

FORMATION OF UKRAINIAN STATE POLICY FOR ENSURING HUMAN SOCIAL SECURITY UNDER THE WAR

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Abstract. Purpose – to analyze the current state of the state policy for ensuring human social security under hybrid war and prefer recommendations for its improvement.

Research methodology – the structural-functional method (for revealing the influence mechanism of social risks on the state of social security), the comparison method (for comparing the main measures for ensuring human social security between Ukraine and other countries).

Findings – recommendations for the formation of the state policy for ensuring human social security under hybrid war will create conditions for enhancing the quality and efficiency of living standards.

Research limitations – some indicators are only of a qualitative nature and cannot be measured to analyze the impact of social risks and threats on the main indicators of human social security.

Practical implications – improvement of a risk-oriented method in human social security under hybrid war is an effective method of developing the existing human social security in Ukraine.

Originality/Value – formation of state policy of human social security under hybrid war is a new stage of comprehensive relations, which opens the way for further progressive reforms. Great importance is to use the experience gained by other countries but also take into account the peculiarities of the socio-economic situation in Ukraine.

Keywords: human social security, hybrid war, state policy, human social security indicators, human social security risks and threats.

JEL Classification: B5.

Introduction

The problem of increasing the level of social security in Ukraine in recent years has become an integral part of the socioeconomic life of Ukrainian society due to the global financial and economic crisis, environmental degradation, and the fight against coronavirus infection. But currently, the biggest problem is the new full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

The fact is that Russia's aggression against Ukraine began in February 2014 with the annexation of Crimea and moved to the Donbass. On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine along the entire length of the common border and from the territory of Belarus. Despite a worthy rebuff, thousands of Ukrainian civilians have died.

Currently, Ukraine is under massive cyberattacks aimed at key national infrastructure, where power supply and communication networks are being stopped.

And although the first priority is to end the war in Ukraine, the next urgent issue will be the restoration of infrastructure and the creation of social conditions and benefits for the citizens of Ukraine.

It is a well-known fact that the state of national security depends not only on the military-political support, financial resources, the army, but also the socio-economic development of the state, the state of the social sphere, indicators of achieving European standards of life and the quality of the environment. Therefore, the assessment of the current state of social security on a number of socioeconomic indicators is able to demonstrate the real state of social security and identify the main directions

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for its improvement in accordance with the goals of sustainable development. All this formed the relevance of the research topic, its subject and purpose.

Ukrainian scientists deal with theoretical and practical issues of social security. Researchers in the field of social security investigated the essence of the social security of the individual (Koval, 2016; Zerkalov, 2012; Shevchuk, 2003), the psychological component of the country's population (Pasternak-Taranushenko, 1994), the systemic paradigm of social security at different levels of the social hierarchy (Ilyash, 2011), at the macro and micro levels (Bilorus & Lukyanenko, 2001), at interrelated horizontal levels of security – individual security, society security, and state security (Yazlyuk, 2014; Nikolaev, 2011; Sychenko, 2012).

The results of these researches indicate that human social security under hybrid war has turned out to be far from being as effective as expected. Paying tribute to the developments of domestic economic scientists, we note that some issues require additional research, especially in the face of new challenges caused by Russian aggression against Ukraine.

1. Research methods

Given the relevance of the study, the *purpose* of this paper is to analyze human social security under hybrid war, research foreign experience, and develop recommendations for its improvement in Ukraine. The *object* of the research is the process of formation of state policy for ensuring human social security; the *subject* is a set of theoretical and practical aspects of formation of state policy for ensuring human social security under hybrid war. In recent years, a number of informative analytical studies have been published by domestic and foreign experts, which examine the goals, mechanisms, technologies and means of Russian hybrid aggression in Ukraine and Europe.

Human social security is the basis for the fundamental *research methodology*. Methods of *theoretical generalization* were applied to study and systematise types of social security and public policy concepts to ensure social security (Koval, 2016; Pasternak-Taranushenko, 1994; Shevchuk, 2003). *The scientific and methodical approach* was used to develop strategic directions for improving human social security under hybrid war (Yasutis, 2017; Vinichuk, 2016; Vasylytsiv & Lupak, 2018).

