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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Viktoriia Zahurska-Antoniuk, Olha Rudenko, Viacheslav Serhieiev LOSS OF HUMAN CAPITAL AS A THREAT TO UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS	4
Maksym Zhytar, Oksana Lisnichuk, Volodymyr Kotkovskiy INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SPACE	11
Larysa Sergiienko, Oleksii Sidelkovskiy, Andrii Akhromkin SECURITY DETERMINANTS OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF URBANIZED TERRITORIES	19
Maryna Kanavets, Yuliia Lykhach, Malgorzata Kolecka FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE MODEL FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT DOMESTIC AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL	29
Nataliia Filipova CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW	38
Andrii Tabachuk, Halyna Kaplenko SPECIFICITY OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES	45
Oksana Zahidna STAROST INSTITUTE IN UKRAINE: CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS	53
Taras Vlasiuk, Anatolii Dykyi, Igor Klymenko DEVELOPMENT OF STATE POLICY FOR THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF ECONOMIC CRIME	62
Volodimir Grubov, Igor Khraban SEPARATISM IN SCOTLAND AS A CHALLENGE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POST- BREXIT UNITY	75
Olena Dyka, Tetiana Trosteniuk, Nina Popovych FACTORS OF RUSSIAN IRREDENTISM IN UKRAINE: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS	89
Yevheniy Kodis, Mykola Kolotov STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF STATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS IN THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION SPHERE OF THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES	96



LOSS OF HUMAN CAPITAL AS A THREAT TO UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of the 21st century, due to the intensification of globalization, the boundaries of transnational influence have significantly expanded, and the pace of dynamic development has increased for individual states and geopolitical structures. It has become a new challenge to the system of order and a threat to security.

The migration and security connection is reflected in public opinion, political struggles, and the adoption of state decisions. For a long time, it did not consider migration a significant factor affecting security, as it viewed security concepts as national security or limited to geopolitical and military threats. However, the national security crisis is related to internal conflicts or interventions and large-scale human rights violations that lead to migration.

Migration crises arise unexpectedly but are associated with exceptionally adverse events, circumstances, or disasters that force people to leave their places of residence suddenly and en masse to save themselves and their loved ones, resettling in safe territories, other regions, or abroad. The full-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, became a geopolitical catastrophe and led to a migration crisis in the territories of most European states. It became a comprehensive threat to the Ukrainian state, with the loss of human capital being the most harmful factor.

Keywords: refugees, security, threat, human capital, migration crisis, migration policy, national security.

Introduction

Word migration as a social phenomenon is complex and multifaceted today. The global community has to prepare to constructively and promptly address the problems associated with global migration processes. The concept of "security" and "migration" was first connected in Myron Weiner's research, he believed that migration affects not only internal stability but also international security, posing a threat to security not only through the influx of foreigners but also through the outflow of its citizens [7, p. 11]. Weiner M. considered the impact of migration on security based on four aspects: political, legal, socio-economic, and cultural.

Regarding content and structure, security is a multifaceted and complex social phenomenon. In the system of socio-natural relations, the main factor ensuring its stability is security. In the social structure, the imperative of security extends to forming and developing all social levels, from small communities to global systems or the global society. As the subject of socio-political



analysis, the concept of "security" is most often interpreted as the antithesis of danger, a concrete manifestation of which is the concept of threat, and one of the complex concepts of threats is uncontrolled migration and migration crises...

The analysis of recent researches and papers published. The question of migration processes has become a subject of discussion among the political elite of European Union member states and a significant number of domestic scholars. Researchers from both foreign and Ukrainian backgrounds are involved in studying all aspects of migration policy and combating illegal migration at various levels. Among them are O. Chupryna, G. Lutsishyn, O. Malinovska, N. Pak, R. Kermach, A. Solodko, S. Kasls, T. Klinchenko, O. Vidler, O. Hrishnova, V. Kryvenko, D. Weisbrodt, and others. Most Ukrainian scholars focus on clarifying issues related to the study of migration intentions of labor migrants, studying the essential socio-economic characteristics of migration movements, and formulating the legal foundations of labor migration, including Melnychuk D., Volovyk L., Haydutskyi A., Chorna V., Fomishyn S., Shutak I.

Results of the research. Migration is the movement of the population from a permanent residence, associated with crossing certain boundaries – state borders, which have a spontaneous character and manifest themselves in various forms.

In general, migration is closely related to global economic, social, political, and technological changes shaped by broad political and socio-economic priorities. These changes increasingly shape society's life as globalization deepens in the labor market and private, social, and spiritual life. As constantly expanding technologies reduce distances, more people can access information, goods, and services worldwide. Various socio-political and economic factors have influenced migration, including low living standards in certain countries, a lack of resources and jobs, military conflicts, pandemics, and others. [7, p. 15].

Migration has always existed, but the most massive and dangerous forms are illegal migration and migration crises, posing challenges not only at the geopolitical level but also as real threats on a global scale.

Massive uncontrolled movements of people cause migration crises due to unfavorable, complex, threatening circumstances resulting from conflicts, wars, economic crises, and ecological and technological disasters. Since the beginning of the 21st century, wars have provoked migration crises, including in Afghanistan (2001-2021), Iraq (2003-2012), Libya (2011), South Sudan (2011-2020), and Somalia (1991 - to the present). The current migration crisis arose due to the Russian-Ukrainian war, which began with a full-scale invasion of Russian troops into Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Many Ukrainians left the country seeking refuge, mainly in Europe, leading to the largest migration crisis since World War II.

Even before the war, complex factors and threats have influenced Ukraine's national security sphere. As a result of the war against Russia, the country is experiencing a negative trend – a rapid loss of human capital. As long as the war continues, it is impossible to accurately predict the final losses of human capital and the scale of the demographic crisis; as of October 10, 2023, according to UN data, there were 6,200,400 Ukrainian refugees worldwide, with 5,831,200 in Europe.



Table1

The number of Ukrainian refugees in EU countries

Country	The number of people
Germany	1100720
Poland	959875
Czech Republic	361385
United Kingdom	210800
Spain	190380
Italy	167525
Slovakia	109115
Ireland	95905
Netherlands	94415
Romania	85120
Belgium	73095
France	70570
Switzerland	66065
Finland	61520
Hungary	53375
Estonia	50450

* October 10, 2023, UN data

However, starting from January 1, 2024, there is a planned reduction and cancellation of assistance to Ukrainian refugees in European countries, which may lead to the partial return of Ukrainians to the safest regions in Ukraine.

At the beginning of February 2022, Ukraine had registered 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), but by January 2023, their number had already increased to 4.8 million. In response to this, the Ministry of Reintegration presented the "New Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons until 2025" [5], which aims to keep Ukrainian IDPs within their country and provide support at all stages of forced relocation.

In addition to the issues with refugees and internally displaced persons, according to Kuznetsova N.B., "physical losses of the country's population will be particularly devastating and noticeable, taking three forms: direct casualties among military and civilian populations; indirect losses due to limited access to urgent medical care, especially in regions affected by hostilities; delayed losses due to the mobilization effect of war when, during the war, the incidence of diseases decreases since people endure most illnesses "on their feet," but later, due to the accumulation of stress (the spring effect), the health of Ukrainians will significantly deteriorate" [3, pp. 40-41]. Moreover, "according to preliminary forecasts, if the active phase of the war ends quickly, Ukraine's demographic losses could reach 0.5-0.6 million people. If the war will continue, it could be around 5 million people" [3, p. 41].

Preserving and multiplying the population, stimulating its economic activity, and ensuring quality education are the primary conditions for accumulating any country's human capital. War, as the quintessence of violence, leads to irreversible losses of the population and human capital of the country where military actions take place. As noted by Ukrainian researchers of the ontology of war and peace, contemporary culture demonstrates the rootedness of the metaphorical



identification of war with a beast. There is also a persistent connection between the semantics of war and blood, vividly confirmed by the Ukrainian proverb "War eats people and drinks blood" [4, p. 56].

In addition to the direct destruction of the population, war harms the health of an even more significant number of people, destroys housing and social infrastructure, which is a necessary condition for human life, disrupts the economy, and reduces employment opportunities, as well as destroys or reduces financial resources. Risks of losing human capital due to war-related actions manifest in various forms, primarily expressed in such aspects (see Table 1).

Table 2

The risks of human capital loss caused by military actions

Aspects	Risks
supporting life and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Direct physical losses of people due to killings; -Health impairments resulting from injuries, the spread of diseases leading to reduced functionality, onset of disabilities; -Severe psychological traumas experienced by both military and civilian populations as a result of wartime actions.
Functioning of the family and household as the primary unit of human capital reproduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of families through the death of individual members; - Disruption of families due to internal or external migration (escaping from war), predominantly involving women, children, and elderly individuals; - Increase in the number of orphaned children who have lost parental care; - Destruction of the material environment of family life and households (housing, economic premises, transportation, etc.); - Loss of working family members, reduction of income, exacerbation of financial and social problems in supporting and raising children and youth; - Decrease in birth rates due to mortality in reproductive age, deterioration of health, worsening living and material conditions of existence.
Preservation and functioning of the social infrastructure for the reproduction of human capital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of institutions of secondary, vocational-technical, and higher education; - Suspension of the educational process due to wartime activities; - Loss of part of the teaching and professorial staff of educational institutions due to mobilization and death; - Destruction of healthcare institutions and pharmacy networks; - Suspension or restriction of the activities of healthcare institutions; - Emergence of a shortage of medicinal products due to reduced production and supply difficulties; - Problems with the financial support of the education and healthcare systems.
<i>Conditions and opportunities for the realization of human capital.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of enterprises, production infrastructure, loss of jobs, and employment opportunities, unemployment; - Destruction or closure of small businesses, preventing self-employment; - Loss of income sources for economically active population, significant decrease in the standard of living, spread of poverty; - Loss of qualifications due to prolonged unemployment in the field.



It is essential to distinguish between short-term and long-term risks of human capital loss due to war:

1. Short-term and Medium-term Losses of Productive Population:

- Losses of the working-age population can be classified as short-term and medium-term losses.
- The impact of war on the demographic structure affects both the immediate and mid-range labor force.

2. Long-term Consequences on Population Structure:

- Loss of children and youth and a decline in birth rates lead to long-term consequences, affecting the overall human capital.

- The change in population structure during the war may adversely affect the country's gene pool.

The renowned Ukrainian historian and researcher of the consequences of wars in Ukraine, Yaroslav Hrytsak, points out that wars result in significant social and demographic trauma. The "reverse Darwinian selection" occurs, where the most active, honest, intelligent, and upright individuals are disproportionately affected by repression and combat, leaving behind those who are socially apathetic.

Numerous studies by foreign and domestic scholars indicate that wars cause long-term losses for nations and societies, with the most significant impacts occurring in human capital. While material assets damaged by war can be relatively restored in a short period given resources, the reproduction of human capital requires decades involving birth, upbringing, education, and professional training of the workforce.

Due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, the country has been experiencing substantial losses of human capital and future labor potential since the beginning of the war. Although precise assessments of actual human capital losses are currently impossible, demography experts predict that the war will exacerbate the demographic crisis in Ukraine, negatively impacting the health and demographic indicators of Ukrainians. Factors contributing to the demographic crisis include war-related deaths, disabilities, psychological traumas, and disrupted lives of the population.

Even before the war, Ukraine underwent structural social changes in the last decade, with people identifying more with the middle class, becoming more adaptable to social instability, and reacting more to social injustice. This unity among the people played a crucial role in resisting Russian aggression.

War unprecedentedly contributes to the physical destruction of the fundamental societal resource—its population. It forms a segment of people with disabilities or those entirely incapable of work. Additionally, it serves as an instrument for destroying the country's economy and critical infrastructure (housing, medical, educational, cultural, transportation, and other essential facilities), restricting citizens' access to vital resources and services.

Undoubtedly, the physical losses of human capital resulting from Russia's unprecedented and aggressive conduct of hostilities will pose new dangers and threats to Ukraine. The change in the settlement structure will impact depopulation in some areas and lead to an excess in others, altering the labor market, employment structure, demand for professional skills, and production structure. The gender imbalance will intensify further due to the reduction in the number of men, affecting population recovery.

According to our understanding, the negative aspects of increased migration processes in Ukraine due to the war include:

Migration and Demographic Crisis:



- Population reduction and disruption of its structure may lead to a migration and demographic crisis.

Loss of Human Capital and Intellectual Potential:

- War can result in losses in human capital and intellectual potential through physical damage and migration.

Shortage of Highly Qualified Personnel:

- Losing highly qualified professionals, especially in security (cybersecurity) and defense, can expose the country to risks.

Business and Asset Exodus Abroad:

- The war may lead to the exodus of businesses and assets abroad, negatively impacting the economy.

Economic Decline and Inflation Increase:

- Potential economic decline and inflation increase could be consequences of human capital losses and economic challenges.

In connection with the above, the greatest threats to national security in the context of human capital loss are:

Physical Losses and Disabilities:

- Injuries and disabilities among the active working population can lead to significant challenges.

Massive Losses of Economically Active Population:

- Substantial losses among the economically active population forced to migrate can significantly impact the economy.

Child Mortality and Disabilities:

- Reduced health and mortality among children can have long-term consequences for society.

Brain Drain:

- The loss of highly educated, determined, and active citizens through emigration can result in the outflow of intellectual potential to other countries.

These aspects pose severe challenges to national security and the country's development, requiring comprehensive strategies and measures.

Conclusions

Thus, only a transparent, competent, and well-balanced government policy aimed at stabilizing and rebuilding human capital should become a key priority for the state in the post-war period.

The primary focus should be on developing measures to ensure the quality of life for the country's population, promoting birth rates, modernizing education, culture, and science, and restoring healthcare. These efforts will form a reliable foundation for the rapid recovery of the economy. Stabilizing the labor market, influenced by changes in the population structure and physical destruction of social infrastructure due to war, can be achieved through the following factors:

1. Preservation (provision) of housing.
2. The organization of a management system aligns with the changing population structure and territorial displacement.
3. Capability for rapid professional adaptation through psychological support and education.
4. Creating favorable conditions for business development to promote employment.
5. Training qualified professionals with modern knowledge and digital skills for sectors that will drive economic revival, such as high-tech manufacturing, agriculture, and creative industries.

6. Formulating human capital recovery strategies in collaboration with foreign partners regarding organizational, technical, and financial assistance for Ukraine.

Therefore, the migration crisis resulting from the war in Ukraine sharply raises the question of resolving the issue of bringing Ukrainian refugees back home for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. This necessitates careful and purposeful development and implementation of a corresponding state program. The main catalysts for the return of Ukrainians will be Ukraine's victory, the end of the war, economic growth based on attracting foreign investments, the modernization and digitization of the economy, and improving the population's well-being.

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INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the prospects for the integration of the Ukrainian economy into the European economic space. It has been established that Ukraine's accession to the EU would be beneficial not only for Ukraine, but also for the European Union itself. One obvious advantage is security: if Ukraine were not currently at war, Russian tanks would probably already be in Warsaw or Tallinn. In peacetime, there are many opportunities for cooperation. Obvious areas are food security and energy production; in addition, Ukraine has a lot of human capital and entrepreneurial talent, and it is quite developed in IT, mechanical engineering and other industries that require a high level of technical skills. Ukrainian culture is rich and original. However, not only Ukraine will change during the accession. The European Union itself will be reformed in response to new challenges. Existing agreements between Ukraine and the European Union have already contributed to significant trade flows. Accession will have greater implications for the free movement of capital and workers – investment inflows and migration outflows. These areas are likely to be the focus of negotiations. A certain accession agreement usually has transition periods, especially for full free movement of labor, and opt-out clauses. The essential difference will be that Ukraine will be granted the status of "member of the EU" and not associated or annexed status.

The consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and its request for membership in the European Union changed the role of international diplomacy. The European Union realized the need to strengthen its own security and solve internal problems - from the consequences of Brexit to solving the alleged violations of the rule of law by Hungary.

The military incursions into Ukraine have become a catalyst for change across Europe, and this may be reflected in how the member states of the European Union and the European Commission deal with Ukraine's accession.

Keywords: perspective, integration, European Economic Area

Introduction

Ukraine's integration into the EU has many powerful supporters from the President of the European Commission to about 90% of Ukrainians (Rating Group Ukraine, 2022). Indeed, this process will take some time (hopefully years, not decades) and will require a transformation of both Ukraine and the EU. However, the whole world is changing now, and there will be no return to reality until February 24, 2022. This new reality requires strategic thinking and bold



imagination. The current full-scale war makes us critically rethink numerous things that have been taken for granted and finally solve a lot of problems that have long been lying on the shelf. Therefore, it is important to examine the prospects of integration of the Ukrainian economy into the European Economic Area.

Research methods. The research was carried out using methods of systematization and generalization, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis and systematic approach. The article is structured in the following way. First, it analyzes the impact of European integration processes in Ukraine. Next, Ukraine's potential participation in the EU and prospects of integration of the Ukrainian economy into the European Economic Area.

Results and Discussion. Since 1991, Ukraine has come a long way from autocracy with a planned economy where entrepreneurship was persecuted and prices were set by the state to market democracy, although imperfect. Due to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the EU, other governments and international organizations, Ukraine has implemented many reforms, especially since 2014. Surely, its progress could be faster. Unfortunately, the legacy of Russian oppression was very strong. Over the past 20 years, however, the idea of European integration has extended from the group of enthusiastic technocrats to almost all of society.

The majority of Ukrainians have been supporting European integration since 2014. The EU membership will be an anchor for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction that will require not only physical reconstruction but also the modernization of institutions. Ukraine has strong economic and personal relations with Europe (Fig. 1) and, given the fact that five million refugees are now in the EU, these relations will become even stronger.

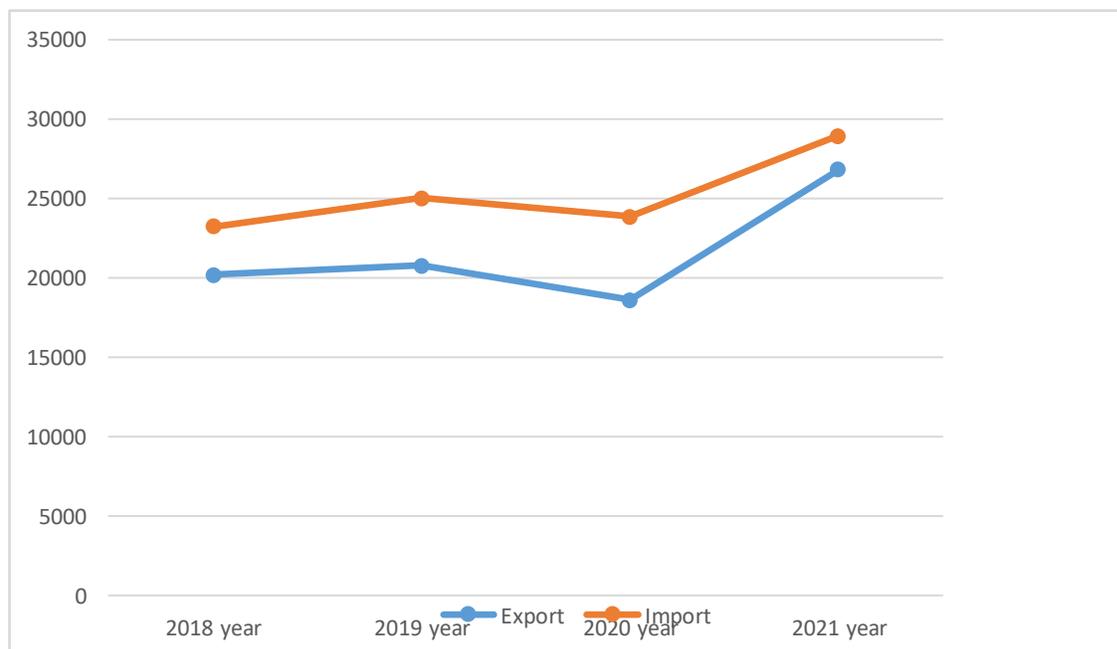


Fig. 1. Commodity trading between Ukraine and the EU in millions of US dollars.
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine.



The EU has always been one of Ukraine's key trading partners and has been the main trading partner since 2014 (Fig. 1 and 2). After Russia's 2014 attack on Ukraine, the EU became the main destination for Ukrainian migrant workers: in 2014-2019, the EU issued 2.8 million paid work permits to Ukrainians (Dubenko and Kravchuk, 2021).

The EU accounts for about 70% of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Ukraine (although this is partially Ukrainian money previously transferred to Cyprus or other offshore areas, Fig. 2). And, according to the National Bank of Ukraine, over 90% of Ukraine's FDI goes to the EU.

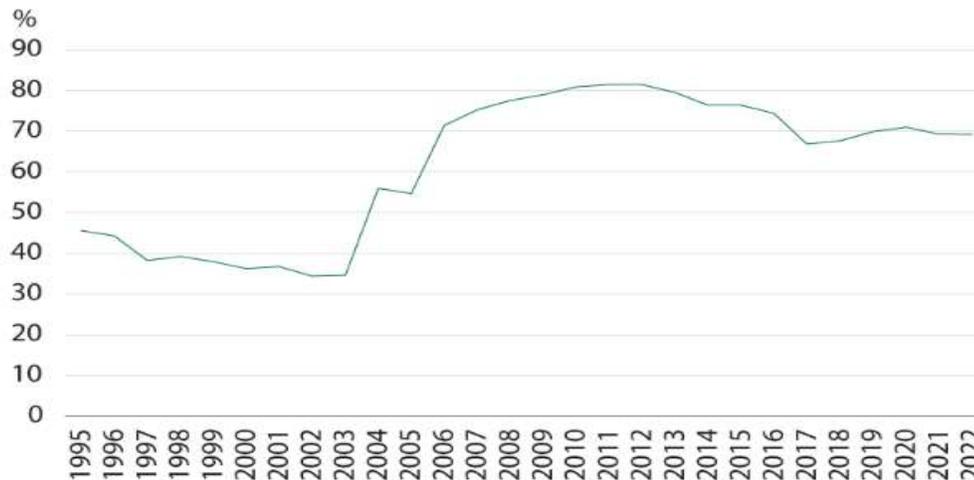


Fig. 2. EU's share in foreign direct investment in Ukraine

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine and National Bank of Ukraine.

The Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) has provided Ukrainian businesses with new opportunities: in 2020, 40% of them reported that EU integration was profitable to them, about 6% felt worse, and the rest felt no change (European Pravda, 2020). As it is unlikely that Ukraine will resume economic relations with Russia in the near future, the importance of the European market will increase for Ukraine, and Ukraine will become more economically and logistically integrated with the EU.

According to the estimates of the Ukrainian government, as of 2021, Ukraine has fulfilled 63% of the Association Agreement provisions with the greatest progress in political dialogue, humanitarian policy, justice, freedom, security and protection of human rights, while financial cooperation, labor relations and transport lag behind. (Ukraine-Europe, 2021).

O.A. Lisnichuk (2020) stress that the Association Agreement and DCFTA have been developed to bring Ukraine closer to the EU (without the promise of full membership), and some paragraphs have been too difficult in terms of Ukraine's institutional development. Nevertheless, the reform progress has been significant since 2014. According to VoxUkraine, almost 1300 reform legislative acts were adopted from January 2015 to June 2022, the most progress in the business environment and administration. 127 of these legislative acts are aimed at combating corruption, 59 are indirect, namely by changing procedures (the most striking example is the reform of public procurement), opening up data or deregulating particular sectors. As a result, Ukraine's corruption perception indicator improved from 25 in 2013 to 32 in 2021; for comparison, Hungary's indicator dropped from 54 to 43 over the same period (Transparency International, 2021).



Since 2014, Ukraine has shown significant improvement not only in public attitudes towards corruption (the share of people who gave bribes has decreased, and the share of people who cannot justify corruption under any circumstances has increased – see Gorodnichenko et al., 2022) but also in the establishment of official anti-corruption institutions. The National Anti-Corruption Bureau (2021) reports 859 active investigations in the second half of 2021, and the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court has completed hearings in more than 110 cases since its launch in 2019; 58 people have been convicted. The establishment tried to cancel some anti-corruption developments, but the active position of civil society helped to cancel these attempts (Euronews, 2020). Obviously, there are problems, including the unfinished judicial reform. This reform, like the anti-corruption reform, ranks first on the agenda. For example, the DIF survey (2019) shows that the top five crucial reforms for citizens of Ukraine include anti-corruption (63%), healthcare (57%), pension and social security reform (52%), judicial and prosecutorial reforms (37%) and lustration (33%). Of course, today Ukrainians are most concerned about winning the war. Because if there were no Ukraine, the level of corruption would not matter.

Despite these problems, Ukraine also qualifies for the candidate status, as well as the Western Balkan countries (Emerson et al, 2022). The granting of the candidate status has no disadvantages, since this status does not stipulate specific dates of accession. At the same time, it has a huge advantage: it gives moral support to the Ukrainian people during the war and, more importantly, provides an anchor for further reforms (VoxUkraine, 2021). The path of Ukrainian reforms is quite clear and is described, for example, in IMF programs, recommendations of the European Commission (2020) or documents on the reconstruction of Ukraine (Becker et al., 2022). As mentioned above, the completion of the judicial reform is the most important. It is followed by the public service reform (public decision-making) and market development reforms, including the anti-monopoly one. Besides, it is significant to continue decentralization. It is one of the most successful and popular reforms.

Ukraine's accession to the EU would be beneficial not only to Ukraine, but also to the EU itself. One of the obvious advantages is security: if Ukraine wasn't fighting now, Russian tanks would probably already be in Warsaw or Tallinn. In peacetime, there are many opportunities for cooperation. The obvious areas are food security and energy production; in addition, Ukraine has a lot of human capital and entrepreneurial talent, and it is quite developed in IT, Mechanical Engineering and other industries that require a high level of technical skills. Ukrainian culture is rich and original.

However, when joining, not only Ukraine will change. The EU itself will be reformed in response to new challenges. And it will have to answer several crucial questions.

The need for reforms to strengthen European unity has long been discussed. This debate involves several issues. First, a decision-making mechanism other than unanimity (Morcos, 2022). As the situation with the sixth package of sanctions has shown, Russia can find a weak link in the EU and actually block its decision or bring discord. Second, a common or much more coherent fiscal policy (Sapir, 2022). The latest debt crisis in Greece required a lot of money and effort to save the Eurozone (Gorodnichenko and Korenok, 2015). Third, the common foreign policy, a part of which is further EU enlargement. For example, one suggests step-by-step accession to the EU in order not to encourage the Balkan states (Emerson and Blockmans, 2022). If adopted, this procedure could also be applied to Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova.



At the same time, the adoption of EU regulations by candidate states could revive the discussion of revising European regulations. Deregulation would make the EU more competitive in comparison with the USA or China.

Vitalina Babenko, Yana Biletska and Hanna Pelyak (2019) state that deciding to move towards European integration, Ukraine should take a range of measures related to the adaptation of the national social and economic system to European values and standards, as well as set its strategically important goals that would correlate with the strategic objectives of sustainable development of the European Union. At the same time, one should take into account the fact that the development of the national social and economic system in the current conditions is impossible without taking into account the dynamics and trends in international relations, which are multi-vector and multi-level and are related to politics, economy, finance and social security M. O. Zhitar (2020).

In short, the bigger EU requires more efficient decision-making mechanisms. At the same time, the EU speaking with a single voice can become a much stronger international player. With the EU based on such values as respect for human rights, freedom and democracy, it will make the world more democratic and secure (democracies are less likely to start wars, see, for example, Mintz and Geva (1993)). It has direct consequences for regional and global security. Remember that the EU was based on the very simple idea of preventing a new war in Europe by maximizing the economic interweaving of European countries. It did not work with Russia because it is undemocratic. Thus, it is time to rethink the basic idea of the EU and simultaneously answer other important questions.

The recent request for the special procedure was caused by the war in Ukraine. President Zelensky remembered that a range of states, primarily Turkey, have been waiting to join the EU for several years, while accession agreements have been stalled.

Although the EU has been interested in integrated relations with Ukraine since its independence in 1991, it happens only when the region faces crises, for instance, the Orange Revolution of 2004-2005, the 2008 Russo-Georgian War and the Revolution of Dignity in 2013-2014, that the EU has enhanced its interest in the development of political relations with Ukraine (Bélanger, 2022).

