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Analysis of the Theory and Practice of Assessing and Monitoring the Level of Preparedness of the Armed Forces for the Defence of the State: Domestic and Foreign Experience

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Abstract. The study of the theory and practice of assessing and monitoring the level of preparedness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (hereinafter – the AFU) for the defence of the state is driven by the periodic transformation of the nature of armed conflict. At the same time, the processes of Euro-Atlantic integration require the alignment of training and preparedness with the criteria applied in NATO member states. In this context, the analysis and comparison of domestic and foreign experience become particularly relevant, enabling the identification of the most effective approaches to strengthening the preparedness of the AFU in the interests of enhancing national security. A comprehensive understanding of the methodological foundations of assessment and monitoring, as a functional subsystem of managing the preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state, necessitates a systematic study of the structure of the training system and the factors influencing its performance outcomes. This is ensured through an analysis of the functional purpose of individual components of the system in their dialectical interrelationship. The purpose of the article is to analyse existing approaches to assessing and monitoring the level of preparedness of the AFU for the defence of the state in order to support well-founded managerial decision-making. The findings confirm the expediency of combining domestic and foreign experience. National approaches more adequately reflect the specific features of contemporary combat operations, whereas international practices are based on the systematic use of information technologies and structured methodological approaches with a high degree of standardisation. The conclusions emphasise the need to optimise managerial influence on the preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state, taking into account both internal departmental training factors and other components of the security and defence sector, to identify ways of integrating best domestic and international practices in preparing military formations for national defence, and to enhance the effectiveness of the utilisation of international assistance. The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of applying the results obtained in the process of formulating and implementing decisions in the sphere of public and military administration concerning the preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state under martial law and during the period of post-war recovery.

Keywords: Armed Forces of Ukraine; preparation for the defence of the state; adaptation of defence capabilities; managerial influence; assessment and monitoring.

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Introduction

Domestic scholarly thought has developed a number of approaches to assessing the preparedness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) for the defence of the state, based on a systemic understanding of the problem of defence sufficiency. In particular, studies [1–3] propose methodological foundations for identifying directions to enhance the state's defence sufficiency, which involve the establishment of a comprehensive system for its assessment. Within this framework, strengthening defence sufficiency is considered one of the key elements in ensuring the protection of state sovereignty and national security, while under conditions of the large-scale aggression of the russian federation, achieving an appropriate level of readiness of the AFU becomes a matter of primary importance.

Research devoted to assessing the ability of military formations of the AFU to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with the principles and procedures applied by NATO member states [4–5] indicates that the readiness of a military formation for combat operations is characterised by the time required to implement necessary measures enabling its combat capability indicators to reach their maximum values. The timeliness of achieving these indicators constitutes the defining criterion for the realisation of the objectives related to the development of military capabilities required to perform a defined range of tasks. It is emphasised that the inconsistency of the methodological framework of defence planning for the development of the AFU with the principles and procedures used by NATO member states necessitates the mutual integration of the two planning systems into a unified framework, which would employ the best practices of this process while taking into account the specific conditions of Ukraine.

Substantial attention in domestic scholarly literature has also been devoted to issues concerning the achievement of the required level of training and the functioning of the training system of the AFU. In particular, studies [6–8] note that research into the problems of the readiness of troops (forces) requires a comprehensive approach to planning their development. For the purpose of further improving the training system, a methodological approach has been proposed for assessing the state and effectiveness of its functioning, in which the organisational component determines the conditions for establishing the necessary level of preparedness of troops (forces) to perform their assigned tasks [9].

At the same time, domestic research emphasises the necessity of taking into account, within the process of preparing the AFU, the contribution of all components of the national security and defence sector as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring their readiness. In views concerning the organisation of the management process for preparing the state for defence, it is noted that determining the level of a state's defence capability requires an assessment of the internal environment, which directly influences the directions for achieving the required level of capabilities of the AFU and other military formations [10]. Integrated approaches to the preparation of the AFU are also substantiated, involving the combination of civilian capabilities, resources, and technologies into new combat configurations. Such configurations are oriented towards the search for asymmetric solutions and create the prerequisites for the development of a unique model of Ukraine's national defence, one that has no direct analogues even within the defence forces of leading countries of the world [11].