A *systematic approach* was used to determine the types and indicators of human social security (Vinichuk, 2016). Some authors used *conceptual approaches* to the essence of human social security (Yazlyuk, 2014; Nikolaev, 2011; Sychenko, 2012). *Groupings* and *tabular method* were used to characterize types of risks in human social security (Vinichuk, 2016; Kalnytska, 2017), study information and analytical systems of social protection of the population in the context of hybrid war (Kasparovich, 2019), analyze defense spending, which is part of the economy ensuring the protection of the vital interests

of society and national security for the effective development of the economic and social sphere (Cheberyako & Varnalii, 2017).

To achieve the goal of this paper, we used general scientific and special methods, such as:

- *the structural-functional method* (for disclosure, the mechanism of human social security). Thus, we used this method for revealing the influence mechanism of social risks on main indicators of human social security. First, we identified main components of human social security, revealed their interconnection within one system, grouped them, and defined the degree of their impact on human social security. Having identified the risks and treats of human social security, we defined the directions for developing recommendations to minimize these risks.
- *The comparison method* (for comparing the main measures to ensure human social security between Ukraine and other countries). In turn, it gives impetus to the formation of directions for ensuring human social security under hybrid war.

2. The essence of human social security and its main components

The concept of “human security” identifies security with people rather than territories, with development rather than “weapons” and “seeks to address these issues through a new paradigm of sustainable human development”, was presented in the 1994 Human Development Report prepared by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

This concept was developed in 1992 by one of the UN institutions and has the following goals: 1) human security, not the state; 2) the security of the community where the person is part of it; 3) protection of the environment in which a person lives; 4) ensuring the minimum required level of income; 5) access to the satisfaction of basic human needs.

The definition of social security in Ukraine is not fixed at the legislative level (Zakon, 2021; Cis-Legislation, 2022). The profile law “On the foundations of national security of Ukraine” contains only the most generalized, and therefore actually unacceptable for practical use, definition of the term “national security” without revealing the essence of its components.

According to the Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, “social security is a condition of development of the state, in which the state is able to provide a decent and high-quality standard of living for the population, regardless of age, gender, income level, and promote the development of human capital as the most important component of the country's economic potential”.

But official formulations do not reveal the essence of social security. Therefore, the problem needs scientific research. Thus, Sychenko believes that “in the most general sense, social security is a state of guaranteed legal

and institutional protection of the vital social interests of a person, society, and the state from external and internal threats” (Sychenko, 2012).

Scientist Koval investigated the semantics and essence of the term “social security” (Koval, 2016). According to his research, most researchers of social security consider a person as a beneficiary, that is, an object of protection from threats, and the subject of their research is the neutralization of threats to society. Another part of the researchers considers the essence of social security not as a threat to society but, in contrast, as a threat from society to national security. In turn, both interpretations of social security are closely related to each other, while threats to one give rise to threats to the other, forming a vicious circle. Zerkalov believes that “social security is a state of protection of an individual, social group, community from threats of violation of their vital interests, rights, and freedoms” (Zerkalov, 2012).

Many researchers consider different levels of social security. Thus, Ilyash studied the systemic paradigm of social security at different levels of the social hierarchy (Ilyash, 2011). Bilorus considers social security at the macro and micro levels as a reliable protection of the vital interests of social actors, the preservation and development of human potential, support for effective stimulation of people’s activities, their socialization and life support systems, immortal values, morality (Bilorus & Lukyanenko, 2011).

A group of scientists (Yazlyuk, 2014; Nikolaev, 2011; Sychenko, 2012) believes that it is necessary to single out three interrelated horizontal levels of security and its provision, such as ensuring the security of the individual; ensuring the security of society; ensuring the security of the state, which he graphically models through specific relationships. Other economists adhere to this position.

In addition, the measures themselves do not give a characteristic because only their implementation does not affect the social condition. Other components of the term are the most important components of the social interests of society. In accordance with this, a general definition of social security is formulated as a state of protection of the social interests of the individual and society from threats to national security that affect them. Social protection of the individual and social security of the individual are identical concepts, and the concept of “threat to social security” is identical to the concept of “social risk”. Accordingly, *social protection* is an activity to prevent, mitigate, and eliminate social risk factors. In turn, “social risk” is a danger that causes social deformations and disproportions in the functioning and development of a person, society, state.