Unlike the Association Agreement (AA) and the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTA), EU membership will give Ukraine a presence in the EU institutions: the European Parliament, the European Commission, judges and the attorney general in the European courts. The Ukrainian language will also become an official language of the EU.

Citizens of Ukraine will benefit from the non-discrimination principle, enhanced free movement rights and family rights to move to work, study, settle, retire and receive social security benefits in the EU.

EU law will have supremacy in Ukrainian courts and will be directly applicable in some cases. In case of meeting the direct action conditions, physical and legal entities (corporations) will be able to defend the EU rights in national courts. Ukrainian courts will be able to apply for preliminary rulings to the Court of Justice of the EU.

The EU budget also requires corrections. It would be hard to expect Ukraine to pay the price, but the resources it will likely need for reconstruction after the war will affect the EU's budget priorities. The EU has already established special funds for Ukraine and is likely to ask for external contributions from the global community for a special reconstruction fund to compensate

for the burden (EU Law Live, 2022). The issue of reparations and the use of Russian assets, which are now frozen abroad, will undoubtedly be relevant.

As mentioned above, the existing Association Agreements and DCFTA will largely allow duty-free imports of goods to and from the EU. Besides, given that bulk goods, such as agricultural products and raw materials, account for the majority of Ukrainian exports, Russia will be able to keep preventing such deliveries, especially through Black Sea ports.

Event after the cessation of open military activities on land, it will limit the possibilities for rapid expansion of such trade with the EU. With Ukrainian services exports being minimal, the main focus during Ukraine's accession to the EU will be on capital inflows and workforce outflows. In the current condition, we can expect further negotiations on investment standards and Ukraine's ability to root out corruption as part of any accession negotiations. Sources of capital for reconstruction will undoubtedly go beyond the competence of the EU and will include other international organizations and reparations from Russia.

Labor migration issues are complicated by the large number of refugees from Ukraine who are now in EU bordering countries and for whom returning to Ukraine can be a protracted process.

Conclusions

EU membership will provide Ukraine with economic benefits. In the short run, it will be less of a trade impact, but regularization of migration and migrant wages will be significant.

EU accession will also impose the administrative burden on the already stretched Ukrainian government and parliament, including the need to speed up the implementation of aspects of the EU *acquis communautaire* and monitor compliance with the EU legislation and policy, particularly investment incentives and contracts.

Any accession agreement is likely to contain transitional periods, especially for the full free movement of workforce, and renunciation provisions. It may be symbolic that Ukraine will be granted the EU member status rather than the associate or accession status.

However, the consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and its request for EU membership have changed the perception of the EU's role in international diplomacy. In particular, the EU has realized the necessity to strengthen its own security and solve internal problems: from the consequences of Brexit to dealing with potential violations of the rule of law by Hungary.

The war in Ukraine has become a catalyst for changes throughout Europe, and it can affect the way EU countries and the European Commission address the issues of Ukraine's accession.

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SECURITY DETERMINANTS OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF URBANIZED TERRITORIES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the consequences of urbanization were identified and their impact on the safety of urbanized areas and the well-being of residents in such areas were justified. As a result of the research, the consequences of urbanization were determined and characterized from the perspectives of ecological, economic, infrastructural, social, and humanitarian environments. These identified consequences require immediate mitigation, as they pose threats to both the safety of residents and, overall, the safety of urbanized areas and national security as a composite of its components - ecological, economic, humanitarian, social, etc. The impact of ecological, economic, social, humanitarian, and infrastructural consequences of urbanization poses threats to the safety of urbanized areas, the well-being of city dwellers, and national security in general. Negative impacts of the identified consequences are traced for individual components of national security. Economic, social, and infrastructural consequences constitute threats to economic and socio-humanitarian security, while ecological consequences pose risks to ecological and food security. It is pertinent to note the close interconnection of components of national security, which is evident in their mutual influence. For instance, consequences of economic nature identified by us, such as urban poverty, pose a threat to economic security and, simultaneously, pose a threat to social security, manifested in the exacerbation of social inequality and stratification, as well as the intensification of health problems in cities. These consequences also pose a threat to ecological security as one of the factors exacerbating waste issues and, consequently, deteriorating the sanitary-epidemiological situation.

Keywords: state policy, urbanization, urbanized territories, public administration, state security, national security, consequences, safety, well-being, ecological impact, economic impact, infrastructural impact, social impact, humanitarian impact.

Introduction

From the standpoint of historical development, urbanization is not a new process, as it practically occurred throughout the entire history of human civilization. Considering that the primary reason for the emergence of cities was the protection of residents from enemies, the main characteristics of urban settlements included the presence of fortresses, administrative bodies, a military system, artisanal economic subjects, and so forth. The acceleration of urbanization worldwide is associated with the transition of human civilization from the feudal system to the capitalist



formation. This is particularly evident during the period of the first technological revolution, which, in turn, led to the emergence of large industrial cities.

The analysis of recent researches and papers published. The state policy ensuring the security of urbanized territories as a complex phenomenon is underexplored by domestic researchers. Indeed, the majority of domestic researchers significantly narrowed down the scope of their research in accordance with the objectives they pursued. Modern theories of city development are presented in the works of foreign scholars such as D. Harvey, E. Soja, S. Sassen, P. Marcuse, R. Van Kempen, M. Castells, A. Scott, E. King, R. Cohen, P. Hall, D. Friedman, H. Wolman, P. Knox, P. Taylor, J. Abu-Lughod, F. Lo, Y. Yeung, M. Castells, E. Korcelli-Olejniczak, P. Veltz, S. Sassen, A. Scott, P. Taylor, S. Krätke, L. Bourdeau-Lepage, J.-M. Huriot, T. Markowski, T. Marshall, K. Lakhur, S. Puisan, S. Krätke, P. Veltz. In the course of the research, the content of the most cited works was studied, including those authored by Torre, L.A., Bray, F., Siegel, R.L., Lortet-Tieulent, J., Jemal, A., Kolpin, D.W., Furlong, E.T., Meyer, M.T., Barber, L.B., Buxton, H.T., Shaw, J.E., Sicree, R.A., Zimmet, P.Z., Grimm, N.B., Faeth, S.H., Golubiewski, N.E., Bai, X., Briggs, J.M., Guariguata, L., Whiting, D.R., Hambleton, I., Linnenkamp, U., Shaw, J.E., Swinburn, B.A., Sacks, G., Hall, K.D., Moodie, M.L., Gortmaker, S.L., McKinney, M.L., Seto, K.C., Güneralp, B., Hutyra, L.R., Yusuf, S., Reddy, S., Ôunpuu, S., Anand, S., Chan, C.K., and Yao, X.

Results of the research. Cities scale the negative consequences of various emergencies; on the other hand, new problems and dangers arise in cities, which, in turn, are consequences of urbanization processes. Among these problems, it is relevant to mention food security, access to water resources, environmental and energy issues, waste disposal problems, issues related to housing and communal infrastructure, air pollution, the speed of the spread of various epidemics, ethnic and racial conflicts, and so on. The aggregate of problems and threats arising from urbanization poses significant challenges for the security system of cities as a whole and their residents in particular.

By the decree of the President of Ukraine, the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020, was put into effect, approving the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [1] entitled "Human Security – Country Security." This strategy underscores the focus of state governance on human security as the foundation for ensuring national security. The study of security determinants for the development of urbanized territories will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals, a decent standard of living, the strengthening of public health, and the comfortable life of the population in urban environments through the assessment and consideration of real and potential threats to the safety of urban residents, the security system of urbanized areas, and national security overall.

The impact of ecological, economic, social, humanitarian, and infrastructural consequences of urbanization poses threats to the safety of urbanized areas, the well-being of city dwellers, and national security in general. Negative impacts of the identified consequences are traced for individual components of national security. Economic, social, and infrastructural consequences constitute threats to economic and socio-humanitarian security, while ecological consequences pose risks to ecological and food security. It is pertinent to note the close interconnection of components of national security, which is evident in their mutual influence. For instance, consequences of economic nature identified by us, such as urban poverty, pose a threat to economic security and, simultaneously, pose a threat to social security, manifested in the exacerbation of social inequality and stratification, as well as the intensification of health



problems in cities. These consequences also pose a threat to ecological security as one of the factors exacerbating waste issues and, consequently, deteriorating the sanitary-epidemiological situation.

National security and the security of urbanized territories as its element consist of components (humanitarian, ecological, economic, social, food, and others) of security. At the same time, urbanization, as a process transforming social relations, touches upon all levels and components of security.

Considering urbanization processes and their negative consequences, which, without proper public management and effective state policies, pose threats to security systems both in urbanized areas and in the national security system as a whole, there is a need to develop appropriate strategies for the development of cities and ensuring the security of urbanized territories in general and cities as urbanized territorial units in particular. The basis for the strategy of development and ensuring the security of urbanized territories is modern concepts of city development, the formation of which is a response to contemporary challenges and needs.

Figure 1 illustrates the interconnection of negative consequences of urbanization by manifestation environments and levels and components of security systems as the basis for the development of a strategy for the development and security assurance of urbanized territories.

As seen from Figure 1, the consequences of urbanization pose a threat to the national security system, the security of urbanized territories, and the safety of the lives of residents in such areas. In turn, the security of urbanized territories is a component of national security, and the safety of city dwellers is a key element both in the security system of urbanized territories and in the national security system as a whole. The public management system in general and the processes of forming and implementing state policies, focusing on the needs, interests, rights, and freedoms of citizens, their health, and life as the highest social value, in the context of developing a strategy to overcome the negative consequences of urbanization, ensure development, and guarantee the security of urbanized territories, should take into account the specific features of the components of the national security system and the security of urbanized territories.

Key elements of security systems at the national and local levels (urbanized territories) that are most negatively affected in the conditions of urbanization should be considered.

Urbanization processes and their consequences require the search for appropriate management strategies, as they pose threats to the security of urbanized territories and national security and their components as a whole. This is justified by the following:

- Ecological Security: It is a component of the national security system and the security of urbanized territories. Ensuring an adequate level of ecological security directly influences the quality, comfort, health, and life of residents in urbanized territories. On the other hand, urbanized territories and the consequences of their specific functioning and development are challenges for the ecological security system of such territories and national security in general. Imperatives for ensuring the security of urbanized territories involve the need for proper legal norms and institutions to protect the environment, rational use, and the creation of conditions for the restoration of natural resources and the environment. This includes addressing the impact of ecological consequences of urbanization on the resource dependence of urbanized territories, the health level of cities, and the efficiency of waste management systems.

- Economic Security: It is a vital indicator of societal development, the state of protection of its economic interests, and a measure of the country's development on the international stage. The state's policy to guarantee economic security focuses on mechanisms to ensure citizens' economic

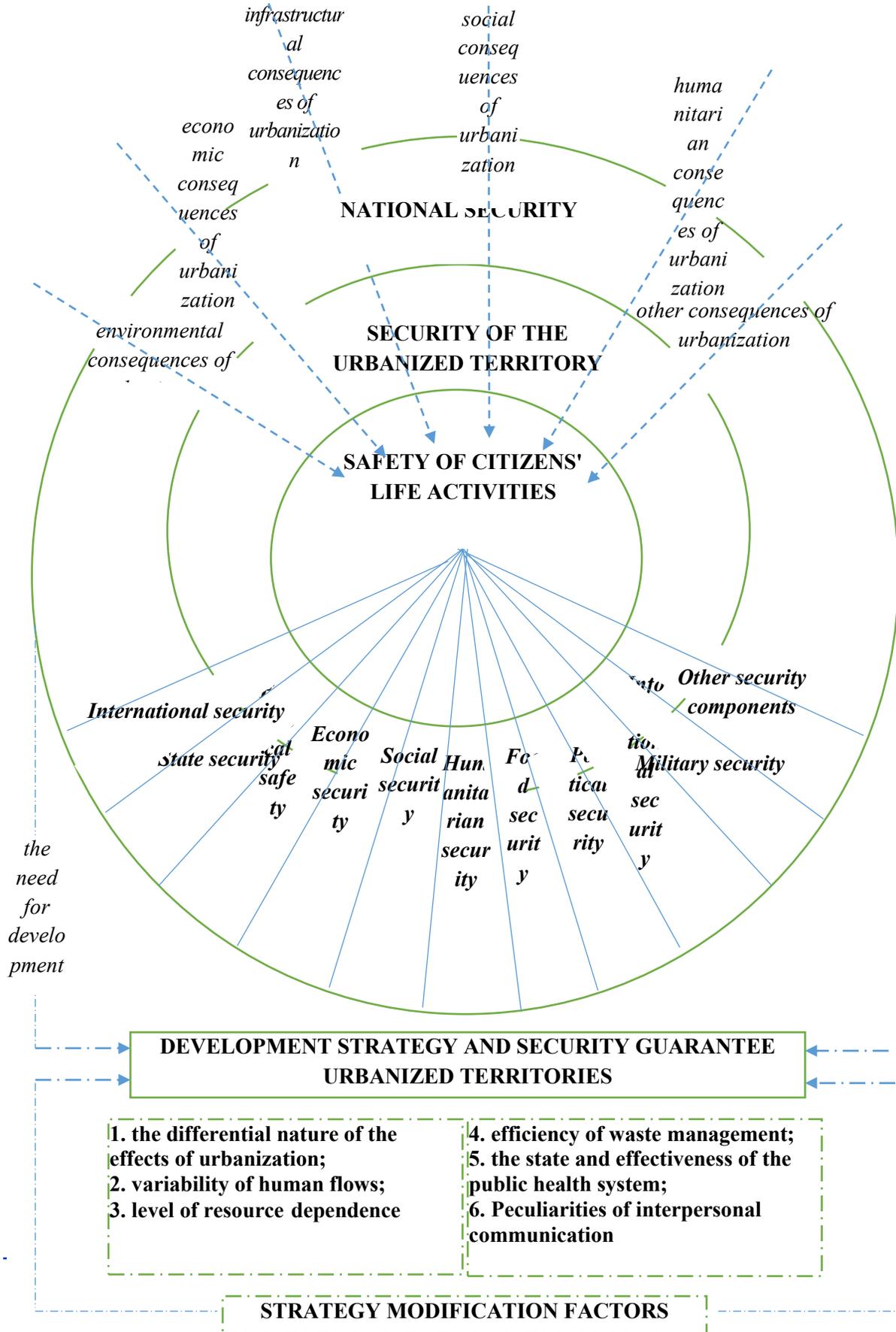


rights and freedoms, their right to private property, and ensuring freedom and economic equality within legislatively established principles. From the perspective of urbanization, issues of economic equality and the need to ensure compliance with the economic rights and interests of city dwellers are particularly relevant. This is due to imbalances in urban incomes, urban poverty, and problems with urban housing, which manifest as threats to the economic security of urbanized territories and the economic component of national security overall. The economic component of the development of urbanized territories and ensuring the security of such territories is a cornerstone of all modern development strategies and concepts.

- **Social Security:** It is a component of the national security system and the security of urbanized environments, reflecting the level of social protection for different societal groups. It considers their social needs, interests, adherence to rights and freedoms in the diverse urbanized space. In contemporary conditions, amidst the Russo-Ukrainian war, the social security component becomes crucial for public authorities. Their task is not only to ensure the social protection of citizens but also to provide normal living conditions, especially for socially vulnerable groups such as children, women, pensioners, those with special needs, and those residing in areas where the enemy destroys critical infrastructure. In this context, the level of social security becomes a determinant of the resistance to the genocide of the Ukrainian nation.

In conclusion, addressing the challenges posed by urbanization processes requires a comprehensive approach that considers ecological, economic, and social aspects. Effective management strategies need to be developed to ensure the security of urbanized territories and contribute to the overall national security.

- **Humanitarian Security:** Humanitarian security is an important object of state management, considered not only from the standpoint of national security but also in the context of ensuring the security of urbanized territories, where a significant population is concentrated, which, in turn, has needs for the observance of rights, freedoms, and necessities, regardless of their religion, ethnic origin, race, gender, and language of communication. In the context of humanitarian threats to the security of urbanized territory and national security in general, it is appropriate to identify threats related to the access of city residents to education, healthcare, scientific activity, information, culture, and meeting the needs in the sphere of spiritual development, religion, and state-confessional relations, etc. This indicates, above all, the need for measures in the humanitarian sphere to ensure the safety of the physical and mental health of the population in urbanized areas, which is the basis for ensuring their life security. The issue of humanitarian security, regardless of the period, is important as it touches upon the problems of the existence and survival of the nation. Today, especially in the constantly urbanized world, the relevance is increasing, and neglect of the humanitarian needs of urbanized society leads to the emergence and/or exacerbation of social conflicts, military conflicts, which can transform into serious confrontations and wars. Modern military conflicts and wars of civilizations, ideological and information wars, are primarily the destruction of the identity (cultural, mental) of nations, people, and social groups. From the perspective of the necessity of ensuring humanitarian security of urbanized territories, a number of tasks arise that require thoughtful and strategic public management decisions.





Primarily, it is the state policy of ensuring national security in the context of minimizing and overcoming the humanitarian consequences of urbanization, based on the principles of a sensible balance between measures to ensure the possibilities of free self-identification (based on criteria of culture, language, race, ethnic and national affiliation, mental characteristics, religious and ideological beliefs, etc.) of various social groups within the urbanized territory and their inclusion in the culture of the state in whose territory they reside, opportunities for their development, and future. Considering that cities are magnets for migrants seeking better living conditions, it is also appropriate to mention the need for public management measures to regulate migration flows, integrate migrants into the social life of this territory, preventive measures regarding the emergence and exacerbation of humanitarian consequences of urbanization that, without proper public management influence, can jeopardize the safety of the life of city residents, the security of urbanized territory, and national security in general.

- *Food Security*: Food security is an important direction in the search for optimal governmental decisions for its provision not only in Ukraine, third world countries but also globally, given the constantly growing population of the Earth, their needs, and the limited resource potential of our planet, the depletion of resources, unsatisfactory environmental conditions, the increase in pollution levels, and the global problem of climate change. The issue of food security is fundamental to the safety of the life of society, its basic need for existence. From the perspective of the theory of modernization, the city and one of its most prominent features are the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial one when, among other things, the path and access to food change. The problem of food security of cities and urbanized territories also includes issues related to food standards, the availability of products, etc. The negative impact of urbanization processes on the environmental environment, the reduction of soil quality, the disruption of relationships in ecosystems, pollution of water resources, global warming, etc., determine threats and challenges to food security. At the same time, in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the issue of food security arose sharply not only in Ukraine but also in countries around the world that imported food from Ukraine. In the context of ensuring the security of urbanized territories, including in conditions of martial law, constant shelling, and bombing of critical infrastructure, threats to food security have fatal and very rapid manifestations for the population in general, especially in urbanized territories and large cities.

- *Information Security*: Information security, especially in the modern conditions of a networked society, poses a significant challenge to the national security system and the security of urbanized territories, which, by their nature, function as a "state within a state." In the era of information technology, the implementation of e-governance, electronic document circulation, online banking, etc., the level of information security in urbanized territories poses a threat to national security, the security of such territories, and the life security of city residents. These threats involve issues related to dangerous information attacks, influences, the level of information security of the economy, finance, state management, etc. In urbanized territories, where close ties between residents and public authorities are impossible, issues of cyberattacks, the use of destabilizing information influences, such as manipulation and disinformation of city residents, urbanized territories, theft of their personal data, or, for example, cyberattacks on public authorities with the aim of destabilizing the situation, demoralizing society, warfare, etc., especially acutely arise. Today, information wars are recognized as weapons of mass destruction. The information war waged by Russia against Ukraine became the basis for the annexation of Ukrainian territories, violation of sovereignty, and full-scale invasion. On the one hand, urbanization creates a vast



spectrum of opportunities and access to information, and on the other hand, we consider that the technology of information warfare is especially potent for urbanized society, which "exists" in an information network saturated with disinformation, propaganda, and manipulation by the enemy. Considering this, ensuring information security of urbanized territories means providing quality information to the residents of such territories about the real situation, protecting the institutions, resources of the state, legal norms, and the public management system as a whole.

- *Political Security*: Political security reflects the level and quality of protection of the political interests of social groups, individuals, as well as the interests of the state on the international stage, especially in the conditions of globalization, urbanization, and the emergence of international actors such as global cities. Political security is an important element that requires a balanced, effective, and result-oriented state policy to ensure it. It has a wide range of coverage, as it characterizes the entire political environment and political life of the country. For sustainable development, the adoption of effective public management decisions, solving social problems, taking into account the interests and needs of citizens in the formation and implementation of state policy, a well-established and effective two-way communication between society and the government, as well as social activity and a high level of participation, are necessary. This will testify to the level of democratization. In urbanized society, the issue of ensuring political security, both as an urbanized territory and as a component of national security, is determined by the presence of various threats in the internal and external environment. These threats are associated with the issues of involving the residents of such territories in public management processes; threats associated with issues of differentiation of urban population, economic and social inequality, and social segregation, which guarantee the cohesion of society in a particular territory; threats associated with the suitability of urbanized territory for the use of information manipulations, propaganda, political pressure, the development of extremist movements, etc. The list of threats to political security of urbanized territories is more determined by the presence and concentration of significant resources (financial, innovative, technological, informational, human, power, military, etc.) on such territories, which various influence groups (including on the order of foreign countries) want to seize for their own purposes. To ensure political security of urbanized territories, trust of society in the government, stability of the political system, the presence of political pluralism, and an effective public management system are important. This includes characteristics of development, transparency, and effectiveness of state policy and reform processes.

- *State Security*: State security serves as an indicator of the state of defense of state institutions, such as state sovereignty and territorial integrity, constitutional order, state authority, state borders, and the corresponding economic, intellectual, scientific-innovative, technical, military, and defense potentials of the state to implement public management functions and guarantee security in various environments of societal life. In situations where cities and urbanized territories concentrate a significant amount of resources and population, ensuring state security, both in general and of state institutions in particular, becomes crucial. These issues are especially evident in the modern conditions of the Russo-Ukrainian war, where the enemy, at the beginning of a full-scale invasion, aimed to seize power, violating state sovereignty and the state border, including the annexation of Crimea and parts of eastern territories of Ukraine.

- *Military Security*: Military security reflects the state of society's protection, their rights and freedoms, and the sovereignty of the state from possible threats in both internal and external environments using military force. It plays a crucial role in ensuring national security and all its



components in the face of potential and actual threats of military invasion. Military security, as a component of state security, is ensured through measures to protect state institutions, the characteristics of which are outlined above. At the same time, military security is a separate institution of the state that reflects the state of protection in the societal environment—social, economic, ecological, informational, political, etc. The Russo-Ukrainian war emphasized the priority of measures to form the country's military-defense potential and the formulation and implementation, according to existing goals, of military policy in the conditions of real war conducted by the enemy outside the rules of war, including on urbanized territories, in cities with civilian populations. The issues of ensuring military security in urbanized territories and the military security of such territories as a component of national security are determined by the dense population of these territories, the significant number of mass gathering objects, critical infrastructure objects, their vulnerability, and the importance of these factors for the life security of city residents.

- *International Security*: International security, as an integrated indicator of the state of national security of countries worldwide, is actualized in the conditions of globalization, urbanization, the problem of world overpopulation, and the depletion of natural resources. Ensuring international security is constructive interaction of the global community, individual countries of the world, international organizations and institutions, and other actors on the international stage in guaranteeing peace, the sovereignty of countries, respect for democratic values, the formation and establishment of tolerance, including regarding the self-identification and choice of development directions by world countries within internationally recognized borders. Threats to international security are threats to the national security of individual countries globally, and in the conditions of urbanized territories, global cities, agglomerations, and megacities, such territorial units are independent subjects of international markets and policy implementation. Without proper management, these units can transform risks and scale threats to the international community. Current realities have demonstrated that any military conflict in a globalized world is not isolated and limited by national borders. A similar situation exists regarding various levels and types of threats to the security of urbanized territories, the consequences of which extend beyond the national border and affect various spheres and environments of societal life in other countries. For example, military threats on the territory of Ukraine, due to Russian invasion, have led to significant migration flows, threats to food security and crisis globally, air pollution, and the imposition of financial sanctions against the aggressor country's economy, among other things. Thus, any socio-economic, political, and other factors of instability in urbanized territories pose threats not only to the security of such territories and national security but also constitute threats to international security.

From the perspective of life safety, the components of national security and the security of urbanized territories will manifest in the transformation of the respective living environment of each resident of such a territory—ecological, economic, social, humanitarian, informational, political, etc.

The identified threats of urbanization and their close relationship with the components of the security system of urbanized territories and national security in general are unified. However, in the context of developing a strategy for development and ensuring the security of urbanized territories, the formation of appropriate state policy, and the implementation of public management influence, it is advisable to consider that such threats, when specified for an



urbanized territory, will have peculiarities and different properties, necessitating the modification of the strategy.

Key factors in modifying the strategy for ensuring the security of urbanized territories, in the context of overcoming the consequences of urbanization and the need to ensure the development of such territories, including leveraging the advantages of urbanized areas, include the following: the differential nature of the impact of the consequences of urbanization; variability of human flows; the level of resource dependence; efficiency of waste management; the state and effectiveness of the public health system; as well as the peculiarities of interpersonal communication.

The complexity of the city's security system is explained by the fact that, on the one hand, it touches upon all spheres of urban population life and, in turn, requires a corresponding policy to ensure the safety of urban residents as the basis for ensuring all components of the security of urbanized territories. On the other hand, threats of urbanization and their permanent manifestation on different urbanized territories constitute threats to the national security system.

This requires the formulation and implementation of a strategy and state policy, firstly, to ensure the development of such territories, and secondly, to ensure security in conditions of the constant growth of the intensity of urbanization threats and their impact scales. State policy to ensure the security of urbanized territories should be based on a corresponding strategy, including modern concepts of urban and territorial development, ensuring their security in various spheres of societal development. It should also be an integral system that ensures compliance with the constitutional rights of citizens, especially the rights to life and security.

Conclusions

Thus, by examining the issues of developing a strategy for the development and security assurance of urbanized territories in the face of real and potential threats, including those related to the consequences of urbanization, the identification of the consequences of urbanization has been carried out. The nature of their manifestation has been established from the perspective of security challenges for the public administration system. The application of modeling methods allowed for justifying the interconnections between the components of the security system of urbanized territories, the national security system, and the safety of urban residents. This laid the basis for developing a strategy for their development and security.

Key factors in modifying the strategy for ensuring the security of urbanized territories, in the context of overcoming the consequences of urbanization and the need to ensure the development of such territories, including leveraging the advantages of urbanized areas, have been highlighted. The key modification factors of the strategy include: the differential nature of the impact of the consequences of urbanization; variability of human flows in urbanized territories; the level of resource dependence and resource provision of the urbanized territory; efficiency of waste management; the state and effectiveness of the public health system; and the peculiarities of interpersonal communication. For each modification factor, a sequence of actions has been specified, allowing for the assessment of the state and potential opportunities of the corresponding urbanized territory. The assessment of the state and potential opportunities of the urbanized territory, based on the proposed directions, serves as the basis for the development of a scientifically substantiated strategy for its development and security. It also enables the formulation and implementation of state policy, taking into account relevant, reliable, and comprehensive data on the problems of the respective territory.



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FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE MODEL FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT DOMESTIC AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the essence of the concept of domestic violence and its types. Analysis of the legislation on preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence is conducted, as well as the mechanism for coordination the interaction of subjects involved in this area at the local level is highlighted. Proposals for developing an optimal and effective model for the provision of services to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence at the community level are presented.

Keywords: domestic violence, gender-based violence, decentralization, local self-government bodies, territorial community.

Introduction

Problem statement. Due to the full-scale war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the problem of domestic violence has become even more urgent. The war as after every crisis, escalates the problems of people, in particular, domestic violence. Domestic violence in wartime is a widespread phenomenon that becomes even more dangerous than in peacetime. It is more difficult for people who have experienced such violence during the armed conflict to find a solution – they are often restricted in their movements, have difficulty getting state aid, have no one to consult for help and may become even more dependent on their perpetrators psychologically, physically and financially.