Particular attention should also be paid to international experience, which integrates and expands existing approaches to the comprehensive assessment of readiness. It is well known that defence assessments in leading states of the world are based on the principles of multifactor analysis and adaptive planning. In this context, particular interest is drawn to a study conducted by the RAND Corporation, commissioned by the United States Department of Defense, devoted to the development of methodological approaches for the institutionalisation of the concept of strategic readiness, defined as the "ability to generate, sustain, and balance combat capabilities and competitive advantages that enable the achievement of strategic objectives across different threats and time horizons" [12].

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The United Kingdom, in its National Security Strategy, emphasises strategic flexibility and integrated resilience in order to counter systemic challenges and threats in a world that is becoming increasingly fragmented and unpredictable. It is noted that strategic flexibility is impossible without internal resilience, which necessitates the comprehensive assessment of the readiness of troops (forces), taking into account the interaction of the military, economic, cyber, and energy components of national security [13].

The study of the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the defence of the state requires consideration of this process as an integral and holistic system, the adaptability of which is determined by the level of coherence of managerial and command decisions. In this context, assessment and control perform the function of feedback mechanisms, ensuring the adjustment of directions and the pace of change, and enabling the analysis of the dynamics of preparation while taking into account both direct and indirect influences on its development.

Methodological Framework

The research methodology is based on a comprehensive approach that combines scenario-based and risk-oriented modelling, aimed at enhancing the level of preparedness and substantiating priority areas of development. The implementation of such a methodology presupposes adherence to the principles of dynamism, feedback, and systemic integration, which ensure its adaptability to changes in the military-political environment and its suitability for supporting managerial and decision-making processes.

The study also employs a dialectical approach, manifested in the interaction of opposing tendencies: on the one hand, the aspiration for predictability and consistency in medium- and long-term planning, and on the other, the need for flexible short-term adjustment of decisions in accordance with the dynamics of the operational environment. This contradiction creates a tension between the normative orderliness of the system and the necessity to adapt to environmental changes. It is reflected in the balance between centralised command and decentralised decision-making, which often emerges under the pressure of circumstances. In this context, the importance of state institutions and the legislative framework is emphasised, as they determine the boundaries and directions for the development of the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The interdisciplinary approach is determined by the economic, political, military, social, and technological dimensions of preparation and ensures a holistic analysis of the problem, taking into account a broad range of factors that influence the effectiveness of preparation in light of the experience of war.

The study also takes into account scholarly works by Ukrainian and foreign specialists, as well as analytical reports and publications of international governmental and departmental organisations. The reliability of the analytical conclusions and recommendations obtained in the research is ensured through the application of empirical methods, including comparative analysis of foreign experience, content analysis of regulatory and doctrinal documents, and statistical analysis of the results of the state's preparation for defence. The application of these methods made it possible to rely on practical materials when formulating conclusions and to align theoretical generalisations with the actual conditions of preparing the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the defence of the state.

Results and Discussions

In contemporary conditions, war increasingly appears as an integrated socio-political process, in which armed force represents only one of the instruments for achieving strategic effect. Accordingly, the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) for the defence of the state cannot be considered in isolation; rather, it should be understood as an element of the broader system of national resilience. Military, political, and economic factors interact continuously, and effective resistance requires the coordination of strategies of different nature, aimed at minimising threats to

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the state in the long-term perspective.

