed forces development, the theory of command and control of the armed forces, the theory of armament

and military equipment, the theory of armed forces logistics, and the theory of military education and training. It is also among the main tasks of scientific (research) institutions and military command and control bodies at all levels.

During the period from 2001 to 2024, this research direction was addressed in a number of publications: Nesterov A. H.; Malkov M. I. (2001); Pichuhin M. F. (2002); Horda M. Ya., Zhernakov Yu. V. (2004); Molokov O. V.; Nurullin R. Sh. (2005); Chabanenko P. P.; Svyda I. Yu.; Bohdanovych V. Yu. (2012); Sidash V. V. (2013); Hrom V. A. (2017); Dieniezhkin M. M. (2019); Heorhadze O. A.; Kharabara V. I.; Barhylevych A. V.; Klepikov V. F. (2020); Tymkiv O. A.; Piekhota S. H. (2021); Zaluzhnyi V. F., Zabrodskyi M. V., Moisiuk Ye. H., Shaptala S. O. (2022, 2023); Chornomaz O. O.; Salash O. A.; Vynokurov D. V. (2023); Shuienkin V. O.; Syrskyi O. S.; Mozharovskyi V. M.; Sakovskyi H. A.; Khomchak R. B.; Hodz S. V. (2019–2024), among others [1–13]. At the same time, the existing methodologies (methodological approaches) used by the aforementioned authors predominantly relate to separate directions of research into the problematic issues of the development and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Therefore, they are based on normative documents that regulate individual aspects of their force development, reform, training, and employment, and do not provide for a comprehensive approach to studying the problems of formation and functioning of the doctrinal documents system as a complex system of the organisational type. These methodologies do not fully take into account the indicators characterising the dynamics of changes in the military-strategic situation and the peculiarities of the training and employment of troops (forces) under the conditions of combat operations. This underlines the relevance of the research and the necessity for further development of a comprehensive methodology for substantiating the compliance of the doctrinal documents system with the tasks of development and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Conclusion

The article: mphasises the importance of maintaining the required level of combat capability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – the fundamental basis of their combat and mobilisation readiness.

outlines the specific features of modern conditions of armed struggle; highlights the need for an objective and critical analysis of the existing system, in particular the hierarchy of doctrinal documents, which regulate the main issues of force development, reform, training, and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The determination of the capabilities of this system (hierarchy) enables identification of the main directions and ways to resolve existing issues concerning the combat capability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Accordingly, the authors stress that there is a current need to assess the compliance of the existing doctrinal document system with the main tasks facing the Armed Forces of Ukraine, taking into account the specifics of their development and employment under the modern conditions of armed struggle. Special attention should be paid to the analysis and consideration of both national and foreign experience in building the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents and, in general, of the experience gained in the formation of the doctrinal document system; reveals the essence of the concepts of “doctrine” and “doctrinal documents”, in particular their differences; provides a brief analysis of the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and NATO member states; based on the modern conditions of armed struggle and the results of the analysis of national and foreign experience in building the hierarchy (architecture) of doctrinal documents, presents recommendations for the formation of the doctrinal documents hierarchy of the AF of Ukraine.

The authors believe that the proposed hierarchy will enable the optimisation (reduction) of the total number of doctrinal documents (doctrines) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and streamline their functioning (in the medium term) across each of the defined directions of preparation, employment, and overall development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The authors emphasise that the system of doctrinal documents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is a complex (large-scale) system of an organisational type, and its most important feature is its hierarchical structure – the presence of a certain number of subsystems with different levels of subordination and importance. Hierarchy constitutes the basis for the structural (content-related), functional, and informational description of the doctrinal document system as a complex (large-scale) system. The objective determination of the compliance of

the doctrinal document system, in particular its hierarchy, with the tasks facing the Armed Forces of Ukraine requires scientific justification. However, the existing methodologies (methodical approaches) for researching the issues of the Armed Forces are usually based on regulatory documents that govern only certain aspects of their preparation and employment and do not provide for a comprehensive approach to solving current problems of functioning of the doctrinal document system as an integrated complex system of an organisational type. This confirms the relevance of the research and the need for further development of a comprehensive methodology for substantiating the compliance of the doctrinal document system with the tasks of development and employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Conflict of Interest

The author of the article is a member of the editorial board. To avoid a conflict of interest, the editorial process was conducted by Oleh Semenenko.