In the conditions of Russian armed aggression against the Ukrainian people, there is a need to ensure the continuous effective activity of local self-government bodies in general to provide necessary social services to the population, particularly in preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence. The territorial community level ensures local communication between the authorities and citizens, provides essential services to the population, which makes their role very important. For this reason, the urgency of the research is to develop the optimal and effective model for providing services to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence at the community level.

Analyzing the latest studies and publications. The issues of domestic and gender-based violence in Ukraine have been studied in their scientific works by such national scholars as: Dudorov O., Khavroniuk M. Vozniuk A. Malyshev Y. Antonian Y. Bytiak P., Bondarenko V., Vietrov V., Halunko V., Holoia A., Hoholieva L., Dorosh L., Ismukhanova K., Lysova O.,



Kovalova O., Kaliuzhnyi R., Olefir, Sydorenkov T., Matyshevskiy, Smitiienko V, Ponomarenko, Tiurina O., Sobakar A., Bochkovyi O.

Presenting of main material. Domestic violence is seen as a manifestation of human rights violations, an barrier to gender equality in society, and is one of the most pressing social problems of our time. Different forms of violence affect women and men, girls and boys. Beyond the direct harm to the health and well-being of victims, violence has significant societal consequences, measures in tangible and intangible losses that occur in the forms of current, long-term or delayed effects.

Victims of violence and their families experience tangible and intangible losses such as: the value of property and earnings lost due to the violence, the cost of personal safety programs, moving to a new place of residence, renting separate housing, etc.; a general decrease in the quality of life, potentially lost opportunities for income, career development and recreation. Besides, this includes the emotional consequences of the violence experienced and their distant psychological effects, etc. The replication of violent behavior from adult family members to children becomes possible, as a child can learn violence from relatives as a norm, which later reproduces in their own family, in the upbringing of their children.

Society also suffers, experiencing both negative demographic consequences due to irreversible losses (deaths) and permanent disability of the victims, as well as a decrease in respect for human life and dignity as the highest social values. Tolerance of domestic violence worsens the emotional and psychological state of society, provokes the spread of aggression and cruelty, increases crime, and causes a decrease in the general health of the population. It should be noted that there are economic losses in the state, that are associated with the need to take action against both offenders and victims of unlawful acts. This is includes the costs of treatment, and assistance for people who need psychological and physical support due to violence, as well as the costs of detention of people in custody or convicted of violent acts.

War definitely has a negative impact on society in various aspects. Psychological stress, aggression, emotional pressure, changes in the usual rhythm of life, the need to adapt to new circumstances, family separation, unemployment, etc. worsens the situation with domestic violence in Ukraine. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as of August 2023, more than 192 000 reports of domestic violence were registered. The results of the inspections confirmed violence against 45 103 female, 10 633 male and 8 000 children under the age of 18 [3].

The number of calls to the policy about domestic violence is increasing every year. According to the National Police, 142 000 reports of domestic violence-related offences were registered in 2019, and more than 208, 000 in 2020, a 47% increase over the previous year. In 2021, the number of such appeals amounted to almost 326, 000, while in 2022 their number decreased to 244, 000 [4].

In recent years, Ukraine has made significant progress in improving its legal framework for preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence.

In particular, Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Woman and Men” No.2866-IV as of September 08, 2005 states that a person who believes that they have been subjected to discrimination on the basis of gender or have been subjected to sexual harassment or have suffered from violence on the basis gender has the right to complain to state authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; local self-government bodies and their officials; Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights; and the court [9].



The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” No. 2229-VIII (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 2229-VIII) as of December 07, 2017, adopted in 2017, defined zero tolerance for DV and its social danger and implemented special measures to combat domestic violence with the aim of effectively protecting victims [7]. A number of legislative changes have also been made to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine in terms of prosecuting domestic violence.

The Decree of the President of Ukraine “On Urgent Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence and Protect the Rights of Victims of such Violence” No. 398/2020 as of September 21, 2020, provides for the needs to ensure a complex integrated approach to overcoming domestic violence, gender-based violence, increasing the level of people’s trust in specialized support services of the support, and provides for the training of specialist in this area, improving the work of specially authorized entities, introducing new forms of information collection, implementing new principles on non-violent behavior and non-discrimination in educational institutions, creating a “home for children”, etc [10].

In addition, Ukraine is implementing the State Social Program for Preventing and Combating Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for the period up to 2025 (hereinafter – State Social Program), which provides for the improvement of the mechanism for preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence in the context of decentralization, taking into account international standards, as well as increasing the effective interaction central and local executive authorities, local self-government bodies, and the community [6].

Work in this area is being significantly strengthened by the fact that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) on June 20, 2022. This agreement provides for the protection of women from all forms of violence and discrimination, equality between women and men, policies and measures to protect and assist all victims of violence [2].

The Law of Ukraine No.2229-VIII defines domestic violence as “acts (action or inaction) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed in the family or within the place of residence or between relatives, or between former or current spouses, or between other persons, who live (lived) together, but are not related in a family relationship or married to each other, regardless of whether the person who committed domestic violence resides in the same place as the victim, as well as a threats of such acts” .

This Law also defined acts (action or inaction) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence (Table 1).

Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine No.2229-VIII defines specially authorized bodies in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence, in particular:

- 1) central executive authority that ensures the formation of state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence (Ministry of Social Policy);
- 2) central executive authority that implements state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence (National Social Service of Ukraine);
- 3) Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, including their structural departments, whose powers include the implementation of measures in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 4) rural, village, city, district in cities (if established) councils, their executive bodies, whose powers include the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.



Table 1

Acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence

physical violence	A form of domestic violence that includes slapping, kicking, pushing, pinching, floggings, biting, as well as illegal deprivation of liberty, battery, torture, infliction of bodily harm of varying severity, leaving in danger, refusal to assist a person in a life-threatening condition, causing death, and committing other violent offenses
sexual violence	A form of domestic violence that includes any acts of a sexual nature committed against an adult without their consent or against a child regardless of their consent or in the presence of a child, coercion to a sexual act with a third party, as well as other offences against a також інші правопорушення проти sexual freedom or sexual inviolability of a person, including those committed against a child or in their presence
psychological violence	A form of domestic violence that includes verbal abuse, threats, including against third parties, humiliation, harassment, intimidation, other actions aimed at restricting the will of a person, control in the reproductive sphere, if such actions or inactions caused the victim to fear for their safety or the safety of third parties, caused emotional uncertainty, disability to protect themselves or harmed the mental health of a person
economical violence	A form of domestic violence that includes intentional deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property, funds or documents or the ability to use them, abandonment or neglect, obstruction of necessary treatment or rehabilitation services, prohibition to work, coercion to work, prohibition to study and other economic offenses

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine No.2229-VIII defines the powers of district, district in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol state administrations and executive bodies of rural, village, city, district in cities village (if established) councils in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence:

- 1) ensuring the implementation of the state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence in the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit;
- 2) ensuring the provision of social services in the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit, including through the social ordering in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 3) determining the need to create specialized support services for victims, ensuring their creation and functioning, and monitoring their activities;
- 4) participation in the training of specialists whose competence includes the issues of preventing and combating domestic, including specialists who implement programs for offenders;
- 5) receiving and reviewing reports and complaints of domestic violence, ensuring that measures are taken to stop it, and providing assistance to victims;
- 6) ensuring coordination of the activities of subjects implementing measures in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence and their interaction on the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit;
- 7) informing affected persons about the rights, measures and social services they can use;
- 8) collecting, analyzing and spreading information on domestic violence in the territory of the respective administrative-territorial unit in accordance with the law;
- 9) reporting to the central executive body that implements the state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence on the results execution of powers in this area in



accordance with the procedure determined by the central executive body that ensures the formation of the state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence;

10) exercising the powers of the guardianship and trusteeship authority [7].

In addition, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the Procedure of the Interaction of Subjects Implementing Measures in the Area of Preventing and Combating Domestic and Gender-Based Violence” No. 658 as of August 22, 2018, defines the coordination of interaction at the community level. In particular:

- executive bodies of united territorial communities are executive bodies for family issues.
- head of the executive body of the council of the unity territorial community is the coordinator for the implementation of measures in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence on the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and within the framework of their authority, organizes work in the area of preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence.
- executive bodies of the councils of the united territorial communities define the responsible staff of the executive committee/structural department that will receive and register reports and complains of violence, coordinate response measures to the facts of violence, providing assistance and protection to victims, as well as working with perpetrators.
- executive bodies of the rural and village councils define responsible staff of the executive committee that will receive and register reports and complains of violence, coordinate response measures to the facts of violence, providing assistance and protection to victims, as well as working with perpetrators, respectively.
- in villages and settlements, the headmen ensures the detection of facts of violence and reports on them to authorized persons no later than one day. In addition, the headmen of the village or settlement is personally responsible for ensuring timely and effective measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence in the village or settlement [8].

The analysis of the legal framework demonstrates that in the conditions of decentralization reform which is currently being actively implemented in Ukraine, the state delegates to the community the provision of social services to representatives of the vulnerable groups, including the preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence. This creates a number of challenges and additional needs at the community level for a number of reason:

- most of them have no experience in preventing and combating domestic violence;
- only a small number of communities have a department within the executive body of the unit territorial community responsible for organization the planning and provision of relevant social services;
- there is no qualified social service providers;
- staff lack experience in providing services to representatives of certain vulnerable groups;
- insufficient opportunities to finance measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;
- insufficient interagency cooperation of subjects to solve the problem of domestic violence at the level of the territorial community.

At the same time, given the main tasks of the decentralization reform, the search for an optimal model of service provision for preventing, combating and responding to domestic and gender-based violence at the level of territorial community is underway.

With the aim of strengthening the capacity and role of municipalities in building sustainable mechanisms for protecting and assisting victims of domestic violence, the United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter – UNFPA) is implementing the project “Cities and Communities



Free from Domestic Violence”. The project envisaged developing a network of high-quality specialized services and improving coordination and interagency cooperation between bodies and services at the municipal level, as well as activating and engaging citizens in the prevention and early detection of domestic violence.

The creation of municipal system for preventing and combating domestic violence is based on the principles of the 4P and include (Table 2).

Table 2

The principles of the 4P

prevention	Formation of zero tolerance to violence in the community and strengthening the readiness of community members to counteract its manifestation
services and protection	Improving access to and provision of quality complex services for survivors, regardless of age and health status
Prosecution of the perpetrator	Ensuring proper consideration of cases of domestic violence and prosecutor of the perpetrator in accordance with the law and changing the behavior patterns
politicians	Establishment a coordinated intersectoral response to violence, which guarantees effective and timely assistance in each case.

UNFPA selects communities for partnership annually through a competition. The partnership is fixed for three years in the relevant memorandum and provides UNFPA with comprehensive support to local councils to develop a municipal system for preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence. In total, 32 Ukrainian cities submitted their applications in 2020 to participate in the project, of which 15 became partner cities for 2020-2023, namely: Vinnytsia, Dnipro, Kyiv, Kostiantynivka, Kramatorsk, Kremenchuk, Lviv, Melitopol, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Pokrovsk, Poltava, Sievierodonetsk, Kharkiv, and Kherson.

In April 2021, another 15 territorial communities from all regions of Ukraine were competitively selected. Among the 117 application submitted, the cities and communities that became project-partners for 2021-2024 are: Avangard, Bila Tserkva, Dobropillia, Zaporizhzhia, Kalush, Kropyvnytskyi, Lubny, Mariupol, Rokytno, Starokostiantyniv, Ternopil, Uzhhorod, Khoroshiv, Khotyn, Cherkasy [11].

It should be noted that currently, in territorial communities, most community leaders and representatives of subjects of interaction are not sufficiently aware of the provision of the current legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence, which includes more than 15 regulatory acts, as well as of an effective mechanism for interaction with other subjects to assist victims of domestic violence and methods of influencing the perpetrator. In this regard, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of a complex of measures, including specialized training for representatives of the subjects of interaction at the level of the territorial community.

Within the framework of Memorandum of Cooperation, the High School of Public Governance and UNFPA established National Training Center for Preventing and Combating Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter – National Training Center).

The goal of the National Training Center is to provide a holistic, flexible, educational space that will facilitate the professional development and training of civil servants, local government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations, state municipal institutions and organizations, educational institutions, and other specialists in the area of preventing and combating gender-based or domestic violence.



During 2023, the National Training Center implemented 9 training and professional development programmes, which were attended by 324 civil servants, local government officials and social service staff.

With the aim of forming professional competencies at the level of the territorial community, it is necessary to provide permanent training for various service providers on the preventing, combating and responding to domestic violence, such as: rural, settlement, city headmen, local council members, staff of social protection departments, specialized support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence, violence, including sexual violence, related to the armed conflict, day care centers for social and psychological assistance, crisis rooms, etc. денних центрів соціально-психологічної допомоги, кризових кімнат тощо. Such training should be conducted based on regional training centers with the involvement of the National Social Service, the High School of Public Governance, the National Training Center, UNFPA and other international donor organizations and international technical assistance projects in developing programmes and providing information and training support.

In addition, it should be noted that the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Services” establishes the legal framework for the creation and operation of administrative service centers (hereinafter – ASC). According to the current legislation, an ASC is a permanent working body or executive body (structural unit) of a city, town or village council, Kyiv and Sevastopol city, district state administration in Kyiv and Sevastopol, which provides the possibility to receive services in one room on a "one-stop shop" basis.

Today, ASCs have transformed into modern service institutions focused entirely on people and solving their life or business issues, gaining high public status and becoming the main center for the provision of all state and local government services. It should be noted that local self-government bodies have made significant achievements in creating and ensuring the effective operation of the ASC network, popularizing it, developing unique technological solutions, introducing popular electronic service provision services, while continuing to actively develop and improve ASC.

Considering the above and based on the provisions of Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, ASC can become organizational basis through which institutions and organizations established by local self-government bodies or non-governmental organizations can provide such services to prevent, combat and respond to domestic and gender-based violence:

- providing victims with information about their rights and opportunities to exercise such rights;
- ensuring access to general and specialized support services for victims to receive social, medical, social and psychological assistance;
- ensuring access to justice and other mechanisms of legal protection for victims, including through the provision of free legal aid in accordance with the procedure established under the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”;
- ensuring the operation of a round-the-clock free call center for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children to ensure immediate response to cases of domestic violence, providing advice on all forms of domestic violence defined in Article 1 under the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;
- conducting information and awareness-raising activities to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence.



In addition, it is important to ensure interagency coordination of subjects involved in preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence at the level of the territorial community. For this purpose, it is advisable to conduct regular coordination meetings, meetings, training events, strategic sessions, etc. During such events, it is advisable to discuss issues and established work on:

- organizing work related to ensuring the implementation of the state policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence in the territory of the respective territorial community;
- analyzing the status and effectiveness of tasks and measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and preparing proposals for their material and financial support;
- providing proposals for ensuring the provision of social services in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence in the territory of the community;
- identifying the need for creation of specialized support services for victims, ensuring their creation and functioning, controlling their activities, etc.

In this regard, it is advisable in the future to strengthen interaction and cooperation between the relevant government authorities and local self-government bodies, the All-Ukrainian Association of Administrative Service Centers, the High School of Public Governance, the National Training Center for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Free Legal Aid Centers, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and other international donor organizations working in the relevant area with the aim of implementing pilot projects and developing an optimal and effective model for providing services to prevent, combat and respond to domestic and gender-based violence.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the importance and public administration complexity in the context of martial law, considering the current challenges and needs of Ukraine. In the conditions of a military conflict, public administration has faced unprecedented challenges, including crisis management, decision-making efficiency, social protection, information policy and economic difficulties.

The study focuses on the need to adapt the public administration system to the realities of war, including the development of flexible strategic plans, resources mobilization, humanitarian aid organization and management of information flows. Particular attention is paid to changes in the management of state structures, crisis management, social protection of the population, and addressing information and economic challenges.

The analysis of the functioning of the public administration system under martial law has revealed key challenges facing Ukraine. These include security, resource, integration, and information challenges, as well as issues related to the psychological impact on personnel, demographic changes, long-term economic consequences, environmental changes, and changes in global and regional relations.

This research is important for understanding and considering the specifics of public administration under martial law, ensuring effective work of state bodies, restoration and development of the state in the post-war period, and strengthening national security and stability.

Key words: martial law, public administration, public administration characteristics, adaptation.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of martial law represents an exceptional circumstance that arises in response to serious external or internal threats to national security and order. This state is characterized by the need to take decisive measures to protect the country from potential dangers. During martial law, society and the government undergo significant changes and restrictions in their activities. The role of public administration during this period becomes a priority, as it involves coordinating the work of various government structures, efficiently using resources, managing humanitarian aid, ensuring national security, and maintaining internal order.

In this critical period, public administration must adapt to special conditions, including developing response plans for emergencies, mobilizing resources, organizing humanitarian aid, and managing information flows. A deep understanding of these features is essential for effectively preparing for the wartime challenges, ensuring the national interests protection, and maintaining stability. The key role of public administration in ensuring national security and stability in the modern global context challenges and threats must be recognized and analyzed, considering its importance in scientific research and the practical strategies development.



Analysis of recent research and published papers. Research on the peculiarities of public administration in wartime conditions has long been a significant focus for researchers such as Mykoliuk A. [1], Borshchevskyi V., Vasylytsia O., Matviiev Y. [2], Heiets V. [4], Izha M., Kurnosenko L. [6], Khomyshyn I. [7], and others. The directions typically highlighted in studies and publications on public administration in wartime conditions are diverse. Structural Changes in Management: Research often focuses on how martial law affects the structure and functioning of state authorities, including changes in the distribution of powers, decision-making processes, and the operation of various government departments. Crisis Management and Decision Making: Special attention is given to the effectiveness of crisis management and the timeliness of decision-making in wartime, including response to humanitarian challenges and resource management [1, 2]. Social Protection and Humanitarian Issues: A crucial aspect is the analysis of measures aimed at ensuring social protection of the population, including the distribution of humanitarian aid and support for refugees and displaced persons. Information Policy and Communications: Studies assess how wartime conditions affect the state's information policy, management of information flows, counteracting misinformation, and supporting free media [6, 7]. Economic and Financial Challenges: The analysis of the economic impact of warfare, particularly on the budget, the country's financial stability, investment climate, and business environment [4]. International Cooperation and Support: Research may also illuminate how the international community and external partners interact and support Ukraine in conditions of military conflict.

Result of the research. Public administration plays a critically important role as an organizer and coordinator of the efforts of various state institutions, government agencies, law enforcement bodies, and in interaction with the public and private sectors. This coordination is necessary to form a unified approach to responding to threats to national security and challenges faced by the country. The foundation of public administration activity is the development and implementation of strategic plans and policies in the field of national security [1]. These documents form the strategic basis that defines the key directions of the state's actions aimed at supporting stability and protecting against potential threats. They include the analysis of current risks and threats and also develop methodologies for their effective counteraction and minimization (Fig. 1).

In cases of emergencies such as natural disasters, terrorist acts, or armed conflicts, public administration plays a key role in coordinating the actions of rescue and defense structures. It ensures an effective response to crisis situations and protects national security. The public administration system is also responsible for protecting information, information systems, and infrastructure from cyber threats, disinformation, and other threats to information security. An important function of public administration is to ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms during measures aimed at national security. It is necessary to maintain a balance between protecting security and preserving civil rights and freedoms. Public administration acts as a monitor and analyzer of the situation in the field of national security, allowing for the response to potential threats and adaptation of actions according to changes.

The government apparatus of a country is crucial in ensuring the effective functioning of the country, especially in conditions of martial law. In this context, organizational changes and adaptation of government structures are of great importance as they affect the state's ability to respond to threats and challenges of war or military conflict. One of the main aspects of adapting the government apparatus is ensuring national security. In this context, special services and agencies responsible for counterintelligence, cybersecurity, civil defense, etc., are established.

The government apparatus provides the necessary resources for the army, including weapons, medical supplies, food, and other resources. Special logistics and supply services may be established for this purpose [1,2].

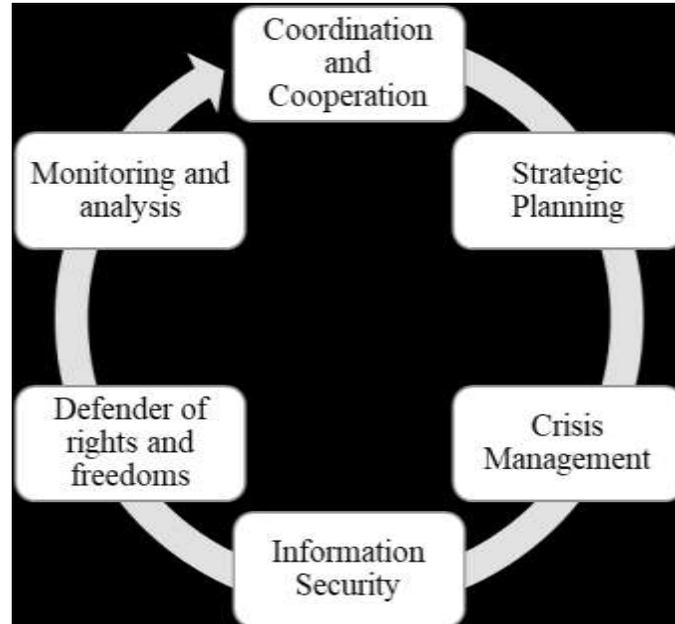


Fig. 1. Main aspects of public administration in the minds of the military camp

The issue of information and humanitarian policy requires special attention. The government apparatus establishes strategies and tactics for information warfare, controls disinformation, and leads information campaigns to support the public and the international community. The humanitarian consequences of martial law represent a complex and extremely important problem for public administration, as this situation poses significant threats to the life, health, and well-being of the population. Humanitarian crises caused by war or military conflicts may include aspects such as the evacuation of civilians, provision of humanitarian aid, rehabilitation of victims, medical assistance, housing situation, food security, and many others. Ensuring housing and food security for refugees and internally displaced persons is one of the main priority tasks of public administration. Developing social support programs and guaranteeing access to necessary living conditions and food supplies is mandatory [3].

Some researchers emphasize that in the current stage of Ukraine's development, a key aspect in the public administration system remains state management. The main problem here is the imbalance in the activities of its components. This requires a deep and comprehensive analysis the functioning the systems and structures state authorities, including their objectives, functions, tasks, resources, and status. In today's context, flexibility is identified as a key principle of effective management, and it should replace the formal approach. This approach to management as a systemic-situational process should be implemented in the public administration system, particularly at the local self-government level. Such a transformation will help overcome bureaucratic routines and reorient management from executing procedures and rules to achieving high-quality end results [1-4].



It is crucial for the public administration system in Ukraine to adapt to contemporary challenges by implementing more flexible approaches and focusing on achieving practical, measurable results that meet the needs of society and the state[8]. Others believe that in the context of modern globalization, the role of sociocultural factors in public administration is increasing. This phenomenon is accompanied by a reduction in the distance of power and an enhancement of individualism oriented towards long-term development. However, the inconsistency of sociocultural aspects of state modernization in strategic planning can become an obstacle to the innovative development of countries. This underscores the need to improve the work of educational and other social institutions, directing them towards the strategic formation of sociocultural values that correspond to the examples of successful states. It is important that these strategies are stable, continuous, and independent of changes in political preferences [4].

The experience of foreign countries that have faced military conflicts on their territory demonstrates a range of serious challenges that such situations pose for state governance and the economy. The main problems that arise during this period include:

1. Destruction of Established State Management Mechanisms - military conflicts often lead to the disruption of customary forms and state governance methods, necessitating rapid adaptation and the search for new approaches.
2. Drastic Changes in Economic Structure - military actions can cause a shift in economic priorities, resource redistribution, a decline in certain economic sectors, and the development of others.
3. Significant Loss of Budget Revenues - due to decreased economic activity and increased expenditures on defense and social needs, the state budget may suffer substantial losses.
4. Exacerbation of Social and Demographic Problems - war causes mass population displacement, an increase in unemployment, and an increased social burden.
5. Intensification of Poverty and Inflation - military conflicts often lead to a rise in poverty and inflation levels, negatively affecting the lives of the population.
6. Decrease in Business Investment Activity - the instability and risks associated with military actions reduce a country's investment attractiveness and restrain business activity.

These factors require a comprehensive approach to address the issues that arise during periods of armed conflict, as well as the development of effective strategies for recovery following their conclusion [2].

The analysis public administration functioning system under martial law reveals several key groups of challenges that affect the stability and future recovery of the state [5,6].

These challenges can be categorized as follows (Table 1).

Security challenges include restrictions on the public authorities activities due to military actions and a state of emergency. This underscores the importance of focusing on the safety of citizens and the effectiveness of responding to crisis situations. Resource challenges are related to limited financial capabilities, complicating budget funding and state programs. Preserving and developing human capital, as well as effective resource management for post-war recovery and integration into the European Union, are crucial. Integration challenges pertain to the limitations in coordinating actions among state, business, and civil institutions when making management decisions. It's also essential to manage the level of social tension in society, finding a balance between responsibility to domestic citizens and commitments to foreign financial and political partners, especially in the context of using foreign aid.



Table 1

The main challenges caused by martial law

№	Type of Challenge	Description
1	Security challenges	Limitations in the public authorities' activity due to military actions and the imposition of martial law, the need to ensure the safety of citizens, and effective response to crisis situations.
2	Security Challenges	Limitations of financial capabilities, complicating the financing of budgets and programs, focusing on the development of human capital, and effective resource management for post-war reconstruction and integration into the EU.
3	Integration challenges	The importance of coordinating actions between state, business, and public institutions, managing social tension, and utilizing external assistance.
4	Informational challenges	Challenges in collecting and providing information in conflict conditions, necessity of effective communicative support for reforms.
5	Psychological impact on staff	Impact of martial law on the psychological state of employees, influence of stress and emotional burnout on productivity and decision-making quality.
6	Demographic trend changes	Mass population migration due to military actions, changes in the demographic landscape, impact on local governance and social security.
7	Long-term economic consequences	The impact of war on reduced investments, increased debt, decreased production, and other long-term consequences for the economy.
8	Environmental changes	The environmental consequences of wartime actions, environmental pollution, infrastructure destruction, and the loss of natural resources.
9	Changes in global and regional relations	The need to adapt foreign policy and interaction strategies in light of changes in international and regional alliances.

Source: Compiled based on [3, 5, 6]

The category of informational challenges includes limitations in obtaining and providing up-to-date information about the activities of public authorities, especially in uncontrolled territories or conflict zones. Effective communication support for the country's recovery projects and subsequent reforms is also necessary. The state of war can significantly impact the psychological well-being of public officials. Stress, anxiety, and emotional burnout can negatively affect their productivity and decision-making quality. Furthermore, armed conflicts can lead to mass population migration, altering the demographic landscape and posing new challenges for local governance, social welfare, and economic development. The economic impact of war, often viewed in the short term, can have significant long-term consequences such as reduced investments, increased debt, and a decline in production, which can significantly impact the effectiveness of public administration. Armed conflicts can also result in severe environmental changes, including environmental pollution, infrastructure destruction, and the loss of natural



resources, which can have long-lasting effects on public health and the economy. Such a situation may necessitate a reconsideration of existing international and regional alliances and partnerships, requiring adaptations to foreign policy and interaction strategies. Understanding and addressing these challenges is critically important for effective public administration during a state of war and for ensuring the stable development of the state in the post-war period.

CONCLUSIONS

The role of public administration in ensuring national security and stability is extremely important in today's conditions of global challenges and threats. Armed conflict poses numerous challenges to government agencies and public administrations, ranging from coordinating of defense efforts to providing humanitarian aid and protecting the rights of citizens. Strategies development, training and staff preparation, as well as monitoring the information space, are the components of successful management in military state. It is also essential to consider the experience learned from previous conflicts and study on their mistakes. Public administration must be flexible and adaptive, capable of responding to extraordinary situations and ensuring the safety and protection of citizens at all times. Additionally, the wartime conditions underline the necessity of strengthening the international relations and integration with the global community. International support and cooperation are crucial for economic recovery, addressing social and demographic issues, and restoring the damaged environment and infrastructure.

In conclusion, the research emphasizes that public administration in times of war requires a comprehensive approach that considers the challenges diversity and the modern global threats dynamics. It should be directed to national security support, social stability, and sustainable development promoting in the post-war period.