The experience of repelling large-scale aggression demonstrates that, under conditions of rapid technological change, the asymmetry of threats, and the combination of military and non-military instruments of influence, significant transformations occur in the forms and methods of employing troops (forces). This, in turn, necessitates the reassessment of priorities in the development and functional structure of military capabilities. In such a context, the implementation of modern information technologies becomes a necessary prerequisite for the substantiated allocation of efforts and resources towards current and critically important areas of national defence. Information technologies enable the integration of heterogeneous data concerning the state of military capabilities, the readiness of public administration bodies, the functioning of infrastructure, and the preparedness of the population into a unified information and analytical environment. This creates the conditions for coordinated planning, the timely adjustment of preparation measures, and the improvement of the effectiveness of managerial decision-making. From this perspective, information support functions as a system-forming factor, ensuring the integration of the assessment and control of the preparation of the armed forces with the preparation of other components of the security and defence sector within a single functional framework.

Traditionally, the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is regarded as the core component of the state's overall preparation for defence, ensuring the resilience of the defence system as a whole. The role of managing the process of preparation for the defence of the state acquires particular significance in wartime conditions, when state institutions operate under substantial informational, resource, and organisational pressure.

Domestic scholarly works emphasise that modern approaches to managing the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) for the defence of the state are based on the efficient allocation and rational utilisation of available resources under conditions of their scarcity [14]. In the context of managing the preparation of the AFU for national defence, such approaches acquire particular importance, as they ensure the consistency of managerial decisions with the actual capabilities of the system and the nature of existing and projected threats.

Methodological approaches to defence planning applied in NATO member states define capabilities as the ability of forces to achieve established outcomes within a specific operational environment. A structured analysis of the components forming this ability is conducted through the DOTMLPFI model, which serves as an instrument for the systemic consideration of doctrinal, organisational, personnel, educational, materiel, and infrastructure factors, as well as their interoperability [15]. The coherence of these components determines the level of Operational Capability, which represents an integral indicator of the actual ability of military forces to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with established standards. The assessment of the level of preparation thus acquires a multi-level character. At the strategic level, it is associated with ensuring the cyclic nature of managerial processes through the application of the OODA decision-making cycle (Observe–Orient–Decide–Act), as well as through scenario analysis and the use of mathematical models in order to reduce uncertainty and subjectivity in conclusions. A practical example of the national implementation of capability assessment approaches compatible with NATO standards is the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) introduced in the United States. Within this system, the evaluation of readiness levels is formalised through standardised capability indicators, while deviations from target parameters initiate a revision of training plans, resource provision, and managerial decisions. Such a mechanism ensures continuous feedback between the assessment of Operational Capability and the processes of planning and capability development.

Ukrainian scholarly thought is actively developing its own multi-level approaches to assessing defence readiness, taking into account unique national realities. The influence of state authorities on the preparation of the AFU is viewed not merely as external management but as an institutional foundation that determines the limits of the army's resource and legal capabilities. An example of the

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implementation of such an approach is an integrated model that synthesises the key factors of influence of socio-economic stability and the state's resource potential on the level of military-economic security and national defence resilience in the context of current military threats [16]. In this framework, state authorities are regarded as actors forming a "corridor of opportunities" for the AFU, since under an ineffective economic model even a high level of military preparedness becomes constrained by resource shortages.

In parallel, a methodology has been proposed to eliminate the imbalance between the required level of the economic component of military security and the actual resource capabilities of the national economy through their systemic assessment and justified adjustment within the process of medium- and long-term defence planning [17]. The practical significance of such an approach for the preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state lies in ensuring the realism of capability development plans, aligning the needs of the armed forces with the financial and industrial capacities of the state, and reducing the risk of establishing programmes that are unrealistic or insufficiently resourced. At the same time, it is emphasised that the improvement of national methodologies should be carried out in synergy with proven international standards, which enhances interoperability, the substantiation of managerial decisions, and the overall effectiveness of preparing the armed forces to accomplish national defence tasks [14].

