AI-BASED STRATEGIC CONFLICT ANALYSIS

Carlos Ferraz, Academia Militar, ferraz.cem@academiamilitar.pt
Gheorghe Mamaliga, Academia Militar, mamaliga.g@academiamilitar.pt
João Nogueira, Academia Militar, nogueira.jmc@academiamilitar.pt
Flavio Ivo Riedlinger, Academia Militar, flavioivo@uchicago.edu
Paulo Gomes, Academia Militar, paulo.gomes@academiamilitar.pt
Hélio Fernandes, Academia Militar, helio.fernandes@academiamilitar.pt

DOI: https://doi.org/10.60746/8_17_42481

ABSTRACT

This paper presents the development and validation of an artificial intelligence-based system designed to automatically generate One-Pagers from video content related to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. The proposed framework integrates automatic transcription, summarisation, and thematic structuring through Natural Language Processing, transforming heterogeneous audiovisual inputs into operationally relevant summaries. The system was evaluated across three temporal lenses: the initial invasion phase (2022), current tactical developments (2025), and projected geopolitical scenarios (2026). A qualitative methodology was employed, combining heuristic design and expert validation. Results indicate that the system can support strategic communication, institutional awareness, and decision-making processes by generating accurate and accessible One-Pagers. Limitations regarding source variability and external dissemination are acknowledged, but the study confirms the potential of AI-driven summarisation workflows in military and geopolitical intelligence contexts.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, Natural Language Processing, One-Pager generation, strategic communication, Ukraine war

RESUMO

Este artigo apresenta o desenvolvimento e a validação de um sistema baseado em inteligência artificial, concebido para gerar automaticamente documentos One-Pager a partir de conteúdos vídeo relacionados com o conflito russo-ucraniano. A estrutura proposta integra transcrição automática, sumarização e organização temática por meio de técnicas de Processamento de Linguagem Natural, convertendo entradas audiovisuais heterogéneas em resumos com relevância operacional. O sistema foi avaliado segundo três perspetivas temporais: a fase inicial da invasão (2022), os desenvolvimentos táticos atuais (2025) e cenários geopolíticos projetados (2026). Foi adotada uma metodologia qualitativa, combinando desenho heurístico com validação por especialistas. Os resultados indicam que o sistema pode apoiar a comunicação estratégica, a consciência institucional e os processos de tomada de decisão, ao gerar One-Pagers precisos e acessíveis. Reconhecem-se limitações quanto à variabilidade das fontes e à disseminação externa, mas o estudo confirma o potencial de fluxos de trabalho baseados em IA para fins de síntese de informação em contextos militares e de inteligência geopolítica.

Palavras-chave: inteligência artificial, Processamento de Linguagem Natural, geração de One-Pagers, comunicação estratégica, guerra na Ucrânia

1. INTRODUCTION

Contemporary armed conflicts are increasingly shaped by the speed, volume, and diversity of information circulating via digital platforms. The Russo-Ukrainian war has become a paradigmatic case of this transformation, where real-time audiovisual content plays a critical role in operational reporting, international perception, and strategic communication (Bennett & Livingstone, 2020). Effective military decision-making and institutional awareness now depend on rapidly extracting, synthesising, and disseminating relevant data (Chesney & Citron, 2019; Rid, 2020).

The heterogeneity of sources - including official briefings, open-source intelligence (OSINT), and independent commentary - presents a significant challenge to timely analysis. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI), particularly Natural Language Processing (NLP), has emerged as a viable solution to automate the processing of unstructured information such as video content (Gupta & Lehal, 2010; See, Liu, & Manning, 2017; Conneau et al., 2020). These technologies allow for the creation of structured outputs from semantically dense media, providing analytical products that can meet institutional requirements (Floridi & Cowls, 2019).

This research investigates the feasibility of developing an AI-based system to automatically generate One-Pagers: single-page analytical briefs that synthesise critical content in a structured and accessible format. These documents are traditionally produced manually and are widely adopted across military, diplomatic, and policymaking environments to facilitate rapid situational awareness (Paul & Matthews, 2016). Their value lies in condensing high-volume information into coherent summaries, supporting decision-making under time and cognitive constraints (Johnson & Mayer, 2009). The central research question addressed in this study is:

How can an AI-based system be designed and evaluated to automatically generate structured One-Pagers from video content related to the Ukraine conflict, ensuring accuracy, relevance, and thematic coherence?