The study of human social security is extremely important because “the measure of social security is the individual and the possibility of his decent existence, free development, and provision of his hierarchical needs as a condition for such development.” According to Shevchuk, human social security is a certain state of life, provided by a set of organizational, legal, and economic

measures aimed at realizing social interests, creating a favorable demographic situation, preserving the state’s gene pool, and transforming labor resources in accordance with market requirements (Shevchuk, 2003). Pasternak-Taranushenko interprets social security as a kind of security based on the psychological state of the country’s population (Pasternak-Taranushenko, 1994).

Social security is achieved when a normal standard of living of the population is ensured, which reflecting the degree of satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of a person, characterized by the size of real income per person, the amount of economic goods consumed by a person, stable prices of economic goods, housing, access to education, medical, cultural maintenance, environmental safety, etc. (Antoshkin, 2014).

At the same time, most researchers consider social security to be a component of national security. Therefore, Libanova believes that social security is an integral part of national security and acts as a state of protection from threats to social interests. The state of security of the individual is the result of the implementation of the social protection policy (Libanova & Paliy, 2004).

The same point of view is shared by the authors of the monograph “Social Security of the Ukrainian Population”, who define security as a condition that characterizes the effectiveness and efficiency of activities to ensure it. They believe that social security is closely related to other areas of national security, and if they do not have the protection associated with this area of interest, this situation will certainly affect the social sphere (Gnibidenko et al., 2009).

This allows us to formulate the most generalized but extremely correct definition of the term “social security”, namely: social security is the absence of threats to human health and life. The study of approaches to the essence of human social security made it possible to identify the following components (Figure 1).

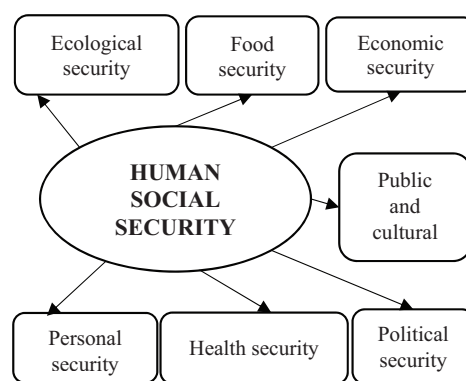


Figure 1. Main Components of Human Social Security (source: compiled by the authors)

Personal security is considered by the UN as the freedom and protection of a person from physical violence and threats. Threats to personal safety include natural and man-made accidents and disasters; the risk of accidents at work and home, in transport; deaths from traffic

accidents. This also includes crime and state violence, violence against children and women, and violence at work. Consequently, personal security combines threats to both life and health, and moral well-being of a person.

Food security is interpreted by the UN as the availability of basic foodstuffs, which implies their availability in sufficient quantities and free access to them, sufficient purchasing power of the population. Food security is a somewhat broader category, since it includes the concept of physical availability of food. We are talking about the physical lack of food for the population for various reasons: drought, crop failure, trade embargo, military operations, blockade, etc. However, physical inaccessibility of food has the same consequences for the population as economic one. Lack of proper nutrition leads to the development of the disease and, in extreme cases, to the death of a person.

Political security is interpreted by the United Nations as an opportunity to live in a society that recognizes basic human rights. Threats to political security are characterized by political persecution, repression by the state against individuals and groups, and control of the sphere of ideology and information. Consequently, threats to political security are also of a moral and value nature.

Economic security is interpreted by the United Nations as the provision of income sufficient to meet basic needs. An immediate threat arises only when the level of consumption becomes critically low, putting a person on the brink of physical survival. In this case, malnutrition leads to the development of various diseases or even death.

Environmental security is interpreted by the UN as freedom and protection from the threats of environmental pollution, first of all, the presence of clean air and unpolluted water; the opportunity to purchase environmentally friendly food; the possibility of living in conditions that do not pose a danger to health from the point of view of ecology; protection from environmental disasters. Threats to environmental safety are determined by radiation pollution, chemical pollution of the environment, geomagnetic, and electromagnetic radiation. As can be seen from the above, pollution, radiation, as well as the risks of new biotechnologies, ultimately harm health and threaten people's lives. That is, environmental safety is also a safety for human health and life.