References

1. Hodz, S. V., Vasylenko, S. P., Shvets, T. V., & Biliakov, I. S. (2024, October 24). Problematic issues of adherence to the principles of training the state defence forces in modern conditions of armed struggle and ways to solve them. In *Actual Problems of the Activities of Components of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine* (Sect. No. 2, pp. 87–89). Scientific Research Centre for Service and Combat Activities of the National Guard of Ukraine.
2. Syrskyi, O. S., Khomchak, R. B., & Hodz, S. V. (2020). Analysis of the existing methodical apparatus for determining the combat capabilities, combat readiness of the operational grouping of troops and the expedient ratio of military formations of its branches of troops in the operation. *Collection of Scientific Works of the Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine*, *1*(92), 19–29.
3. Vasylenko, S. P., & Hodz, S. V. (2024). Methodical aspects of substantiating the periodicity of training the military reserve of human resources of the state. *Collection of Scientific Works of the Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine*, *2*(109), 5–21.
4. Hodz, S. V., & Mozharovskyi, V. M. (2023, November 29–30). Key aspects of maintaining the state's defence capability in modern conditions of the military-strategic situation development. In *Application of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Modern Conflicts* (pp. 284–285). National Ground Forces Academy named after Hetman Petro Sahaidachny.
5. Hodz, S. V., Vasylenko, S. P., & Biliakov, I. S. (2024, November 28–29). Methodical aspects of substantiating the prospective training system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine under martial law. In *Problematics, Trends and Prospects for the Development of Military Science and Education in the Conditions of Modern Global Challenges and Conflicts* (Panel Discussion: Training and education of professional human capital) (pp. 12–14). Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
6. Hodz, S. (2024, September 23–25). Methodological aspects of justifying the prospective training system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine under martial law [Conference paper]. *Scientific Research: Modern Challenges and Future Prospects*, The 2nd International Scientific and Practical Conference, MDPC Publishing.
7. Hodz, S. V., Vasylenko, S. P., Shvets, T. V., & Biliakov, I. S. (2024). Problematic issues of the functioning of the training system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine under martial law and ways to solve them. *Collection of Scientific Works of the Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine*, *4*(111), 15–21.
8. Hodz, S., & Mozharovskyi, V. (2024). Economic aspects of maintaining the state's defence capability in the current military and strategic situation. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, *10*(2), 150–159. https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2024-10-1-185-193.
9. Mozharovskyi, V. M., & Hodz, S. V. (2022, November 29). Views on the application of the principles of military art in modern conditions of armed struggle. In *State Policy in the Field of Defence. Content, Priorities, Prospects* (pp. 15–21). National Defence University of Ukraine.
10. Chornomaz, O. O., & Hodz, S. V. (2022). Analysis of factors influencing the joint training of the state defence forces. *Collection of Scientific Works of the Central Research Institute of the*

Armed Forces of Ukraine, *1*(100), 117–121.
11. Kharabara, V. I. (2020). *Substantiation of recommendations for improving the effectiveness of combat training of a tank brigade during the restoration of combat capability* [Candidate of Military Sciences thesis abstract].
12. Hodz, S. V. (2022). Methodological foundations for developing Comprehensive programmes for combat training of military formations of the state defence forces (Section 1.5.). In *Fundamentals of Military-Theoretical Research: New Realities and Technologies.* Vol. 2. *Research on Problems of Armed Forces Building. Part I. Development of Theory and Practice of Substantiating the Development of the Armed Forces* (pp. 131–162). Central Research Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
13. Godz, S., & Taran, O. (2024). Methodological aspects of justifying the duration of training of specialists of the branches of the armed forces of a formation (unit). *Military Science*, *2*(1), 128–143. https://doi.org/10.62524/msj/2024.2.1.11.

