



ASIAN JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH



The Influence of the Institution of the Presidency on Political Decision-Making in the Context of Ukraine's Current Political Challenges

Vira Burdiak ^{a, *}, Anton Shkuro ^a, Pavlo Lisyansky ^b, Oksana Bashtannyk ^c, Anton Pastukhov ^d

^a Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Faculty of History, Political Science and International Relations, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine

^b Institute for Strategic Studies and Security, I.F. Kuras Institute of Political and Ethno-National Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

^c Department of History and Political Science, Educational and Research Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Dnipro University of Technology, Dnipro, Ukraine

^d Department of Political Sciences, Faculty of Philosophy, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

* Corresponding author Email: v.burdjak@chnu.edu.ua

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54392/ajir2545>



Received: 16-06-2025; Revised: 24-10-2025; Accepted: 02-11-2025; Published: 14-11-2025

Abstract: Background: The Institute of the Presidency of Ukraine, in the realities of the Russian military invasion, has acquired tangible importance. The main goal of the proposed study is to identify and analyse key aspects of the influence of the institution of the presidency on political decision-making in Ukraine in the context of current complex challenges. Methods: To implement the proposed goal, the PRISMA scientific approach was used, which made it possible to select the necessary scientific sources. The processing of such sources was carried out using content analysis, comparison, and synthesis. Results: The study indicates that the problem of developing the institution of the president is primarily relevant for political science researchers because the functioning of the Ukrainian state model of governance is closely related to the presidential position. At the same time, transferring the ready-made model of the institution of the president into the Ukrainian political system, unprepared for democratic schemes of political interaction and containment of the negative consequences of unofficial interactions, rules, and practices, has certain difficulties. The impact of the socio-economic and political challenges of today on the work of the President of Ukraine is demonstrated. The following challenges are noted: socio-economic, political, humanitarian, and post-war. Their consideration will allow for the formation of individual strategic decisions that can consider both existing challenges and possible problems in the future. Conclusion: It is demonstrated that the further development of the institution of the presidency will require emphasis on individual areas of activity: institutionalisation of control mechanisms, balancing powers, and deepening the participation of experts.

Keywords: Challenges, Presidency, Prospects, Russian aggression, Ukraine

1. Introduction

Given the current political, social, and geopolitical challenges facing Ukraine, the institution of the presidency is gaining particular importance in the processes of formulating and implementing political decisions. Since the outbreak of the war in 2014, the role of the president as a key player in public administration has been the subject of active debate among political analysts and scholars. Besides, Ukraine has embarked on the path of modernization and improvement of democratic principles, combining the preservation of existing institutions with the formation of fundamentally new ones (Berezovenko, 2021). The priority of democratic development directly implies increased responsibility of the presidential institution, which has a decisive influence on the political life of the country. Since the declaration of independence, the institution of the presidency has been systematically transformed, changing both the status of the head of state and his role in the political system (Vlasenko *et al.*, 2024). At the same time, the Ukrainian model of the presidency is difficult to understand without comparing it with other post-Soviet and semi-presidential systems. If in Russia or Belarus the presidency has become a symbol of the concentration of authoritarian



power, then in the Baltic countries and Poland it has mostly acquired an arbitration function in parliamentary conditions (Bondar *et al.*, 2024; Kaminsky, 2024; Teremetskyi *et al.*, 2024). Thus, Ukraine appears as a hybrid case in which the institution of the presidency oscillates between strengthening democratic mechanisms and recreating traditions of personalized leadership. Such a comparative perspective allows us to outline the uniqueness of the Ukrainian presidency as a political institution that is in a state of constant rethinking.

The position of the President of Ukraine was introduced in 1991, and with each change of the head of state, the country faced political and administrative crises. Legislative acts were repealed, the Constitution was repeatedly amended in connection with the transition from a presidential-parliamentary to a parliamentary-presidential form of government and vice versa. Researchers note that the activities of the authorities were periodically oriented towards European standards of governance, and later returned to the traditionally centralized model (Koskimaa & Raunio, 2024; Brovko, 2024). Recent works emphasized that the combination of such institutional instability with external shocks, in particular war, forces the presidency to perform both a stabilizing and a mobilizing function (Chyrkin *et al.*, 2024; Olzacka, 2024).

Therefore, determining the role of the President of Ukraine in the context of modern challenges is an extremely important task. The relevance of the study is due not only to changes in the political space, but also to the need to adapt state institutions to new realities, which requires the head of state to make operational decisions in the socio-economic, security and international spheres.

Thus, the main research problem lies in the lack of understanding of the mechanisms through which the institution of the presidency influences the process of political decision-making in Ukraine. Although individual works highlight important aspects of this interaction, they do not always offer a systematic assessment of the impact of presidential power on the dynamics of political processes, in particular in a comparative dimension. That is why there is a need for a comprehensive analysis that would combine different approaches and identify key factors of the presidency's influence on political decision-making in times of crisis. Moreover, the relevance of studying this issue is determined not only by changes in the political space but also by the need to adapt state institutions to new realities. Accordingly, this requires the President to respond quickly to challenges in the socio-economic, security, and international spheres. The focus of the study will be the systematization of modern scientific works devoted to this topic. Particular attention will be paid to the issues of strategic management, communication with society and response to external challenges. Such an approach will allow analyzing existing theoretical concepts and finding gaps in knowledge that require further research.

Thus, the main research problem is the lack of understanding of the mechanisms through which the presidency influences political decision-making in Ukraine. Although some studies highlight important mechanisms of this interaction, they do not always offer a systematic assessment of the impact of presidential power on the dynamics of political processes. Accordingly, there is a strong need for a systematic analysis that could combine different approaches and identify key factors that influence the implementation of the president's political decisions in times of crisis. This approach will allow us not only to analyse the existing theoretical frameworks but also to identify current knowledge gaps that require further research. Accordingly, the main purpose of this systematic review is to identify and analyse the key aspects of the influence of the presidency on political decision-making in Ukraine in the context of current complex challenges. Accordingly, the following tasks have been formulated:

- 1 Collect and systematise current scientific works related to the research topic.
- 2 Identify the main factors that influence decision-making at the presidential level and analyse internal and external factors.
- 3 Determine the impact of various socio-economic and political conditions on the activities of the president in the context of current challenges
- 4 To formulate the main recommendations for improving the political mechanisms that ensure the effectiveness of presidential decisions in Ukraine.

Thus, this article aims not only to fill the gaps in research on the institution of the presidency in Ukraine but also to develop theoretical and practical knowledge in this area. At the same time, several hypotheses have been formed that need to be confirmed:



- A strong president influences legislative initiatives and their speed of progress in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and increases the likelihood of decisions in favour of presidential programmes.