For example, in Finland, the practice of assessing the preparedness of ministries for crises is based on the concept of "Comprehensive Security", according to which security is not solely a military matter but a responsibility of the entire society. Each ministry appoints a Head of Preparedness, responsible for organising the continuity of preparedness activities. Assessment is not conducted merely once a year but through continuous interagency exercises. The key criterion of readiness is the ability of state institutions, together with the private sector, to maintain vital defence functions, such as energy supply, logistics, and other critical systems. The level of interaction between government institutions, business, and defence forces is therefore subject to systematic evaluation [18].

The experience of Germany is also illustrative, where the preparation of the Bundeswehr is inseparably linked with the readiness of civilian ministries. According to the Framework Concept of Total Defence, mobilisation preparedness is ensured through interdepartmental coordination between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior. Control mechanisms include the evaluation not only of the armed forces' ability to receive reservists but also of the capability of civilian authorities to provide logistical support for NATO forces on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. An additional example is the cooperation between the Bundeswehr and the specialised information security authority in countering disinformation. The capacity of state institutions to prevent the disruption of mobilisation and the discrediting of military exercises is assessed. A key indicator in this regard is the speed with which official channels refute disinformation compared to the rate of its dissemination. Such monitoring is integrated into the evaluation system of the Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats [19].

In both international and domestic practice, the assessment of the security environment and the readiness of armed forces widely employs taxonomic methods, which ensure the systematisation of threats, the formation of integrated assessments, and the comprehensive analysis of their impact [20]. In particular, the domestic methodology for assessing the military danger faced by the state [21] provides for the comprehensive classification and generalisation of destabilising factors using statistical methods and information technologies, thereby improving the substantiation of defence planning and the accuracy of forecasting the military-political situation.

The experience of repelling large-scale aggression necessitates the further development of practical instruments for the effective involvement of all components of the security and defence sector, as well as mechanisms of their interaction. Only under conditions of their full participation and coordinated decision-making can resilience acquire the characteristics of a managerial quality of

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the system responsible for preparing the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the defence of the state [22]. Analysis indicates that within the system of mutual influence among various components of the Defence Forces, one of the most complex aspects of management remains the control function, largely due to the need to overcome institutional and departmental barriers. One of the key instruments for addressing this challenge has been the introduction of J-structures (Joint Staff), which should be viewed not merely as a formal organisational change but as a transition towards the control of the effectiveness of joint efforts.

Based on the experience of the war, considerable attention is also devoted to assessing the condition of military infrastructure, dual-use facilities, transport logistics, and fortification readiness, which determine the "throughput capacity" and "protection level" of troops (forces). The distinctive features of transport logistics under conditions of repelling aggression include the diversification of supply routes, the transition to container-based transport, and the use of small mobile logistics groups in order to reduce vulnerability to missile strikes [23].

Comparative analysis indicates that in the practice of preparing the armed forces of foreign states, the assessment of the security environment, particularly regarding the preparation of territory for defence, widely employs digital technologies and Big Data processing tools. Within such approaches, infrastructure facilities are regarded as assets that contribute to the development of specific capabilities, the maintenance of the proper condition of logistics hubs, and the monitoring and tracking of resource movements, thereby enhancing the speed and flexibility of responses to changes in the security environment. Ukrainian scholars emphasise the necessity of developing a national information-analytical infrastructure capable of ensuring the timely collection, processing, and synthesis of data in support of the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the defence of the state [24].

The state of readiness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine largely depends on the effectiveness of the civilian component, which includes the formation of the human reserve, the system of social protection, and the provision of social guarantees. Particularly illustrative in this regard is the analysis of the organisational and legal aspects of the functioning of centres for the training of citizens for national resistance, based on the example of the defence of Mariupol in 2022, which demonstrates the importance of the systematic preparation of the civilian population for participation in the defence of the state [25]. A notable example of how the civilian population acts as a multiplier of the combat power of regular armed forces can be observed in the models of Switzerland and Israel, where national defence capability is formed through the institutionalised preparation of citizens for military service, a high level of mobilisation readiness, and the ability of the civilian sector to rapidly support the needs of the armed forces [26].

