The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 2 No. 3 (2024)

DOI: 10.62524/msj.2024.2.3.16

Ukraine development strategy: the vision of the role and place of Ukraine in postwar period

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Abstract. The necessity of developing the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period arises from the analysis of transformations in global and regional security processes. A crucial task is to define Ukraine's security trajectory by securing military guarantees in bilateral, multilateral, or bloc formats across potential security scenarios. This Strategy should serve as a roadmap for establishing and achieving Ukraine's long-term strategic goals in national security, defense, and other vital areas. The proposed draft of the Strategy will be based on the scientific and methodological approach of strategic logic as outlined in the materials from the National War College at the U.S. National Defense University, which informs the strategic documents of the United States, including the U.S. National Security Strategy.

The Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period, once developed as a guiding document, will enable the formulation of strategic perspectives on Ukraine's role and position within the global security landscape. It will support the realization of Ukraine's national interests as a global political objective, outline specific tasks for relevant actors to achieve these goals, and define necessary resources and timelines for task completion. Additionally, it will assess the costs and risks associated with implementing the Strategy.

The goal of implementing the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period is to steadily advance the Ukrainian nation toward a secure and elevated standard of living, minimizing the influence of destabilizing external and internal factors across all spheres of Ukrainian society.

Keywords: military security guarantees, global security environment, Russian-Ukrainian war, Ukraine's development strategy.

Introduction

The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation (RF) against Ukraine has continued for three years, signaling the erosion of the global order established after World War II. This breakdown is driven by the revisionist actions of the authoritarian Putin regime and its anti-Western coalition, which includes RF, China, North Korea, and Iran.

Amid the worsening security environment at both global and regional levels, it is increasingly critical to define Ukraine's role and position within the security architecture that will emerge in the post-war period. This includes establishing priorities and actionable steps across all areas of national development, to be consolidated into strategic, long-term documents guiding Ukraine's future.

The relevance of this article lies in addressing the need to articulate Ukraine's strategic goals and perspectives on its post-war role and security environment, exploring pathways for their realization, and formalizing these in the draft the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period.

Literature review

The analysis indicates a significant shift in the perspectives of key NATO member states regarding global and regional threats following RF's invasion of Ukraine. This shift has prompted a reassessment and revision of their national security and defense strategies other related strategic documents [4, 6, 11].

Eastern and Northern European countries have intensified efforts to restructure their national security policies in response to RF's overt aspirations to reassert control over its former geopolitical sphere of influence. For example, Poland views the threat from RF through the lens of its offensive military capabilities and destabilizing hybrid tactics [9]. For Poland, regional cooperation with countries similarly threatened by RF remains crucial, especially with Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. These nations are also updating their long-term national security and defense strategies to address the evolving threats [12, 15, 25].

A major consequence of RF's aggression against Ukraine has been Finland's accession to NATO as a full member, which enables Finland to secure its own defense, deter potential russian aggression, and bolster NATO's strategic presence in critical areas, particularly the Baltic Sea, the Arctic, and near St. Petersburg [5, 7]. Furthermore, Sweden's accession to NATO represents a significant shift in its foreign and security policy [17], marking a pivotal moment not only for Sweden but for the entire Scandinavian region. This development strengthens and reinforces the security architecture of the Arctic and Baltic regions.

The information space is now rich with publications from respected think tanks like the RAND Corporation, Hudson Institute, RUSI, CSIS, Atlantic Council, and others. These analyses present the envisioned U.S. strategy toward RF following the conclusion of the Russian-Ukrainian war, outline American interests in Europe and globally, and explore potential scenarios for a post-war future for all stakeholders, including the establishment of a new security framework.

This underscores the urgent need to establish a comprehensive vision of Ukraine's role and position within the post-war global security landscape, to address the recovery from the impacts of russian aggression, and to chart medium- and long-term development plans for all areas of national life. These goals can be achieved through the creation of a Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period. Such a strategy would draw upon the experiences of leading global nations and integrate both the positive and negative lessons learned from the formulation and implementation of Ukraine's existing strategic documents that shape the country's development across all sectors.

The analysis of current national strategic documents, including the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [3] and several associated documents, indicates that they were created in 2020–2021, prior to the full-scale russian aggression. Some of these documents are set to expire in 2025 and, importantly, they do not reflect the present realities facing the state, nor do they address the extensive impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian war across all sectors, including pressing issues related to security, post-war recovery, and long-term development.