Public and cultural security is interpreted by the UN as the protection of the cultural diversity of minorities and the protection of social development from destructive tendencies. Threats to cultural and public security cause the destruction of traditional communities – families, communities, organizations, ethnic groups, destructive trends in the development of society that cannot be accurately quantified. It should be noted that threats to public and cultural security do not pose a threat to human health and life. They are more of a moral value nature (United Nations Development Programme, 1994; Koval, 2016).

3. Characteristics of treats and risks in human social security

We propose to understand *risks* as an economic category, the essence of which lies in the uncertainty of the actually expected result of the occurrence of an event in the future under the influence of a complex of negative and positive factors. And *threats* are destabilizing factors and potential phenomena that create danger and directly or indirectly complicate or make it impossible to realize national interests in the country (Vinichuk, 2016).

The specification and identification of the entire set of threats to social security in Ukraine is a prerequisite for the development of a new socioeconomic development strategy, the purpose of which should be a significant increase in the standard of living in the country. Therefore, in our opinion, in addition to the economic threats to social security in Ukraine, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the negative impact of threats of a different nature. These *threats* are the following:

- legal imperfection of the legislative and regulatory framework, instability and inefficiency of state regulation and control in the economic and social spheres, as a result of which an inefficient system of social protection and human health has been formed, an inefficient mechanism for combating negative social phenomena has been formed;
- *sociodemographic* polarization of the standard of living and a decrease in the solvency of the population in the context of inflationary processes and low social standards, an increase in poverty and unemployment, an increase in property stratification and income differentiation, an increase in social tension, crisis demographic processes;
- *financial* – insufficient financing of the social sphere, underperformance of social programs;
- *scientific and technical* – a decrease in innovation and investment activities, a reduction in scientific and technical potential;
- *the weakening of state regulation at the macro-, meso- and macro-levels*, the inefficiency of control over the activities of an overly large administrative apparatus, which significantly affects the level of social danger at all hierarchical levels;
- *military* – we are talking about military operations throughout Ukraine.

We believe that it is advisable to divide the risks of human social security into 3 groups: financial and economic crises, COVID-19 pandemic, and hybrid war. In turn, they have an influence on human social security indicators (Figure 2).

The CEDR report confirms that the ongoing conflict has had a significant impact on the Ukrainian economy.

- a decrease in investor confidence in its economy, which in turn led to the loss of \$72 billion of investment, or up to \$10.3 billion annually;
- The constant decline in exports has led to a total loss of the country in the amount of up to \$162 billion for the period from 2014 to 2020;

- the cumulative losses of fixed assets for Ukraine in Crimea and Donbas from the destruction or damage of assets amount to \$117 billion (Cebr, 2022).

Consequences for Ukraine from full-scale aggression against Ukraine in 2022 are as follows:

1. *More than 500 civilians from Ukraine were killed and more than 900 injured during the aggression by the Russian Federation.*

2. *Due to the threat to human life and health, a significant outflow of Ukrainian citizens was noticed.* Since February 24, 1.7 million refugees have left Ukraine. Since the beginning of the war, Ukrzaliznytsia has evacuated 1.59 million people from the east, center and south of the country. Another 108 000 people used the services of Ukrzaliznytsia to get abroad from the west of Ukraine. Ukrzaliznytsia within the framework of the “Iron Aid program” also increases the amount of humanitarian cargo transported (Forbes, 2022).

3. *Moving business abroad. More than 200 enterprises have applied for evacuation to western Ukraine.* There are companies that are already in the process of moving.

4. *The property of Ukrainian citizens was destroyed.* Since February 24, 2022, numerous important infrastructure facilities, dozens of schools, hospitals, bridges, airports, roads, and more than 1600 residential buildings have been destroyed or damaged.

5. *Humanitarian consequences* associated with the lack of medicines, children’s clothing, warm clothes, baby food, food, clothing for men and women, hygiene products, and much more.