The generalisation of existing methodologies demonstrates that both international and domestic approaches to assessment and control possess certain strengths as well as limitations. Overcoming these limitations is possible through their purposeful integration in support of the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) for the defence of the state. Domestic developments generally reflect more fully the specific nature of internal risks, the experience of repelling aggression, and the particular features of the functioning of the national defence system, whereas international methodologies are characterised by a well-developed theoretical foundation and the extensive use of modern technological solutions.

A comparative analysis of the principal approaches to the assessment and control of the level of preparedness of the AFU for national defence, based on both domestic and international experience, which makes it possible to identify key methodological and practical differences, is presented in Table 1.

A clearer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses, as well as the potential and limitations of the methods employed in domestic and international practice, is provided by a comparative analysis of advantages and disadvantages, presented in Table 2.

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Domestic methodological approaches, particularly quantitative analytical tools, demonstrate advantages owing to their orientation towards the specific characteristics of the national security and defence system. This enables the formulation of assessments of readiness and capability levels of the AFU that are closely aligned with the actual conditions under which the state functions during periods of increasing military threats. At the same time, the limited scope of the system of indicators and their untimely updating may result in the use of incomplete or outdated data sets, which negatively affects the substantiation of managerial decisions in the field of preparing the AFU for national defence.

Table 1. Comparative analysis of approaches to the assessment and control of the level of preparedness of the armed forces for the defence of the state: international and domestic experience.

Parameter	International experience (NATO countries, Israel)	Domestic experience (Ukraine)
Conceptual foundation	Capability-Based Planning; capability management based on the DOTMLPFI model	Combination of normative-legal regulation with adaptation to actual combat experience
Approach to assessment	Systematic assessment of Operational Capability, including evaluation of interagency interoperability and readiness (e.g. JESIP, IMM)	Assessment according to training standards and analysis of combat readiness, taking into account operational and combat experience
Methods of control	Institutionalised mechanisms of readiness assessment within the framework of defence planning and Force Generation, supplemented by periodic inspections and evaluations	Combination of inspection measures and regulatory control of compliance of operational readiness levels with established requirements within certification and inspection procedures
Feedback and learning mechanisms	After Action Review (AAR) at the tactical level and the Lessons Learned system at the operational–strategic level as elements of an organisational learning cycle, enabling adaptation of managerial decisions and their incorporation into the defence and operational planning cycle	The “lessons identified” system used to adjust training and generalise the results of combat and training experience, which are considered during the Defence Review to improve managerial decisions and capability development
Key assessment indicators	MOE (Measure of Effectiveness) – degree of goal achievement; MOP (Measure of Performance) – quality of task execution; resilience indicators	Actual execution of combat tasks, level of equipment and weapons manning, condition of engineering fortifications and force protection
Technologies and supporting tools	Mathematical modelling, wargaming, LOGFAS, BUILDER SMS, and other information systems supporting defence planning	DELTA automated command system, situational centres, and GIS technologies for monitoring logistics and infrastructure
Implementation features	Deep integration of civilian ministries and the private sector into the system of “total / comprehensive defence” (Finland, Germany, Israel)	Decisive role of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief’s Headquarters (Stavka) and the National Security and Defence Council, as well as active involvement of volunteer resources and dual-use infrastructure
Development prospects	Automation of predictive assessment and control (AI); development of Multi-Domain Operations (MDO)	Improvement of the assessment and control system under conditions of comprehensive digitalisation of resource and infrastructure management

The use of expert assessment methods in domestic practice of preparing the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) ensures the consideration of qualitative parameters and factors that are difficult to measure quantitatively. At the same time, the subjectivity of expert judgments and their dependence on the professional competence and practical experience of specialists may lead to fluctuations in results and potential ambiguity in conclusions depending on the composition of the expert group. Consequently, there arises a need to integrate expert approaches with formalised analytical methods

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in order to enhance the stability and substantiation of the obtained assessments.