Two subsidiary questions are also considered:

1. What is the function of the One-Pager format in strategic communication workflows?
2. How can a computational pipeline be implemented to automate its generation using NLP?

The article is structured as follows:

Section 2 outlines the theoretical background and reviews the existing literature on One-Pagers, strategic communication, and NLP applications. Section 3 presents the

methodology and system architecture. Section 4 describes the data sources, processing pipeline, and application scenarios. Section 5 evaluates the system's performance and limitations. Section 6 concludes with reflections and recommendations for future research.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 DEFINITION AND FUNCTION OF ONE-PAGERS

A One-Pager is a structured, single-page document that condenses key information on a defined topic into a concise and accessible format (Allen, 2016). Its typical structure includes a title, temporal reference, thematic classification, summarised content, and, when applicable, analytical insights. In some cases, visual elements such as maps, charts, or tables may also be incorporated to support the transmission of critical information.

The One-Pager format enables rapid understanding of complex material, particularly when decision-makers operate under time constraints and information overload (Johnson & Mayer, 2009). By providing consistent summaries across different units or domains, One-Pagers support institutional coordination, reduce cognitive load, and improve situational awareness (Baumeister & Leary, 1997).

Standardisation of the format offers operational benefits:

- Supports rapid comprehension and briefings;
- Enables consistency in internal and external communication;
- Structures dispersed information into coherent artefacts;
- Facilitates cross-functional dissemination.

In strategic and operational settings, One-Pagers are communication and knowledge management tools, allowing institutions to validate, retain, and disseminate information across functional levels (Brown, 2009; Kimmons & Veletsianos, 2018).

2.2 NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING AND SUMMARISATION TECHNIQUES

Developing an AI-based One-Page system relies on NLP techniques that address transcription, summarisation, and thematic segmentation (Gupta & Lehal, 2010; Conneau et al., 2020). NLP enables the extraction and transformation of unstructured language data - such as transcribed video speech - into structured analytical outputs. Two primary summarisation approaches are employed:

- Extractive summarisation selects and reorders key sentences or phrases from the source;
- Abstractive summarisation rephrases source content to capture semantic meaning while enhancing coherence (See, Liu, & Manning, 2017).

Effective summarisation also depends on accurate content selection, which determines which elements from the source material are most informative for downstream synthesis (Kedzie, McKeown, & Diaz, 2018).

These summarisation strategies are implemented using large-scale pre-trained language models (e.g., BERT, GPT), which interpret semantic relationships and discourse structures (Devlin et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020). Pretrained encoder architectures have proven effective in such tasks, improving coherence and content coverage (Liu & Lapata, 2019). Recent advancements, such as GPT-4, offer enhanced capabilities for abstractive compression, including generating structured, domain-specific narratives from unstructured inputs (OpenAI, 2023). Their integration enables the system to produce domain-specific, temporally referenced, and thematically coherent One-Pagers.

In the present framework, content condensation is supported by automated transcription and followed by structured formatting logic. The output aligns with thematic categories defined in advance, including tactical updates, weapon system deployment, or geopolitical dynamics, ensuring that each One-Pager conforms to the operational and institutional standards required in strategic environments.

2.3 ONE-PAGERS IN STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

One-page formats are structured formats applied within strategic communication environments to translate complex and rapidly evolving content into operationally relevant summaries. Their modular design enables the targeting of outputs to specific audiences, such as decision-makers, analysts, or field operators, by adjusting the thematic content without altering the structural integrity (Paul & Matthews, 2016; Rid, 2020).

In military and geopolitical domains, One-Pagers contribute to:

- Briefing command units on evolving scenarios;
- Communicating updates within alliances or joint operations;
- Supporting institutional memory through standardised documentation;
- Enhancing the accessibility of specialist content for non-expert audiences.