6. *Psychological consequences.* Psychiatric and psychological research has shown that war has lasting effects on children and adolescents. During war, children, to varying degrees, experience two types of traumatic events: unexpected traumatic events and long-term adverse events that lead to unproductive coping strategies. As a result, children are significantly more likely than their peers without war experience to suffer from problems such as anxiety disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, dissociative disorders, behavioral disorders,

4. Key components of state policy for social security under hybrid war

The threats to the national security of Ukraine and the corresponding priorities of the state policy in the areas of national security and defense are determined in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, the Military Security Strategy of Ukraine, the Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine, and other documents on national security and defense, which are approved by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and approved by decrees President of Ukraine (Cis-Legislation, 2022; Verkhovna Rada Ukraïni, 2021; Prezident Ukraïni, 2021).

In our opinion, threats to the national interests and national security of Ukraine in the economic sphere, formulated in the law of Ukraine “On the Foundations of the National Security of Ukraine”, are important threats in the field of social security. The most significant threats that cause threats to national interests in the social sphere in Ukraine through the prism of economic security are as follows:

- insufficient rates of reproduction processes and overcoming structural deformation in the economy;
- the critical dependence of the national economy on the conjuncture of foreign markets, low rates of expansion of the domestic market;
- irrational structure of exports with a predominantly raw material character;
- dangerous for the economic independence of Ukraine, the growth of the share of foreign capital in strategic sectors of the economy;
- large debt dependence of the state, critical amounts of state external and internal debts;
- “shadowing” of the national economy;
- the predominance of personal, corporate, regional interests over national ones in the activities of management structures.

Another important document is the National Human Rights Strategy, which correctly states that in the context of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the problem of protecting human rights and freedoms is especially acute, since “in a crisis situation, the risks of disproportionate restriction of human

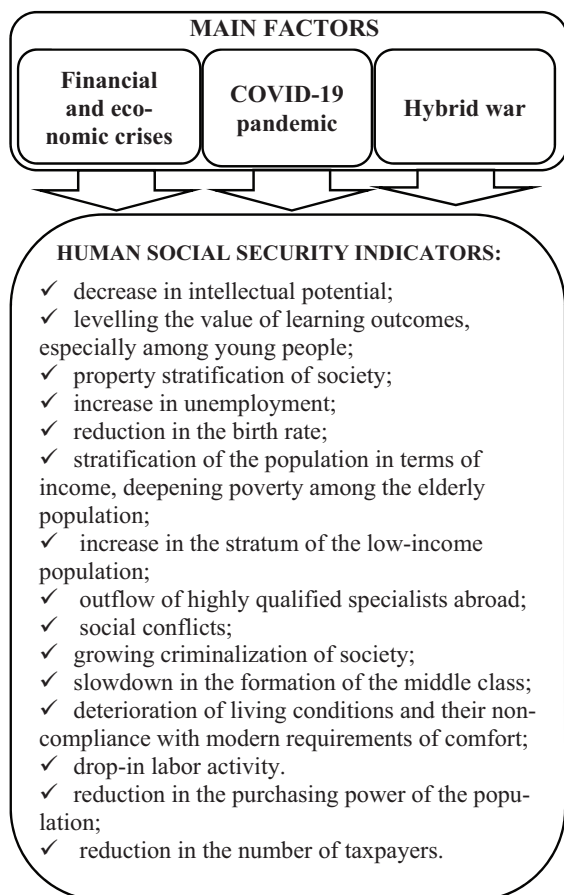


Figure 2. Impact of social risks on human social security indicators (source: compiled by the authors)

rights and freedoms increase, which requires special control on the part of society”.

According to the Strategy to ensure state security, ensure an appropriate level of social and legal protection for specialists in the subjects of ensuring state security. And the main threat is the low level of well-being of the population, which reduces confidence in the state, provokes violence and various forms of social aggression used by destructive forces to destabilize the socio-political situation in Ukraine and its individual regions. Especially dangerous is the rooting of radical public sentiments and environments, which are the basis for political violence and separatism, the activities of illegal armed groups, and the spread of terrorism.

In our opinion, all threats to social security are characterized by a negative synergistic effect. This requires taking into account all threats to social security in society when developing a strategy to ensure social security.

There are three types of strategies for ensuring human social safety: a strategy for eliminating existing threats; a strategy for preventing possible threats; a strategy for overcoming negative consequences. Today, under the conditions of a full-scale invasion by the aggressor and the considerable negative consequences and damage caused, these strategies provide the following.