Methodological Framework

Currently, several approaches guide the development of strategic documents that shape a country's primary pathways for future growth. One such approach is scenario planning, an aspect of strategic logic that emphasizes forecasting and prediction through analytical modeling [2].

Through contributions from leading think tanks and individual experts, scenario planning has increasingly become a valuable decision-making tool amid uncertainty. Existing approaches to scenario planning fundamentally differ and are generally divided into two main directions: the first is an intuitive approach, emphasizing creative thinking about alternative futures; the second is a formal approach that relies on modeling and subjective probabilistic forecasts, including methods like the Delphi method, cross-impact analysis (CIA), and trend impact analysis (TIA) [19–21].

Based on an analysis of the current scientific and methodological tools, it is recommended to apply the mechanism outlined in [25] for drafting the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-war Period. This mechanism offers a clear sequence of actions, structure, and content, with proven effectiveness demonstrated by its application in the formulation and updating of the US National Security Strategy, a process that coincides with each new presidential administration in the United States.

Although the Russian-Ukrainian war has not yet concluded, drafting the Strategy for Ukraine's Development in the Postwar Period is both urgent and timely. This Strategy must encompass essential elements of Ukraine's role and position within the global security framework, including national security and defense backed by military security guarantees through a transparent and clear mechanism. It should also address economic recovery and sustainable development, agriculture, demographic potential, science and education, critical infrastructure, transport, energy, and more.

Developing the draft Strategy based on the scientific and methodological framework proposed in [25] requires a five-stage process, with the names and contents of each stage outlined below.

The first stage involves assessing the strategic situation, specifically the global security environment. To define Ukraine's role and position within this environment postwar period, a comprehensive analysis of all relevant information is essential. This includes examining potential scenarios for ending the Russian-Ukrainian war and identifying the most effective strategies for its resolution [24]; additionally, the analysis should account for factors, risks, and threats affecting the state; shifts in the global and regional security landscape; and changes in the military-strategic environment surrounding Ukraine. It is also necessary to evaluate the actors involved and the mechanisms for providing military security guarantees to Ukraine postwar. While [1] provides an initial analysis of potential end-of-war scenarios, evolving global and regional security conditions necessitate adjustments and updates to these scenarios [6, 8, 18].

Given this, the assessment of the strategic situation must include defining Ukraine's global position by analyzing current geopolitical realities and exploring alternative future scenarios. This requires identifying Ukraine's strengths and weaknesses at the conclusion of the Russian-Ukrainian war across key dimensions – geopolitics, geo-economics, and geostrategy. Furthermore, it is essential to evaluate the state in which Ukraine emerges post-war, including its national security and defense posture, economic resilience, demographic trends, education and scientific capabilities, industrial and agricultural capacities, and the status of critical infrastructure. This comprehensive assessment will inform strategic decisions that align Ukraine's national interests with the evolving global landscape; the assessment should also encompass the status and effectiveness of Ukraine's political and diplomatic activities, including its participation and membership in relevant alliances and organizations. This includes examining current and potential bilateral security agreements for military guarantees, as well as assessing the prospects for partnerships with other nations, including those in the Global South. Identifying allies and partners, especially within the context of the existing global and regional security environment, will be crucial in ensuring Ukraine's strategic positioning and its alignment with supportive international networks for long-term stability and security; the assessment

must also consider the current state of Ukraine's efforts toward full membership in the European Union and the NATO. This involves rethinking the roles of both Ukraine and the West in the context of global geopolitics, with a focus on building a new framework for relations between Ukraine and Western institutions. Emphasizing Ukraine's contributions to global security and identifying the key challenges in achieving these objectives, as well as exploring possible solutions, will be crucial. Additionally, understanding and addressing any existing obstacles, including political, economic, or security-related issues, will help to ensure Ukraine's successful integration into these global structures. The objective assessment of Ukraine's current state across all sectors will serve as the starting point for moving toward the ultimate goal, which will be defined and guided by the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Postwar Period. This comprehensive evaluation will help shape the strategic direction, ensuring that all necessary areas – national security, economic recovery, social development, and global integration – are addressed in a balanced and targeted manner, paving the way for long-term stability and growth.