2. Literature Review

A considerable number of works by contemporary scholars have been devoted to the study of various aspects of the development and formation of public authorities in Ukraine, including the presidency. Most scholars have concluded that the institution of the presidency has historically proved itself in many countries of the world (Müller & Tömmel, 2024; Němec & Zorić, 2024). Therefore, the formation of the institution of the President of Ukraine was important in the system of state power reform related to the process of Ukraine's independence and the transformation of its constitutional order. The study of the presidency as a central figure of the executive branch is covered in Bonnal & Khmelko (2023) and Casal Bértoa & Weber (2024). These authors focus on the important separation of powers between the branches of government and the interaction of the president with the parliament and the government. Other authors have also adapted these theories to Ukrainian realities and described in detail the historical development of the presidency after 1991 (Chyrkin *et al.*, 2024; Olzacka, 2024; Sedelius *et al.*, 2023). These studies covered important processes of constitutional change, such as the 1996 and 2004 constitutional amendments, and their impact on contemporary political decisions. Modern studies indicate that as the head of state, the President is endowed with special constitutional legal personality and has a significant right to speak on behalf of the state in international relations and acts as a guarantor of the constitutional order, legality, human rights, and freedoms (Haponenko *et al.*, 2023; Håkansson, 2023; Rimapradesi *et al.*, 2023). Therefore, as shown in Vlasenko & Lutsenko (2023), the President of Ukraine is the head of state, the nation, endowed with guaranteed representative and controlling responsibilities in all spheres of public life.

An important area of modern scholarship is the coverage of the peculiarities of the development of the presidency in Ukraine. Scholars identify the principle of separation of powers, the historical value of the republican form of government, the introduction of the presidency during the collapse of the USSR, the requirement to reform the branches of power, and the active course of democratisation as the main factors behind the introduction and development of the presidency in independent Ukraine (Vlasenko & Lutsenko, 2023).

However, in the current academic discourse, much attention is paid to the problems of the distribution of powers between the president, parliament, and government, including in the context of martial law. In particular, the studies by Bucy & Seigmund (2024), Hordecki & Nosova (2024) describe in detail the impact of presidential initiatives on legislative and executive processes, with the authors mainly focusing on the impact of V. Zelenskyy. However, it should also be acknowledged that the experience of such crisis periods as the Orange Revolution, the Revolution of Dignity, and the war in eastern Ukraine is also important for the analysis.

Modern research has covered a wide range from institutional analysis and democratic/authoritarian tendencies to the influence of economics, international relations, digital technologies, and sociocultural factors. Thus, the topic of presidency and decision-making is multi-level and requires an interdisciplinary approach. Information from the Scopus database was entered into the system. As a result, 6 clusters were obtained that are most frequently mentioned in scientific works. The blue cluster expresses political science and democracy (blue cluster). The authors focus on democratization, authoritarianism, presidential systems, legitimacy, and the separation of powers. The red cluster expresses the historical and philosophical dimension (red cluster). Focus: history, philosophy, sociology, ideologies, nationalism, dictatorship. The green cluster showed the economic block. Scientists paid attention to economics, markets, business, finance, international trade, and ecology. International relations and foreign policy in the yellow cluster. The focus of scientists is on international security issues, foreign policy, treaties, sanctions. Science and technology are expressed in the turquoise-violet cluster. Focus: mathematics, statistics, biology, physics, computer science, and artificial intelligence. The socio-cultural dimension is expressed in the pink/light red cluster. The focus of scientists is on media, literature, art, psychology, communication, ideology.

In the system of studying modern challenges, including active Russian aggression and economic instability, the institution of the presidency plays a particularly important role in the decision-making process. Scholars such as Kuzio (2024) & Gabor *et al.* (2021) have determined that the evil war has affected the concentration of power in the hands of the president and led to the strengthening of the executive vertical.



3. Methodology

3.1. Research design

The study of the impact of the presidency on political decision-making in the context of Ukraine's current political challenges is based on a mixed-methods approach, which involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. In this way, this approach will allow for a detailed consideration of both empirical data and scientific and contextual factors that have a certain impact on decision-making in the current Ukrainian political system. The research involves the use of various types of scientific materials and qualitative and quantitative analysis.

3.2. Materials

Different types of materials are envisaged for inclusion in the study. They can be divided into two types: primary and secondary. Primary materials include:

1. Policy documents and decrees

Secondary sources include:

1. Scientific publications, monographs indexed in DOAJ, Scopus and WoS databases
2. Analytical reports of international research centres
3. Analytical reports of Ukrainian research centres
4. Sociological surveys

For the inclusion of professional materials, there are also separate inclusion and exclusion criteria related to thematic relevance, content, geographical and timeframe (see Table 1).

Table 1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	
Thematic relevance	The study deals with the peculiarities of the presidency, determines its evolution and current state
Geographical focus: Ukraine	The paper should include a description of the Ukrainian realities of the President's activity
Time frame	To include relevant literature and analyse current challenges, the following range of scientific literature was chosen: 2014-2025
Methodological approach	Papers of different methodological approaches are included: review works, quantitative, qualitative studies
Exclusion criteria	
The study does not correspond to the chosen issue	The study does not describe the peculiarities of the presidency, its evolution and current state
The study is not relevant to Ukrainian realities	The study does not mention Ukraine or at least the Central European region.
Time period	The study was written before 2014.
Incomplete research	Incomplete works or works that are not published in the public domain are not included

Source: Author's development

3.3. Procedure

At the preparatory stage, a list of key documents and materials was compiled. First, the chronological boundaries of the study were determined (from 2014 to 2025) and a list of legislative initiatives of the President related to current political challenges was made. The identification of relevant sources was carried out using the



official websites of the authorities - the President of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada. After that, reports from sociological organisations were collected. The selection of articles, monographs and conference materials was based on the PRISMA approach. For this purpose, the leading Scient metric databases were selected: DOAJ, Scopus, Web of Science. The literature search covered the period 2014–2025 and yielded a total of 3,675 records in scholarly databases and 31 more records from open web sources (total 3,706). Stage 1. Duplicate removal: 1,198 records were excluded as duplicates. Remaining: 2,508. Stage 2. Initial screening (titles and abstracts): 1,404 articles were screened out that did not meet the topic (e.g., studies of general political theory without a focus on the institution of the presidency). Remaining: 1,104. Stage 3. Full-text availability: 256 works were not available in full text and were therefore excluded. Remaining: 848. Stage 4. Full-text analysis and quality assessment. At this stage, clear inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied: time range (2014–2025), focus on Ukraine, availability of methodology and empirical basis. 704 articles were excluded, including:

- C.1 (n=56): works that do not describe the presidency as an institution;
- C.2 (n=356): studies without reference to Ukraine or Central Europe;
- C.3 (n=263): publications outside the chronological boundaries (before 2014);
- C.4 (n=115): incomplete or unreviewed works.

Final corpus: 58 studies that meet all criteria.

To reduce the sample to 58 sources, quality and validity criteria were applied (availability of empirical data, clear methodology, relevance to Ukrainian realities). The decision on inclusion/exclusion was made independently by at least two reviewers. In case of disagreement, discussion was held until consensus was reached. Inter-coder verification was used to ensure the reliability of the selection: the coefficient of agreement (Cohen's Kappa) was 0.81, indicating a high level of agreement. The selection is reflected in the PRISMA diagram (see Figure 2).