1. *Formation of special funds for recovery.* Fund for Restoration of Destroyed Property and Infrastructure, Fund for Economic Recovery and Transformation, Fund for Servicing and Repayment of Public Debt, and Fund for Support of Small and Medium Businesses.

It is important to note that despite the fact that the war with Russia continues, the government is already preparing a mechanism for compensating citizens who lost their property during the hostilities.

In addition, a website was launched in Ukraine to collect data on the damage caused by occupiers. The Kiev School of Economics, together with the Office of the President and the Ministry of Economy, laid the foundation for the “Russia will pay” project. Its goal is to collect information about the objects destroyed and continue to be destroyed as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine.

2. *Receiving an assistance of UAH 6.5 thousand.* Entrepreneurs and employees from regions covered by hostilities who have lost their jobs due to Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine can count on it. Ukrainians who lost their jobs due to the war will receive a one-time financial assistance from the state in the amount of 6.5 thousand UAH. The Cabinet of Ministers allocated UAH 21.45 billion for these purposes. The government approved the list of regions where the program will operate by a relevant decree. Ukrainians will be able to get help in the amount of 6.5 thousand UAH in such areas: Volyn, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Kyiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Chernihiv, Kyiv.

3. *Providing humanitarian assistance.* In particular, today the humanitarian headquarters of Kyiv is increasing the volume of providing Kiev residents with food,

essential goods, and medicines and has united Ukrainian and foreign businesses around itself. Restaurants prepare hot meals, wholesale companies and retail chains import food and hygiene items, food and diapers for children.

Currently, there are 10 regional headquarters and if a person is not able to move freely, the volunteers themselves will bring everything they need home. Socially-oriented business continues to help the city comprehensively: it opens new stores, pharmacies, and gas stations.

4. *Humanitarian support from all over the world.* Talking about the humanitarian support for Ukraine, it is impossible not to notice the participation of different countries around the world. Today, humanitarian aid is sent from 18 countries around the world to meet the vital needs of people who were forced to change their place of residence, suffered from military operations, and also joined territorial defense. Assistance is provided by organizations from Germany, China, France, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ireland, Sweden, Croatia, Lithuania, Finland, the Netherlands, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, Austria.

These are essential goods: medicines and dressings, blood products, medical equipment and supplies for the care of the wounded and sick, technical rehabilitation products, personal hygiene products, food, tents, sleeping bags, mattresses, dry latrines, disposable tableware, toys, clothes, shoes.

The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Assistance Operations are also carried out, and this is assistance from 18 EU member states, which involves the transfer of firefighting equipment, field camps for 250–300 people, and modular equipment for hospitals.

5. *Support for the Armed Forces.* On 24 February, the National Bank of Ukraine opened a special account to raise funds to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces. This decision was made in connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, and the danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity. The account is multi-currency, created and opened both for transferring funds from international partners and donors – in foreign currency, and from Ukrainian businesses and citizens – in national currency. It is also important to note that funds from the so-called “UAH 1000 for vaccination” can now be transferred to help the Ukrainian armed forces.

6. *The information and analytical system for managing social support for the Ukrainian population (E-Social)* was created as part of the project “Modernization of the social support system for the Ukrainian population” at the expense of a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

This unified information and analytical system for social protection of the population includes centralized interconnected databases (registries) of all categories of social assistance recipients from the state and social assistance providers’ registers.

7. *E-Veteran online information services system.* This is a modern information and reference system designed

specifically for war veterans, which summarizes information about the services of psychological assistance and sanatorium treatment.

Each participant in the hostilities will receive their own electronic account and the opportunity to install the appropriate mobile application. They will be given the opportunity to receive public services and on-line consultations, track the status of consideration of their own documents, enter into direct communications with representatives of the ministry and receive the necessary information.

5. Directions for ensuring human social security under hybrid war

Currently, the concept of human security should change the focus from state security to human security: under current conditions, state security is slowly fading into the background and human security is becoming a priority. In the context of globalization processes, human security has come to the fore.

Human security includes protecting all people from the worst and most common threats, whether they are related to food shortages or environmental, personal, or political security. To ensure a sufficient level of human security, two main directions were identified.

- a) development of strategies for protecting various groups of people from threats by the state, international, and nongovernmental organizations;
- b) assistance in empowering people, which will increase their resilience to difficult situations.