Thus, the assessment of the strategic situation, which constitutes the result of the first stage, enables us to proceed *to the second stage* – defining and formulating the ultimate (global) goal. This goal represents the desired state of all spheres of the state that Ukraine should aim to achieve within a specified long-term period through the implementation of the Strategy. It provides a clear vision of the end state and serves as a guiding framework for Ukraine's postwar development, ensuring alignment across all sectors and focusing efforts on achieving sustainable peace, security, and prosperity.

The realization of the ultimate goal of the Strategy should address a range of existing problems, including those predating the war, as well as those stemming from the consequences of hostilities during the defense against RF's armed aggression and their impact on the economy and society. These issues include:

Transforming Military Victory into Societal Solutions: turning the outcomes of the anticipated military victory over the enemy into solutions for humanitarian, demographic, economic, intellectual, energy, and other pressing issues.

Addressing Governance and Corruption Issues: tackling long-standing problems such as corruption, ineffective public administration, political infantilism, and societal paternalism. It also involves restoring people's trust in the government and its institutions, while addressing the social and property stratification of society. Rebuilding the state's ability to address its own political, economic, and social challenges is critical.

Reforming Public Administration and Economic Policy: there is a need for a fundamental reboot of the entire public administration system. The economic development model must be restructured, and social policy must be redefined to meet current conditions and post-war recovery needs. Creating favorable conditions for effective investment and sustainable economic growth will be essential in the post-war period.

Defining a National Idea and Unifying Society: one of the critical tasks is establishing a clearly defined national idea that unites Ukrainian society. This should take into account social and property stratification, linguistic and religious differences, and the need to consolidate the nation in the face of ongoing threats from RF and other adversarial countries. Preserving the historical identity of Ukrainians is paramount.

Repositioning Ukraine in Global Security: defining Ukraine's role and place in the new global security structure post-war is crucial. This involves building a new format of relations with the US and the EU, and highlighting Ukraine's contribution to global security, particularly as the future eastern flank of NATO.

In view of the above, one potential option for determining the ultimate (global) goal *is to ensure a consistent path for the Ukrainian nation toward achieving a guaranteed level of security and improved living standards. This goal should significantly reduce the impact of destabilizing external*

and internal factors across all spheres of Ukrainian society, thereby fostering a stable and resilient state.

The global goal is achieved through the clear definition and realization of Ukraine's national interests, along with the establishment of mechanisms to ensure their protection. This also involves the timely and effective identification and counteraction of threats to these national interests.

It is proposed that national interests should be defined on a three-level scale, which determines the amount of effort and resources to be spent, as well as the level of acceptable risk for their protection or promotion, namely:

a *Vital* interest – is ones that a state would bear nearly any cost and incur nearly any risk to protect, including undertaking or significantly risking war. While an existential threat to the survival of the state is certainly a vital interest;

an *Important* or *major* interest – is one that would see the state weakened if it did not act; the negative consequences of failure to protect or promote them must be carefully balanced with the costs (risks) incurred;

a *Peripheral* interest – is one that is desirable but will likely only be pursued if the associated costs and risks are extremely limited.

In determining national interests, it must be acknowledged that RF's armed aggression against Ukraine has decisively shattered the system of international security and European stability. In the medium term, the world will likely evolve within what can be termed a "security vacuum", a result of RF's violations of international security treaties, the destruction of the system of strategic stability, and the discrediting of both global and regional collective security systems; the creation of the anti-Western coalition "RF-China-Iran-North Korea" serves as a trigger for revising the existing global order and forming a new world order; in the near future, Europe is likely to remain one of the most war-prone regions, as RF's expansionist policy toward European countries will be driven by energy blackmail, the provocation of various crises (such as environmental, man-made, food, humanitarian, and migration crises), infiltration of pro-russian forces into the political systems of EU countries, propaganda, and other destabilizing tactics.