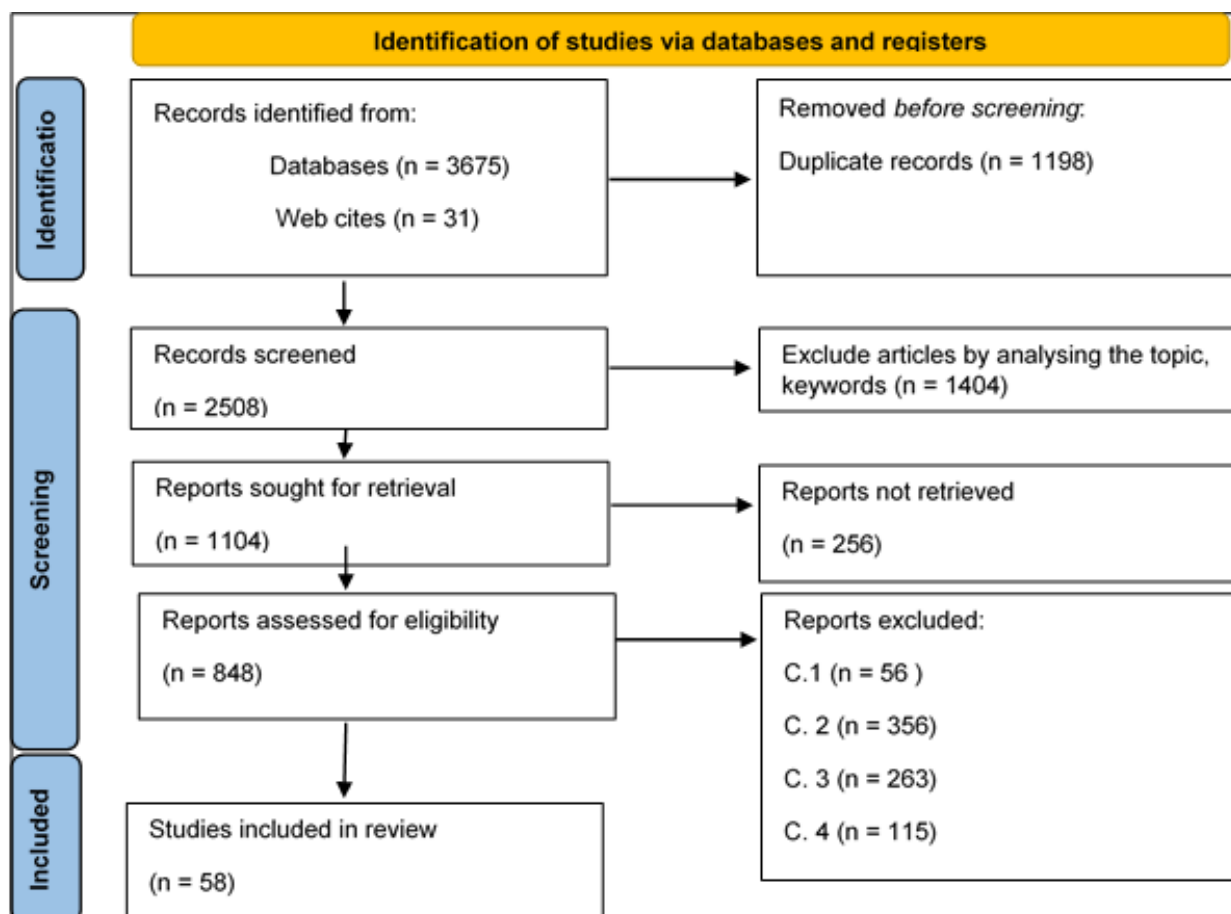


Figure 2. The process of searching and screening the main scientific sources.

Source: Author's development

3.4. Data Analysis

First, the sources were cross-checked, including a comparison of the articles with data from sociological surveys and analytical reports. In this way, it was analysed the consistency between official documents and actual actions. All the data obtained were transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. This was chosen because of its ease of use and convenience in managing data. Details such as the author or title of the report, date of creation, definition of the role of the presidential institution, opportunities, challenges and references are entered into these tables. A comparative analysis was used to compare the data obtained. Using the capabilities of Microsoft Excel, graphs were created to better visualise information on the main challenges and public trust in the presidential institution in Ukraine during the war.

4. Results

The European experience of using the presidency, apart from the Russian regime, plays a less important role than in South America, the United States, Africa or Asia. The European institution of the presidency is affected by numerous restrictions on the full power of the president through representative or judicial powers. The form of government - a republic - has a direct impact on the status of the president. As a result, in countries with a parliamentary form of government (such as Italy, Germany, Austria, India, Hungary, Czech Republic, Greece and others), the president performs mainly representative functions, while the parliament and/or the prime minister have ultimate power over the government (Juncos *et al.*, 2024). In countries with a presidential form of government (USA, Argentina, Mexico, Iran, Brazil, Switzerland, Iran), the president may be both head of state and head of government. The president of a mixed republic (e.g., Romania, Montenegro, Mongolia, etc.) has some influence on policymaking, although the law significantly limits his or her powers. The laws and bylaws that regulate the role of the head of state in the processes of public administration are the basis of the constitutional and legal status of the President of Ukraine (Havryliuk, 2022). The law establishes the powers of the President, the procedure for his activities and interaction with local self-government bodies and other state bodies. The procedures and grounds for termination of powers are also set out separately. The type of government and political system chosen by a state directly affects the legal status of the head of state in modern conditions. Before the emergence of the new states that replaced the socialist ones, the parliamentary states of Europe were those that had experienced dictatorship (Italy, Germany, Greece) and, as a result, sought to distance themselves from the potential consequences of its revival, attaching great importance to the development of parliamentarism, democracy and freedom.

Democratisation is also relevant in the Ukrainian context. Sociological studies show that Ukrainian citizens are generally inclined to adhere to democratic values in their political life. Freedom House's (2025) detailed reports provide important analyses of political rights, civil liberties, and Internet freedom in Ukraine, which are essential for assessing the functioning of democratic institutions in a challenging environment (Rabinovych & Pintsch, 2024). This analysis focuses on two main aspects: the overall state of democracy and the challenges to access to information in Ukraine. According to Freedom House, the overall level of political freedom in Ukraine is rated as "partially free" with an overall score of 49 out of 100 in the category of political rights and civil liberties. Political rights are rated at 21 out of 40. This is a rather low score, which reflects limited transparency in political decision-making and the influence of corruption (Sysoiev *et al.*, 2024). The impact of corruption is also evidenced by the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which scored Ukraine 36 out of 100. In this ranking, Ukraine was ranked 104th among 180 countries (National Agency on Corruption Prevention, 2024).

Civil liberties are rated 28 out of 60, which is also a low score. Therefore, despite some reforms, the situation with freedom of speech and independence of the judiciary remains difficult due to the impact of the war and the security threat. Analysing the impact of these factors on the work of the presidency, it can be noted that the emergency has forced a shift in focus from long-term democratic reforms to national security.

Another report describing Internet freedom in Ukraine defined the reality of Ukraine as partially free with an overall score of 59 out of 100. Barriers to access were assessed at 18 out of 25. This can be explained by the fact that the war has affected citizens' access to information, especially in the areas of active hostilities and in the temporarily occupied territories. For this reason, the destruction of infrastructure has made it difficult to maintain a transparent information environment. Content restrictions are also high: 22 out of 35.