Unlike extended reports, which may include excessive or unstructured detail, One-Pagers offer an efficient mechanism to convey essential developments. Integrating AI-based automation into this format reduces the dependency on manual synthesis, improving responsiveness and scalability (Taddeo & Floridi, 2018; Bender et al., 2021). This integration is particularly relevant in military contexts, where NLP techniques have been successfully applied to extract operational value from large-scale information flows.

3. METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative and exploratory research design with an applied orientation. It aims to develop, implement, and evaluate an AI-based system for automatically generating structured One-Pagers from audiovisual content concerning the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. The methodological approach integrates principles of qualitative inquiry, heuristic system development, and empirical evaluation, in line with established practices in applied AI research within defence and communication studies (Taddeo & Floridi, 2018; Bender et al., 2021).

The framework is grounded in the notion that scientific research constitutes a systematic process for producing valid and operational knowledge (Cohen & Manion, 1980; Lakatos & Marconi, 1990). In this context, knowledge production emerged from empirical observation and a novel technological artefact's design, development, and validation. The complexity of integrating AI with audiovisual analysis necessitated a heuristic approach, relying on iterative refinement, domain-specific adjustments, and expert validation at multiple stages.

The methodological process was structured into three sequential phases, as described below.

3.1 SOURCE SELECTION AND INPUT ACQUISITION

In the first phase, relevant digital platforms were selected as primary data sources. Predefined criteria guided the selection process, including regular content publication, analytical relevance, and credibility within the strategic communication ecosystem—channels such as Denys Davydov, Ukraine Matters, RFU News, and DeepStateMap. Live and France 24 were chosen due to their diverse content formats—ranging from situational briefings to geopolitical commentary—allowing for a comprehensive input base (Watling & Reynolds, 2022).

3.2 PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT AND AI INTEGRATION

The second phase focused on the construction of the AI pipeline, integrating four functional components:

1. Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR);
2. Video content was transcribed using ASR models capable of handling variations in accent, background noise, and domain-specific terminology (Conneau et al., 2020). For this purpose, open-source tools such as Whisper were explored during pilot tests;
3. Transcription and NLP;

4. The transcribed data were processed using extractive and abstractive summarisation techniques to ensure content retention and narrative coherence (See et al., 2017; Gupta & Lehal, 2010). Transformer-based models (e.g., GPT, BART) were tested and evaluated for this purpose;
5. Thematic Structuring;

The summarised content was aligned with a predefined One-Pager template. This template comprised fixed sections (e.g., timeframe, theme, operational detail, analytical insight) to ensure standardisation across outputs (Roberts, 2016).

6. Output Formatting and Distribution;
7. One-Pagers were exported as PDF files and associated with a unique QR code, allowing rapid dissemination across devices and platforms, particularly in briefing and instructional settings.

The pipeline was implemented using modular scripts written in Python, with each stage independently testable and customisable. The workflow was developed to allow adaptation to different types of content, user roles, and thematic domains.

3.3 EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The outputs were evaluated using a qualitative validation protocol in the third phase. A panel of experts from defence studies, AI research, and military pedagogy reviewed the generated One-Pagers based on three core criteria:

- Semantic accuracy - the extent to which the summaries reflected the original video content;
- Thematic coherence -: the logical consistency and structural integrity of the information;
- Communicative clarity - the capacity of the document to support operational understanding and situational awareness.

Feedback from expert reviewers was used to iteratively refine the summarisation models and the structuring logic of the output documents.

3.4 METHODOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION

The decision to adopt a qualitative methodology was consistent with the exploratory nature of the research and the absence of established benchmarks for automated One-Page generation. Rather than aiming for statistical generalisation, the study focused on the system's feasibility, utility, and internal validity in operational contexts. As such, methodological emphasis was placed on design logic, functional reliability, and institutional relevance (Floridi & Cowls, 2019; Bender et al., 2021).

4. APPLICATION AND EVALUATION

This section presents the implementation and practical evaluation of the proposed AI-based system for the automated generation of One-Pagers. Building on the theoretical and methodological foundations outlined in previous sections, the system is applied to video content related to the Russo-Ukrainian war, demonstrating its capacity to process unstructured audiovisual material and produce structured analytical summaries. The evaluation focuses on operational performance across multiple themes and temporal perspectives (Watling & Reynolds, 2022; Bender et al., 2021).