Given that the threat from RF will remain persistent, neutralizing it requires a multifaceted deterrence strategy, which should include: a stringent sanctions policy; political and diplomatic isolation; prevention of attempts to destabilize Ukraine; neutralization of RF's foreign policy capabilities to undermine Ukraine's position globally and through its proxies; and the creation of a regional security architecture designed as a deterrent, ensuring Ukraine receives the necessary resources to repel future aggression and/or to inflict significant damage on RF; forming an alternative narrative to the Russian one and promoting the true image of Ukraine. It is also necessary to take into account the possible negative impact of the anti-Western coalition "RF-China-Iran-North Korea" on the further development and post-war recovery of Ukraine.

Ukraine's rapprochement with NATO and the EU, driven by RF's invasion, does not mean complete subordination to the will of partners. While Ukraine's dependence on the West may limit its flexibility on certain issues, its long-term goal will be to reduce this dependence and the associated restrictions. Ukraine aims to build its own potential and become a strong state within Western structures, while maintaining the freedom to pursue its foreign policy according to national interests. It will also be effective to use the principle of forming small situational partnerships, which will allow for an adaptive and prompt response to changing political conditions in solving specific problems.

One of the main outcomes of realizing Ukraine's national interests should be the successful implementation of an ambitious plan for Ukraine to emerge as a regional leader and an outpost of NATO's eastern flank in the geopolitical confrontation with RF and the anti-Western coalition. The key reasons supporting this vision include: a combat-ready Ukrainian Armed Forces, equipped with modern Western weapons and high-tech military; a well-educated, hardworking, and motivated population committed to national defense and progress; a significant economic potential, with the

capacity for growth and resilience; a robust transit infrastructure, including participation in key global transport corridors such as the the Middle Corridor (China–Central Asia–Europe) and the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (spanning Turkey–Georgia–Azerbaijan–Kazakhstan); strategic access to the World Ocean, offering maritime trade opportunities; a vast expanse of fertile agricultural land, ensuring food security and export capacity; access to critical raw materials, including minerals essential for the development of advanced technologies in Europe and globally.

Specific tasks for the realization of Ukraine's national interests across all spheres of state life (political, military, economic, etc.) may include:

Determining the Sources and Structure of Military Security Guarantees

This would involve securing Ukraine's military security through both bilateral and multilateral agreements and/or bloc membership. Given the evolving security environment, Ukraine must seek comprehensive defense assurances that provide robust deterrence and support for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Reevaluating the Effectiveness of Existing Regional Security Systems

It should be recognized that the restoration of regional security structures based on existing formats – such as the OSCE, the Bucharest Nine, the Visegrad Group, the Lublin Triangle, the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), and the Weimar Triangle – is currently ineffective due to the shift in geopolitical dynamics and the active threat posed by RF. These regional arrangements, while historically important, do not offer sufficient protection or guarantee in the face of ongoing russian aggression. Therefore, new frameworks or deeper engagement with NATO and the European Union may be necessary to ensure robust, long-term security for Ukraine. These tasks align with Ukraine's strategic goal of strengthening its security architecture and asserting its position in the post-war global order. They will require a comprehensive and adaptable approach, engaging both existing alliances and forging new partnerships to safeguard Ukraine's sovereignty and promote its long-term development.

Ukraine's steadfast commitment to joining the European Union (EU) and NATO

Ukraine's unwavering course to join the EU and NATO in the context of a new global and regional security architecture and the construction of new effective security mechanisms. while Ukraine's integration into NATO and the EU is an essential long-term objective, the immediate focus must be on securing reliable **military guarantees by** leading nuclear powers and bilateral (multilateral) **interim security arrangements** to protect Ukraine's sovereignty as it navigates the complex process of aligning with Western institutions. This multi-pronged approach will help ensure that Ukraine remains secure and resilient in the face of ongoing external threats.

The Baltic-Black Sea Belt and the Three Seas Initiative

Active participation in the construction of the **Baltic-Black Sea Belt** – a strategic alliance consisting of the **United Kingdom, Poland**, the **Baltic States**, and **Ukraine** – represents an important element of Ukraine's foreign policy and security strategy. This cooperation is aimed at enhancing regional integration and ensuring collective security across the eastern borders of the European Union and NATO, as well as strengthening geopolitical ties among these countries. Ukraine's active participation in the **Baltic-Black Sea Belt** and the **union of the Three Seas countries** will not only enhance its regional influence but also solidify its role in the wider geopolitical competition between western democracies and authoritarian regimes. Through political, security, economic, and technological cooperation, Ukraine can contribute to a stronger, more unified region that aligns with the broader goals of **NATO** and the **EU**, while promoting **American-led global stability.**