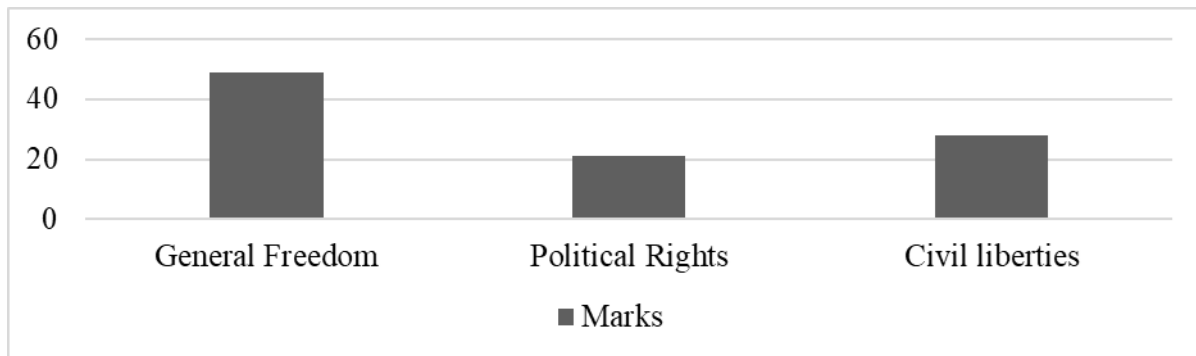


Figure 3. Freedom House Rating
Source: Freedom House. (2025)

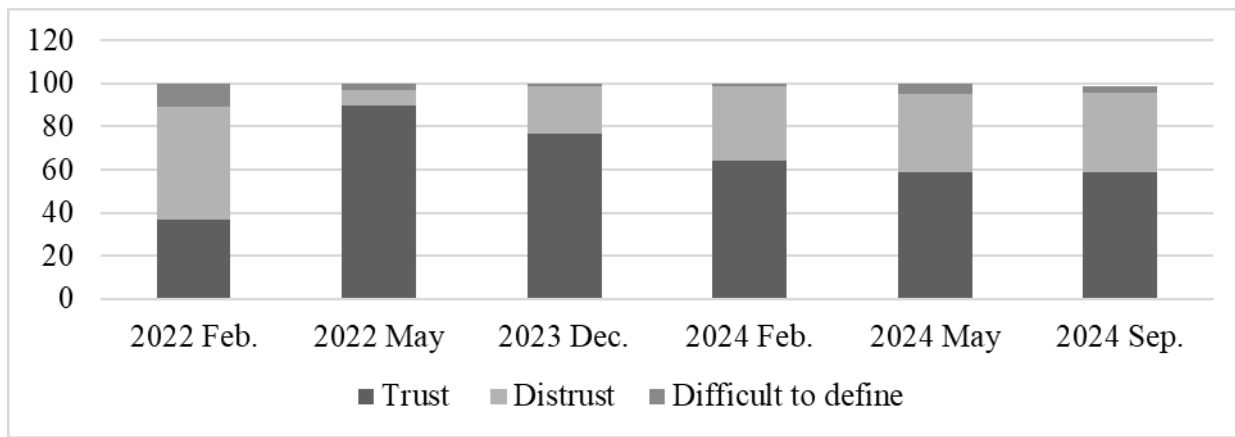


Figure 4. The level of trust to President V. Zelensky
Source: Press releases and reports (2024)

The Ukrainian authorities are implementing measures to combat Russian propaganda. While such actions are necessary for information security, they may be accompanied by restrictions on freedom of speech. Violations of users' rights have also become noticeable: 19 out of 40. These measures highlight the difficulties faced by the presidency in ensuring the right of citizens to access information during wartime (see Figure 3).

The correlation analysis between the level of trust in the president (KIIS) and the indicators of information freedom (Freedom House) for 2014–2025 demonstrates a medium negative relationship ($r \approx -0.42$): an increase in trust is often accompanied by increased information restrictions, which indicates the effect of “sharp cohesion” in crisis conditions, but with the risk of lowering freedom of speech standards.

Data from the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology show that in February 2022, before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Zelensky was trusted by 37% of citizens. After the start of a full-scale war against the background of the president's actions and the general effect of rallying around the leader, trust increased to 90% (May 2022). After that, support for the head of state between May 2022 and December 2023, that is, in a year and a half, decreased by 13% – to 77%. Over the next two months, by the beginning of February, Zelensky lost another 12 percentage points – trust decreased from 77% to 65%. Thus, in total for the period of March 2024, 64% trusted the president, but at the end of this period the figure is 60%. Currently, 59% of Ukrainians trust V. Zelensky, 37% do not trust him. The situation is similar in all regions of Ukraine. The East stands out somewhat from the rest, where 51% trust and 45% do not. In other regions, trust is somewhat higher (See Figure 4).

Applying the trend regression model showed that after the peak jump in trust in May 2022, there is a stable negative trend ($\beta = -0.48, p < 0.05$). This confirms the thesis of the short-term effect of “unification around the leader” and the gradual return of public sentiment to a level of greater criticality. The appropriate level of trust also establishes certain obligations.



The right of legislative initiative gives the President significant powers to influence the legislative process, as can be seen from the analysis of the main powers of the President in relation to other institutions of power. This is enshrined in Article 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The obligation of the Parliament to consider draft laws submitted by the President and recognised by him as urgent is simultaneously enshrined in Part 2 of Article 93 of the Constitution. Since it determines the priority and expediency of legislative reforms and has a qualified apparatus for carrying out legislative activities, the head of state has real levers for participation in lawmaking. A comparison of data on the level of trust in the president with the number of bills initiated by the president and passed by parliament (2014–2024) shows a positive correlation ($r \approx 0.56$). This suggests that a high level of public support enhances the president's ability to influence the legislative process.

The granting of such powers is justified by the ability of the head of state to ensure communication and connection between the legislative and law enforcement processes. In addition, his administration can plan and forecast legislative work, considering the current situation, prospects, and serious aspects of the development of individual sectors of the national economy in accordance with the right of legislative initiative of the president (Rasulov, 2024). However, many elements that affect the effectiveness of the President's actions depend on the political sphere. The party affiliation of the President of Ukraine, the number of political parties in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and their factional composition affect the organisation of the President's activities. The President of Ukraine has more authority to implement his policy both domestically and abroad if the political loyalty of the guarantor coincides with the political loyalty of the majority in the Verkhovna Rada. The elections and actions of Viktor Yanukovich, whose Party of Regions held a prominent place in parliament, serve as an illustration of this. However, when one body hinders the work of another, disputes may arise due to different political affiliations, which can lead to destabilisation and systemic crisis. The dual power scenario that developed in the French presidential-prime minister republic serves as an illustration. The struggle between Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and his prime minister in 2008-2009 is one example of such a clash that Ukraine has experienced. It can therefore be argued that the presidential form of government still has the capacity to be stable and that it helps to support political change (Shevchuk, 2024). However, because of the president's broad powers, it also creates the risk of usurpation of power. In contrast, a parliamentary system of government is prone to periodic crises that lead to changes of government.

On the one hand, the institution of the presidency in Ukraine can be considered a consolidation of some of the country's scattered democratic traditions; on the other hand, the population of independent Ukraine publicly demanded an authoritative leader capable of leading the country out of the current crisis (Khudoliy & Zheltovskyy, 2023). At the same time, the introduction of this institution took place according to the principle of institutional isomorphism, which involved transferring a ready-made model of the institution of the presidency into a political system unprepared for democratic schemes of political interaction and containment of the negative consequences of unofficial interactions, rules, and practices. After all, similarity in the structure of political institutions does not always mean similarity in real actions aimed at solving certain socio-political problems. A strong and strong-willed presidential power is appropriate and successful in solving urgent socio-political and economic problems of development in an unstable political environment (Witkowska & Koldomasov, 2024). However, a prerequisite for strengthening presidential power is the institutionalisation of the institution of the presidency. The latter involves establishing the president as a responsible, professional leader who enjoys great public trust. In addition, it excludes informal, personal relationships, backroom agreements between the president and other officials in the decision-making process, as well as the reworking of laws without public discussion and objective justification.