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SPECIFICITY OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the specifics of personnel management in local self-government bodies. Modern trends in personnel management in local self-government bodies are analyzed. Characteristic features of the system approach to personnel management in local self-government bodies in modern conditions are determined.

Keywords: personnel, personnel resource, personnel management, personnel policy, local self-government.

Introduction

Personnel management is one of the critical areas of activity of organizations of all forms of ownership, which exerts a significant influence in the direction of increasing their efficiency and competitiveness.

In the conditions of administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine, the issue of personnel management in local self-government bodies becomes particularly relevant. Today, local governments in Ukraine face a significant shortage of highly professional staff, and there is a high staff turnover, which justifiably outlines the need to improve local governments' human resources management system.

Problem statement. Based on the awareness of the importance of the rational use of human resources, we believe that the improvement of the personnel management system in local self-government bodies in Ukraine will contribute to the solution of problematic aspects in the social, economic, and environmental spheres because the effectiveness of the management activity of the authorities directly depends on the qualification level of the official endowed with the relevant powers.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Various aspects of personnel management in local self-government bodies were studied in scientific papers Nikyforenko V. [2], Seryogin S. [3], Volyanska-Savchuk L. [4], Shymanska O. [6], Balanovska T. [7], Troyan A. [7], Kats D. [9], Kovbasyuk Yu. [10], Zhovnirchuk Y. [11], Kormyshkin Yu. [15], Umanska V. [15] and other.

The mentioned scientists have created quite a strong scientific foundation, which allows us to observe the later aspects and peculiarities of personnel management in the system of local government, and which will be used by us in the process of developing recommendations for improving the mechanisms of personnel development management in the conditions of decentralization of these processes.



The purpose of the article is to substantiate the theoretical foundations and develop recommendations for improving the personnel management system in local self-government bodies.

Presentation of the main material. Personnel management is the basis of the quality work of local self-government bodies. A properly implemented personnel management system in local self-government bodies ensures the efficiency of human resources and the complication of eliminating deficiencies that have appeared during work.

In order to fully reveal the essence of the personnel management process, let's first clarify the essence of the concept of "personnel."

The academic explanatory dictionary of the Ukrainian language interprets the concept of "personnel" as "...personnel, a collective of employees of any institution, enterprise, etc." [1].

A similar opinion is continued by the domestic scientist V. Nykyforenko, who claims that "personnel is the entire personnel of the organization, all permanent and temporary employees, representatives of skilled and unskilled labor" [2].

S. Seriohin, K. Borodin, and N. Komarova define personnel as a particular group of employees or a set of persons performing labor functions based on an employment agreement (contract). At the same time, scientists rightly note that an essential feature of his staff is the presence of labor relations with the employer. This type of relationship, as a rule, is legally formalized; however, in some cases, employment may not be formalized. If there is no legal formalization of the relationship between the employee and the employer, then the employee will not have any guarantees regarding compliance with the norms of labor legislation [3, p. 7].

Developing the issue of the essence of the concept of "personnel," we consider it necessary to pay attention to the expediency of distinguishing between the concepts of "personnel" and "staff." The organization's personnel is a much broader concept since it is a collection of permanent and temporary organizations of employees that contain production or management tasks. Under "personnel," it is necessary to decide only the totality of permanent employees with work experience and the professional skills and skills necessary to fulfill the organizational tasks set before them.

The study of scientific literature gives reasons to claim that among scientists, there is no single approach to interpreting the concept of "personnel management." The difference of opinion is caused by the fact that some researchers, when interpreting the concept of "personnel management," emphasized functional management, i.e., the substantive part of this definition, while others pay attention, first of all, to the organizational component of the personnel management process, i.e., for what purpose and by what methods this process is implemented.

The semantics of the concept of personnel management are given in the form of Figure 1.

Looking through the prism of the systemic approach in management, we share the opinion that every organization is a system consisting of a set of elements that form a single integrity in the process of interaction.

Each system is characterized by the presence of an object and a management subject. Accordingly, the object of management is a managed subsystem, a group of people whose activities are coordinated and directed to achieve specific goals. The subject of management is the subsystem that manages, i.e., a set of links that perform specific management functions at different levels, while each lower-located link serves as an object for higher-located ones [5, p. 9].

An essential aspect of the interaction between the object and the subject of management is the presence of direct (implemented in the form of orders, orders, commissions, and other means of

management influence) and reverse (manifested in the form of reporting, clarification of orders, manifestation of personal initiative, provision of proposals, recommendations or demands additional explanations regarding specific tasks) connections between them [5, p. 9].

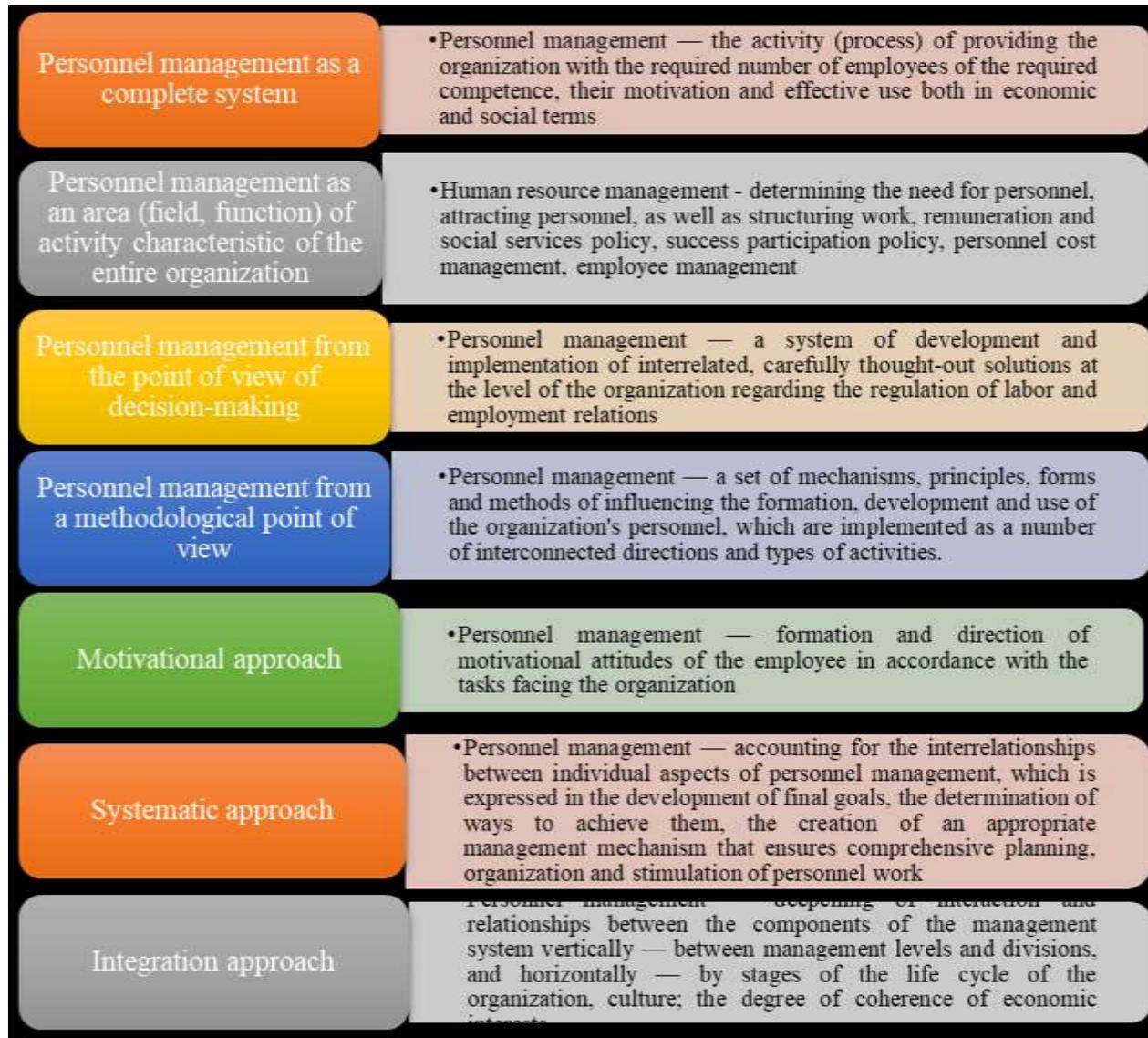


Fig. 1. Semantics of the concept of "personnel management"

Source: Compiled by the author based on data [4]

A necessary condition for the quality work of any organization is the presence of effective management of the management object by the management entity.

At the same time, personnel management has a specific feature manifested in personnel's ability to act simultaneously as an object and a subject of management. In this context, we share the opinion of O.Shymanska, who rightly points out that "...the personnel management methodology involves consideration of the essence of the organization's personnel as an object of management and the



process of forming the behavior of individuals, which corresponds to the goals and objectives of the organization, methods, and principles of personnel management" [7].

Based on the objective need for permanent integrated personnel management, there is a need to form a personnel management system, which is defined as a set of interrelated elements that are organized in a certain way even though they differ in functional goals and act autonomously, are aimed at achieving the critical goal of the organization [7].

Considering personnel management as a whole system, its essential functions are outlined [14, p. 17]:

1. organizational (which involves planning the needs and sources of personnel);
2. socio-economic (related to providing a list of conditions and factors for the most efficient use of personnel);
3. reproducible (implies provision of personnel development).

A systematic approach to personnel management considers the relationship between individual aspects of personnel management and is expressed in the development of final goals, the determination of ways to achieve them, and creating an appropriate management mechanism. We share the conviction of V. Nykyforenko that the characteristic features of a system approach to personnel management are [1]:

1. integration of personnel policy with the organization's development strategy;
2. adaptation to the specific properties of the organization;
3. recognition of the amorphousness of the boundaries of influence on people;
4. coordination of long-term and short-term goals.

In order to achieve the main goals of personnel management, it is necessary to satisfy the organization's needs in terms of professional personnel and make maximum efforts for their effective use.

International experience confirms that a strong democratic state successfully implements its essential tasks, primarily relying on a developed system of local self-government. The territorial community, aware of its responsibility for the decisions made, independently deals with issues related to the organization of its life.

It should be noted that the effectiveness of local self-government bodies has a significant impact on social relations, particularly on the growth of the well-being of the population living in the relevant territory, which is the primary goal of local self-government bodies [8, p. 34]. The importance of personnel management in local self-government bodies is reduced to establishing relations between the subject and the object of management formed on the principles, methods, and forms of influence on the behavior and activities of personnel and interest to increase the efficiency of its use. In this context, we share the opinion of D. Kats that "...the effectiveness of the local self-government body depends on the extent to which the goals of the government body and the goals of the employee of the local self-government body coincide" [9, p. 320].

In modern conditions, when the vector of Ukraine's development is directed towards European integration, the human resources of power institutions are a significant factor in state building, development, and reform. The efficiency of management decisions in all areas of social functioning, the level of public trust in the authorities and the degree of devotion to their state and patriotism, and the country's reputation on the world stage depend on its quality.

Based on the above, we share the opinion that today there is an objective need for a high-quality personnel policy of the state, which will allow overcoming existing problems and be directed towards the formation of an effective personnel resource of local self-government bodies.



The encyclopedic dictionary of public administration interprets "state personnel policy" as the policy of the state in the field of public service, the central task of which is to improve the personnel potential, to create an efficient state apparatus capable of effectively carrying out the tasks and functions of the Ukrainian state through the conscientious performance by civil servants of the official powers entrusted to them [10, p. 55].

J. Zhovnirchuk, in the course of analyzing the definitions of the state personnel policy, concludes that it is "...a targeted national strategy, which is designed for a long period of state activity, aimed at the search, formation, development and rational use and reproduction of human capital to ensure the realization of national interests: interests individuals, society and the state in various areas of their life, the implementation of which guarantees the preservation of national values, state sovereignty, territorial integrity in the context of the development of Ukraine as a democratic, social state with a developed market economy" [11, p. 103].

Aksionova O. and Volkivska A., summarizing the analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the concept of state personnel policy, concluded that "...personnel policy in state authorities and local self-government bodies is a purposeful national strategy for a long period of government activity, which is aimed at finding, training, development and rational use and reproduction of human capital to ensure the realization of national interests (interests of the individual, society and the state in various spheres of life), the implementation of which guarantees the preservation of national values, state sovereignty, territorial integrity of Ukraine as a democratic social state with a developed market economy" [12]. At the same time, the researchers note that the scope and limits of state regulation of personnel management processes and the degree of their decentralization and democratization depend on the state's further development strategy [12].

We share the opinion that the content of personnel policy in local bodies includes [13, p. 90]:

1. provision of a professional, high-quality workforce of authorities and local self-government;
2. outline and planning of personnel needs;
3. analysis of recruitment, dismissal, and staff turnover;
4. rational use of personnel, which involves optimal selection and placement;
5. employee adaptation measures;
6. development of personnel evaluation criteria;
7. continuous training of employees;
8. personnel development, professional orientation and retraining, attestation and evaluation of qualifications, organization of promotion;
9. improvement of the organization and stimulation of work, provision of safety equipment, creation and use of personnel reserves for managerial positions.

Within such a policy, the personnel potential of local self-government bodies has a prominent place, as their personnel should be formed from highly qualified professionals who can become good leaders for the region's residents and adequately solve local problems.

The personnel management mechanism must correspond to the purpose, strategy, and concept of management, which is reflected in its components: principles, functions, tools, and management methods. At the same time, analyzing the personnel management process in local self-government bodies, several scientists, particularly Yu. Kormyshkin and V. Umanska highlight several features (Figure 2) [15, p. 27].

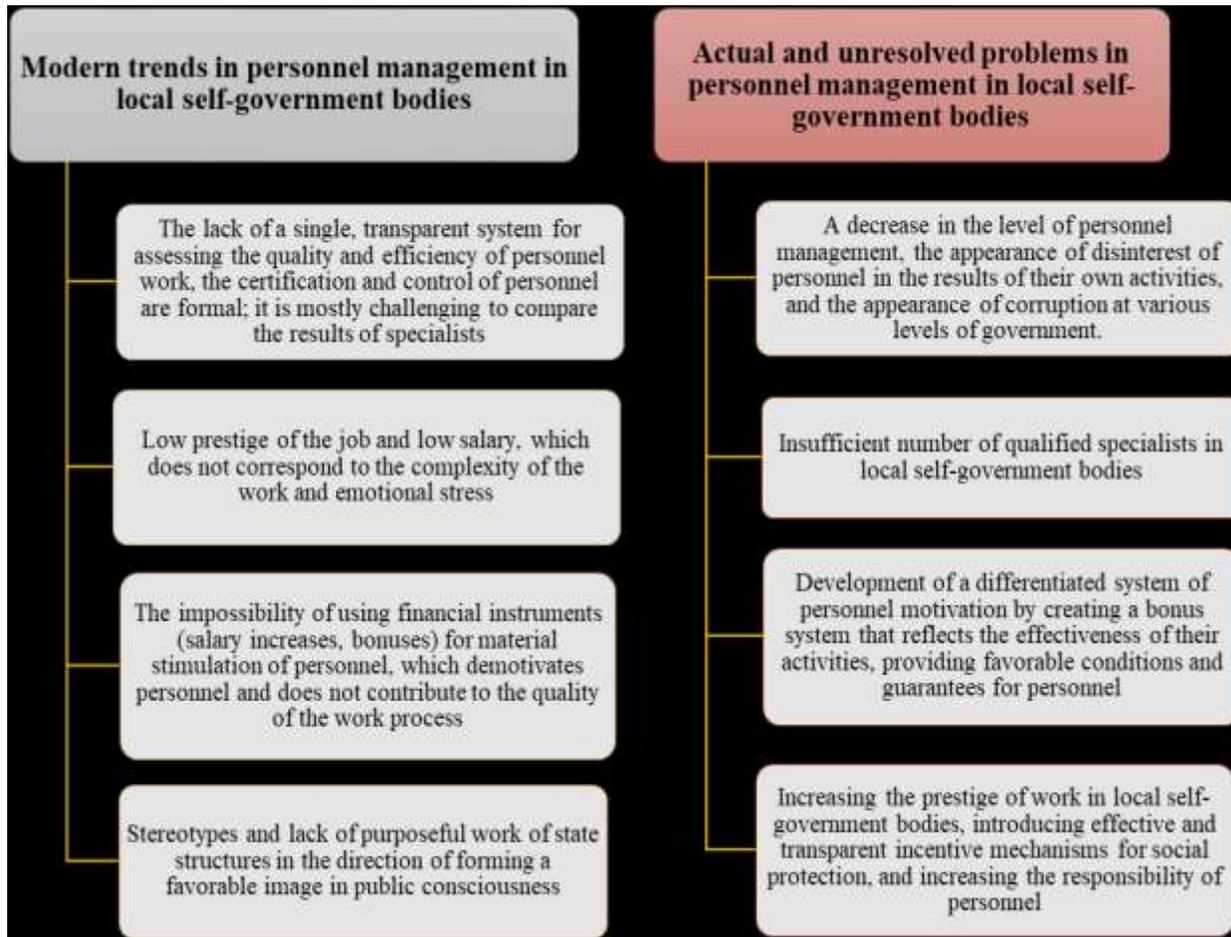


Fig. 2. Peculiarities of personnel management in local self-government bodies.

Source: Compiled by the author based on data [15, c. 27]

In the conditions of decentralization, the state power ensures a significant increase in the tasks and functions provided by local self-government officials. In this context, we agree with L. Naboka that such trends make it necessary to study the psychological features of their activity. Determining the psycho-emotional state of employees and tracking their work efficiency in each organization is entrusted to the personnel management service. There is a need to ensure the psychological features of the activities of current and current officials of local self-government. At the stage of recruitment, selection and selection of personnel, it is necessary to determine not only the business and professional qualities of future employees of the local self-government body, but also their individual and psychological characteristics, in particular: readiness to perform managerial activities in the public sphere, personality orientation, motivation, values, need . in harassment, the level of emotionality, the development of willpower, stress resistance, etc. [16, p. 36-37].



Speaking about increasing the efficiency of the personnel management system in the field of public service, we should accordingly take into account the considerations of O. Drohobytka, who draws attention to the need to improve functions, forms, methods, technologies, tools and methods of management activity, taking into account modern conditions, in particular: "...implementation . recruitment of personnel based on professional, business, moral, ethical and personal qualities; updating personnel management methods and mechanisms in accordance with European Union work standards and procedures; development of measures to regulate conflicts of interests of persons authorized to perform state functions; improvement of the system of forecasting the development of personnel potential, taking into account the results of forecasts during the development of annual action plans; improvement of the system of motivation and stimulation of civil servants; quality selection for employment in public authorities; taking into account the previous experience of admission to service in public authorities" [17, p. 36].

Conclusions

Personnel management is one of the main means of improving the level of organization and functioning of local self-government bodies. An important role in this process is played by measures to ensure professionalism in personnel selection, update of methods and procedures for working with personnel, training and motivation of personnel of local self-government bodies. This will improve the provision of public services, contribute to the creation of a professional, efficient, stable team that meets the principles of proper organization and international standards.

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STAROST INSTITUTE IN UKRAINE: CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

The article fully discloses the essence of the concept of the headman, and also defines the algorithm of the formation of the headman institute at the level of individual communities. The system according to which the elections of the headman are held in the territory of the corresponding settlement is highlighted, as well as the criteria that the headman must meet, the term of his authority and his main duties are considered. The key function of the institute of elders is revealed – the representation and protection of the interests of residents of peripheral settlements in the local self-government bodies of the united community. The main changes in the powers of the headman and the procedure for their election, which are defined in the Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Development of the Institute of Headmen", which was adopted to improve the legal regulation of the Institute of Headmen, are reflected. The advantages and disadvantages of this Law are highlighted, the situation regarding the creation of eldership districts and the appointment of elders in 1,428 communities from all regions of Ukraine as of the beginning of 2022 is considered and analyzed. Violation of the requirements of the legislation in the process of creating starostats and approving starostas was revealed: creation of starostat districts in communities where the number of residents does not exceed 500 people; their formation after approval by the relevant council of candidates for the positions of elders; approval of elders without the formation of elder districts, etc. Proposals regarding the organization of effective work and prospects for the development of the Institute of Elders in Ukraine have been provided. For example, it is proposed to introduce an information resource – the register of starosty districts and starosts, to provide informational and methodological assistance in the application of legislation regarding the institute of starosts, to develop an official website for those communities that do not yet have one (for the publication of important and relevant news and planned events). Attention should also be paid to improving the legislative regulation of the institute of elders.

Keywords: decentralization, local self-government, territorial community, starosty districts, institute of starosts.

Introduction

Problem statement. The institution of starosta came to Ukraine quite recently - along with the decentralization process that began in our country in 2014. In the course of decentralization, so-called amalgamated territorial communities were created. The so-called amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs) - structures that were formed on the basis of the merger of former village, township and city councils and were vested with powers and financial resources at the level of cities of regional significance. The councils that joined the ATCs ceased to operate



their activities through liquidation. In accordance with this, the institutions of starostas were created to represent the interests of the residents of the starosta district at the level of community leadership. In wartime conditions, there is a need to ensure the best possible to ensure an effective management system at the local level. Starostas are the first communicators between local authorities and community residents, which makes their role very important. That is why this research topic of this study is relevant and necessary.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The development of the starosta institute in Ukraine has been studied in the works of such national scholars such as: O. Batanov, L. Vakolyuk, I. Drobush, O. Kolesnikov, O. Kalashnikov, A. Tkachuk and many others.

The purpose of the article. The main purpose of this article is to study the legislative framework for the institution of starostas in Ukraine, analysis of the practice of application of legislation on the institute of starostas, and also to determine the prospects for its development.

Summary of the main research material. Back in 2014, the decentralization reform began. First of all, decentralization is understood as bringing services closer to people. It is relevant for both the subjects of legislative initiatives and local authorities. The Institute of Starostas is one of the mechanisms of decentralization development.

The Institute of Starostas in Ukraine was established in the system of local self-government of Ukraine in 2015, when the Zakon Ukrainy (Zakon) No. 157-VIII "Pro dobrovilne obiednannia terytorialnykh hromad" of February 5, 2015 [1].

To date, the Zakon Ukrainy "Pro mistseve samovriaduvannia v Ukraini" in Art. 14-1 stipulates that a starosta is an elected official of local self-government [2]. Starosta represents the interests of the community in a certain territory, performs duties as an employee of the local self-government, receives an appropriate salary.

What is important is that the starosta does not fulfill the powers of the head of the community, and is only a communicator between the community, deputies, and the head of the community. He or she should ensure the influence of villagers on local authorities and local authorities and help improve services in the community. In order to solve local problems and improve elderly services, not only the trust of the community, but also legal opportunities [3].

The general algorithm for establishing the institution of starostas at the level of individual communities is as follows:

According to paragraph 6 of Article 2 of the Zakon Ukrainy "Pro mistsevi vybory", starosta elections are held according to the by the majority system of relative majority in a single single-member constituency, which includes the territory of the respective settlement (village or settlement) as part of a united village, town or city territorial community. This means that each voter has only one vote, which is cast for the candidate most preferred by the voter; and the winner of the election is the candidate who receives more votes than his or her competitor [4, p. 3-4].

A starosta can be a citizen of Ukraine who is eligible to vote, i.e. has reached the age of 18 years of age.

Moreover, the legislation does not set any restrictions on the maximum age of candidates for the position of starosta [5, p. 54]. Instead the Zakon Ukrainy "Pro mistsevi vybory" stipulates that a citizen of Ukraine who has a criminal record cannot be elected starosta of Ukraine who has been convicted of a serious or especially serious crime, a crime against electoral rights of citizens or a corruption offense, unless this conviction has been expunged or removed in accordance with the procedure established by law.



The term of office of the starosta elected at the regular elections is five years [1].

The legislation defines the following powers of starostas:

Moreover, in the exercise of the powers granted, the starosta is accountable, controlled and responsible to the residents of the respective village, settlement, and responsible to the village settlement, or city council. The starosta at least once a year, reports on his/her work to the residents of the respective village or settlement at an open meeting with citizens. At the request of at least half of the deputies of the village, settlement, city starosta informs the council about his/her work [1].

As noted above, the key function of the starosta institution is to represent and protect the interests of the residents of peripheral settlements in the bodies of local self-government bodies (primarily executive) of the amalgamated community. The effectiveness of this function in individual of this function by starostas in individual ATCs largely depends on how many starostas are elected and from which settlements they are elected [4, p. 18].

To improve legal regulation, on July 29, 2021, the President of Ukraine signed the Law on the Development of the Institute of Starostas (draft law No. 4535), which defines the powers of starostas and the procedure for their election [3]. These changes include:

after the formation of the amalgamated community firstly, a local council and the head of ATC	the local council develops and approves the Regulation on starosta, and village/settlement heads of the amalgamated communities acquire the status of acting starostas with corresponding powers	the Council shall form the executive committee, which includes all acting starostas in the community
local council of the amalgamated community by its decision determines settlements from the composition of the ATC, in which starostas will be elected starostas will be elected, and appoints the first elections of starostas	elections of starostas are held	the local council makes changes to the personal composition of the executive committee by introducing newly elected starostas and removing the previously included starostas

Fig. 1. The procedure for electing starostas

Source: developed by the authors according to [4, p. 3].

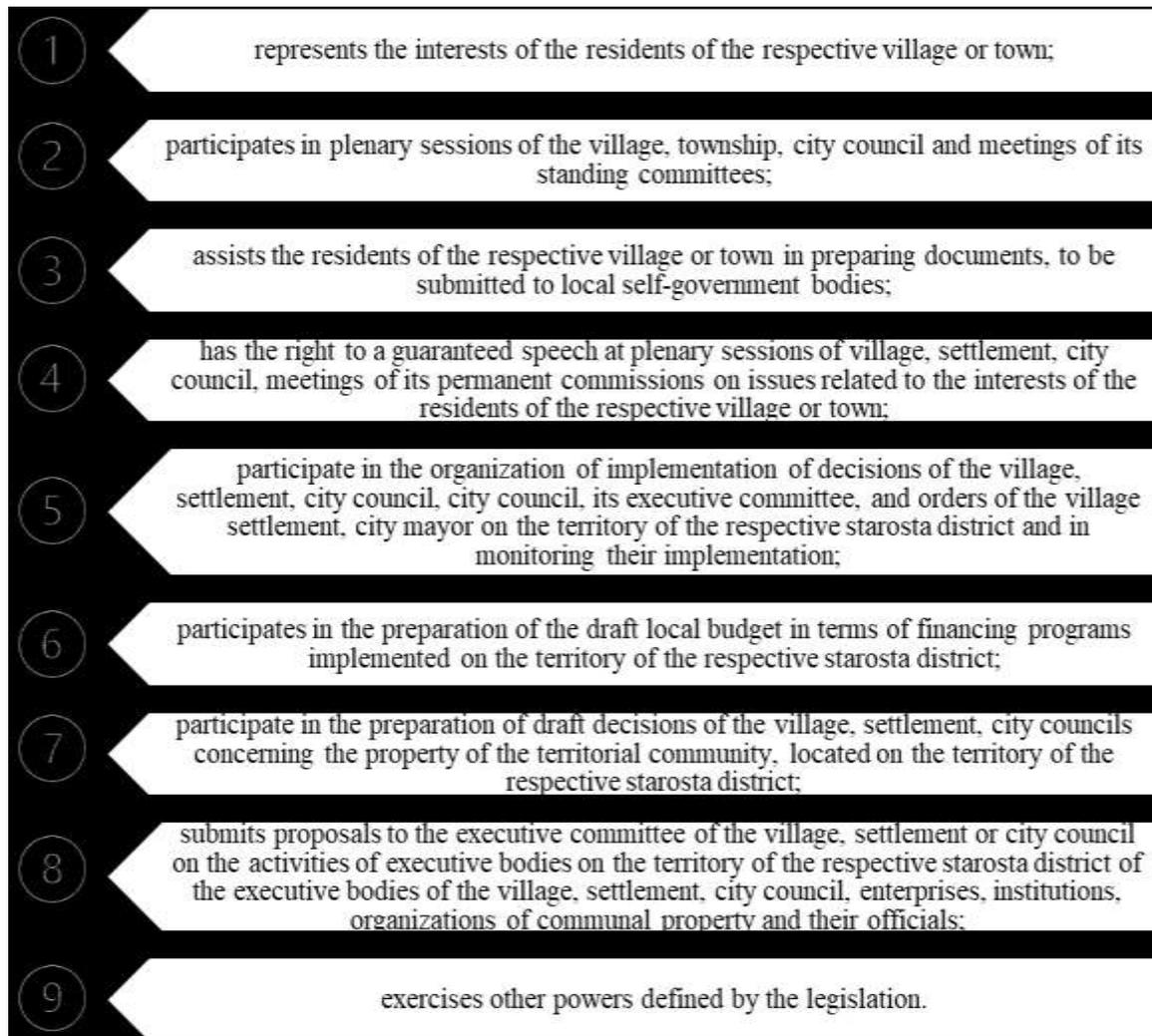


Fig. 2. Responsibilities of starostas

Source: developed by the authors according to [6].