Creating a Favorable Investment Climate, Agriculture and Rural Development, Industrial Recovery and Development, Reconstruction of Critical Infrastructure, Energy Sector Revival and Transformation, Human Capital Development, Development of State Programs and Resource Allocation

The implementation of modern models of development and reconstruction in Ukraine during the postwar period is crucial for restoring the country's stability, enhancing its economic potential, and ensuring long-term growth. To achieve this, a multi-dimensional approach is needed, which involves the creation of favorable conditions for an attractive investment climate and the reconstruction of key sectors such as agriculture, industry, critical infrastructure, and energy. This approach should be realized through the development and execution of targeted state programs, supported by the necessary resources and strategic initiatives. Through strategic state programs, effective investment policies, and international collaboration, Ukraine can transform itself into a resilient, modern, and prosperous nation, contributing to regional and global stability while ensuring a high quality of life for its citizens. The success of this effort hinges on robust institutional frameworks, strong leadership, and a long-term vision for sustainable development.

Political and Governance Reforms, Economic Recovery and Development, Energy and Environmental Policy, Social Development and Welfare, Justice and Legal System, Science, Innovation, and Technology, Foreign Policy and Diplomacy, Infrastructure and Transport, National Security and Cyber Defense, Cultural Identity and National Heritage

In addition to the major tasks for Ukraine's postwar reconstruction and development, there are other specific tasks that correspond to different areas of state activity. These tasks are crucial for ensuring the holistic recovery of Ukraine, enhancing the resilience of its institutions, and supporting its broader strategic goals.

Thus, after formulating the **global (stategical) goal** and identifying the **specific tasks** required to achieve it, the transition to *the **third stage*** is made: identification of the means needed to achieve specific objectives that will produce the desired political aim. In [25], the means consist of three components: elements of power, institutions (actors), and instruments of power.

The elements of power provide the foundation for building and sustaining the power of a state (the structure of public administration). There is no universally accepted list of these elements (it is determined in each country separately), the most important thing is not the exact composition of the elements of power, but the recognition that the means of achieving the global goal are based on these elements of power – that is, the ability of a state (non-state) actor to transform the elements of power into specific capabilities that can be used to achieve the global goal. The Institutions (actors) executive, judicial and legislative branches of government hold elements of power on behalf of the state. The Instruments of Power are actors and institutions pursue objectives by wielding four primary instruments – diplomatic, informational, military, and economic (DIME). Each of these tools consists of a corresponding list of capabilities. Therefore, in order to achieve the strategic goal, the main task is to correctly determine which combination of these capabilities is best suited to address the current situation. The above-mentioned means are used to implement (support) the main long-term views of the state, primarily in the areas of national and military security.

In the sphere of national security, the main views are (option): a long-term vision of the security environment at the global and regional levels, identification of external and internal threats; basic principles of development of Ukrainian society; identification of global priorities for the development of the state; transformation of the existing state of the state into a desired state - which will preserve, protect and/or promote, eliminate threats to national interests compared to the existing state; clear long-term tasks and directions of activity of state institutions and instruments of power

The adequacy of the defined basic views in the field of national security to the current and prospective state of the security environment at the global and regional levels is achieved as a result of a close connection (correlation) between the national interests under threat, the goal pursued to ensure (promote, protect) these interests, and specific long-term tasks related to threats and/or opportunities to achieve the goal, thus protecting (promoting) national interests.

In the sphere of military security, the main views are as follows (option): defining military security tasks as an integral part of the national security of the state; transforming the assessment of

the security environment at the global and regional levels into aspects of Ukraine's military security; identifying threats to the military security of the state, analyzing the force field of potential threat actors (spheres, forms, methods and scale of possible influence on the military security of Ukraine); development of possible scenarios for the use of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the medium and long term; definition of conceptual foundations for building a military security system of the state (model of organization; building an integrated military security system; management of war (confrontation) below the threshold of armed confrontation; application of a new model of the military-industrial complex of Ukraine); definition and justification of priorities in the field of military security of the state and mechanisms (ways) of their implementation; specific tasks of implementing state policy in the military sphere, the sphere of defense and military construction, as well as the construction of a modern defense-industrial complex; clear justification of the required volumes of resources for the implementation of planned tasks (measures) and sources of their receipt within the specified time limits; definition of clear and transparent mechanisms for controlling implemented measures, adjusting further development plans based on the results of monitoring, assessing the volumes of resources spent and assessing possible risks related to failure to implement planned measures within the appropriate time limits, adjusting plans for the near and medium term (feedback).