The institution of the presidency in Ukraine has faced significant difficulties, which have particularly intensified since 2022, when the Kremlin's Russian regime launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine. Under such conditions, President Volodymyr Zelensky had to carry out his activities in conditions of military aggression and loss of control over part of the state's territory. The challenges that the presidential authorities face today can be summarised in Table 2.

Therefore, socio-economic and political factors significantly affect the functioning of the institution of the President of Ukraine in modern conditions, creating an appropriate agenda and forming priorities. In such circumstances, the ability of the president to think strategically, use all the tools of international diplomacy, and effectively manage state resources is important.



Table 2. The impact of contemporary socio-economic and political challenges on the activities of the President of Ukraine

No	Challenge	Description
1	Socio-economic challenge	
	Economics	First, it is about economic instability. Russian aggression has had a significant impact on the economic life of Ukraine. The destruction of infrastructure, active hostilities, the loss of industrial production, and entire regions have led to a sharp decrease in GDP. In such conditions, the President will be faced with the need to attract international financial support, which will allow them to stimulate the economy and support small and medium-sized businesses.
	Migration	A significant part of Ukrainians ended up abroad. The migration process continues with varying intensity. This will create problems for the development of the labour market and social security in the future. The President should actively promote the return of Ukrainian migrants while supporting those who remained in Ukraine.
	Energy	Russian attacks on critical energy infrastructure require clear security solutions, as the issue of diversifying energy sources (with a gradual emphasis on the development of renewable sources) requires direct presidential attention.
2	Political challenge	
	Military	War and its conduct require a strengthened role for the president as commander-in-chief of the military. This requirement, in turn, establishes the need to make strategic decisions quickly and coordinate them with the senior military leadership.
	International	In times of war, the President actively works to build support from international partners, primarily leading NATO and EU countries. In such circumstances, negotiations on arms supply commitments, financial support, and sanctions against the economy and top leadership of the aggressor state are significant.
	Democratic	In wartime, certain risks arise of restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens, introducing partial censorship, etc. The president's task is to skilfully balance the needs of ensuring state security and adhering to the rules of democratic life.
3	Humanitarian challenge	
	Social	A significant number of displaced persons and victims of hostilities need material, social, and psychological support. The President, as the guarantor of the Constitution of Ukraine, must actively implement the development of social programs, including the rehabilitation of the wounded and the reintegration of veterans into public life.
	Unifying	The policy of the President of Ukraine should be aimed at strengthening the unity of the Ukrainian population, counteracting the emergence and spread of internal conflicts, stopping the action of hostile propaganda, etc.
4	Postwar challenge	
	European integration	In the future, the political activities of the president of Ukraine should be focused on accelerating Ukraine's accession to the EU, including the implementation of important reforms in the areas of law, economy, and social development.
	Renewable process	The President must become the guarantor and coordinator of efforts to accumulate international funds for the restoration of Ukraine, attract foreign investment, and introduce innovative technologies.

Further development of the institution of the President will also require the identification of important areas of activity, considering certain recommendations for improving political mechanisms and increasing the efficiency of presidential decisions in Ukraine (Sánchez-Castillo et al., 2025). First, the institutionalisation of control mechanisms-creating more progressive and more effective bodies for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of presidential decrees, considering the possibility of submitting digital reports, active feedback communication with citizens, etc (See Figure 5).



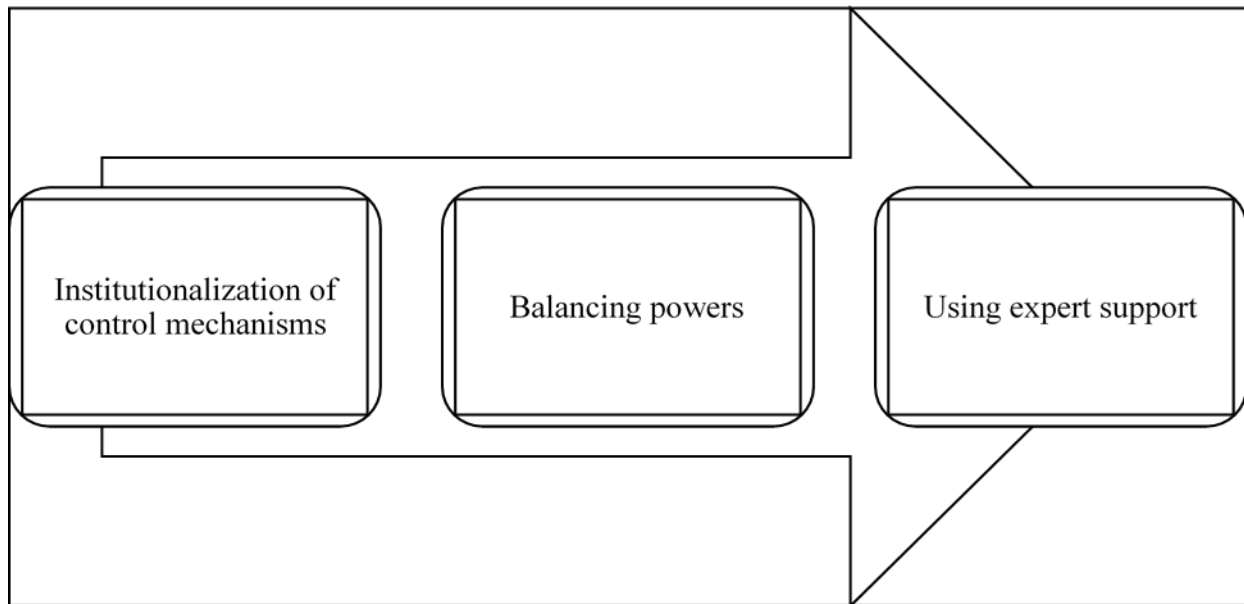


Figure 5. Recommendations for developing and improving the level of presidential decision-making

Source: Author's development

The need for institutionalisation also indicates the need to balance powers—clearly ensuring the separation of functions between the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and government structures to further avoid conflicts, including those caused by the duplication of executive functions. An important direction may be to deepen the involvement of experts because of ensuring cooperation with independent research centres, which will make it possible to work on the formation of alternative scenarios and different strategies for making decisions in the future (see Figure 4). Such recommendations are aimed at increasing the efficiency of presidential decision-making. In the long term, they will help ensure greater trust in the institution of the presidency and strengthen democratic governance in Ukraine.

5. Discussion

Russian aggression against Ukraine has pointed to important challenges and opportunities for the development of the institution of the presidency. The development of this institution will be an important direction for the functioning of the highest-level administrative apparatus in the coming years. The purpose of the proposed study is to identify and analyse key aspects of the influence of the institution of the presidency on political decision-making in Ukraine in the context of current complex challenges. Accordingly, tasks were formulated, such as collecting and systematising current scientific works; identifying the main factors that influence decision-making at the presidential level; analysing the impact of various socio-economic and political conditions on the president's activities within the framework of current challenges; and searching for possible recommendations for improving political mechanisms that ensure the effectiveness of presidential decisions in Ukraine. The research hypotheses that needed confirmation consisted of confirming the thesis that a strong president influences legislative initiatives and the speed of their advancement in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and increases the likelihood of decisions being made in favour of presidential programs.