In the practice of preparing the armed forces of foreign states, approaches based on system analysis methods are widely employed. These approaches are characterised by their comprehensive nature and the use of an extensive system of indicators for evaluating the condition and effectiveness of training. The application of such methods makes it possible to conduct a thorough and multifaceted analysis of the processes of capability development within the armed forces. At the same time, their implementation requires significant resource expenditure, the availability of a developed information-analytical base, and an appropriate level of professional training of personnel.

Risk modelling methods are characterised by a higher degree of flexibility, enabling the assessment of the preparation of the AFU to be adapted to various scenarios of the development of the military-political situation and possible forms of combat operations. However, due to the limited capacity of such approaches to fully take into account unique national characteristics, the specific conditions of warfare, and the particular features of the state's defence system, their effectiveness within the domestic context may be reduced. This necessitates their adaptation to the requirements of preparing the AFU for the defence of the state.

Table 2. Comparison of methods for the assessment and control of readiness levels: domestic and international approaches

Method	Strengths	Weaknesses
Domestic method (normative-directive and operational-adaptive)	High speed of response and the ability to rapidly adjust control priorities depending on the operational environment. Assessment is based on current combat experience, which is unique in the global context. A clear vertical decision-making structure through the Supreme Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters (Stavka) ensures the concentration of efforts.	Significant dependence of assessment results on the subjective judgement of officials and experts. Limited use of quantitative and modelling methods reduces the reproducibility of results. Insufficient interagency integration of information systems for control and monitoring.
International method (capability-oriented and network-centric)	Application of the DOTMLPFI model, which evaluates readiness as a comprehensive system of capability development measures. Use of automated systems (such as LOGFAS and other assessment tools) and mathematical modelling. Priority given to the analysis of errors and shortcomings, promoting an objective reflection of operational outcomes.	Complex evaluation procedures that are difficult to rapidly adapt to abrupt changes in the character of warfare (for example, the mass use of FPV drones). High requirements for IT infrastructure, reliability of input data, and personnel qualifications.

Thus, each of the methods considered possesses both advantages and limitations. Domestic models are better adapted to national conditions, yet require modernisation and an expanded methodological toolkit. International methods are more universal and flexible, but require substantial resources and adaptation to local realities. The optimal approach therefore lies in the integration of best practices from both frameworks in order to establish an effective system for assessing the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the defence of the state, capable of responding in a timely manner to contemporary security challenges.

Conclusion

Domestic research emphasises that the effectiveness of training is determined not only by the assessment of the current level of readiness, but also by the use of forecasting models for the development of the capabilities of military formations in order to minimise the negative consequences of possible deviations from planned outcomes. Such forecasting should be based both on the analysis of traditional military factors and on the evaluation of parameters reflecting the integration of the

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training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) with other components of national defence, which determine the state's ability to counter threats. These parameters reflect the systemic nature of AFU training and characterise its coordination with the activities of other security and defence forces, interaction with public administration bodies, as well as the level of infrastructural, personnel, logistical, material-technical, and financial support. Under such conditions, particular importance is attached to the introduction of adaptive methodologies and managerial control models, integrated into the training system as a permanent system-forming element that ensures the flexibility and resilience of defence planning.

Foreign experience, particularly the approaches applied in NATO member states, demonstrates the effectiveness of strategic planning, analytical modelling, comprehensive dynamic analysis of defence potential, and interagency cooperation in the field of defence preparation. These approaches may be partially implemented within Ukrainian realities, provided they are adapted to national specifics, including consideration of the experience of large-scale aggression. Of particular value are developments related to methodologies for forecasting sources of military threats, based on system analysis and the use of taxonomic methods. They provide a foundation for improving the effectiveness of decision-making in the field of training and its management under conditions of martial law.

Domestic scholars also emphasise the need for the institutionalisation of assessment and control of training, which would integrate state and defence structures into a single information-analytical network, thereby ensuring effective threat forecasting and the development of preventive strategies.