1. The establishment of starosta districts is clearly within the competence of the respective local councils.

2. The imperative norm that the starosta is a member of the executive committee has been removed. Now this decision is at the discretion of the community head. This is important because in large communities that have enlarged at the expense of neighboring territories, an increase in the size of the executive committee can lead to inefficient management.

3. The status, powers and procedure for electing the starosta have been defined. Now the head of the community has to consult with the community residents before submitting a candidate for consideration by the council. This will, on the one hand, allow community heads to learn how to make political decisions and involve the community in this, and on the other hand, it will minimize political

imbalance in the community, as residents are given the right to join negotiations on candidates for the position of starosta and offer their solutions [4].



The amendments to the legislation enshrined the abolition of direct elections of starostas. This allows, on the one hand, to avoid political conflicts in the community, and on the other hand, it allows the head to better build his or her own management system. Granting the right to nominate a candidate for starosta has a positive impact on the relationship and cooperation between the head and the starosta.

The opportunities for community members to influence local government decisions have also improved. The innovations in the Law allow residents of the community to influence decision-making and the selection of starostas, who, in turn, represent the interests of the community before local authorities.

Undoubtedly, without effective actions by community managers, the community cannot become truly capable. To this end, the amendments to the Law provided more opportunities for community heads to build an effective management line that would ensure a dialog between residents, deputies and starosta. It is important for community elders to take on board all the tools that are provided for them and that are relevant to the communities. In particular, these are:

1. Establishing constructive cooperation with the residents and constant communication with them.
2. Involvement of residents in the development of the community strategy of the community.
3. Communicating priority community issues to local authorities and developing and developing quality mechanisms for their solution.
4. Submitting proposals to the executive committees on modern tools for the development of the territory.
5. Motivating local governments to cooperate with other communities and exchange experience [4].

In January 2022, the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Organization of State Power, Local Self-Government, Regional Development and Urban Planning, together with the HO DESPRO with the support of the Swiss Confederation conducted a study "Analysis of the practice of applying of legislation on the institution of starostas" [8].

The study analyzed the following the situation with the establishment of starosta districts and the appointment of starostas in 1428 communities from all regions of Ukraine. As of January 15, 2022, a total of 7,494 starosta districts were established in 24 oblasts, which is 3,013 more than at the beginning of 2021 and 4,287 more than at the beginning of 2020 [9; 10].

As can be seen from the figure below, the largest number of starostas is in Vinnytsia (507), Lviv (485) and Zhytomyr (465) oblasts. The smallest number of starosta districts districts is recorded in Chernivtsi (188), Donetsk (157) and Luhansk (118) oblasts.

At the same time, 136 territorial communities (9.5%) had not established starosta districts. For example, in the Luhansk region, as of the beginning of 2022, starostas had not been established in 34.6% of territorial communities. In Rivne region, this figure reached 23.4%, and in Odesa region - 22%.

In 6.5% of the established starosta districts the number of residents is less than 500 people. The largest number of such districts is in Chernihiv (33.8%), Sumy (13.4%), and Luhansk (11%) oblasts. The smallest number of residents - 89 people - is in Spasove starosta district (Spasove village of Novhorodkivska TG of Kropyvnytskyi district Kirovohrad oblast).

As practice shows, communities do not always follow the logic laid down in the legislation on the formation of starosta districts, the requirements to such districts and the approval of starostas. For

example, in 299 territorial communities (20.9%), the formation of starosta districts took place after the relevant council approved the candidates for the positions of starostas.

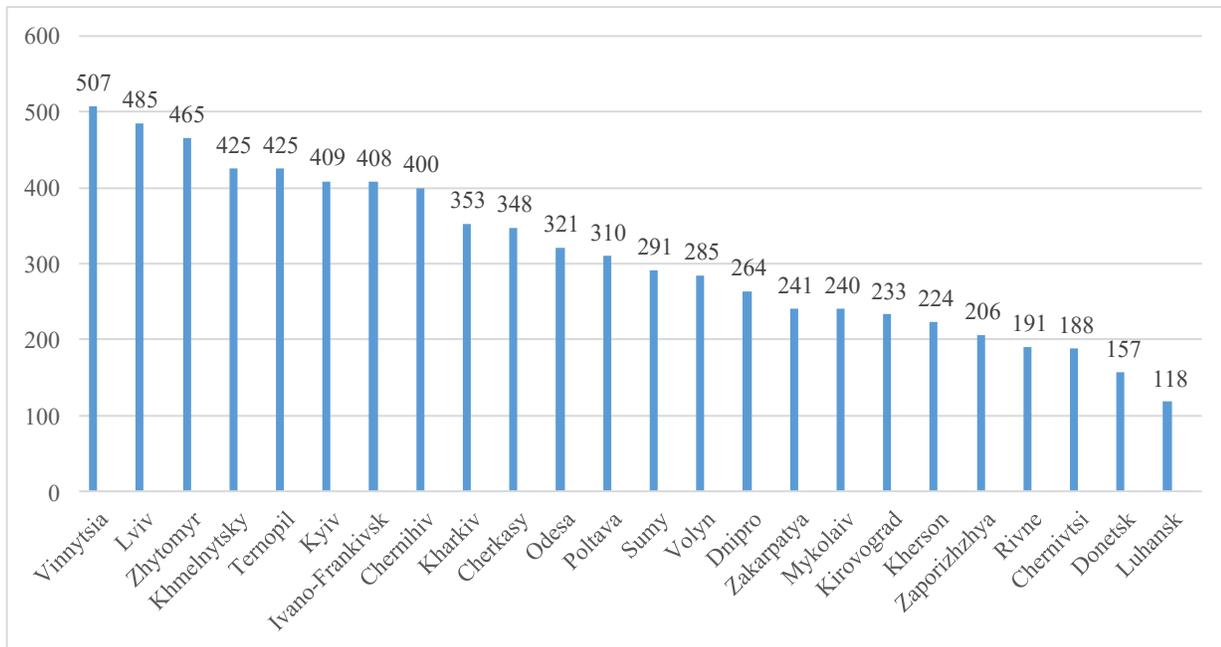


Fig. 3. Number of starosta districts as of January 15, 2022, pcs.

Source: developed by the authors according to [9].

A total of 7,147 starostas have been approved in Ukraine (Fig. 4), which is 2,895 more than in 2021 and 3,940 more than in 2020 [9; 10]. The largest number of starostas was approved in Lviv (504), Vinnytsia (461) and Zhytomyr (458) regions. The lowest number is in Zaporizhzhia (185), Luhansk (135) and Donetsk (127) regions.

It is worth noting that in 46 (3.2%) territorial communities, the respective councils approved candidates for starosta positions were approved by the respective councils without the formation of starosta districts at all. Thus, most of these cases were recorded in Rivne (12.5%), Luhansk (11.5%) and Kirovohrad (7.7%) regions.

In 62 (4.5%) territorial communities there are 251 (3.6%) starostas appointed before the local elections on October 25, 2020.

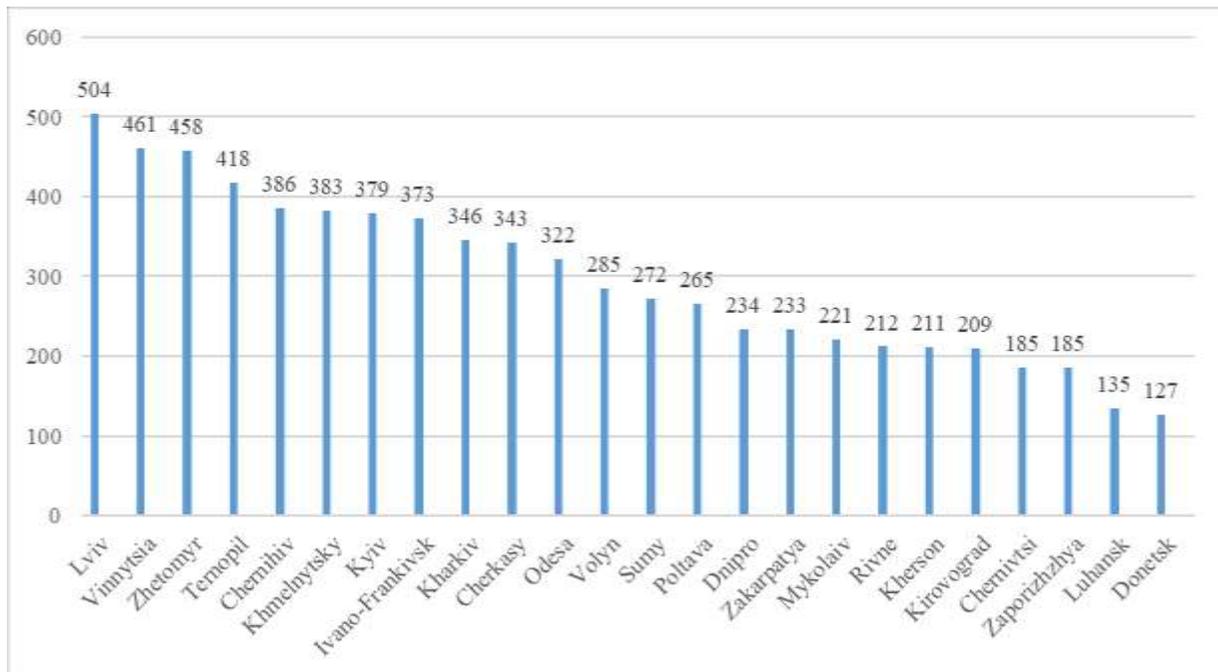


Fig. 4. Total number of approved starostas as of January 15, 2022, pcs.

Source: developed by the authors according to [9].

The identified problems need to be solved, for example, in our opinion, it would be advisable to introduce an information resource - a register of starosta districts and starostas. Also, for correct work of local self-government bodies, it is proposed to provide information and methodological assistance in the application of legislation on the institution of starostas.

It would also be advisable for those communities that do not yet have their own official websites to develop them on their own or to use the www.gromada.org.ua platform to publish and update relevant information.

It is equally important to improve the legislative regulation of the institution of starostas. For example, expanding the concept of "starosta" in the Law, as well as the introduction of a mechanism for recalling of starostas at the people's initiative, as it provides voters with a significant lever of control over the activities of starostas.

This will eliminate the current legislative gap, which has left starostas as the only elected position in the system of local self-government system that is not subject to the recall procedure [6, p. 29].

However, at the presentation of the study "Analysis of the practice of applying legislation on the institute of starostas", Vyacheslav Nehoda (Deputy of the Minister of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine) noted that there will be no changes to the legislation on the functioning of starostas in the near future is not expected in the near future. However, in cooperation with the relevant Verkhovna Rada Committee, work is underway on a national plan for the restoration of Ukraine, which provides for the improvement of legislation on local self-government [8].

Conclusions

In modern society, the position of starosta is very important, because there is a need for the interests of the village (settlement) residents were represented by a separate person who is able to



take care of the welfare, meet the needs, and solve the problems of the territorial community residents.

Having analyzed the creation of starosta districts, as well as the districts and the approval of starostas in Ukraine, we can conclude that not always everything happened in accordance with logic and legislation. For example, in some territorial communities starosta districts were formed after the respective council approved the candidates for the positions of starostas, or the number of residents in the districts was less than 500. However, despite these mistakes, the institution of starostas has played a major role in organizing community life in such a difficult time for all of us. After all, starostas are the ones who take the first calls and work with people's requests.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STATE POLICY FOR THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF ECONOMIC CRIME

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the main issues regarding the improvement of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime in Ukraine. In turn, the main areas that are key from the point of view of ensuring an effective state policy are considered, in particular: conceptual and substantive provisions and properties of economic crime as a threat to the economic security of the state; the need to identify and highlight the symptoms of the problem of guaranteeing the economic security of the state of an economic and non-economic nature determined by the level of economic crime is substantiated; the composition and content of systemic problems of the studied state policy are substantiated; areas of activity of subjects implementing the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; directions for expanding the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine regarding ensuring economic security in the context of overcoming economic crime are outlined; the place of subjects of state financial control in the system of prevention and counteraction of economic crime is determined; the main provisions determining the formation of a high-quality information and communication system of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime are revealed.

Keywords: economic security of the state, economic crime, crimes, state policy, state administration, combating economic crimes, prevention of economic crime, law enforcement activities.

Introduction

The issue of guaranteeing the economic security of Ukraine has been extremely important for several decades and has been significantly updated in the context of a full-scale military invasion of Russia. It is indisputable that the state policy of guaranteeing economic security must be comprehensive and take into account a set of internal and external determinants. However, an important component of guaranteeing economic security is the system of state policy of preventing and countering economic crime, which affects almost all substantive and formal components of economic security. The complexity of the state policy of preventing and combating economic crime is due to the fact that it is not only the implementation of a law enforcement function, but also a regulatory, social, economic and political one. Economic crime has an unconditional influence on the system of economic security of the state, because it is a destructive factor that destroys the system of economic relations at various levels - both from the



inside and from the outside. The identification of the consequences of these crimes is of great importance for the development of the state policy of preventing and combating economic crime as a tool for guaranteeing the economic security of the state. This will make it possible to fully form a comprehensive vision of the outlined scientific problem and develop new approaches to the prevention and counteraction of economic crime. The methodology of formation and implementation of state policy for the prevention and counteraction of economic crime is a complex problem of a dynamic nature, because the transformation of social relations simultaneously requires changes in the methodology of formation and implementation of state policy in the researched area.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of preventing economic crime in Ukraine and other countries was discussed in the works of many domestic scientists, including: T. Ardelyan, R. Baranov, V. Berizko, K. Bykov, K. Bysaga, O. Bilenko, A. Biletskyi, O. Bilko, S. Braverman, S. Buyadzhi, A. Vavrish, V. Veklych, M. Vysochanskyi, I. Voytovych, A. Voloshenko, O. Geits, O. Gerasimov, N. Golota, D. Hrycysheh, D. Gudkov, A. Davidyuk, A. Danylyak, A. Dykyi, O. Dobrova, V. Demyanchuk, Yu. Dmitriev, V. Ievdokymov, M. Ievdokimova, D. Yerenko, D. Ishchuk, N. Kantor, M. Kikalishvili, A. Kladchenko, A. Klochko, M. Kovalchuk, R. Kolb, D. Koretska-Shukevich, O. Korystin, D. Kostenko, O. Kryzhanovskiy, V. Kuprienko, E. Lavrentyev, O. Makarenkov, D. Mykhaylenko, A. Moshnin, A. Novak, O. Novikov, V. Nonik, D. Oliynyk, N. Opanasenko, A. Pavlyshina, O. Pavlyukh, V. Panchenko, V. Pautov, Yu. Pitsik, A. Prykhodko, A. Samoilovych, S. Svirko, R. Sodomora, R. Soskov, I. Suprunova, N. Rohatynska, V. Topchii, V. Trepak, M. Fleychuk, V. Franchuk, I. Chemerys, V. Cherny, K. Cherednyk, Y. Shvydky, O. Skuopat and others. Among foreign scientists, the mentioned problems were solved by R. Alba, T. Arvanites, J.E. Bowen, F. Van Zyl, E. Kvana, R. Kendall, R. McKenzie, K. Nakajima, E. Pelzes, E. Sutherland, M. Serio, B. Ferreira, J. Hackler and others.

Despite the scientific and practical significance of the works of these scientists, we note that some issues remained outside their attention. In particular, the following problematic issues are identified as the current directions of development of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime in the system of guaranteeing economic security of Ukraine: clarifying the meaning of the concept of "economic crimes"; identifying the symptoms of the problem of guaranteeing economic security and carrying out their analytical diagnosis; definition of subjects of implementation of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; formation of an information and communication system for the prevention and counteraction of economic crime; development of information security mechanisms for the implementation of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime.

Results of the research. The analysis of literary sources made it possible to identify different approaches to the understanding of economic crime, within which this phenomenon is considered as: actions in the sphere of economic relations; criminally punishable selfish actions; intentional self-serving crimes; selfish encroachments; type of crimes; intentional or negligent acts; violation of interests; illegal activity; socio-economic phenomenon; sources of the shadow economy.

When considering the issue of the development of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime, it should be noted that there is a diversity of approaches to understanding the content of economic crime caused by such factors as: 1) economic crimes are the object of various branches of law, in particular: economic, land, environmental, administrative, international and criminal. If the majority of industries establish the parameters of economic activity and the



economic system as a whole, then criminal law characterizes economic crime from the standpoint of violation of such parameters; 2) economic crimes are at the intersection of interests of participants in social relations, in particular: enterprises; state bodies; financial and credit institutions; international organizations; public organizations and citizens. This means that economic crimes can pose a threat to the activities of each participant in social relations, and therefore are a threat to the economic security of the state, which leads to the violation of interests and, as a result, to the lack of social consensus; 3) economic crimes are the object of research of a set of sciences, in particular: economic, social, legal, public administration, technical. This contributes to a different understanding of the object-subject field of the definition of economic crime and, accordingly, to their different interpretation. In this study, economic crime is proposed to be understood as a threat to the economic security of the state, manifested in illegal economic activity (economic processes, relations, transactions) or violation of requirements for legal economic activity to satisfy the selfish interests of a person or a group of persons.

The mechanism for identifying the consequences of economic crime from the point of view of the impact on the economic security of the state needs a separate justification. All consequences must be grouped into the consequences of direct (those that have a direct impact on the level of economic security of the state and its individual subsystems, as well as are destructive and destabilizing factors of economic development that lead to systemic economic crises) and indirect impact (those that do not have direct influence on the economic system, but lead to a decrease in the potential of the state and, in turn, provoke crises). From the point of view of their content and manifestation, we propose to group the consequences of economic crime as follows: 1) economic consequences (manifested in the destabilization and destructuring of the economic system of the state and its subsystems, which can lead to a systemic economic crisis); 2) social consequences (reduction of social security of the population and economic gap between different strata of the population, which leads to social conflicts); 3) geopolitical consequences (destabilization of the economic system leads to the impossibility of the state performing certain functions, in particular security, and is the cause of the loss of sovereignty or territorial integrity of the state); 4) environmental consequences (economic crime in the field of use of natural resources can lead to environmental damage, and therefore the impossibility of ensuring the sustainable development of the state as a tool for harmonizing the environmental, social and economic interests of participants in public relations); 5) political consequences (economic crime leads to the creation of an oligarchy, which, as a result, causes destabilization of the political system and a systemic political crisis); 6) reputational consequences (economic crime affects the level of trust of international partners, in particular donors, investors and international organizations, which is extremely important in the conditions of globalization changes and can cause economic, social, humanitarian and political isolation of the state).

Reputational consequences are the most destructive for the economic security of the state and national security in general. We suggest that the reputational consequences include a decrease in trust: 1) the population in law enforcement agencies; 2) foreign investors to the economic system of the state; 3) other states, as well as international organizations; 4) to state authorities. It was determined that the consequences of economic crime affect such structural components of economic security as: budgetary, financial, investment, innovation, production, demographic, social, foreign economic.

It should be noted that the state policy of preventing and combating economic crime must be considered as a set of successive measures that constitute the process of development,



implementation, verification and evaluation of state management decisions, which involve a set of methods, procedures, tools and principles of influence of subjects of state policy implementation on economic relations and economic crime in the state to overcome its consequences and solve the problem of guaranteeing the economic security of the state. It was established that the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime should be formed as a result of: 1) regulating the interests of the majority of participants in social relations to create conditions for the balance of public, private and state interests, taking into account the impact of economic crime on the level of national security of the state; 2) organization of interaction of various subjects of state policy implementation in security, social, informational, economic, law enforcement, international and other spheres; 3) response to threats caused by globalization.

Taking into account modern approaches to the process of formation and implementation of state policy [1], [2], [3], [4], we believe that the methodological provisions of the formation and implementation of state policy for the prevention and counteraction of economic crime in the system of guaranteeing the economic security of the state constitute a set of successive stages, the content of which is presented in table. 1.

Table 1

Initial provisions of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime in the system of guaranteeing economic security

OBJECT-SUBJECT FIELD OF THE STATE POLICY OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME		
Object of state policy		The subject of state policy
<i>in the sphere of economic activity</i>		The process of development, formation and implementation of state-management decisions on the prevention and counteraction of economic crime, which consist in the transformation of socio-economic relations (at the international, macroeconomic, regional and microeconomic levels) to limit the determinants and opportunities for committing economic crime and reform the law enforcement system in the direction of increasing the effectiveness of measures to prevent and counteract them as a component of guaranteeing the economic security of the state
The activities of participants in socio-economic relations (business entities, institutional markets, regulators) at various levels of the economic system, which functions both within the limits of current legislation and through economic crimes to satisfy the selfish needs of a person or a group of persons, which poses a threat to economic security state		
<i>in the field of law enforcement</i>		
The law enforcement system, the activities of law enforcement agencies and other subjects of the implementation of the law enforcement function regarding the prevention and counteraction of economic crime to guarantee the economic security of the state		
The purpose and task of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime in the system of guaranteeing the economic security of the state		
The purpose of state policy is to develop state-management decisions, form and implement mechanisms for their implementation, improve the activities of implementation entities to avoid the determinants of manifestation, minimize the consequences, prevent and counter economic crime in the system of guaranteeing the economic security of the state		
State policy task		
1. Implementation of tools for the transformation of public consciousness to reduce the level of	2. Development of an information and communication system between subjects of	3. Development and implementation of measures to reduce the determinants that enable



tolerance for economic crimes	formation and implementation of state policy	economic crime
4. Development of a security system for the implementation of state policy	5. Transformation of the system of studying economic crime and its consequences	6. Expansion of the composition of economic crimes in the CCU and sanctions for their commission
7. Establishing a system of relations with international organizations and law enforcement agencies of foreign countries	8. Formation of a system of prevention and preventive measures against economic crime	9. Formation of a system for evaluating the effectiveness of state policy to guarantee economic security
10. Penalization and decriminalization of certain types of crimes	11. Transformation of the system of providing subjects of state policy implementation	12. Expansion of the institutional structure of the law enforcement system of Ukraine
Principles of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime in the system of guaranteeing the economic security of the state		
Principles-properties		
Comple	Systemati	Objectivi
xity	city	ty
Transparen	Constan	Legali
cy	cy	ty
Intersectora	Apoliticaln	Profession
lity	ess	alism
Public		ity
Principles-requirements		
Justice	Equality	Humanism
Efficiency		
Components of the information and communication system of formation and implementation of state policy		
Interaction with and stakeholders of state policy	Interaction between law enforcement agencies	Interaction with international police organizations
Interaction with law enforcement agencies of foreign countries		
Objects of the information and communication system		
Information	Resource	Personnel
Objects of ensuring the security of the implementation of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime		
Information security of the law enforcement system	Physical security of the law enforcement agency	Personal safety of law enforcement officers and their family members
Limitation of political influence on the implementation of the law enforcement function	Limiting the influence of corruption on the law enforcement function	Personal safety of participants in law enforcement actions

On the basis of the conducted research, we propose to highlight the symptoms of the problem of state policy, which include: 1) an increase in the scale of the shadow economy; 2) systemic crises in the labor market; 3) high level of terrorist threats; 4) lack of international support of the state; 5) lack of prospects for sustainable economic development; 6) high level of geopolitical threats of a military nature; 7) formation of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes in the state; 8) systemic crises in the markets (financial, goods, works, services); 9) decrease in revenues to the state and local budgets; 10) impossibility of obtaining additional financing of budget expenditures; 11) ineffective state-management decisions to overcome crises; 12) resource dependence of the state and its use as a raw material appendage; 13) mistrust of state institutions, which leads to negative public attitudes; 14) a high social gap in incomes as a cause of negative social attitudes. Such symptoms characterize the high impact of economic crime on the level of economic security

of the state and require their urgent solution, which will ensure the performance of a set of state functions, in particular: security, law enforcement, social, economic, international and others.

In the course of the study, the composition and content of the systemic problems of the studied state policy were determined: 1) political dependence of the process of development and implementation of reforms on oligarchic structures; 2) inefficient resource provision of subjects of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; 3) low level of staffing of the system of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; 4) lack of communication and presence of conflict between the subjects of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; 5) high level of corruption in the law enforcement system; 6) lack of a mechanism for bringing to justice the subjects of reform implementation; 7) ineffective system of prevention of economic crimes; 8) lack of an educational mechanism of the population regarding the social harm of economic crimes; 9) low level of public trust in law enforcement agencies and lack of acceptance of reforms; 10) lack of a system for studying crimes as a public threat. Their importance in the formation of the initial provisions of state policy has been determined, and directions for overcoming them have been determined.

Based on the results of the analysis of the dynamics of committed economic criminal offenses by degree of severity during 2018–2022 (Figure 1), it was established that the level of economic crime in the state is high. Even taking into account the positive dynamics of reducing the number of economic crimes under certain articles of the Criminal Code, we consider it necessary to take measures to improve regulatory support and implement preventive measures by relevant institutions in this direction to increase the level of economic security of the country. The analysis of the existing base of economic crimes makes it possible to carry out regulatory and organizational work on ways to eliminate such crimes, and in some cases, when this is not possible at this stage, to minimize their manifestations.

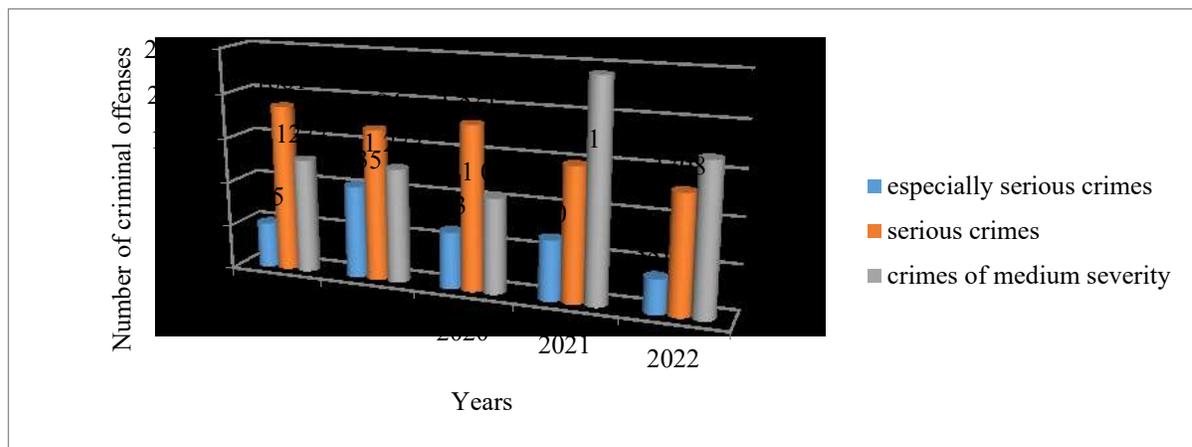


Fig. 1. Dynamics of committed criminal offenses of an economic nature by severity, 2018-2022 (based on [5])

We consider it necessary to identify a set of political and legal consequences of economic crime, including: 1) the formation of a political regime as a variant of the development of society (democratic or authoritarian) (Figure 2), which, on the one hand, is the result of the historical development of the country, and on the other - aspirations of the population regarding the vector

of the state's development in the future, and therefore determines the trend regarding the state of the country's national security and economic security in particular; 2) the country's political leadership can be an indicator of the emergence and development of economic crime through indirect influence on all branches of government to make decisions in their own interests, which reduces the level of the country's economic security and discredits it in the system of international relations; 3) the influence of the corruption component at various levels of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, which, on the one hand, ensure compliance with the rules of law, and on the other hand, directly affect the state of economic security through the development and implementation of known self-interested rules of law, which are a legal way of development economic crime.