The proposed results establish that the topic of the development of the presidential institution was important for many political science researchers, since the functioning of the Ukrainian state model is closely related to the presidential position and its role in socio-political life. It is established that the European experience indicates a smaller role of the presidency plays a less important role than in South America, the USA, Africa, or Asia. In European countries, the institution of the presidency is affected by numerous limitations on the full power of the president through representative or judicial powers. In contrast, in countries with a presidential form of government, the president can be both the head of state and the head of government. This confirms the conclusions of other scholars that in Ukrainian realities a model of a mixed form of government is used, which is inherent in some countries of the

post-socialist camp (Benvenuti & Kostruba, 2024; Kubiv *et al.*, 2020; Yatsenko, 2022). Researchers point out, however, that for effective functioning, a reliable legal basis is needed that would establish the scope of powers and a clear division of functions between the branches of government (Pisano, 2022; Khalymon *et al.*, 2023). It is worth agreeing with this observation, since there are no signals that the Ukrainian state model will undergo profound changes in the future.

The proposed results demonstrate that the institution of the presidency in Ukraine can be considered as a consolidation of some of the country's scattered democratic traditions. A tangible crisis was the transfer of a ready-made model of the institution of the presidency to a political system unprepared for democratic schemes of political interaction and containment of the negative consequences of unofficial interactions, rules, and practices. Decision-making is also influenced by the institutionalisation of the institution of the presidency, the establishment of the president as a responsible, professional leader who enjoys great public trust. The proposed results correspond to scientific views on the need to form the prerequisites for the development of the institution of the presidency, which in Ukrainian realities is associated with the above-mentioned challenges (Danilyan *et al.*, 2021; Lavrov *et al.*, 2022). There is also a long-standing debate among researchers regarding the role of a person in history (Halukha, 2024). Some researchers indicate that the personal characteristics of the president have an impact on the decisions he makes (Hallgren, 2025). On the other hand, others argue that the state mechanism should function in such a way as to prevent the influence of one person on the adoption of strategic actions (under the conditions of a democratic system of government) (Cifuentes-Faura, 2024; Koishigulova *et al.*, 2016). Obviously, it is worth recognising the correctness of both groups of researchers, since under the existing conditions, the functioning of the state mechanism should not depend on the will of one person. At the same time, in emergency cases (for example, during a military threat), the president, as a private person, must have sufficient firmness (or other psychological characteristics) to act adequately to the developing situation. This confirms the hypothesis that a strong president influences legislative initiatives and their speed of progress, increasing the likelihood of making decisions in favour of presidential programs. The proposed results indicate the influence of socio-economic and political challenges of modernity on the work of the President of Ukraine. The following challenges are noted: socio-economic, political, humanitarian, and post-war. In different combinations, the same list is also indicated by other scientists (Chiluwa & Ruzaitė, 2024). The main debatable problem is the sequence that best indicates the significance of the challenges. Some researchers are convinced of the importance of socio-economic issues, while others point to challenges of a political nature (Polo & Saxena, 2022). However, the assessments of those scientists who advocate a comprehensive approach to the functioning of the institution of the presidency are more reliable, since all challenges are important for the healthy functioning of the state mechanism (Yanchenko & Zuilanillo, 2023). Considering all challenges in the complex will allow for the formation of separate strategic solutions that are able to consider both existing challenges and possible problems in the future. This feature is quite important, since the president, as the first person in the state, must consider both reality and perspective.

Studies of conflict states have shown that the personal characteristics of the president, including his or her decisiveness, communication style, and psychological resilience, largely determine the effectiveness of governance (Chiluwa & Ruzaitė, 2024; Sopronenkov *et al.*, 2023). Ukraine, like Georgia during the 2008 war, has shown that the president can be both a stabilizing factor and a resource mobilization mechanism. At the same time, both examples demonstrate that crisis leadership often marginalizes democratic procedures. The Ukrainian case shares similarities with other semi-presidential systems in crisis. For example, during martial law in Poland in the early 1980s, the president and executive significantly dominated legislative institutions, which led to the erosion of democratic mechanisms, although institutional reforms were later implemented to restore balance. Similar challenges were experienced by post-war Balkan countries, where presidencies balanced the need for stabilization against the risk of personalizing power. Thus, the Ukrainian vision appears more sustainable thanks to the powerful mobilization of civil society and external consolidation in European institutions.

Further development of the institution of the President will also require the identification of important areas of activity, consideration of certain recommendations for improving political mechanisms, and increasing the effectiveness of presidential decisions in Ukraine. First, we are talking about the institutionalisation of control mechanisms-creating more progressive and more effective bodies for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of presidential decrees, considering the possibility of submitting digital reports, active feedback with citizens, etc. The need for institutionalisation also indicates the need to balance powers-clearly ensuring the separation of functions



between the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and government structures to further avoid conflicts caused, including by the duplication of executive functions (Hrushetskyi, 2024). An important direction may be the deepening of the involvement of experts because of ensuring cooperation with independent research centres, which will make it possible to work on the formation of alternative scenarios and different strategies for making decisions in the future.

It is demonstrated that the further development of the institution of the presidency requires the identification of important areas of activity, consideration of certain recommendations for improving political mechanisms, and increasing the effectiveness of presidential decisions in Ukraine: institutionalisation of control mechanisms, balancing powers, and deepening the involvement of experts. The results obtained confirm the conclusions of other scientists who determine the importance of the vectors of development of the institution of the presidency in the global future perspective (Kulyk, 2023; Yurko & Riabtsev, 2024). Considering these features will allow civil society and democratic institutions to influence presidential activities through various opportunities for interaction.

5.1 Limitations

The methodology proposed in the study has certain limitations, which should be paid attention to during the subsequent processing of the results of the work. In particular, the PRISMA scientific approach used made it possible to involve relevant scientific English-language works for content analysis that have undergone appropriate peer review in professional scientific publications. At the same time, the issue of the development of the institution of the presidency has been studied before, which creates the possibility that some relevant views may have been missed. This does not undermine the main conclusions of the proposed article but will require attention during the subsequent study of this issue.

6. Conclusions

The institution of the presidency in modern Ukrainian realities plays an extremely important role, in the context of the deployment of Russian aggression and the need to respond to this challenge. It has been established that the problem of developing the institution of the president is primarily relevant for researchers of political science, because the functioning of the Ukrainian state model of governance is closely related to the presidential position. This somewhat distinguishes Ukraine from other states, since the European experience is based on a smaller role of the president in socio-political and cultural life (the presidential form of the republic is more characteristic of the countries of North and South America, Asia, etc.). The institution of the president in Ukraine has become a consequence of the consolidation of some of the country's disparate democratic traditions. At the same time, transferring a ready-made model of the institution of the president into the Ukrainian political system, unprepared for democratic schemes of political interaction and containment of the negative consequences of unofficial interactions, rules, and practices, has certain difficulties. Decision-making is also influenced by the institutionalisation of this institution, the establishment of the president as a responsible, professional leader who enjoys great public trust.