In other spheres of state activity, the proposed mechanism works in a similar way.

After determining the means of achieving the goal at the third stage, which answers the question "with what?", it is proposed to move on to *the fourth stage* – developing ways to use the means to achieve the goals, which answers the question "how?".

To use the selected means, it is necessary to decide: first, which approach is the most acceptable (a list of approaches is given in [25]); second, which methods of action (given in [25]) within the framework of the selected approach are the most acceptable? third, which instruments are best suited to achieve the goal and which institutions (actors) should be used? fourth, how should the selected instruments be managed to achieve the specified goal? At the same time, it should be taken into account that institutions (actors) are not instruments. Institutions (actors) use the instruments of power, pursuing the goal and its specific tasks. This concept is fundamental in the relationship between means and methods.

The answer to the four questions above makes it possible to determine the method of using means to achieve goals (option) through the development (clarification) by the relevant central executive bodies of specific strategic goals in all spheres of life (functioning) of the state to achieve the final (strategic) goal, which determine the priorities of foreign and domestic policy. Strategic goals and priorities for the implementation of state policy are set out in the current guiding documents, which are aimed at forming state policy in the relevant areas, but require significant adjustments and changes in structure and content. This is due to the fact that they were developed and approved in the period 2020–2021 and do not contain fundamental changes in the external and internal security environment associated with RF's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, and some of them will expire in 2025.

The presence of developed (specified) specific strategic goals in all spheres of state activity (functioning) makes it possible to determine the tasks of all institutions and instruments of state power. On the basis of the specified (specified) priorities for the formation of foreign and domestic policy, the priority tasks of ministries and other central executive bodies in all spheres of state activity are formulated. The formation of specific tasks must correspond to the purpose of implementing the Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period and its components, and they must be prescribed in target programs for the spheres of state functioning and provided with appropriate resources for their implementation within the specified time limits.

After developing ways to use the means to achieve the goals, *the fifth stage* involves assessing costs (risks), in other words, assessing the effectiveness of performing specific tasks and activities in specific areas and within the appropriate timeframes (stages).

To assess the effectiveness of task performance and implementation of measures, it is advisable to choose the amount of resources required to achieve the required level of state security in the relevant area as an evaluation criterion. Resources should be considered in three categories: life, financial resources, equipment, time; political costs (losses) and opportunity costs (losses). In addition to the specified ones, it is advisable to calculate the cost of inaction.

The tasks performed (measures taken) with a certain (defined, limited) amount of resources must ensure the protection of the state from threats in the relevant area at a level that does not destructively affect the sustainable development of the state, that is, the institutions and instruments of state power must neutralize threats to an acceptable (sufficient) level at which the sustainable development of the state is not disrupted.

The proposed approach to assessing costs (risks) is a sequential implementation of relevant procedures aimed at obtaining the necessary information on threats in various areas, their characteristics and determining the effectiveness of the integrated use of military and non-military forces and means, from which an integrated potential for countering the identified threat is formed. The initial procedure is monitoring threats with subsequent assessment of their level, nature, components and indicators of manifestation. The next procedure is the prediction of the destructive impact of identified threats on the state of security in the relevant areas. The search for internal reserves (resources) for increasing the effectiveness of countering threats in all areas is proposed to be conducted in the direction of clarifying the sources of threats, for which it is advisable to implement a comprehensive assessment of their level and nature. Appropriate computational procedures are used to assess the sufficient level of threat neutralization at the selected forecasting moment and the required list of actions and resources required to ensure them. Feedback is the effectiveness of the measures taken – a comparison of the resources spent and the value of the results obtained. Feedback is needed to correct the measures taken in the relevant areas in a certain period of time (quarterly, annually, every three to five years, etc.).