4.1 SOURCE APPLICATION AND THEMATIC DOMAINS

Audiovisual inputs were selected based on credibility, thematic consistency, and publication frequency. Primary sources included YouTube channels such as *Denys Davydov*, *Ukraine Matters*, and *RFU News*, as well as institutional and OSINT platforms, including *DeepStateMap. Live* and the *EU DisinfoLab*. Integrating OSINT sources into defense decision-making processes is increasingly significant in contemporary conflict analysis, particularly when structured frameworks are applied to transform dispersed intelligence into actionable insights.

The selected content was categorised into three thematic domains:

- Weapons systems and military capabilities: This section addresses the deployment and evolution of equipment, with emphasis on Western-supplied systems and emerging technologies;
- Operational tactics and combat methods: analysing field-level adaptation, including electronic warfare, trench systems, and decentralised command structures;
- Geopolitical and strategic context: Examining the broader implications of the conflict on alliance structures, defence postures, and systemic realignments.

Each theme was evaluated according to three temporal perspectives: past (initial invasion phase, 2022), present (current tactics, 2025), and prospective (geopolitical projections, 2026).

4.2 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE AND DISSEMINATION

Each generated One-Pager followed a standardised format, including the following components:

- Title and timeframe;
- Thematic identifier;
- Contextual narrative (summarised content);
- Analytical insight;
- References to source materials.

The documents were exported in PDF format and designed for single-page display. The digital files are compatible with local and cloud-based storage systems to ensure interoperability. Version control procedures were implemented to allow for real-time and archival updating.

4.3 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND EXPERT FEEDBACK

The generated One-Pagers were assessed qualitatively by a panel of reviewers with expertise in military strategy, AI systems, and educational technology. The evaluation considered three primary dimensions:

- Accuracy: whether the summarised content preserved semantic fidelity to the source;
- Coherence: logical and structural integrity of the document;
- Utility: usability of the One-Pager for decision-making and strategic awareness.

Feedback indicated consistent alignment between the AI-generated outputs and institutional users' expectations. The documents were judged to provide sufficient informational density while remaining accessible.

Examples demonstrated the system's ability to transform fragmented video inputs into synthesised content artefacts suitable for dissemination. The output's modular nature also enabled integration into existing communication workflows without structural disruption.

4.4 EXAMPLES OF GENERATED ONE-PAGERS

To illustrate practical application, three examples corresponding to each temporal axis were generated:

1. Initial phase (2022): Focused on early battlefield developments and the impact of portable anti-tank systems such as Javelin, NLAW, and Bayraktar drones (Bronk & Reynolds, 2022);
2. Current tactics (2025): Addressed adaptations by Ukrainian and Russian forces, including the operational integration of first-person view drones, Western artillery, and layered electronic countermeasures;
3. Prospective developments (2026): Synthesised AI-supported scenario modelling and academic foresight to explore potential strategic outcomes,

such as frozen conflict models, ceasefire cycles, and shifts in NATO and EU policy (Jentzsch & Schmelter, 2023).

Each One-Pager was generated using the same pipeline and adhered to a standardised layout, enabling comparative use across thematic and temporal categories. For operational accessibility, a Quick Response (QR) code was assigned to each document, allowing direct access via mobile devices or institutional dashboards. These QR codes are intended for integration into briefings, educational materials, and reports that require rapid and traceable retrieval.

5. EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION

This section evaluates the performance of the proposed AI-based system for generating One-Pagers, addressing the main research question and its two sub-questions. The assessment is organised into three focal areas: (1) the semantic and structural quality of the generated outputs, (2) the utility of One-Pagers in strategic communication, and (3) the design and adaptability of the workflow architecture.

5.1 ACCURACY, RELEVANCE, AND COHERENCE OF OUTPUTS

The system demonstrated the capacity to transform heterogeneous audiovisual content into coherent and structured summaries. The outputs preserved the semantic core of the source material and reflected the intended thematic focus. Using extractive and abstract summarisation contributed to content fidelity while ensuring narrative clarity (See et al., 2017; Brown et al., 2020). The integration of a predefined template further supported consistency across outputs.