The proposed results indicate the impact of socio-economic and political challenges of our time on the work of the President of Ukraine. The following challenges are noted: socio-economic, political, humanitarian, and post-war. Considering all the challenges in the complex allows the president to form separate strategic decisions that can consider both existing challenges and possible problems in the future. It is demonstrated that the further development of the institution of the presidency will require an emphasis on important areas of activity, considering certain recommendations for improving political mechanisms and increasing the effectiveness of presidential decisions in Ukraine: institutionalisation of control mechanisms, balancing powers, and deepening the participation of experts.

At the same time, promising areas for further research include conducting a comparative analysis of the differences and similarities in the functioning of presidential power in Ukraine and other European countries, particularly in the context of crisis management. Another important area for further study could be the relationship between personalized leadership and institutional logic, which is relevant in light of traditional views on the importance of individual characteristics in political decision-making.



References

- Benvenuti, S., Kostruba, A. (2024). Semipresidentialism in Ukraine. A mixed assessment between institutional conflict and checks on President's superpower. *Democrazia Ediritto*, (2), 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.3280/ded2023-002006>
- Berezovenko, A. (2021). The Russian-Ukrainian war in Ukrainian political discourse. *Political Studies*, 2, 97–110. <https://doi.org/10.53317/2786-4774-2021-2-5>
- Bondar, A., Tolchieva, H., Bilyk, M., Slavkova, O., Symonov, V. (2024). The role of digitization in management and strategic decision-making in modern management. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 2(55), 214–227. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.2.55.2024.4349>
- Bonnal, M., Khmelko, I. (2024). Legislatures and reforms: A two-decade experience with the Ukrainian legislature. *Public Integrity*, 26(3), 261–272. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10999922.2022.2144018>
- Brovko, O. (2024). Local government resilience in the face of Russian aggression: the case of Ukraine. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2024.2327369>
- Bucy, E., Seigmund, C. (2024). Mediatization and Mystique. Volodymyr Zelensky's Self-Presentation on Instagram. *Horyzonty Polityki*, 15(51), 35–60. <https://doi.org/10.35765/hp.2501>
- Casal Bértoa, F., Weber, T. (2024). Presidential elections and European party systems (1848–2020). *British Journal of Political Science*, 54(3), 874–891. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0007123423000704>
- Chiluwa, I., Ruzaitė, J. (2024). Analysing the language of political conflict: a study of war rhetoric of Vladimir Putin and Volodymyr Zelensky. *Critical Discourse Studies*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405904.2024.2331186>
- Chyrkin, A., Arsentieva, O., Valetska, O., Antonenko, M., & Mezeria, O. (2024). Reform of decentralization of power in Ukraine under conditions of war: Legal regulation, management features and directions for improvement. *Syariah Jurnal Hukum Dan Pemikiran*, 24(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.18592/sjhp.v24i1.12454>
- Cifuentes-Faura, J. (2024). Corruption in Ukraine during the Ukrainian–Russian war: A decalogue of policies to combat it. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2905>
- Danilyan, O., Dzeban, O., Kalynovskiy, Y., Klenina, K. (2021). The Influence of Historical Traditions on The Formation of Legal Consciousness of The Ukrainian People. *Revista Notas Históricas Y Geográficas*, 144–165. <https://www.revistanotashistoricasygeograficas.cl/index.php/nhyg/article/view/330>
- Freedom House. (2025). Ukraine: Country profile. Retrieved from <https://freedomhouse.org/country/ukraine>
- Gabor, N., Lavrysh, Y., Pavlyuk, L. (2024). Communication narratives of President Zelensky shaping a new image of Ukraine in the world. In *Dynamics of Uncertainty, Unrest and Fragility in Europe* (pp. 133–152). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003472353-10>
- Håkansson, C. (2024). The Ukraine war and the emergence of the European commission as a geopolitical actor. *Journal of European Integration*, 46(1), 25–45. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07036337.2023.2239998>
- Hallgren, L. (2025). The symbiotic relationship between Volodymyr Zelensky and Western news: Authenticity and performance in Ukraine's fight against Russia. *Media War & Conflict*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17506352241307014>
- Halukha, L. (2024). Recent historical politics in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war: Analysing the paradigm shift in the world order. *Futurity of Social Sciences*, 2(3), 92–105. <https://doi.org/10.57125/fs.2024.09.20.06>
- Haponenko, V., Rykhlik, V., Shulga, M., Bulbeniuk, S., Naumenko, O. (2024). Informal institutionalization in modern Ukraine. *New Perspectives*, 32(1), 91–107. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2336825x231222001>
- Havryliuk, T. (2022). Real and declared individual freedom in legislative acts on freedom of religion during the soviet era. *Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe*, 42(4). <https://doi.org/10.55221/2693-2148.2354>
- Heidbreder, E.G. (2024). Withering the exogenous shock: EU policy responses to the Russian war against Ukraine. *West European Politics*, 47(6), 1392–1418. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2023.2291971>
- Hernández, G., Closa, C. (2024). Turning assertive? EU rule of law enforcement in the aftermath of the war in Ukraine. *West European Politics*, 47(4), 967–995. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2023.2268492>



- Hordecki, B., Nosova, B. (2024). Volodymyr Zelensky's presidential rhetoric as a strategic resource. *Przegląd Strategiczny*, 16, 237–250. <https://doi.org/10.14746/ps.2023.1.17>
- Hrushetskyi, A. (2024, October 14). *Dynamics of trust in President V. Zelenskyi in 2019-2024*. Kyiv International Institute of Sociology. Retrieved from <https://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=eng&cat=reports&id=1441&page=1>
- Juncos, A. E., Lovato, M., & Pomorska, K. (2024). Coordinative Europeanization and Russia's war of aggression: how crises shape Europeanization dynamics in EU foreign policy. *Comparative European Politics*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41295-024-00390-8>
- Kaminsky, V. (2024). The role of e-learning during Martial law: The Ukrainian experience. *E-Learning Innovations Journal*, 2(2), 52–79. <https://doi.org/10.57125/elij.2024.09.25.04>
- Khalymon, S.I., Bohatyrov, I. H., Puzyrov, M. S., Kolomiets, N. V., & Bohatyrov, A. I. (2023). Characteristic of a Female Recidivist: Qualitative Empirical Analysis (View from Ukraine). *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 67(5), 447–470. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X211023919>
- Khudoliy, A., Zheltovskyy, V. (2023). Rhetorical argumentation as a public action: The case of Volodymyr zelensky's presidential rhetoric. *On-Line Journal Modelling the New Europe*, 42, 4–21. <https://doi.org/10.24193/ojmne.2023.42.01>
- Klimovich, S. (2024). Federalism at war: Putin's blame game, regional governors, and the invasion of Ukraine. *Post-Soviet Affairs*, 40(4), 262–277. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1060586x.2024.2352978>
- Koishigulova, D., Madiyeva, G., Ayauzhan, T., Zhambylkyzy, M., & Kerimova, S. (2016). Violation of priority in media and political discourse dialogue (On the basis of Kazakhstan talk shows). *The Social Sciences*, 11(19), 4440–4447.
- Koskimaa, V., Raunio, T. (2024). Effective and democratic policymaking during a major crisis: an in-depth analysis of Finland's decision to apply for NATO membership after Russia attacked Ukraine. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2024.2324013>
- Kulyk, V. (2024). Ukraine according to Zelensky: Populism and national identity in presidential addresses to compatriots. *Nationalism & Ethnic Politics*, 30(3), 359–377. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13537113.2023.2260047>
- Kuzio, T. (2024). Ukrainian versus pan-Russian identities: The roots of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sena.12422>
- Lavrov, R., Remnova, L., Sadchykova, I., Mazur, H., Tymoshenko, M., Kozlovskiy, V., & Kozlovskiy, S. (2022). Investments in the sustainable development of the potato sector in Ukraine based on the optimal balance of production and consumption. *WSEAS Transactions on Business and Economics*, 19, 186–196. <https://doi.org/10.37394/23207.2022.19.19>
- Mazur, H., Burkina, N., Popovskiy, Y., Vasylenko, N., Zaiachkovskiy, V., Lavrov, R., & Kozlovskiy, S. (2023). Customer classification and decision making in the digital economy based on scoring models. *WSEAS Transactions on Business and Economics*, 20, 800–814. <https://doi.org/10.37394/23207.2023.20.74>
- Moshirzadeh, H., Adeli, I. (2024). EU's External Action and Russia: How Can Institutionalisation Affect Decision Making? *Central European Journal of International and Security Studies*, 18(1), 73–94. <https://doi.org/10.51870/ndws5736>
- Müller, H., Tömmel, I. (2024). Between cooperation and rivalry: The leadership of Charles Michel as president of the European council. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62(S1), 52–63. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13660>
- National Agency on Corruption Prevention. (2024). Corruption Perceptions Index 2023: Ukraine Improves Its Score by 3 Points. Retrieved from <https://nazk.gov.ua/en/corruption-perceptions-index-2023-ukraine-improves-its-score-by-3-points/>
- Němec, J., Zorić, B. (2024). Friends or foes within the pan-Slavic brotherhood: A narrative analysis of Aleksandar Vučić's stance on Russia's aggression against Ukraine. *Nationalities Papers*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1017/nps.2024.31>
- Nisch, S. (2024). Invasion of Ukraine: Frames and sentiments in Zelensky's Twitter communication. *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 32(1), 110–124. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2023.2198691>