Формування ієрархії доктринальних документів Збройних Сил України

Сергій Годзь
доктор військових наук, старший дослідник
провідний науковий співробітник
Центральний науково-дослідний інститут Збройних Сил України
03049, проспект Повітряних Сил, 28 Б, Київ, Україна
e-mail: sergiigodz1968@ukr.net
ORCID: 0000-0002-7860-2330

Сергій Василенко
кандидат військових наук, старший дослідник
начальник науково-дослідного відділу
Центральний науково-дослідний інститут Збройних Сил України
03049, проспект Повітряних Сил, 28 Б, Київ, Україна
e-mail: sergvasylenko73@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0008-1899-7554

Ілля Біляков
старший науковий співробітник
Центральний науково-дослідний інститут Збройних Сил України
03049, проспект Повітряних Сил, 28 Б, Київ, Україна
e-mail: beliakov93@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-5768-4621

Тарас Швець
провідний науковий співробітник
Центральний науково-дослідний інститут Збройних Сил України
03049, проспект Повітряних Сил, 28 Б, Київ, Україна
e-mail: shvetstvsn@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-5359-8777

Тимур Куртсеітов
доктор технічних наук, професор
заступник начальника
Науково-методичний центр організації наукової та науково-технічної діяльності
e-mail: kurttimur@ukr.net
ORCID: 0000-0001-6478-6469

The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 3 No. 3 (2025)

Андрій Карпенко
науковий співробітник
Військовий інститут телекомунікацій та інформатизації імені Героїв Крут
01011, вул. Князів Острозьких, 45/1, Київ, Україна
e-mail: andriy.karpenko@viti.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0002-8372-6303

Анотація. Сучасні умови ведення збройної боротьби вимагають пошуку раціональних шляхів і способів підтримання необхідного рівня боєздатності Збройних Сил України. Відповідно об'єктивного і критичного аналізу потребує існуюча система доктринальних документів, які регламентують основні питання їх будівництва, реформування, підготовки та застосування. Насамперед мова йде про здатність цієї системи окреслювати основні напрями і шляхи вирішення існуючих проблем боєздатності Збройних Сил України. Також виникла потреба у визначенні відповідності існуючої системи доктринальних документів основним завданням, які стоять перед Збройними Силами України з урахуванням особливостей їх застосування в сучасних умовах. Саме необхідністю всебічного аналізу вітчизняного й зарубіжного досвіду побудови ієрархії (архітектури) доктринальних документів та врахування цього досвіду для підвищення ефективності функціонування системи доктринальних документів Збройних Сил України обумовлюється актуальність пропонованого дослідження. Мета статті полягає у викладенні (за результатами аналізу) окремих рекомендацій щодо формування ієрархії доктринальних документів Збройних Сил України. Система доктринальних документів є складною системою організаційного типу, а тому, її дослідження (структурний, функціональний та параметричний опис) здійснюється на основі системного аналізу. Основні результати дослідження, їх практична значимість полягають у тому, що авторами вказано на необхідність наукового обґрунтування відповідності системи доктринальних документів основним завданням, які стоять перед Збройними Силами України. Це, в свою чергу, потребує всебічного аналізу та врахування вітчизняного і зарубіжного досвіду побудови ієрархії (архітектури) доктринальних документів. На думку авторів, викладені у статті окремі рекомендації з формування ієрархії доктринальних документів дозволять оптимізувати їх загальну кількість та упорядкувати функціонування за кожним із напрямів підготовки і застосування Збройних Сил України. Водночас у статті вказано на те, що існуючі методики (методичні підходи) дослідження проблем Збройних Сил зазвичай грунтуються на нормативних документах, які регламентують лише окремі аспекти їх підготовки і застосування та не передбачають комплексного підходу до розв'язання актуальних проблем функціонування системи доктринальних документів, як цілісної складної системи організаційного типу. Зазначене підтверджує актуальність дослідження та необхідність подальшого розроблення комплексної методики обґрунтування відповідності системи доктринальних документів завданням розвитку і застосування Збройних Сил України.

Ключові слова: доктрина; доктринальні документи; система, ієрархічність (ієрархія) доктринальних документів; головна, ключові, визначальні доктрини; боєздатність, бойова і мобілізаційна готовність Збройних Сил; воєнно-стратегічна обстановка; розвиток та застосування Збройних Сил; удосконалена (комплексна) методика.