Expert evaluations confirmed that the One-Pagers met the criteria for:

- Semantic accuracy: key information was correctly represented and contextualised;
- Thematic coherence: Documents maintained internal consistency and followed a logical structure;
- Communicative clarity: Summaries were intelligible and supported situational understanding.

5.2 ROLE OF ONE-PAGERS IN STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

Addressing the first sub-question regarding the function of One-Pagers in strategic communication, the findings reaffirm their relevance in environments where rapid content synthesis is required. The format compressed operational, tactical, and geopolitical information into standardised outputs suitable for briefings and cross-functional dissemination (Paul & Matthews, 2016).

In military and institutional contexts, One-Pagers facilitated:

- The transmission of critical developments to decision-making levels;
- The integration of diverse inputs into concise reference documents;
- The structuring of archival knowledge for future retrieval.

Their modularity permitted content adaptation to specific audiences without compromising format integrity. In pedagogical settings, the documents were also found to support knowledge retention and analytical engagement.

5.3 WORKFLOW ARCHITECTURE AND TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

Regarding the second sub-question - concerning the design and operational viability of the computational workflow - the system was implemented using a modular pipeline comprising four main components:

1. Source identification and selection;
2. Automatic transcription via speech-to-text models;

3. Summarisation through NLP techniques;
4. Structuring of information into predefined templates.

This modular architecture enabled adjustments according to source types, thematic priorities, and user requirements. While source variability limited generalisability across all content types, the workflow proved adaptable within the study's domain scope.

Using open-source tools (e.g., Whisper, Hugging Face transformers) enhanced replicability and reduced implementation costs. However, tuning summarisation parameters and template alignment required iterative validation by subject-matter experts.

5.4 IDENTIFIED LIMITATIONS

Two main limitations were observed:

- Generalisability: The system was optimised for a curated set of sources. Extending functionality to arbitrary content would require additional training and validation processes;
- External dissemination: While internal dissemination (e.g., email, QR codes) was functional, external distribution mechanisms were not deployed due to regulatory constraints concerning recipient verification and data protection.

These limitations suggest directions for future work, particularly in automating source adaptability and compliance-aware dissemination procedures.

5.5 SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

The three One-Pager examples generated—focusing respectively on weapons systems, current operational tactics, and prospective geopolitical trends—demonstrated practical applicability across thematic domains. All documents were

embedded with QR codes to support digital access and integration into institutional workflows.

The evaluation supports the study's central hypothesis: a computational pipeline can be developed and deployed to generate thematically structured One-Pagers from video-based sources, contributing to strategic communication, situational awareness, and educational use.

6. CONCLUSION

This study designed, implemented, and evaluated an AI-based system for the automated generation of One-Pagers from video content related to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. The proposed framework combined transcription, summarisation, and thematic structuring techniques to transform heterogeneous audiovisual sources into structured, operationally relevant outputs.

The research addressed three guiding questions. First, it demonstrated that a modular computational pipeline could be developed and tested for the automatic production of One-Pagers. The system successfully processed unstructured video inputs and produced consistent documents suitable for strategic communication, institutional reporting, and pedagogical applications.

Second, the findings confirmed the utility of the One-Pager format in military and institutional contexts. One-Pagers supported situational awareness, analytical interpretation, and multi-level coordination by condensing complex and temporally dispersed content into standardised outputs.

Third, the evaluation of the pipeline architecture validated the integration of four key components: source selection, speech transcription, NLP-based summarisation, and predefined structuring. The system's modularity enabled adaptation to different content types and user roles, although limitations were observed regarding generalisability and external distribution.

Two main constraints were identified. The system was optimised for a specific set of sources, limiting its applicability to broader or unstructured domains. Additionally, external dissemination was restricted by data protection and operational security requirements.