- Olzacka, E. (2024). The development of Ukrainian cultural policy in the context of Russian hybrid aggression against Ukraine. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 30(2), 141–157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2023.2187053>
- Pisano, J. (2022). How Zelensky has changed Ukraine. *Journal of Democracy*, 33(3), 5–13. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.2022.0034>
- Polo, M.F., Saxena, S. (2022). Stop the war, for God's sake! A text analysis of speeches of Volodymyr Oleksandrovych Zelenskyy, the Ukrainian president. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4195062>
- Rabinovych, M., Pintsch, A. (2024). From the 2014 annexation of Crimea to the 2022 Russian war on Ukraine: Path dependence and socialization in the EU–Ukraine relations. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62(5), 1239–1259. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13572>
- Rasulov, R. (2024). Economic substantiation of innovative solutions for direct cooperation between manufacturers and restaurants. *Futurity Economics&Law*, 4(4), 121–136. <https://doi.org/10.57125/fel.2024.12.25.07>
- Rimapradesi, Y., Taslim, N.S., Putra, R. (2023). The Influence of Russian and Nato rivalry on Ukrainian national security during Volodymyr zelensky's presidential term. *Journal of Islamic World and Politics*, 7(2), 178–187. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jiwp.v7i2.17>
- Sánchez-Castillo, S., Galán-Cubillo, E., & Drylie-Carey, L. (2025). Zelensky's most notable war instrument: the use of 'reels' on Instagram. *Journal of Risk Research*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13669877.2024.2447254>
- Sedelius, T., Mashtaler, O., & Raunio, T. (2024). Semi-presidentialism and war: executive leadership models in Ukraine during Zelensky's presidency. *East European Politics*, 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21599165.2024.2369978>
- Shevchuk, O. (2024). European arrest warrant and protection of Human rights: Problem questions of application in context practice of the CJEU. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*, 22(2). <https://doi.org/10.57239/pjlss-2024-22.2.00672>
- Shyrokykh, K., & Melen-Zabramna, O. (2025). Europeanisation of Ukraine's policy on environment and climate: Instrumental and anticipatory compliance. In *Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics* (pp. 247–277). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-69154-6_11
- Sopronenkov, I., Zelisko, N., Vasylyna, V., Lutsenko, I., & Saienko, V. (2023). Tax policy: impact on business development and economic dynamics of the country. *Economic Affairs*, 68(04), 2025–2034. <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4.2023.14>
- Sysoiev, D., Pidbereznykh, I., Mazur, H., Tellis, S., & Vandin, Y. (2024). Administrative law mechanisms for preventing and countering corruption in the field of territorial defence. *Sapienza: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 5(4), e24069. <https://doi.org/10.51798/sijis.v5i4.859>
- Teremetskyi, V., Valihura, V., Slatvinska, M., Bryndak, V., Gutsul, I. (2024). Tax policy of Ukraine in terms of martial law. *Policy Studies*, 45(3–4), 293–309. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442872.2024.2306958>
- Vlasenko, S., Honiukova, L., Verbovyi, O., Shkabko, S. (2024). Formation of public policy on national memory in Ukraine with the participation of civil society organisations. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 8, 2024spe052. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024spe052>
- Vlasenko, V.V., Lutsenko, V.R. (2023). Evolution of the presidency institute and its transformation in modern Ukraine. *Juridical Scientific and Electronic Journal*, 2, 68–71. <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0374/2023-2/13>
- Witkowska, M., Koldomasov, A. (2024). The European Parliament's activities in European union foreign policy: Is this the mediatization of conflict management? In *Dealing With Regional Conflicts of Global Importance* (pp. 224–243). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-9467-7.ch011>
- Yanchenko, K., Zulianello, M. (2023). 'Not fighting corruption, but defeating it': the populism of Zelensky's Servant of the People in comparative perspective. *European Societies*, 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616696.2023.2203214>
- Yatsenko, N. (2022). The philosophical content of the definition of the national mentality. *Futurity Philosophy*, 1(1), 41–56. <https://doi.org/10.57125/FP.2022.03.30.04>



Yurko, I., Riabtsev, D. (2024). The role of investment, innovation and efficient use of resources in ensuring long-term economic sustainability. *Law, Business and Sustainability Herald*, 4(1), 4–20. <https://lbsherald.org/index.php/journal/article/view/62>

Author Contribution Statement

Vira Burdiak: Conceptualization, Supervision, Writing - Review & Editing. Anton Shkuro: Methodology, Investigation, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing. Pavlo Lisyansky: Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Writing - Review & Editing. Oksana Bashtannyk: Validation, Visualization, Writing - Review & Editing. Anton Pastukhov: Literature Review, Project Administration, Writing - Review & Editing. All the authors read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

Does this article screen for similarity?

Yes

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. There is also no financial interest to report. The author certifies that the submission is original work and is not under review at any other publication.

About the License

© The Author(s) 2025. The text of this article is open access and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licenses.

Cite this Article

Vira Burdiak, Anton Shkuro, Pavlo Lisyansky, Oksana Bashtannyk, Anton Pastukhov, The Influence of the Institution of the Presidency on Political Decision-Making in the Context of Ukraine's Current Political Challenges, *Asian Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 8(4), (2025) 75-91. <https://doi.org/10.54392/ajir2545>