At the stage of cost (risk) assessment, it is also necessary to assess two groups of risks: the first – risks for the implementation of the Strategy and risks from the implementation of the Strategy. The risks of the first group are events, actions, measures, etc. that may cause the failure of the Strategy implementation, they may arise during changes in the current (forecasted) situation (target behavior). The risks of the second group are additional threats or undesirable consequences caused by the implementation of the Strategy.

In addition to risks, at this stage it is necessary to constantly assess the overall viability of the Strategy, which can be implemented according to indicators: suitability (will it protect or promote national interests), feasibility (does the developed Strategy represent a rational path to achieving the global goal, are there sufficient means of the appropriate type to achieve it), desirability (is achieving the goal worth what it will cost to achieve it), acceptability (conformity with national values, interests), sustainability (spending a certain amount of resources over a long period of time to achieve the goal).

Conclusion

The Strategy for the Development of Ukraine in the Post-War Period aims to lay the foundations for a resilient Ukraine, capable of thriving in the face of geopolitical challenges and post-war reconstruction. By focusing on both short-term stabilization and long-term strategic objectives, this plan will guide Ukraine’s transformation into a strong, secure, and integrated state within the European and global frameworks.

In sum, this strategic document will serve as a fundamental guide for Ukraine's government, its institutions, and its people, ensuring a coordinated and effective effort towards national recovery, security, and prosperity. The implementation of the main tasks of the Strategy is aimed at:

1. Rethinking the role of Ukraine and the West in the world to build a new format of relations and communicating Ukraine's contribution to global world security.
2. Acquiring full membership of Ukraine in the EU and the NATO.
3. Acquiring economic and military capabilities by Ukraine to obtain the status of a regional leader and guarantor of pan-European security on the eastern flank of NATO.
4. Rebuilding Ukraine after the end of the Russian-Ukrainian war to overcome the destructive consequences of hostilities in all spheres of the State's life.
5. Solving systemic pre-war problems of Ukrainian society.
6. Defining, substantiating and introducing the national idea into the consciousness of the Ukrainian people to form a powerful nation.
7. Ensuring by the state a guaranteed level of security and a decent standard of living for the Ukrainian nation.

Recommendations

The materials presented in the article will be useful to specialists in public administration, developers of regulatory legal acts, long-term system-forming documents in all spheres of State's life, teachers, postgraduate students and students of higher educational institutions in this profile.

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The Central Research institute
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Military Science. Vol. 2 No. 3 (2024)

Стратегія розвитку України: формування поглядів на роль і місце держави у повоєнний час

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Анотація. Обґрунтування необхідності розробки Стратегії розвитку України у повоєнний час обумовлено результатами проведеного аналізу трансформації безпекових процесів світового та регіонального рівня. Нагальним питанням сьогодення є визначення безпекового вектору України шляхом отримання гарантій воєнної безпеки у двосторонньому, багатосторонньому та/або блоковому форматах у можливих сценаріях розвитку безпекового середовища. Розроблення проекту Стратегії розвитку України у повоєнний час має стати дорожньою картою для визначення та реалізації довгострокових стратегічних цілей розвитку держави у сфері національної безпеки і оборони та інших сферах її життєдіяльності. Розробка проєкту Стратегії пропонується на основі науково-методичного підходу стратегічної логіки, викладеному у матеріалах Національного воєнного коледжу (National War College) при Національному університеті оборони США, який застосовується для розробки стратегічних документів держави, у тому числі, Стратегії національної безпеки США.

Розроблена Стратегія розвитку України у повоєнний час як керівний документ надасть змогу сформулювати стратегічні погляди на роль і місце України у глобальному безпековому середовищі, реалізацію національних інтересів України як глобальну політичну мету, конкретні завдання відповідним суб'єктам для їх досягнення, визначити потрібні обсяги ресурсного забезпечення та терміни виконання завдань, а також оцінити витрати (ризики), що пов'язані з реалізацією Стратегії.

Метою реалізації Стратегії розвитку України у повоєнний час є послідовне наближення української нації до такого гарантованого рівня безпеки та рівня життя, при якому забезпечується значне зниження впливу дестабілізуючих зовнішніх та внутрішніх факторів у всіх сферах життєдіяльності українського суспільства.

Ключові слова: гарантії воєнної безпеки, глобальне безпекове середовище, російсько-українська війна, стратегія розвитку України.