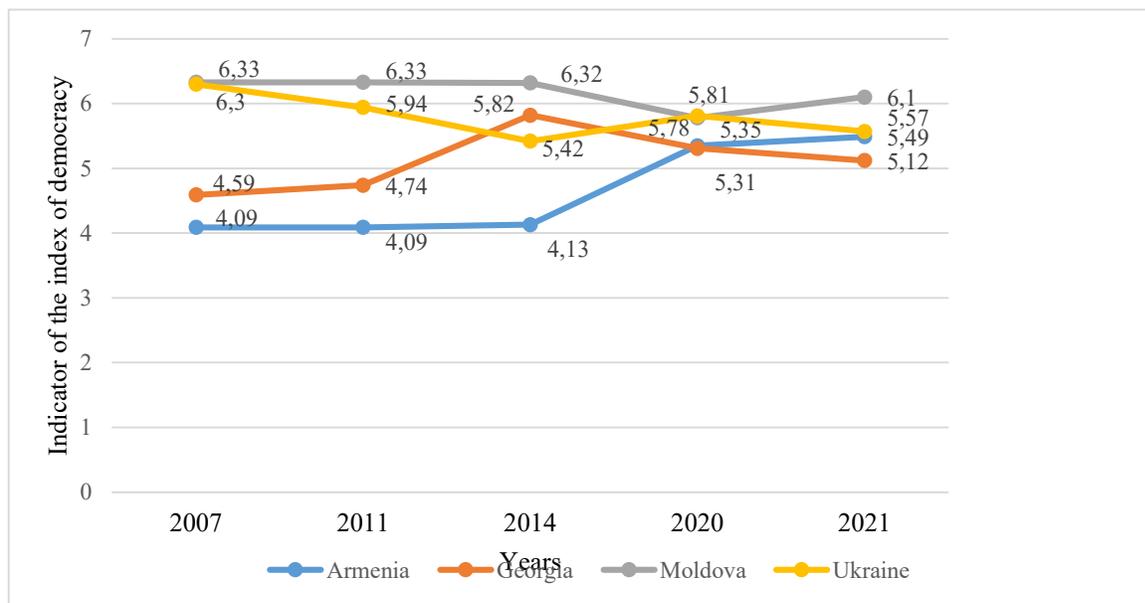


Fig. 2. Index of democracy of the countries of the post-Soviet space with a transitional regime of democracy and imperfect democracy (based on [6])

The conducted research made it possible to identify a set of socio-economic consequences of economic crime, including: 1) an increase in the level of external debt to external agents (international organizations, countries) in order to cover previously formed artificial indebtedness of budget assets, which is the result, in particular, of various manifestations of economic crimes, which contributes to the development of threats in the functioning of the national security system as a whole and economic security as its component; 2) a decrease in the level of the country's competitiveness in the system of international relations; 3) the distribution of society by the level of income and access to various social benefits, which determines the standard of living of the population, its qualitative and quantitative level of reproduction in the country, and therefore affects the level of socio-economic development of the country (Figure 3).

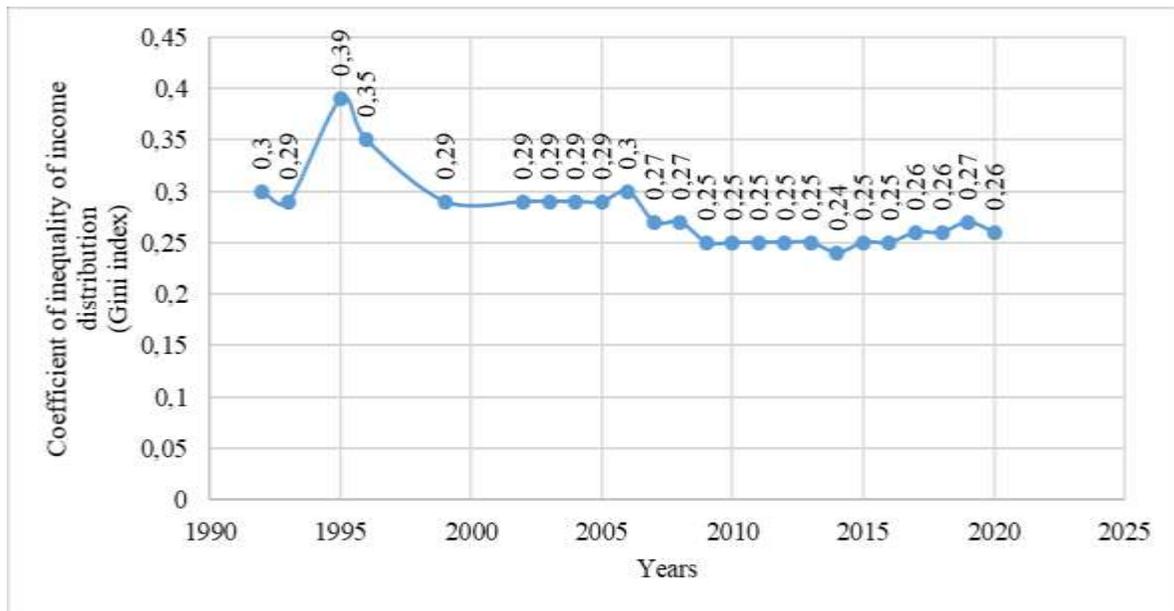


Fig. 3. Analysis of the level of income inequality in Ukraine for the period 1991-2020 [7]

It was established that state policy should form a set of measures to reduce the level of economic crime and overcome its consequences, especially during the war and post-war economic recovery. In turn, when researching the issues of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime, it is necessary to pay attention to the justification of the directions of activity of the subjects of the implementation of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime; areas of expansion of the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to ensure economic security in the context of overcoming economic crime; the importance of subjects of state financial control in the system of preventing and countering economic crime.

Separately, we will consider the areas of activity of the subjects of the implementation of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime, which are entrusted with the solution of the following tasks: transformation of economic activity; prevention of economic crime; transformation of the activities of law enforcement bodies and bodies implementing the law enforcement function; formation of an information and communication system for the implementation of state policy; development of international cooperation in preventing and countering economic crime; ensuring the security of the process of implementation of the law enforcement function regarding the prevention and counteraction of economic crime; training of personnel for law enforcement agencies, in particular improving their qualifications in the field of combating economic crime. For each task, it is necessary to determine the directions of transformation of legal, organizational, economic and informational mechanisms.

In order to achieve the goals of state policy, the central executive authorities that implement the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime should be grouped as follows: those that directly implement state policy in the field of preventing and countering economic crime; which are regulators of economic activity; which implement state policy in areas that form the implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction of economic crime.



In the context of financing the central executive bodies implementing the state policy of preventing and combating economic crime, it is proposed to: 1) monitor the use of budget funds of ministries from the point of view of their impact on the economic security of the state and the ability to perform state functions; 2) evaluate the budget of the ministries before its approval for the impact on the economic security of the state; 3) evaluate the budget of the ministries from the point of view of the possibility of performing the state functions assigned to it, taking into account the peculiarities in the field of state security.

We believe that the directions of development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine should develop according to the following components: improvement of the information and communication system; expansion of international cooperation; ensuring information security of the law enforcement system; expansion of interdepartmental cooperation.

In the course of working out different approaches, the characteristics of the subject of implementation of law enforcement functions of the state, which is a body of state power and: 1) has state-authority powers in the law enforcement system of the state, are substantiated; 2) can act as a law enforcement body and as a state authority implementing a law enforcement function; 3) subordinate to the central bodies of executive power depending on their functional purpose; 4) implements one or more law enforcement functions determined by their purpose and specific activity in ensuring law and order, state security and crime prevention and counteraction; 5) uses the right to use means of coercion and the right of special powers in its activities, the level of which depends on the powers of the entity implementing the law enforcement function; 6) special requirements for the selection of personnel are applied for personnel support of the activities of entities implementing law enforcement functions; 7) in some cases, they may use access to state secrets, if this is provided for by their authority, or in some cases, one-time access (for example, during the activities of joint investigative teams); 8) within the limits of its powers, or in the presence of threats to national security in general, or economic security, in particular, may limit individual rights of citizens; 9) in their activities, subjects of implementation of law enforcement functions must ensure coordination of interests of participants in public relations.

In order to implement an effective state policy, we suggest that the subjects of the prevention and counteraction of economic crime, which implement the law enforcement function, distinguish the following specific features: 1) have the status of a special purpose, in particular in the field of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; 2) perform functions in the field of detection and investigation of crimes that have an economic purpose or require economic justification; 3) during the formation of personnel potential, specific requirements for the personnel composition are used.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of budget financing of entities implementing the law enforcement function of the state, we propose: to provide for secret expenditures for the implementation of special operations related to the fight against economic crimes, which pose a particularly important threat to the economic security of the state; reporting to the specialized committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine regarding the use of budget funds, including secret expenditures; to develop a financing mechanism for joint operations of law enforcement agencies with different departmental subordination; provide for the financing of cooperation between law enforcement agencies and international police organizations, which will be carried out in various organizational forms; to provide for the financing of continuous education of law enforcement officers on the basis of educational institutions and law enforcement agencies of foreign countries;



provide funding for the retraining of law enforcement officers who stop working in the law enforcement system, but are of working age; to provide funding for the creation of scientific laboratories for modeling the state, the spread of economic crime and its impact on the economic security of the state; to provide for the funding of temporary joint investigative interdepartmental groups for the investigation of economic crimes of the aggressor state; provide funding for the study of economic and financial aspects of war crimes and the search for war criminals.

In the context of combating modern threats to state security, it is necessary to develop and observe the procedure for the joint activity of the subjects of the implementation of the law enforcement function, which provides for:

directions of joint activity: 1) detection, investigation and disclosure of economic crimes of the aggressor state, military personnel, political and public figures, mass media of the aggressor state, which were carried out as a result of a full-scale armed invasion of the Russian Federation; 2) detection, investigation and disclosure of economic crimes committed by citizens of Ukraine as a result of their collaborative activities, cooperation with the occupying forces and the aggressor state; 3) detection, investigation and disclosure of economic crimes committed by foreign citizens during the full-scale military invasion of the Russian Federation; 4) detection, investigation and disclosure of war crimes of the aggressor state, military personnel, political and public figures, mass media of the aggressor state, which were committed as a result of a full-scale military invasion of the Russian Federation and require the establishment of financial and economic ties; 5) detection, investigation and disclosure of war crimes that were committed by citizens of Ukraine as a result of their collaborative activities, cooperation with the occupying forces and the aggressor state and require the establishment of financial and economic ties; 6) detection, investigation and disclosure of facts of state treason, which require the establishment of financial and economic ties; 7) detection, investigation and disclosure of economic cooperation of citizens of Ukraine, business entities of Ukraine, citizens and business entities of other countries (except the Russian Federation) with residents of the aggressor state; 8) detection, investigation and disclosure of economic cooperation of political figures of Ukraine with residents of the aggressor state;

– forms of organization of cooperation: creation of joint investigative groups; involvement of specialists; shared use of resources; exchange of information is a special component of the formation of the information and communication system for the implementation of the state policy of prevention and counteraction of economic crime; counseling [8].

We consider it necessary to separate the functional and supporting tools of the economic security system within the financial and control framework in the context of combating and preventing economic crime. The issue of detailing the functional load of the instrumental financial and control provision of economic security in the context of combating and preventing economic crime was carried out through the elaboration and clarification of the functional provisions of its main subjects. It has been proven that the State Audit Service of Ukraine, the Accounting Chamber, the State Financial Monitoring Service, the State Tax Service of Ukraine, and the State Customs Service of Ukraine should be recognized as direct subjects of the instrumental financial and control provision of economic security in the context of combating and preventing economic crime. Based on the results of the analysis of their tasks, powers, rights and responsibilities, the need to expand and strengthen the information relationships between the subjects of the functional and supply tools, their cooperation for the purpose of targeted interaction was established. It was also proved the need to establish a permanent operative process-information relationship between



the specified control subjects and the relevant law enforcement agencies and the formation of sustainable information channels for the transmission of closed data on economic criminals not only to law enforcement agencies, but also to the main coordinating body for national security issues - the Council of the National security and defense of Ukraine - for the formation of appropriate sanctions, in particular in the conditions of armed aggression against our country. In order to implement these recommendations, it is proposed to enshrine in the functional legal acts of the listed financial control and monitoring bodies the provisions on interaction with the functional law enforcement and security bodies in the process of detecting offenses as a result of the control actions.

Thus, the main provisions determining the formation of a high-quality information and communication system of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime include: 1) the information and communication system is an important component of establishing relationships with stakeholders and institutions of civil society; 2) implementation of state functions is impossible without establishing communication between all participants of state policy; 3) establishment of information and communication links between subjects of state policy implementation will help to ensure the effectiveness of the entire process of development and implementation of state management decisions. In turn, as communication activity in the implementation of state policy can be a component of managerial influence, so the state is a regulator of the information and communication system. It is necessary to define the content and properties of such elements of the communication system as: communicative space, communicative process, communicator, recipient, communication channels, communication barriers, information verification, protection of information and communication systems, information exchange. When implementing the state policy, the multi-level structure of the information and communication system for the formation and implementation of the state policy for the prevention and counteraction of economic crime in the system of guaranteeing economic security should be used. We are convinced that a necessary condition for its effective functioning is the interaction and mutual coordination of the actions of the subjects of the formation and implementation of state policy with international political and security institutions; institutions of civil society; bodies of the central executive power, law enforcement agencies and state authorities implementing the law enforcement function; local self-government bodies; controlling authorities.

The proper interaction of internal subjects of prevention and counteraction of economic crime creates conditions for increasing the efficiency of interaction between subjects of counteraction of economic crime at the international level. Among such subjects, it is appropriate to single out international political organizations, international police organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations of foreign countries, law enforcement agencies of foreign countries. The effectiveness of the interaction of state bodies with foreign partners allows for the following forms of interaction between them: exchange of information, joint operational search and investigative actions, joint educational and informational projects on combating and preventing economic crime.

The mechanism for ensuring information security of the processes of implementation of the researched policy should be based on a systemic approach in the classical understanding of the content of the system as the influence of the subject on the object. The actual process of forming a system of information protection of the state policy of ensuring and combating economic crime should consist of the following successive stages: 1) assessment of cyber security and cyber



protection; 2) assessment of potential cyber threats for future periods; 3) establishing requirements for information and computer technologies; 4) implementation of information security measures; 5) implementation of the system of information security measures of implementation entities; 6) implementation of information support of the information and communication system; 7) implementation of a permanent monitoring system for cyber security. Implementation of the specified stages requires such types of support as financial, informational, legal, personnel [9].

For the effective implementation of state policy, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the directions of interaction of law enforcement agencies with international police organizations, which provide for: 1) the formation of a personnel reserve of specialists (communication officers) of law enforcement agencies and bodies that implement the law enforcement function and are not subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine for operational cooperation with Interpol and Europol in order to prevent economic crime; 2) coordination of the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine with Interpol to combat economic crime; 3) improvement of the process of communication with Europol by creating an interdepartmental communication center taking into account the specifics and the need to implement state policy on the path of integration into the European Union regarding the fight against economic crime; 4) interaction between Interpol and Europol regarding the improvement of legal, financial, organizational and information support; Interpol, specialized law enforcement agencies and financial monitoring institutions to implement measures to combat terrorist financing; in the field of digital society development (taking measures to counter cyber threats to national economies and the global economic system as a whole, as well as ensuring information security of economic relations on international markets of goods, works and services).

Conclusions

This article discusses the issue of improving the development of the state policy of preventing and combating economic crime in Ukraine through the creation of effective mechanisms, in particular: 1) definition and identification of the properties of the symptoms of the problem related to economic crime in society; 2) definition and identification of systemic problems in the implementation of state policy for the transformation of its purpose and key tasks; 3) substantiating the substantive characteristics of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime in the sphere of guaranteeing economic security; 4) substantiation of the initial provisions, which includes: identification of the properties of the object-subject field; definition of the goal and tasks; establishment of principles on which state-management decisions should be based; 5) establishing directions of state policy; 6) determination of the objects of influence of state policy, which determine its complexity, to guarantee the economic security of the state; 7) establishment of directions of transformation of activities of subjects of formation and implementation of state policy; 8) defining the properties and establishing directions for the development of methods, tools, means and components of ensuring the formation and implementation of state policy, which are the basis of the mechanism for the implementation of the researched policy and are aimed at reforming the law enforcement, economic, legal, political and social development system of society and will allow to ensure the appropriate level economic security of the state; 9) formation of an information and communication system for the development and implementation of state policy; 10) development of mechanisms to ensure the security of implementation of state policy regarding: limitation of political influence; reducing the



level of corruption; provision of information protection; 11) development of a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the state policy of preventing and countering economic crime as a basis for guaranteeing the economic security of the state.

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SEPARATISM IN SCOTLAND AS A CHALLENGE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POST-BREXIT UNITY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the ontological aspects finding out of the separatist movement in Scotland as a phenomenon of political separatism, which contains the existing differences of ethnic units and state-political entities.

The problem of separatism in the historical part of the Great Britain (country), Scotland, which since 2014 has chosen to leave the country, is considered. Attention is drawn to the fact that in the political life of modern British society, separatist sentiments in this country are the product of a long historical and political process, the conflicting pages of which are actively used by the "adult" elite of this region in the struggle for power.

A distinctive feature of the modern Scottish separatism is its economic basis, which feeds the political strategy of the Scottish National Party. Considerable weight in the process of secession also belongs to the spiritual and cultural sphere, which over a long historical period formed a stable Scottish identity.

It is stated that the Scottish version of separatism embodies the paradigm of political separatism in a distinct region, within which regional and local authorities, spiritual-cultural and socio-economic components function, which gives an additional leverage to the regional elite in the pursuit of independence from London. The factor that has accelerated the process of secession was Brexit, which has been opposed by the Scottish government.

Keywords: separatism, Brexit, Scotland, Great Britain, Scottexit, independence, Scottish National Party.

Introduction

The purpose of the research is to clarify the ontological foundations of Scottish separatism, as a phenomenon of the historical, cultural and political aspirations of the Scottish ethnic group in the creation of their own statehood.

The hypothesis of the research. The article deals with a hypothetical withdrawal of Scotland from the United Kingdom (UK) as a result of increasing self-awareness and self-identification of Scots with the cultural and economics pace of the united Europe.

For this purpose, the coexistence of the two ethnic groups (i.e. Scots and English) and the negative reaction of the majority of the population of Scotland to the Brexit policy of London are scientifically scrutinized herein. The following scientific methods were used while preparing the article: historical, comparative, dialectical, systemic. self-identification of Scots with the cultural and economics pace of the united Europe. For this purpose, the coexistence of the two ethnic



groups (i.e. Scottish and English) and the negative reaction of the majority of the population of Scotland to the Brexit policy of London are scientifically scrutinized herein.

The following scientific methods were used while preparing the article: historical, comparative, dialectical, systemic. The achievement of the goal has been facilitated by the disclosure of a number of questions asked: 1) disclosing the history of separatist sentiments in the Scottish ethnos, internal and external factors, which sentiments had transformed into the stable self-consciousness of a large number of people, 2) clarifying the national reactions of Scots to secession as the only way to get rid of ineffective power of London; 3) detection of political and economic contradictions between the central government and the rebellious region during the struggle for the independence of Scotland.

Results of the research. The existing contradictions between the parties of the Scottish-British dialogue regarding the civilizational “divorce”, the content of which is determined by different goals and strategies of national development, have been established. This was especially evident in the post-Brexit period. Scotland seeks to remain in the zone of the political, financial and economic relations of the European Union (EU). On the contrary, with the step to Brexit, London got rid of the guardianship of Brussels and returned national sovereignty in making important political, legal and economic decisions. Practical implications. The results of the study can be used in the block of humanitarian disciplines those consider issues of international politics and conflict studies.

Value/originality. The scientific value of the study consists of the revealing ontological foundations of the phenomenon of Scottish separatism and the rivalry of the historical conflict between Edinburgh and London. The proposed sections help to reveal the essence of these foundations.

Analysis of the main publications. Nowadays, many scholars are researching the problem of the Scottish separatism. Among the large number of works and analytical materials that appeared recently in the information and scientific space, deserved attention of such scholars as M. Bieri, A.-I. Richard, J. Laible, S. Jenkins, P. Jedrowiak, V. Leclerc, A. MacAskill, O. Slobotchkova, V. Kiselev, A. Avramenko, I. Luppova and others. However, the above mentioned works are either fragmented by events, or by the place and political processes that are associated with them. This makes it impossible to review the problem entirely in its ontological context.

On 31 January 2020, the Great Britain left the European Union. It is undoubtedly one of the most significant events of the 21st century, that shocked the attractive power of the European integration in building a united Europe, at least in the dimension of the Western civilization. The separation of London and Brussels, on the one hand, has demonstrated the contradictory nature of the main dominant of liberal ideology, freedom and democracy, and on the other hand, it has showed that sovereignty and imperialism are closer to British than European solidarity and collectivism, the results of which has led to many questions by society in the last 15 years.

For the European history, London’s political move to regain sovereignty means the presence of deep narratives of national history and its power in minds of Britain’s political class. One of such narratives is the well-known statement of the former British foreign secretary V. Palmerston that captures the spirit of the true foggy Albion: “We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and we must follow them”. For the national elite, as well as for the large proportion of society, the ex-secretary’s opinion turned out to be not just a simple statement of a historical moment, circumstance, or time when it was made – it became a well-



known existential basis for the strategy of survival of the British society during tumultuous 20th and no less controversial 21st century.

Thus, for the modern political class of Europe, London's decision became an unexpected repetition of G.W.F. Hegel's prophecy that has said about dual nature of history. In London's political sphere, European politicians have felt the spirit of the already forgotten British paradigm of the Europe's balance of power and have learned another lesson from the most controversial and at the same time the most conservative sphere of human existence, which was a history as a form of spirit (Hegel) in its national and world dimension.

The sovereignty of London and choosing the course for country of national development goals means the return to London's policy of historical imperialism, permanent struggle and intrigues with allies and dialogue partners. Based on the history of the Great Britain and the events of recent years, their number is increasing. Today, these are countries of Europe, the Asia region, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the USA, its the strategic partner. So January 31, 2020 is only the beginning of the first act of the political premiere "The Great Britain of the 21st century", that proclaims vital intentions and goals of reviving of the already forgotten "Pax Britannica".

Today it becomes more evident that the proscenium of the political dialogue between London and Brussels is preparing many internal and external "surprises". It will be necessary to solve a number of important tasks in order to acquire the full extent of the London's lost sovereignty by putting away the collectivist project called the European Union. The first is the search for a compromise with the EU regarding the entry of British manufacturers into the European customs territory. Time will show how successful the leader of the Conservative Party and Prime Minister newly elected Rishi Sunak will be, and we are focusing our attention on the third task, which is the key one in the project "The Great Britain of the 21st century", started by the former Prime Minister B. Johnson. On the one hand, it will periodically aggravate the political situation in the historic regions and in the country as a whole, and on the other, it will be used by London's opponents on various international platforms for building partnership.

Starting from February 1, 2020, Brussels, Paris and Berlin have become such platforms for London. To be ready to hear intentions of historic grievances, the violation of the rights and freedoms of national minorities, the non-observance of competition and free trade principles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other claims by former partners and today's political opponents.

By the way, let's remind the Brexit referendum: took place on 18 September 2014 with 55.3% votes against. Just after it the then Scotland's first minister Nicola Sturgeon became agitate for a second independence referendum of Scotland from the Great Britain. The Scotland's first minister has proposed organized in 2023 another referendum on independence. He has believed the country will vote "Yes" by an acceptable advantage. The Scottish Government has referred its plans for IndyRef2 to the Supreme Court amid an explosive row with Downing Street over the jurisdiction of the legislation.

The military expansion of London. The modern context of separatism in Great Britain, which is increasingly positioned in the early 21st century as the struggle for independence from London, is determined by three of four the country's four historic countries – Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The policy of invasion and colonization of Scotland and Wales at the end of 13th century was initiated by King of England Edward I, who was known as Le Roi Coveytous ("greedy king"), and the Northern Ireland finally became a part of the Great Britain after the Anglo-Irish War in 1921. Such a militant context for land-grabbing and state-building developments around



London has brought an extraordinary element of cultural and historical split into the contemporary British society, which despite all attraction of the British economic model, could not be overcome. In the history of the Great Britain, relations between two historic countries England and Scotland have special place. This feature has formed by factors of historical, political and economic nature, which has been transformed into a resource of prolonged political and armed confrontation by the parties of the conflict over a long period of the common history. The analysis of relations between two parties gives us the reason to highlight several factors that play a key role in this confrontation. This becomes especially noticeable when politicians and media are using it to arouse the emotional sphere of mass consciousness during events that are important for the Great Britain.

During the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, it was clearly demonstrated by politicians of both London and Edinburgh. Therefore, the modern specificity and origins of Scottish separatism cannot be understood outside of the militant expansion of London relative to Scotland throughout the history of common life and the familiar principle of the “world-system” of I. Wallerstein, which London has long adhered to inside the state in relations with the historic countries – Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Let us look at these factors in more detail.

According to the history of the Great Britain by Kenneth O. Morgan [Morgan 2008], during 12th – 13th centuries Scotland was a very successful kingdom, which combined its expansion of cultural and administrative-economic boundaries with the establishment of friendly relations with European royal courts. Morgan states that no change was foreseen until one of the English kings had the unrealistic and ambitious desire to conquer Scotland [Morgan 2008: 78]. These plans were implemented by King Edward I, who took advantage of tragic events in the Scottish Royal Family. In 1286, King Alexander III tragically died, and in 1290 the heir to the Scottish throne Princess Margaret, who by agreement between Edward I and the local magnates was to become the wife of Edward I, passed away. This historical situation was documented in the Birgham Treaty of 1290, which also declared that Scotland remained a sovereign country, living by its own laws and traditions, and that local princes had the right to elect a king. However, Edward I violated the terms of the treaty and appointed John Balliol to become a king, who ascended the throne in 1292. This decision, according to Morgan, provoked a long and devastating war. Since then the tragic pages of this war has begun, which in the minds of the Scots was called “the territory of war”, both before the Victorian period of British history and during its decline.

An old Japanese proverb says that the reason for the picture is not in the figures depicted on the canvas but in the background on which they are pictured. For the elite and the population of Scotland, this background has determined the state of permanent struggle for survival. Its terms were dictated both by conditions of the natural habitat and the rights of the tribal nobility, as well as by external forces, which gradually took power into their own hands through economic, legal and political mechanisms. On the background of contradictions, tragedy and struggle of the Scots for their independence, we will pay attention to only some facts of the phases of British history, whose intentions are reflected in the national spirit.

This particularly applies to late Middle Ages (1290-1485), when for almost 200 years England waged a war (war as a series of battles, clashes, sieges of large cities, fortresses, etc.) against Scotland, Wales and Ireland. England demanded the submission and recognition of the suzerainty of English king from these territories.



The spirit of Scottish independence was based on the resilience of tribes of remote mountainous regions, the devotion to the struggle of their own king from the House of Canmore, the support of the Roman Church, France, and such individuals as William Wallace and Robert Bruce (King Robert I, 1306-1329).

Northampton Treaty (1328), in accordance with which England recognized the legality of King Robert and denied claims to supreme control of the territory, was the result of the active resistance of the Scots during this period [Morgan 2008: 96].

Meanwhile, the Scots made another successful move against England in their struggle for independence. The historic victory of the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) and the signing of the Northampton Treaty (1328), in accordance with which England recognized the legality of King Robert and denied claims to supreme control of the territory, was the result of the active resistance of the Scots during this period [Morgan 2008: 96]. Meanwhile, the Scots made another successful move against England in their struggle for independence.

During 1315-1318, King Robert I's brother Edward Bruce was proclaimed the High King of Ireland with the support of Anglo-Irish magnates. This event initiated the so-called "pan-celtic movement" – a coalition against King Edward II of England (1307-1327) and caused a real shock in the English royal court. From that moment Ireland was in a permanent rebellion against English domination, the result of which was the fact that the power of England on the island was gradually reduced to the borders of Dublin [Morgan 2008: 96]. From the standpoint of modern reality, the history of relations between England and Ireland has turned around both in time and in space.