Thus, ensuring an adequate level of preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state requires the synthesis of the best national and international practices, within which the assessment and control of training levels ensure the effective functioning of capability development mechanisms in conditions of dynamic threats and limited resources. A promising direction for further research is the development of dynamic models that would make it possible not only to assess the current state, but also to forecast long-term scenarios of development, taking into account multifactorial risk conditions.

Recommendations

Large-scale aggression, the hybrid implementation of which combines military actions with economic, informational, and political pressure, necessitates the development and implementation of comprehensive models for managing the preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) for the defence of the state. Such models must be capable of integrating heterogeneous influencing factors and ensuring the flexibility of the management cycle through adaptive assessment and control of training priorities. Asymmetric actions in response to the numerical superiority of the adversary require the integration of available civilian capabilities, resources, and technologies. This, in turn, necessitates the use of methodologies for assessing the level of preparedness that take into account not only the internal factors of the AFU, but also other components of the defence forces and elements of the nationwide security system, including public authorities, law enforcement agencies, the level of territorial defence preparation, and the preparedness of the population.

The directions for improving the system for managing the preparation of the AFU for the defence of the state require the development of a single integrated methodology for assessment and control, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative indicators of internal institutional training as well as external parameters that directly influence it. The effective implementation of such a methodology is possible provided that it is aligned with the existing system of regulatory and legal acts in the field of security and defence, while taking into account the specific characteristics of hybrid threats, the dynamics of external aggression, and the influence of domestic economic factors. A coordination system among state authorities, capable of avoiding the duplication of functions and ensuring coherent management of training, should be based on clearly defined competences,

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standardised procedures of interaction, and transparent control mechanisms.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there are no competing interests related to the subject of this article.

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Аналіз теорії і практики оцінювання та контролю рівня підготовки збройних сил до оборони держави: вітчизняний та іноземний досвід

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Анотація. Дослідження теорії і практики оцінювання та контролю рівня підготовки Збройних Сил України до оборони держави зумовлене періодичною зміною характеру збройної боротьби. Водночас процеси євроатлантичної інтеграції вимагають приведення підготовки у відповідність до критеріїв, що застосовуються в країнах – членах НАТО. У цьому контексті особливої актуальності набувають аналіз і порівняння вітчизняного та іноземного досвіду, що дає змогу визначити найбільш результативні підходи до посилення підготовки Збройних Сил України в інтересах підвищення рівня безпеки держави. Комплексне уявлення про методологічні основи оцінювання та контролю як функціональної підсистеми управління підготовкою Збройних Сил України до оборони держави передбачає системне дослідження структури системи підготовки, а також чинників, що впливають на результати її діяльності. Це забезпечується аналізом функціонального призначення окремих складових системи у їхньому діалектичному взаємозв'язку. Мета статті полягає в аналізі наявних підходів до оцінювання та контролю рівня підготовки Збройних Сил України до оборони держави для забезпечення обґрунтованих управлінських рішень. Результати дослідження підтверджують доцільність поєднання вітчизняного і зарубіжного досвіду. Національні підходи більш адекватно враховують специфіку сучасних бойових дій, а міжнародні практики ґрунтуються на системному використанні інформаційних технологій та структурованих методологічних підходах з високим рівнем стандартизації. У висновках підкреслено необхідність оптимізації управлінського впливу на підготовку Збройних Сил України до оборони держави, з урахуванням як внутрішньовідомчих чинників підготовки, так й інших складових сектору безпеки і оборони держави, пошуку шляхів інтеграції кращих вітчизняних і зарубіжних практик підготовки військових формувань до оборони держави, а також підвищення результативності використання міжнародної допомоги. Практичне значення роботи визначається можливістю використання отриманих результатів у процесі формування та реалізації рішень у сфері державного та військового управління підготовкою Збройних Сил України до оборони держави в умовах воєнного стану та в період післявоєнного відновлення.

Ключові слова: Збройні Сили України, підготовка до оборони держави, адаптація оборонних спроможностей, управлінський вплив, оцінювання та контроль.