Despite these limitations, the study demonstrates the feasibility of deploying AI-based summarisation workflows in strategic intelligence environments. The results support the broader integration of NLP and automated synthesis in military, institutional, and educational workflows.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research should focus on extending the system's adaptability across diverse media platforms by developing dynamic source-selection mechanisms. Integrating multilingual processing capabilities would enhance the system’s applicability in international and coalition environments. Further work is also needed to explore secure and compliant distribution protocols that enable the external dissemination of One-Pagers while respecting data protection requirements. In addition, the long-term usability of One-Pagers should be evaluated in archival, instructional, and decision-support functions. Finally, further investigation is recommended into the ethical and legal safeguards necessary to ensure that automated summarisation systems operate within appropriate regulatory frameworks, particularly in sensitive or classified operational contexts.

REFERENCES

Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1997). Writing narrative literature reviews. *Review of General Psychology*, *1*(3), 311–320. https://doi.org/10.1037/1089-2680.1.3.311

Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A., & Shmitchell, S. (2021). On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big? In *Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency* (pp. 610–623). https://doi.org/10.1145/3442188.3445922

Brown, T. B., Mann, B., Ryder, N., Subbiah, M., Kaplan, J. D., Dhariwal, P., ... & Amodei, D. (2020). Language models are few-shot learners. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, *33*, 1877–1901.

Cohen, L., & Manion, L. (1980). *Research methods in education* (3rd ed.). Croom Helm.

Conneau, A., Khandelwal, K., Goyal, N., Chaudhary, V., Wenzek, G., Guzmán, F., ... & Stoyanov, V. (2020). Unsupervised cross-lingual representation learning at scale. In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics* (pp. 8440–8451). https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2020.acl-main.747

Devlin, J., Chang, M.-W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019). BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies* (pp. 4171–4186). https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/N19-1423

Floridi, L., & Cowls, J. (2019). A unified framework of five principles for AI in society. *Harvard Data Science Review*, *1*(1). https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1

Gupta, V., & Lehal, G. S. (2010). A survey of text summarisation extractive techniques. *Journal of Emerging Technologies in Web Intelligence*, *2*(3), 258–268. https://doi.org/10.4304/jetwi.2.3.258-268

Johnson, C. I., & Mayer, R. E. (2009). A testing effect with multimedia learning. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *101*(3), 621.

Kedzie, C., McKeown, K., & Daumé III, H. (2018). Content selection in deep learning models of summarization. *arXiv preprint* arXiv:1810.12343. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1810.12343

Kimmons, R., & Veletsianos, G. (2018). Public internet data mining methods in instructional design, educational technology, and online learning research. *TechTrends*, *62*(5), 492–500. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-018-0310-0

Liu, Y., & Lapata, M. (2019). Text summarization with pretrained encoders. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing* (pp. 3730–3740). https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/D19-1387

OpenAI. (2023). *GPT-4 technical report*. https://openai.com/research/gpt-4

Paul, C., & Matthews, M. (2016). *The Russian "Firehose of Falsehood" propaganda model: Why it might work and options to counter it*. RAND Corporation.

Rid, T. (2020). *Active measures: The secret history of disinformation and political warfare*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Roberts, J. (2016). *Writing for strategic communication industries*. Ohio State University.

See, A., Liu, P. J., & Manning, C. D. (2017). Get to the point: Summarization with pointer-generator networks. In *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics* (pp. 1073–1083). https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/P17-1099

Taddeo, M., & Floridi, L. (2018). How AI can be a force for good. *Science*, *361*(6404), 751–752. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat5991

Watling, J., & Reynolds, N. (2022). *The Russian way of war: Theory, practice and strategic implications*. RUSI Whitehall Report. https://rusi.org

Digital and OSINT Sources

DeepStateMap.Live. (2024). *Real-time military situation map of Ukraine*. https://deepstatemap.live/en

Denys Davydov. (2024). *YouTube channel: Ukraine war analysis and briefings*. https://www.youtube.com/@DenysDavydov

Ukraine Matters. (2024). *YouTube channel: Strategic updates and geopolitical insights*. https://www.youtube.com/@UkraineMatters

RFU News. (2024). *YouTube channel covering Russian Federation and Ukraine conflict developments*. https://www.youtube.com/@RFUNews

France 24 English. (2024). *YouTube channel: International news and special reports on Ukraine*. https://www.youtube.com/@FRANCE24English

EU DisinfoLab. (2024). *European NGO analysing disinformation and foreign influence operations*. https://www.disinfo.eu