The only thing England was able to achieve in these times of prolonged armed conflict was the capture of certain territories of the southern counties of Scotland, which became the center of waging a "restless war" against it that lasted until the 16th century. Despite this, the Scots managed to actively neutralize England's desire to deprive its sovereignty, and it remained a permanent and too expensive opponent on the British Isles for a long time.

The defeat of the Scots at Flodden (1513), Solway-Moss (1542) showed that despite the Anglo-Scottish peace treaty of 1475 and the "eternal peace" of 1502, the parties of the dialogue were in a state of permanent confrontation and mistrust. On the one hand, this confrontation didn't conceal the growing force of England's encroachments on Scotland initiated by Edward I, and on the other, that Scotland's efforts to assert its independence by supporting France (agreement on the Franco-Scottish alliance (1295) annoyed London, which has included the latter in the list of "eternal enemies".

The result of these defeats was the approximation of the part of Scottish aristocracy to the English Crown and its search for ways of reconciliation on this basis. The revealing in the changing pattern of behavior of the Scottish aristocracy was its division into "lowland" and "mountain" clans, where under the pressure of living conditions and influence of another culture, different estimates of national life started to appear, as well as the economic benefits it received from communication with the England. Clans of the "lowland" were more restrained concerning the conquests of England while the "mountain" ones openly rejected them. The military defeat at Flodden where King James IV, three bishops, eleven counts, fifteen lords and around ten thousand Scottish soldiers were killed, and then the defeat of ten thousand Scottish fighters at Solway Moss led to becoming enemies of England and influencing the course of further relations [Morgan 2008: 138-139].

Resistance to the military expansion of England to the North continued until the early 18th century, the apotheosis of which was the drama in Glencoe (1692), and then the Act of Union in



1707. In the history of Scotland and England, the small town of Glencoe became the place of strength's demonstration for non-fulfilment of the king's ultimatum. According to historical documents, on August 27, 1691, King William III promised to give amnesty to clans of the Scottish highlanders for their participation in the rebellion of the Jacobites, provided that they would swear an oath of allegiance until 1692. The king regarded the information of consent by the Scottish aristocracy, not received in time, as an insult and sent an armed detachment to punish the rebels. The cruelty of the English Middle Ages was manifested in the fact that the punishment against the MacDonald clan (that was also late in responding to the king) was carried out by Captain Robert Campbell, a Scotchman by descent, on the territory of the MacDonald estate, after the detachment was hospitably received. By order of the king, all residents of the estate under the age of 70 were killed. From the point of view of the Scottish aristocracy, it was regarded as the worst crime and the most tragic page in the history of the Scottish nation. The criminality of this move by the English Crown has survived times, and served as a tragic episode of collective memory for the current generation of Scots, being an example of the treachery of the southern neighbor.

The Act of Union in 1707 between Scotland and England, which led to the appearance of Great Britain, could not shake the phenomenon of the Scottish independence. The Anglo-Scottish King James I (simultaneously the King of Scotland James VI), who came to power after Elizabeth I, promoted the national identity of the Scots and, in modern terms, the institutions of statehood: they retained the right to have their own parliament, their government, their laws and their financial system. And although the course of history has repeatedly tested the Scots regarding the strength of their nation-building intention, they have managed not to lose the spirit of freedom and the will to resist a British strategy based on "hard power", which sought to destroy everyone and everything that interfered with interests of the British clans.

Britain – Scotland: "world-system" principle of relations. Scotland has fully felt the consequences of the factor connected with the principle of the "world-system" of I. Wallerstein along with Wales and Ireland in the XIII th- XIX th centuries. I. Wallerstein proposed the "world-system" approach to the development of world civilization in (1974) in the work "The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century" [Wallerstein 2018]. Author's main idea is that the concept of developmentalism which is reflected by the marxist and liberal paradigm, is built, as he believes, on the mistaken message about the obligatory acceptance by all states and nations of so-called stages of socio-economic development and the achievement of significant results of socio-economic development on this basis. Scotland has fully felt the consequences of the factor connected with the principle of the "world-system" of I. Wallerstein along with Wales and Ireland in the XIII th-XIX th centuries. I. Wallerstein proposed the "world-system" approach to the development of world civilization in (1974) in the work "The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century" [Wallerstein 2018]. Author's main idea is that the concept of developmentalism which is reflected by the marxist and liberal paradigm, is built, as he believes, on the mistaken message about the obligatory acceptance by all states and nations of so-called stages of socio-economic development and the achievement of significant results of socio-economic development on this basis. The Great Britain is the classic example of such development.

According to I. Wallerstein, an open market proves that this point of view is wrong. It gives grounds for finding alternatives to civilizational development in a "world-system" approach. In



economic sphere it began to form in the 16th century, and in theoretical – from the 70's of the last century. In contrast to the concept of developmentalism, Wallerstein proposed a “world-system” method, which is based on the point of view that all countries and large regions have a characteristic of “world-system”, based on self-sufficiency. I. Wallerstein emphasizes that the “world-system” is not a “global system” as it may seem from the phrase, but a “system”, which is a special “world”. The “world-system” is a unit with division of labor and multiple cultures. There are two types of world-systems: the first is the world of an empire with a single political system, the second is the world of economy, where such the system is absent. Components of the world system are minisystems as separate functional units, on which the stability / decline of the system depends. The system has its center (core) and periphery, and the essence of their relations is the attribution by the center of excess products produced by the periphery. For the Great Britain, it was notable that the “world-system” has an internal and external dimensions. The internal one concerns with England's relations with historic provinces (countries), and the external one – with the colonial empire.

Based on the combination of Wallerstein's theories and the historical retrospective of Britain, which since the 19th century has become a model of the victorious course of the liberal ideology in the spirit of the ideas of J. Locke, J. Mill, G. Spencer and other representatives of English liberalism [Protsenko, Lisovyi 2002: 151-165, 424-441, 621-626, 634-653, 653-656] it is possible to state that at that time Scotland quite confidently entered the world-systemic paradigm of relations with England as a periphery. The new economic philosophy, which was based on the free trade, has become the basis of the British mini world-system. British liberals have defined this phenomenon by the term “laissez-faire”, that has included a free and effective personality which has achieved success in the owners' society. The state acts as the guarantor of rights and freedoms, and ensures the legal status and stability in society, acting as a “night watchman”. The will of the individual, the industrial production and trade has become the factors of individual's enrichment, and fast money and social status has become its instruments. In such circumstances, British rationalism immediately has favored a population that has lived close to ports, railways and roads, had experience in domestic and foreign trade, and most importantly, has been close to decision-making institutions and money. So, purposeful personality, trade and money have become the basis of economic power. By the way, this approach in British economic policy has survived the times and has become the principle of life of certain representatives of modern British society, which actively uses the benefits of globalization.

The difference between the geographical and industrial factors of two provinces (countries), which is still present, indicates that Scotland didn't have such advantages of the capitalist market. The land remained the only source of authorities' enrichment and population's existence for a long time. The primary conditions of a competitive life has formed the appropriate background of economic relations, which has reflected the backwardness and hopelessness of the province. The one-sided development, which starting from the middle of the 18 th century was reflected by the concentration of all land in the hands of leaders of the Scottish clans and Scottish lords, became the result of such policy of the British capital [Morgan 2008: 219-220]. They actively obeyed British laws and quickly transformed Scotland into an agrarian province that supplied only food, raw materials and oldiers for the wars in Europe and colonial conquest [Morgan 2008: 238]. In history, a typical British worker until the 50s of the 19th century looked like a factory slave or a starving weaver, and the agrarian areas of Britain, including Scotland, which were ruled by an



“invisible hand” of the market, rather than intelligent political decisions, tragically overcame the expressions of capitalism [Morgan 2008: 237-242] with all risks and tragedies.

Commercialization of land relations meant an increase in the cost of its exploitation, which was considered as an investment in stocks, in trade or in production [Morgan 2008: 202]. The low undercapitalization, which was based on the “soha” and hand winnowing as early as the beginning of the 20th century, became the reason of the low profitability of the rural production in Scotland [Morgan 2008: 247]. The natural and technological risks of agriculture (for example, the crop failure during 70s in the 19th century) started to be associated with trade risks (trade with colonies played a leading role), which resulted in sharp fluctuations in agricultural and land prices.

Consequences of such market game became the “Revolt of the Field” [Morgan 2008: 242], massive outflows from rural areas to cities, and emigration to US with the hope for a better life. The great quantity of population outflow during 1861-1901 affected more than 40% of men. The tragedy of this period in the lives of Scots, Welsh and Irish is well described in K. Marx’s work “Das Kapital” [Marx 1887].

Analyzing the waves of history it can be stated that he actually described the prerequisites for the birth of separatism in a “disobedient” province in its modern dimension. The essence of the colonial nature of London’s policy towards Scotland during 700 years can be described as a time of genocide of the Scottish people, no less than the Irish and Welsh [Marx 1887: 490]. The consequence of these processes was that the population of modern Scotland of 5 million people today is comparable to the number of Scottish emigrants in the United States and Canada. Certainly, modern Scots remember this and their response for such a long-lasting British policy is the national consolidation and a course for independence.

Scottish National Party. Nowadays, the Scottish National Party is the political force that has accumulated all the tragedy of the Scottish history and defined the province’s self-determination strategy. It was created in 1934 and in the political segment and belongs to the center-left force, which shares the ideals of European social democracy and European values. The equitable society associates the Scottish National Party with the welfare state of the Scandinavian type, where the fair society is built, but not with the Westminster system, imposed by London [Bieri 2014]. It is the only political force in the region that has created a document entitled “Scotland’s Future: Your Guide to an Independent Scotland”, commonly known as the “White Paper” or the “White Guide”. The semantic-modal range of this document includes such concepts as the referendum on independence, secession, the people of Scotland, control over resources (oil), EU membership, “healthier” financial and economic status, independent country, devolution, national identity, etc. The Scottish National Party is the governing and largest party in Scotland, represented in the House of Commons of the British Parliament and is a member of the European Free Alliance (EFA). After the 2019 extraordinary elections, which were initiated by the former conservative leader B. Johnson to support the Brexit course, the Scottish National Party won 48 seats in the UK Parliament and became the country’s third political force after the Conservatives (364 seats) and Labor Party (203 seats).

During the movement for independence, the Scottish National Party successfully combined a number of factors that formed a Scottish identity in Scots’ self-consciousness. First of all, it concerns the Home Rule Movement (empowerment of local authorities), which was especially popular in the mining and manufacturing centers of Scotland during the 80s of the 19th century, and which became a political mechanism of increasing the civic activism of Scots for their political, economic and cultural rights. It should be noted that the attitude of London towards the



Home Rule was an indicator of the imperial superiority [Morgan 2008: 258-259], which was associated with the fear of losing a power.

Secondly, it refers to the effect on the consciousness of the average inhabitant of the Scottish province of the Enlightenment. Representatives of the Enlightenment Adam Smith, William Robertson, Adam Ferguson and David Hume have combined the philosophy, history, economics and sociology, and it contributed to the development of the national-cultural look at a person as a free human, which has contrasted with the principle of classical liberalism «laissez-faire». At that time economic personality was opposed to the moral personality with ambitious life goals and guidelines [Morgan 2008], and which can achieve life goals being in harmony with other people. Thanks to the efforts of Patrick Colquhoun, James Mill and the “Edinburgh Review”, values of the new philosophy began to spread within the educational area and the religious spheres of society, and on the south of England.

Thirdly, it concerns Scots’ struggle to preserve the national model of education and Gaelic language culture counter to the law of education in Scotland in 1872 [Morgan 2008], which required people’s transition into English. In the confrontation with London, the Presbyterian Church became the center of preservation of the Scottish national spirit, where church schools were preserved. The 1997 referendum, as a result of which Scotland gained autonomy (since 1707, according to the Acts of Union, Scotland has maintained its human rights system and the Presbyterian Church) can be considered as the first political success of the Scottish National Party within the course for independence. According to this document, since 1999 Scotland has gained a new political format of the Home Rule (the power of the local authorities has expanded), and the Scottish National Party itself has become a powerful political force that has become a guard of Scottish identity [Bieri 2014].

This event was preceded by the long-running political struggle between London and Edinburgh, the context of which was identified by the economic policy of M. Thatcher, who in fact destroyed the mining and metallurgical industries that formed the basis of the region’s life, during the period of being the Prime Minister during 1979-1990. Politicians stated that these sectors were unprofitable, but as a result the population faced unemployment and the increase of social tension. Strikes became the symbol of England during that period, and the wave of support of British miners and metallurgists reached the trade unions of EU countries and even the former Soviet Union. Britain’s involvement in the coalition with the United States in the 2003 Iraq war and the results of a scandalous parliamentary inquiry concerning the possession of chemical weapons by S. Hussein (it turned out that the Prime Minister T. Blair had lied) contributed to the final discredit of political power in London and the assertion of the Scottish National Party and its course for exiting the UK.

It happened for the first time in 2011 in the statement of the party leader Alex Salmond, when the party won in the Scottish Parliament elections. A. Salmond announced the intention to launch a public debate concerning the further status of the region as a part of the United Kingdom and the implementation of a referendum on Scotland’s independence in 2014. The party leadership named two factors which were connected with the failure of the referendum in 2014, in which 5.3% of Scots voted against Scotland’s independence: the unpreparedness of certain part of society to take a decisive step towards separation, which many people associated with economic collapse in the region, and the external pressure on national party leaders from the US high-ranking officials.

Regarding the first factor. The cautious intentions of the general public were proved by numerous analyses actively have published since 2012 by such respected publishers as “European Political



Science Review”, “The British Journal of Politics and International Relations”, “Cambridge Review International Relations”, “Political Studies”. It seemed that sociology had used such clauses as “more English than British” “more British than English” or “British not English”. As in 2012, when respondents of the first variant of the slogans the desire to remain in the EU were expressed by 60% of people who underwent the poll. The quantity of the respondents, who chose EU constituted 35%, second slogan – 37%. For the experts the results obtained concerning the public sentiment clearly defined the current trend in a deep divide in the British society regarding the EU as well as the disjunctive nature of political preferences of an average citizen.

Concerning the second factor it should be stressed that the US Secretary of State H. Clinton has expressed the hope in the interview with the BBC Newsnight before the referendum that Scotland would not become independent. “I would hate to lose Scotland”, she said. Earlier, the US President B. Obama repeatedly expressed negative views regarding the prospects of Scotland’s independence. From the first days of being the party leader N. Sturgeon (who has headed the party since 2014) devoted his activities to building a just state based on a strong economy. The political rhetoric of N. Sturgeon concerning separation became more meaningful and strategic when the Cameron government defined September 18, 2016 as the date of the referendum on the UK’s presence in the EU.

It may sound paradoxical, but both leaders connected the process of exit with economic losses of parties. For Scottish politicians, leaving the EU meant an annual loss of £ 11.2 billion, and for the UK government, the country’s stay in the EU meant losing annually £ 12-13 billion, which consisted of its contribution to the Union’s consolidated budget. In addition, London politicians believed that the United Kingdom lost a significant part of its national sovereignty as a result of EU membership, giving it to European bureaucracy. However, there is a purely political motive in London’s policy of convincing the Scots not to destroy the unity of Britain, as, for example, D. Cameron did, and in the outright opposition, as B. ohnson did for London, the separation from Scotland marks the end of the British Empire in its historical and ontological understanding. And the imperial psychology of the modern political class of Britain can’t allow this [BBC 2014].

It seems unlikely for London to eliminate the threat of Scottexit, which is opposite to the British Brexit. By analyzing the statements of the leader of the National party N. Sturgeon, we can ascertain that the idea of Scotland’s independence is not a whim of the elite and a political slogan, but rather a conscious decision conscious decision. In 2018, they told T. May that “the Scottish Parliament should have the right to hold another referendum if there is a significant and material change in the circumstances that prevailed in 2014, such as Scotland would be taken out of the EU against our will” [Wallerstein 2018, Tierney 2013].

In January 2020, she stated that Scotland would demand a referendum on independence, and if London would object, the Scottish National Party would organize the process on its own without any dialogue with London. “We do not want to leave the EU. Boris Johnson has a mandate to take England out of the EU but he must accept that I have a mandate to give Scotland a choice for an alternative future”, she said [Strana.ua.2020]. In the context of the Scottexit implementation, the National Party has already prepared 13 documents. According to the Scottish National Party, the number of people who are ready to support this decision is more than 50%, although the official statistics lowers this number [BBC 2019b, Antunes 2016]. London justifies its data as population’s fear to lose certain level of life and to break the unity of the country.

The representatives of the National Party also have mentioned these factors, but with the distinction that they consider EU’s economic opportunities much higher than the British. “Even



for those who don't consider themselves politically minded, the years since the 2014 vote have been a rude awakening", V. Leclerc writes [The Guardian 2019a]. Brexit has become the bell of the Scottish awakening.

Arguments of the Scots in the dispute with London. Scots have three factors in the argument with London: the first one is political, the second – economic, and the third one is oil. The first is related to EU policy-makers. For example, it concerns the statement by the former European Council President Donald Tusk that Brussels feels an “empathy” regarding the entry of an independent Scotland into the European Union. “Emotionally I have no doubt that everyone will be enthusiastic here in Brussels, and more generally in Europe”, he said. However, it should be noted that such symbolic support of Scotland by the former EU high official has its limitations: the Scottish course towards the EU will not contradict the legal aspect of the separation of London and Edinburgh [The Guardian 2019c, Pravda 2020].

However, analysts estimate that there is an unprofessional interpretation of article 48 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU), which can be used to justify the “automatic” continuation of Scotland's membership in EU, subject to its independence [SSRN 2019, Glavred 2020]. Most likely, there is a situation of the political bargaining: the EU can make concessions to Britain in the post-Brexit economic settlement, and London gives Scotland freedom, pretending to be insulted by the secessionist curtsey of Edinburgh. Such steps can mitigate the impacts of the EU's legal framework, which experts in the sphere of international law link to the existence of EU law as a new and unified legal order that goes beyond the traditional national problems of international law, and is different from other international organizations.

For example, Graham Avery, Honorary Director-General of the EU Commission, shares this point of view [SSRN 2019]. Therefore, the positive prospect of Scotland's “automatic” EU membership may be confronted with a political factor that always includes a great deal of tactical and strategic interest and prolonged trade.

The political problem closely overlaps with the legal one. According to the Scotland Act 1998, “the Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England” is a matter of competence of the British Parliament. This means that the question of a referendum on the independence of Scotland can only be approved by the British Parliament. The economic factor is based on numbers and statistics. Scotland ranks 14th in terms of wealth among the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states. Country's per capita income (with population of 5 million) is 25 thousand euros (in England – 27 thousand euros). In nominal terms, it amounts to 186 billion euros (9.6% of the Gross domestic product (GDP) of the United Kingdom), which is almost the same as in Kuwait [Euronews 2014]. According to the latest data, Scotland economy is growing at an annual rate of 1% and the UK economy at an annual rate of 0.8%. It allowed Scotland to recover its economic potential in a rather fast way after the 2008-2009 crisis. The National Party politicians stated that “the positive data reinforces confidence in the separation from the United Kingdom, and the only thing left to Edinburgh to keep progress in the economy is to vote in the referendum for separation” [Wallerstein 2018]. According to Bloomberg Economics, Britain's economic losses from Brexit could amount to 203 billion pounds (\$ 265 billion dollars), which would slow its development. The “oil map” is present in the relationship between London and Edinburgh.

Experts state that in the case of force majeure, the oil which is produced on the offshore shelf of the North Sea can stabilize the economy of the country and become the basis for the functioning of the national currency – the Scottish pound, which is used only in the territory of Scotland. The



share of reserves of North Sea oil and gas that Scotland may claim is 96%. This is 60% of all oil production in the European Union.

For the UK government, the post-Brexit realities and Scotland's steps towards separation mean the intensification of the political situation in a country with many unknowns. The National Party's concentration on economic issues doesn't reject the possibility of its transition into an emotional and historical sphere, where the main problem and the answer to the Scottish question are. It is here that the historical images of human memory can invoke the intentions of radicalism, and it is here London can receive the second Ulster. The beginning of an armed conflict on the island would mean Britain's return to the 80s of the last century, when a wave of armed violence was brought by the Welsh Army for the Workers' Republic.

However, by the will of history, which the great Hegel considered as a "game of the spirit" (Hegel – "history will deceive") in 2019-2023, unexpectedly for everyone, the passions for "divorcing" Scotland and Great Britain almost disappeared. The problems of Scottish separatism dissolved into the "Covid history of 2019" and its far-reaching political and social consequences for the world community. The scandalous departure in 2022 of B. Johnson from the arena of big politics of the UK and the election of Liz Truss to the post of head of government and the leader of the Conservative Party, and soon her resignation and the arrival of Rishi Sunak as a prime minister, affected the moods and expectations of political elites in the UK.

The dominant mainstream of the new situation has been the comprehension of the phenomenon of collectivism and the result of collective efforts under extreme conditions. It has turned out that solidarity at all levels of the social system had the same social value as traditional British individualism and publicly shared ambitions of individual politicians. The dominant mainstream of the new situation has been the comprehension of the phenomenon of collectivism and the result of collective efforts under extreme conditions.

The change of the leader of the National Party of Scotland was also a manifestation of the new mood. In 2023, Nicola Sturgeon resigned at his own request. Yousaf Humza took over as the party leader. Does this political reshuffling mean that the Scots and its political elite abandoned their historical goal of freedom from Britain? Most likely no. On the one hand, the laws of big politics involve political struggle and competition of ideas, on which, by the way, the British political system is built, and on the other hand, Scotland has its own history of the struggle for independence, which no one will refuse. Time will tell how successfully the new leader of the National Party, Yusaf Khumza, will cope with the political legacy, but for now he is in the situation of an "outsider". According to an Ipsos survey, 42% of Scots have a negative opinion of him, and only 22% have a positive opinion [Euronews 2023]. The new leader will have to compensate for the low level of trust on the part of ordinary Scots by generating an active "divorce" policy with London, which will not be easy to do in the face of growing economic and immigration problems in the UK and the EU.

The time will show whether parties understand such consequences. Today, however, the political situation, despite tensions in relations, demonstrates the restraint of the parties and the intentions of London and Edinburgh to resolve the dispute in a peaceful manner. The European Union also welcomes this path.



Conclusions

The above mentioned facts give us an opportunity to make several conclusions. Firstly, Scottish separatism is not a one-dimensional phenomenon. It contains historical, political, ethno-national and economic motives. The shared history with the historic provinces of Britain has taught the Scots the crafts and culture of production, gave lessons of political culture and class struggle, and has formed the Scottish identity through the Scottish Enlightenment.

Secondly, the Scottish separatism is dominated by the economic component that contributes to the political. The Scottish National Party has clearly formulated its strategy of building a fair state based on the principles of social democracy and a strong economy. It fully reflects aspirations of the country's population to improve socio-economic living conditions and remain in the united Europe. Such motivation, on the one hand, mobilizes to fight the central government of Britain and, on the other, to support the Scottish National Party as a political force that promises to ensure such life through secession as the only certain pathway.

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FACTORS OF RUSSIAN IRREDENTISM IN UKRAINE: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the Russian policy of irredentism, namely its manifestations in relation to Ukrainian territories. Threats from the Russian Federation to Ukraine's national and territorial security prompt the study of the genesis of Russian expansionist policies. The notion of irredentism is extremely complex and multifaceted, and has different interpretations. In particular, it is seen as the desire of an ethnic minority to secede from a multi-ethnic state in order to unite with a neighboring kin state. In the modern concept, irredentism is seen as a state policy aimed at annexing territories inhabited by ethnically related populations.

Russian irredentism, defined as Russia's aggressive policy towards the territories of former post-Soviet countries, has much deeper roots, as the idea of the hegemony of the Moscow tsars over the entire Slavic Orthodox world dates back to the sixteenth century. and was actively pursued by the Russian imperial authorities, which from the mid-seventeenth century seized a significant part of Left-Bank Ukraine, and by the end of the seventeenth century, as a result of three divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Russian-Turkish wars, almost all Ukrainian lands. An in-depth historical analysis of the origins and manifestations of Russian aggressive policy has shown that irredentism plays a key role in Russian aggression and has a number of factors: historical, geopolitical, economic, and ideological.

Keywords: irredentism, irredentist policy, "Novorossiya", "fifth column", ethnopolitics, kin-state.

Introduction

The relevance of this article is due to the realities of today, as the Russian annexation of Ukrainian territories and the hybrid war that began in 2014 and escalated into a full-scale invasion in 2022 have become an unprecedented violation of international law since the Second World War. This fact proved the existence of an international security crisis and showed that irredentism can be used by states as a means of foreign policy and cause conflicts that can escalate from the regional to the international plane. Ukrainian researchers such as Y. Vermenych, V. Smoliy, F. Turchenko and others analyze Ukrainian-Russian relations from the perspective of regionalism, ethnopolitics and separatism, but not enough attention is paid to the study of the irredentist component of the conflict, which is characteristic of both the Crimean and Donbas events, since the separatist pro-Russian sentiments of some of the population of these territories were provoked by the deliberate policy of the Russian Federation.



The analysis of recent researches and papers published. A large number of scholars have studied irredentism in Western political science, including J. K. Fussey, J. Goksek, D. Gorani, D. Horowitz, D. Landau, N. Chasen, D. Yagsioglu, C. Hale, D. Syroky, D. Paci, and others. Researchers focus on empirical analysis of specific cases of irredentism. Separate works on Russian irredentism are by: J. Driskul, Z. S. Steinert-Treikel, N. Mihalcić, K. Alexander, T. Abrosio. Ukrainian scholars such as V. Gorenkin, N. Horlo, V. Divak, and Y. Matsievsky have studied irredentism.

Results of the research. One of the types of ethnic centrifugal movements is irredentism, which is increasingly becoming a source of international tension. The very term "irredentism" entered Western political thought in 1877, when the Italian republican politician Matteo Renato Imbriani defined as "irredente" the Italian-speaking territory under the rule of Austria, which hopes to reunite with its homeland [7]. However, the term irredentism does not become a general term, but is applied only to specific cases: Italian and Greek.

Since then, irredentism as a phenomenon has been undergoing a complex process of transformation from a unifying ethno-political movement to the outright expansion of sovereign territories, which is not over even today, as new ethnic conflicts arise or frozen ones are intensified, the study of which adds new theoretical aspects to the understanding of this phenomenon.

The concept of irredentism is extremely complex and multifaceted. D. Paci defines irredentism as the desire of an ethnic, linguistic or religious minority within one sovereign state to reunite on the basis of cultural affinity with another sovereign state [7]. J. C. Fussey considers irredentism in two aspects: the first, conventional, according to which irredentism is the process of merging the mother state with its cross-border ethnic brothers located in a neighboring state; the second aspect considers irredentism as unification - the desire of several scattered ethnic groups that do not have their own parent state to unite and create one [2].

H. Horlo notes that irredentism is an ethno-political process by its very nature, it is aimed at merging an ethnic minority with a neighboring state with which it shares a common culture, language, history, and religion [4]. Thus, irredentism is a process that, by its very nature, cannot be unilateral and developed by a national minority alone. Without the support of a related neighboring state, the national aspirations of ethnic minorities will remain ideological slogans. Therefore, neither a divided nation nor its oppression by a multi-ethnic state is a guarantee of the emergence of irredentist movements. C. Hale, D. Syroky created a computational model of irredentism based on the analysis of the relationship between political leaders and the masses in potentially irredentist states and established the relationship between the emergence of irredentism and the political system, in particular, it was determined that democratic states with a majoritarian electoral system and military dictatorships are more prone to the emergence of irredentist aspirations than democratic states with a proportional electoral system and one-party dictatorships [3]. This implies that the modern concept of irredentism is seen as a state policy aimed at annexing territories inhabited by ethnically related populations. Sidmond writes that a territorial conflict can be considered irredentist only when the aggressor country has historical and ethnic claims [9]. Irredentism can be initiated by a national minority within a multi-ethnic state, but it must be supported by a kin state, and ethnic relatives can be supported by both state authorities and political parties, activists, NGOs, and media that nurture the idea of their protection and accession to the parent state.



In many cases, irredentism is initiated by the state, and then it is seen as a political course and direction of foreign policy. J. Meyll characterizes irredentism as any claim made by one sovereign nation-state to lands within another [5].

Russia's armed aggression against Ukrainian lands, which began in 2014, prompts us to conduct an in-depth historical and empirical analysis of Russia's expansionist policy, as this will help to predict and prevent future threats from Russia to many post-Soviet states, including Transnistria (a region that seceded from the Republic of Moldova), the Baltic states, and northern Kazakhstan, which may be subject to potential threats from Russia.

Traditionally, Russian irredentism has been interpreted as the Russian Federation's desire to annex the territories of sovereign states of the former USSR. As a result of the collapse of the USSR and the "parade of sovereignties" of the former Soviet republics, about 20 million Russian-speaking people found themselves outside Russia's borders, so it was only a matter of time before Russian irredentism intensified. The fact that the Russian people were divided became a significant reason for the emergence of future irredentist policies, and the people themselves became a bargaining chip. So why did post-communist Russia not begin territorial conquests of sovereign neighboring states in the early years? N. Mihalcic, following Sidmon, believes that the Yeltsin administration was initially focused on solving economic issues. The turning point came after 2000, when V. Putin became president [6].

Analyzing the current foreign policy of this country (intervention in the conflicts in Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine), we can conclude that irredentism is an official state doctrine, but the origins of Russia's aggressive policy towards Ukrainian lands are much deeper. A well-known Ukrainian and American historian, Harvard University professor S. Plohyi writes that the struggle for the "keys to Kyiv" as the center of one of the most powerful medieval states has been going on since the twelfth and thirteenth centuries between the northeastern and southern principalities of Rus [8, p.41].

It can be said that the first manifestation of the future Muscovy's aggression against Ukrainian lands was the shameful plundering and destruction of Kyiv in 1169, organized by Prince Andriy Bogolyubsky of Vladimir-Suzdal. Later, Russian historiography would try to interpret this event in its favor, using it as part of the myth "Moscow is the successor of Rus" and considering the fact of the sacking and destruction of Kyiv as its spiritual and state decline and, as a result, the transfer of the center to Volodymyr and then to Moscow.

In the thirteenth century, northeastern Rus suffered from the Mongol invasion, and for more than two centuries these lands were under the rule of the invaders. N. Mikhalchich emphasizes that during the Mongol occupation (1237-1480) the territories of future Russia were subjected to a harsh and chaotic steppe culture, part of which was robbery, enslavement, and the seizure of territories. All of this influenced the ethnic and mental characteristics of Russians, their understanding of the expansion of neighboring territories as the only possible way of existence [6]. In our view, this approach to analyzing the origins of Russian irredentist aspirations is somewhat simplistic and may to some extent justify Russia's expansionist seizures. Undoubtedly, Mongol domination influenced the formation of the Moscow state: a special culture, different from European, an oriental type of government characterized by despotism and lack of democracy, but this was not decisive, because the Russian irredentist idea had been emerging for a long time under the influence of historical, geopolitical, and economic factors and was finally formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union.



The ideological justification for the political and religious superiority of the Moscow tsars over the Christian world was also reflected in the concept of the "Third Rome," which originated in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. According to this idea, the Moscow kingdom is the successor to Rome, because after the fall of Constantinople at the hands of the Ottoman Turks in 1453, it remained the only stronghold of the Orthodox faith. This idea was cultivated over the next period and became the philosophical basis of Russian great-power policy.

Another element of the state ideology of that time was formed in the work "The Tale of the Princes of Vladimir" by the monk Spyridon. The work advocated the idea of the heredity of the power of the Moscow kings from Volodymyr Monomakh, the Ruriks, and even Roman emperors and biblical heroes. Despite their falsity and outright falsification, the ideas of Philotheus and Spyridon Sava had a significant impact on the formation of Russian great-power policy, the main principle of which was territorial conquest [12, p. 49].

Decisive for the formation of the myth of the unity of the "brotherly peoples" was a situational agreement between the Ukrainian Cossacks, led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and the Moscow Kingdom, which established vassalage relations in exchange for the protection of Ukrainian sovereignty by the Moscow side. That is, there was no question of any "fateful unification," but the Moscow authorities, ignoring the principles of legality, began to consider Ukrainian lands as their own.

The Russian imperial authorities considered all East Slavic territories to be their space and tried to erase all differences between peoples and use repressive methods to create a unified ethnic community based on racial, tribal, and Orthodox-Slavic unity [1, 118]. The formation of the concept of the "triune Russian people", which emerged from the common cradle of Kievan Rus, was finally formed in Russian historiography in the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century and was actively promoted by the Soviet authorities, who used various methods to give viability to this utopian idea: falsification of history, distortion and concealment of facts, repressive and punitive actions against dissenters. According to Y. Vermenych, the fundamental difference between Ukrainians and Russians is the difference in the ethnogenesis of the tribes of southern and northeastern Rus, the latter being characterized by a pronounced Finno-Ugric and Turkic element, while the Slavs began to influence the ethnic component of this region only in the tenth and twelfth centuries [11, p. 120], although no massive waves of migration were recorded.

Starting in the eighteenth century, southern Ukraine and access to the Black and Azov Seas became a key area of the Russian Empire's expansionist policy. The capture of the Black Sea straits and access to the Mediterranean Sea played an important role in economic and strategic terms. During the victorious Russo-Turkish wars, the Cossacks played a major role, and it was thanks to the Cossack army that the Russian Empire conquered the south of modern Ukraine and later colonized these territories. At the same time, the rights and freedoms of the Hetmanate were gradually being eliminated. In 1764, Catherine II abolished the Hetmanate and created the Novorossiysk province, which included the territories of southern Ukraine, including parts of the modern Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv regions, as well as Crimea. Totalitarian dictatorial regimes often resort to symbolism, linking certain political decisions to certain historical dates. The regime of modern Russia is no exception, as exactly 250 years later, Putin again turned to the concept of "Novorossiya" and began to implement a plan to separate the eastern and southern territories from Ukraine. In April 2014, Putin said on television: "I would like to remind you that what was called Novorossiya in tsarist times: Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Odesa were not part of Ukraine. These territories were transferred to Ukraine in the 1920s by



the Soviet authorities... Why? Only God knows!"[6]. Hiding behind the narratives of "historical justice", the Russian authorities initiate separatist actions of the so-called "fifth column" in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, Dnipro, annex Crimea and seize parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, where puppet states - DPR and LPR - emerge.

Were there any real prerequisites for the emergence of irredentist sentiments among the Russian-speaking population of Ukraine? F. Turchenko notes that, undoubtedly, the anti-Ukrainian activities of the "fifth column" in the Southern and Eastern regions had their results. Along with communists, members of the Party of Regions, there were also ideological activists of pro-Russian organizations among the participants of the "anti-Maidan"[10, p. 147]. However, C. Hale, D. Syrokyi believe that after the collapse of the USSR, there were no conflicts between Russians and Ukrainians in Eastern and Southern Ukraine [3]. There was no national or cultural oppression, in particular, the Russian population was fluent in the language, because according to the Kolesnichenko-Kivalov Law "On the Principles of State Language Policy", which was in force from 2012 to 2018, Russian had a special status and became a regional language in 7 regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. A paradoxical situation arose, as it was not the language of a national minority that needed protection, but the state Ukrainian language, as graduates of schools with a language of instruction in national minorities could not pass exams in the Ukrainian language and enter universities.

The leading role in the implementation of the irredentist project in Ukraine was played by the Russian state authorities, as the program of creating "Novorossiia" was clearly planned, in particular, state structures such as the Russian Institute for Strategic Studies (RISS) receive a large amount of correspondence on the importance of forming a pro-Russian underground, sending sabotage groups and, in the long run, creating a Greater Novorossiia, which includes, in addition to Ukrainian lands, Transnistria [10, p. 148]. The Russian side is actively financing the militants, providing weapons, Russian military conducting exercises on the border, ending up in Ukraine and actively helping the separatists. Local authorities support the pro-Russian occupation regime, as a result of the so-called referendums held in the presence of the Russian army, which directly contradicts the conclusions of the Venice Commission on the "Guidelines for Constitutional Referendums at the National Level", the Russian government is consolidating its power in Crimea and parts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

At the same time, the Russian media launched an information war aimed at gaining the support of Russian citizens. The shameful act of annexation is presented as the restoration of historical justice - the return of Russian Crimea, which in 1954, as a result of Khrushchev's "goodwill," was given to the Ukrainian SSR as part of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of Ukraine's "unification" with Russia. In addition, pro-Russian media spread fake information about the situation in Ukraine to provoke Russian-speaking citizens in Ukraine to rise up and undermine the situation in the country from within.

Peterson identifies three different mechanisms that can activate the resistance of a divided people without a defined leader: coordination of several points and filling them with special symbols; intensification of emotions of resentment caused by the prospect of changing the status of one's own ethnic group; assessment of heroic resistance, assuring citizens that the small risk of martyrdom will be accompanied by great rewards for the status of the community. All of these triggers were inherent in Russian media coverage of post-Maidan Ukraine, which played a key role in establishing irredentist sentiments among a wide range of Russian citizens, as narratives about coup d'état, fascism, and terrorism became the main ones in the media space [1]. As a result

of the information war, a broad social base of support for a full-scale armed invasion of Russia in 2022 was formed.

Conclusions

Thus, it can be concluded that irredentism as a foreign policy strategy of the Russian Federation was institutionalized after the collapse of the USSR. The fact that the Russian people were divided and became part of the newly formed post-Soviet independent states became an official pretext for the expansionist aspirations of the Russian political elite, and the slogan "protection of Russian-speaking citizens" became the line of foreign policy. The main prerequisites for Russia's irredentist policy are the implementation of Russia's aggressive plans, which are provoked by the following factors: ideological - the revival of Russia's power by returning the lost territories of the former USSR; geopolitical - the spread of Russia's influence as the successor to the USSR, as opposed to NATO and the EU; economic - the annexation of territories for resource enrichment, in particular, Ukraine has a significant industrial, agricultural and economic potential for Russia. But the reason that acted as a kind of catalyst for the Russian invasion was Viktor Yanukovich's refusal to sign the Association and Free Trade Agreement with the European Union in Vilnius. Ukrainian citizens were not ready to abandon the European vector of the country's development, which led to an explosion of national discontent and the Revolution of Dignity, which resulted in the fall of Yanukovich's clan-oligarchic regime. The next Ukrainian revolution became an important factor in the formation of civil society in Ukraine, demonstrating the solidarity of Ukrainian citizens in supporting pan-European democratic values. The escape of pro-Russian President Yanukovich finally demonstrated Ukraine's withdrawal from Russia's sphere of influence, which Russian politicians could not allow because they considered Ukrainian territories to be part of the "Russian world." This became the mechanism for launching the implementation of Russia's irredentist policy toward Ukraine.

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STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF STATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS IN THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION SPHERE OF THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This scientific research explores the key aspects and challenges associated with Ukraine's European integration process, as well as the country's role and place in global globalization processes. The main focus is on analyzing the impact of these processes on the Ukrainian state governance system, its adaptation to the standards and practices of developed countries, particularly in the context of rapprochement with the European Union. The study examines the legal and regulatory aspects of European integration, identifying the obstacles and opportunities arising in the integration process, including the lack of clear long-term planning, coordination problems among government bodies, and insufficient staffing and financial provision. The research also includes an overview of the current state of relations between Ukraine and the European Union, revealing stagnation trends and regression in these relations, as well as analyzing issues related to the limitation of democracy and human rights violations in Ukraine. The study concludes with recommendations for improving the mechanisms for implementing Ukraine's European integration policy. A comprehensive approach is proposed, which includes adherence to the state strategy, resolution of conflicts in the European integration process, ensuring citizen participation and establishing public control, and ensuring transparency and accountability of government bodies. This approach involves the active engagement of all stakeholders in the integration process, aligning internal reforms with European standards, and ensuring Ukraine's sustainable development on the path to European integration.

Keywords: globalization, integration, Eurointegration, integration policy, public control, state governance.

Introduction

Globalization phenomena encompass the most crucial processes of all human societal life. In turn, Ukraine, as a direct participant in globalization processes, needs to find its place in the new system of international relations, considering the changes occurring in the state governance systems of highly developed countries. The importance of Ukraine's choice for European integration is primarily determined by the fact that the European Union (EU) is one of the largest foreign trade partners, and Ukraine and the European Community have close socio-political, historical, and cultural ties, as Ukraine shares certain common mental values and more with EU member countries.



Ukraine's choice for European integration is declared in a number of legal and regulatory acts, where among the main principles of foreign policy are issues of integrating Ukraine into the modern European political, economic, and legislative space. However, there are a number of factors that hinder the effectiveness of the implementation of the European integration policy in Ukraine, namely: the lack of basic documents and long-term planning in the field of European integration, effective coordination between government bodies; the presence of some duplication in adopted legal and regulatory acts; lack of proper staffing and financial support for the European integration process and informing the population on this issue, and as a result, the citizens' distrust of such a choice, etc.

Analysis of recent research and published papers. Research on issues related to the mechanisms of state governance in the field of economic cooperation of the Eastern Partnership countries has been conducted by scholars such as Barovska A., Berenda S., Hnatiuk M., Grytsyak I., Desmond Dinen, Yermolayev A., Hnydiuk N., Kodis Ye., and others. The analysis focused on the governance mechanisms aimed at implementing Ukraine's information policy within the framework of European integration, examining the history and development of economic integration in Europe. The research also explored Ukraine's relations with the EU and the progress of the Eurointegration process, with particular attention to the EU's instruments for cooperation with neighboring countries. However, the issue remains relevant in the context of today's changing environment.

Result of the research. The successful implementation of Eurointegration policy requires the use of appropriate mechanisms: socio-political, institutional-organizational, normative-legal, socio-economic, and informational. Considering that the political dialogue between Ukraine and the European Union has been ongoing for quite some time, the initialing of the text of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and the overall field of bilateral relations present a whole set of problems that directly threaten the future integration of Ukraine into the modern European political, socio-economic, and legal space. Currently, there are significant reasons to characterize the current state of Ukraine-EU relations as a certain stagnation and regression, leading to a decrease in the level of readiness of both sides for a more open and intensive dialogue in the direction of deepening socio-economic relations [1-3]. In analyzing official documents, we observe that resolutions of the European Parliament and official statements of EU representatives often mention limitations on democracy and worsening situations regarding the observance of human rights and freedoms in Ukraine: socio-political persecution, certain violations of the rule of law, and instances of limiting freedom of speech in the country.

To develop directions for improving the mechanisms for implementing Ukraine's Eurointegration policy, it is advisable to: adhere strictly to the national strategy in the field of European integration; make state-level decisions related to Eurointegration issues; resolve conflicts that arise during the implementation of Eurointegration policy; ensure citizen participation in the decision-making process in the sphere of Eurointegration policy and establish public oversight of these decisions; maintain principles of interaction between the relevant political forces to facilitate their effective work in the process of implementing Eurointegration policy; ensure openness, transparency, accountability, and responsibility of the authorities, as well as predictability of the outcomes of their activities related to the implementation of modern Eurointegration policy, etc.

It is important to note that the effective functioning of all mechanisms for implementing Eurointegration policy primarily depends on several factors: a clear and consistent position of the current Ukrainian President; stable and effective functioning of the parliament and government;



Comprehensive support for such a policy by the political elite, and foremost – by the population of Ukraine.

Based on the positive experience of Central and Eastern European countries, it is essential to involve all possible public authorities in the integration processes. Coordination should encompass all phases of policy without exception, including the decision-making process, programming, task implementation, and control over their execution. [4-5].

In other words, we are discussing a mechanism that would become a sufficiently universal model, one that considers all elements and processes of Ukraine's integration into the modern European space. This model would be oriented towards achieving priority goals of Eurointegration policy and would be grounded in fundamental scientific principles such as integrity, objectivity, expediency, coherence, scientific justification, clear coordination of actions, among others. [6-7].

In the process of implementing Eurointegration policy, each mechanism presented should focus on the following tasks:

The implementation of the political mechanism involves adhering to tasks such as:

- Responsibility for forming the conceptual-methodological foundations of Eurointegration policy.
- Justification for choosing priority directions for further development and implementation of Eurointegration policy.
- Coordination of actions to strengthen socio-political relations in the field of implementing European integration policy [8].
- The institutional-organizational mechanism involves:
 - creating an effective institutional environment that facilitates the implementation of Eurointegration policy in Ukraine while minimizing the negative impacts of institutional conflicts and traps that arise during the transition from one system to another;
 - coordinating and aligning the process of European integration with various social groups;
 - taking responsibility for the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of an active Eurointegration policy;
 - enhancing the effectiveness of government institutions in the direction of implementing Eurointegration policy;
 - developing and implementing new management models in the context of Eurointegration policy;
 - being accountable for defining tasks, objectives, functions, and methods of managing Eurointegration processes in Ukraine;
 - coordinating the effective functioning and organizational structures interconnection responsible for the implementation of modern Eurointegration policy;
 - monitoring the activities of state institutions in the field of European integration policy and documenting the results of their operations.

The importance of the functioning of the economic mechanism involves: ensuring sustainable funding for Eurointegration policy; rationalizing the structure of budget expenditures at all levels, directing the corresponding budgetary funds towards implementing measures for priority Eurointegration development⁴ developing a mechanism for attracting financial resources from non-budgetary sources.

The normative-legal mechanism ensures an effective normative-legal basis for implementing Eurointegration policy in Ukraine; it develops and implements state standards for the realization of Eurointegration policy. This mechanism conducts relevant expertise on legal acts related to the



implementation of such policy and adapts Ukrainian legislation to align with corresponding EU legislation, among other tasks [9].

In modern conditions, the informational mechanism acquires particular relevance, which: Coordinates and aligns the actions of the state and society; Implements cutting-edge IT technologies for monitoring key directions of Eurointegration policy; Ensures more open access to information in the sphere of the country's Eurointegration situation, its collection, and dissemination; Supports intra-governmental and inter-departmental information interaction.

Therefore, for the effective implementation of Eurointegration policy, we propose a balanced combination of the above-mentioned mechanisms. Thus, a comprehensive mechanism allows for the realization of organizing, regulating, coordinating, and practical influence of the state on the social life activities of people, with the aim of achieving set goals, ensuring the development of the state in the direction of Eurointegration while adhering to a set of defining principles.

The importance of the comprehensive mechanism lies in the fact that its implementation will effectively harmonize the interests of the government with the interests of public and political forces (institutional provisions of agreements between countries and the EU define the mechanism for involving civil society in cooperation). This will facilitate the maximum mobilization of social and human resources to form a long-term strategy for the overall development of Ukraine and specifically in the direction of implementing Eurointegration policy [10].

The comprehensive mechanism for implementing Ukraine's Eurointegration policy is proposed to be viewed as an aggregate of tools, methods, and principles that facilitate the development, coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the country's policy regarding integration with the EU. It creates the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of Eurointegration policy and is responsible for the efficiency and effectiveness of conducting this policy through the achievement of set tasks.

The goal of the comprehensive mechanism is to create a conducive environment for the effective implementation of Ukraine's Eurointegration policy.

The main functions of such a comprehensive mechanism for the implementation of Ukraine's Eurointegration policy are: 2) Improvement of the normative-legal and institutional-organizational support for the implementation of Ukraine's Eurointegration policy. 2) Regulation of problematic issues related to resource provision. 3) Ensuring public participation in the implementation of an effective Eurointegration policy. 4) Systematic public information dissemination aimed at the implementation of Eurointegration policy. 5) Providing assessment and control of public authorities. 6) Adherence to principles of transparency and openness in the activities of public authorities. 7) Balancing various interests while considering the needs and development priorities. 8) Developing a system of high-quality personnel provision. 9) Ensuring stable financing for the successful implementation of Eurointegration policy [11].

Thus, the comprehensive mechanism, in the process of adhering to the provisions of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, will primarily ensure: providing clarity and structure to the dynamic process of administering and implementing the Association Agreement; mobilizing substantial donor resources in the process of fulfilling obligations; timely generation of reports, which serve as a reliable basis for assessing the progress of fulfilling commitments both by the associated country and by the European Union.

The implementation of the comprehensive mechanism for the introduction of Eurointegration policy will primarily enhance its effectiveness as an important factor in the harmonization of society.



Therefore, the practical application of the comprehensive mechanism for implementing Eurointegration policy is possible only under the condition of restructuring the institutional-organizational structure in the system of state administration. This structure will be formed on the basis of political will, adhering to general management principles, and will be based on unified legislative, financial-economic, and informational foundations, ensuring its accessibility, quality, and effectiveness. It will unite all possible resources under joint management and define mechanisms of operation, with the mission of successfully conducting Ukraine's Eurointegration policy.

The conducted research has demonstrated the need to substantiate strategic imperatives for implementing mechanisms of state management in the sphere of economic cooperation with Eastern Partnership countries. These have been proposed to be systematized into comprehensive blocks:

1. *Political-Legal Block*: This involves the formation of coherent political decisions and the implementation of a consistent Eurointegration course, primarily dependent on the socio-political will of governing institutions and their readiness for potential compromises. This includes the adoption of effective normative-legal acts such as the National Program for the Implementation of the Association Agreement, the Concept of Implementing Ukraine's Eurointegration Policy, and the new Strategy for Integration of Ukraine into the EU. These acts are intended to form the basis for the timely implementation of Eurointegration policy and are called upon to realize a set of Eurointegration tasks.

2. *Organizational-Informational Block*: This focuses on optimizing the existing system of state management for the implementation of Eurointegration policy, addressing its main organizational-economic issues. These issues include deficiencies in analysis and reporting, lack of overall coordination, and a lack of long-term planning in the researched area. This optimization aims to elevate Ukraine to a higher quality level of relations with EU countries. It also involves distinguishing the tasks and functions of government bodies at all levels of management for proper informational-analytical support in implementing the EU's "Eastern Partnership" project.

3. *Financial-Economic Block*: This entails the proper financing by timely attracting funds from the state and local budgets, as well as all possible sources not prohibited by law, and also assistance from the EU and other donors within the current legal framework. This block ensures the financial resources necessary for the smooth implementation and sustainability of the Eurointegration processes. Each of these blocks plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of Ukraine's Eurointegration policy, addressing different aspects and challenges that arise in this complex and multifaceted process. For the effective implementation of Eurointegration policy, it is crucial to combine a set of socio-political, legislative, institutional-organizational, socio-economic, and informational mechanisms. This combination directly enhances the prospects for developing a comprehensive mechanism. The use of such a mechanism will enable the state to exercise organizing, regulating, coordinating, and practical influence over the entire society's activities, aiming to achieve set goals. Consequently, this approach ensures the development of the state in a modern Eurointegration direction, adhering to key principles, balanced values, and standards.

In the context of implementing mechanisms for the realization of European integration policy in Ukraine, it is crucial to address a range of tasks:



1. Development of coherent political decisions and the execution of a consistent European integration course, primarily dependent on the socio-political will of governing institutions and their readiness for potential compromises.
2. Establishment of a National Agency for European Integration, with its primary function being the optimization of the existing state administration system to implement European integration policy. This includes addressing the main organizational and economic issues such as shortcomings in analysis and reporting, overall coordination, and the lack of long-term planning in the studied area, thereby facilitating Ukraine's advancement to a higher quality level of relations with EU countries.
3. Adoption of effective normative-legal acts, including the National Program for the Implementation of the Association Agreement, the Concept of Implementation of European Integration Policy of Ukraine, and a new Strategy for the Integration of Ukraine into the EU. These should form the basis for the timely implementation of European integration policy and are intended to implement the totality of European integration tasks.
4. Continuous financing through the timely attraction of funds from the state and local budgets, as well as all possible sources not prohibited by law, including assistance from the EU and other donors.
5. Establishment of a separate department for informational-analytical provision within the structure of the National Agency for European Integration. This department should carry out informational-analytical support, effectively collaborating with various institutes of civil society, to facilitate their participation in European integration processes and inform the population for the implementation of Ukraine's European integration policy.

The complexity and scope of the object of state management, namely society, necessitates the formation of a comprehensive and significant mechanism - the state management mechanism. This involves integrating various aspects of governance and policymaking to effectively address the multifaceted needs and dynamics of society. The state management mechanism is designed to encompass and coordinate across different sectors and levels of government, ensuring a holistic and efficient approach to governance. [12].

According to the dictionary of terms in constitutional law, the state mechanism, in its narrower interpretation, is identified with the state apparatus. In a broader sense, it encompasses not only state organs but all other institutions that form the organizational foundation of the state. This includes institutions responsible for state territory, citizenship, state property, budgetary, monetary and banking systems, and state systems of education, science, culture, healthcare, and social security. Consequently, the state mechanism is differentiated into organizational-political, organizational-economic, organizational-social, and organizational-cultural components, each addressing a specific aspect of state function and governance. These components collectively ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to managing the various facets of the state and its responsibilities [13]. Similarly, relevant to this research is the fact that "depending on the tools used in specific mechanisms of state governance, they can be political, economic, social, organizational, and legal, as well as comprehensive, in line with the main spheres of social activity," according to the "Encyclopedia of State Administration" [14].

The specificities of the respective mechanisms are determined by the peculiarities of state governance. Concrete mechanisms of state governance, which describe the regulation of certain spheres of the population's life activities, are quite complex [15]. Consequently, the mechanism of

state governance is a complex formation that systematically combines various elements. It is an integral component of the state governance system.

It is important to emphasize that among renowned researchers in the field of public administration, there is no single approach to defining the quantity and content of the main components of a comprehensive mechanism of state governance in the sphere of economic cooperation among Eastern Partnership countries. As presented in the "Encyclopedia of Public Administration," "depending on the tools used in specific mechanisms of state governance, they can be political, economic, social, organizational, and legal, as well as comprehensive in accordance with the main spheres of social activity" [16].

Also, it is stated that "since the factors of state governance can have an economic, social, political, and legal basis, the comprehensive mechanism of state governance should be an economic system, motivational, organizational, political, and legal mechanisms" [17-18].

We propose to present and characterize the comprehensive mechanism of state governance in the sphere of economic cooperation of the Eastern Partnership countries. The definition of constituent mechanisms within the presented comprehensive state governance mechanism in the sphere of economic cooperation of the Eastern Partnership countries is proposed to be carried out from the perspective of a comprehensive systemic approach as an effective fundamental in the state governance theory. Considering that the systemic approach represents "the identification of elements of systemic objects of state governance, the definition of their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, interaction; description of the structure of the studied system, connections, methods of transmitting internal and external information." [19-20].

Conclusions

Thus, the state governance comprehensive mechanism in the sphere of economic cooperation of the Eastern Partnership countries is a relatively independent dynamic system with a specific structure, effective tools, and priority tactical tasks. This direction contributes to the development of a state governance comprehensive mechanism in the sphere of economic cooperation of the Eastern Partnership countries as a scientifically substantiated effective method of understanding the relevant processes that take place in the state on the basis of implementing the respective state policy.

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$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

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Line Spacing	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
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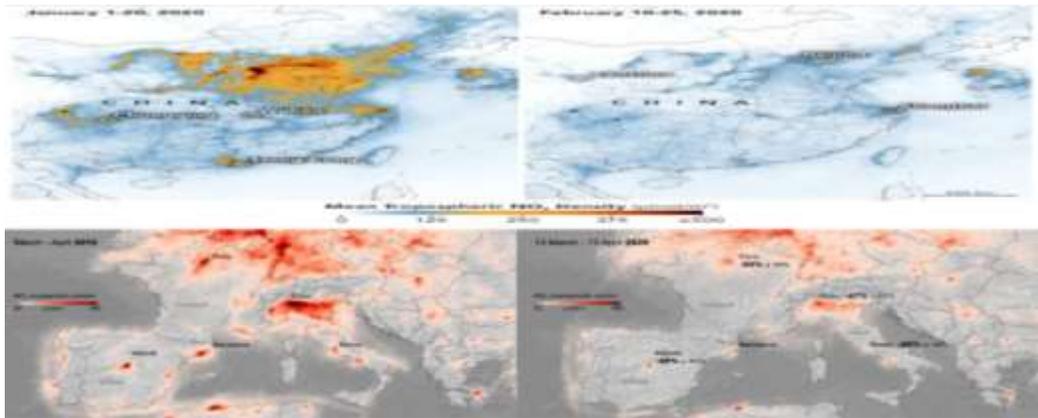


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