Taking into account the experience of other countries, we believe that Ukraine should pay attention to the following issues:

A guarantee of a minimum level of human security. The actual question remains whether it is possible to guarantee a minimum level of human security if state security is not ensured. A state that cannot guarantee either military or political security is most likely unable to effectively guarantee human security. For Ukraine, the situation is further complicated by the factor of armed conflicts, which keep the problems of traditional “hard” state security in the foreground.

Major obstacles to shifting the focus towards human security. According to experts from Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, unresolved armed conflicts are one of the main obstacles to shifting the focus of attention towards human security issues. At the same time, there are a number of other significant factors that hinder human security in post-Soviet countries. There are problems with the functioning of democratic institutions, the underreformation of the economic and social systems, education and healthcare systems, an insufficient level of legal consciousness, a high level of corruption, etc. But in times of war, these problems are exacerbated.

The temptation to postpone human security issues. For states where security sector reform is taking place

against the backdrop of armed conflicts – in active or frozen stages – it is important to avoid the temptation to postpone human security issues until “better times” and focus only on traditional state security. Although traditional threats remain vital, a paradigm of human security that puts the human being at the center of attention should be the denominator of security sector reform in states that have chosen a modern democratic model of development.

State security and human security should not be opposed, but mutually complement each other, because only those societies can be sustainable, where a person is properly protected from the whole range of threats, where human security is guaranteed in the modern, comprehensive sense of this concept.

Including the norm of public democratic control in all adopted documents. A democratic political system and democratic control of the armed forces play an important role in the preparation for NATO membership. For example, Lithuania complied fully with all requirements, and this was legally proven. The norms of public democratic control are indicated in all adopted documents (Fundamentals of Lithuanian National Security, the Law on the Organization of National Defense and Military Service, the Military Defense Strategy, the National Security Strategy, the Military Strategy).

The importance of the socioeconomic development of national security is recognized in all strategic documents. In Georgia, the attention to the socio-economic development of national security is recognized in all strategic documents. Thus, the National Security Concept (NSC) of 2011 notes that sustainable economic development is a key condition for ensuring the country’s national security. The NSC notes the threats regarding low employment and economic backwardness, namely: social stratification, the absence of a middle class, and an increase in the crime rate. Therefore, improving the socioeconomic living conditions of the population has become a key component of Georgia’s security.

Consequently, the post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, incl. Slovakia and Lithuania have accumulated valuable experience of both successful practices and instructive failures in the way of security sector reform, implementing global reform models, and developing their own ones. The exchange of experience should contribute not only to identifying the causes of common problems but also to finding the most effective ways to overcome them.

Conclusions

The military actions of the Russian aggressor in Ukraine, as well as other problems (in particular, the coronavirus pandemic), made it clear that without effective management and control, economic levers for ensuring social standards also work inefficiently. Therefore, the following are the top priorities:

1. *Anticipate the norms of public democratic control in legislative and regulatory documents.* The foreign experience considered allows us to take into account that in Lithuania the norms of public democratic control are indicated in all adopted documents, including the latest ones. In particular, according to the 2016 Military Strategy, democratic public control is a fundamental principle in the implementation of the military strategy, which notes that democratically elected civilian authorities make decisions on Lithuanian defense policy, the expansion of military potential, and its use.

2. *At the state level, it is necessary to ensure the integration of the social component into the strategy for implementing socioeconomic reforms.* The challenges of time dictate the latest conditions for the formation of information support for management in the field of merit in the social security of the country.

3. *The modern public administration system to ensure the social security of Ukraine should be based on and meet the Sustainable Development Goals, take into account the relevant conceptual principles for the implementation of an appropriate national security system.* At the same time, one should take into account the latest technological innovations in the developed countries of the world, the European standards of social development. In this regard, it is recommended to develop public immunity to military, economic, political, medical and informational challenges in Ukraine. The long-term unresolved social problems in the vast majority of society act as one of the main factors in the emergence and development of a number of threats in various segments of national security.

4. *Shift the focus from "state security" to human security,* which is an obstacle to the development of a holistic protection system aimed at both individuals and vulnerable segments of the population.

5. *Give more importance to the psychological aspect of a person,* since most of the time this factor is underestimated by specialists. Since in hybrid war due to the danger associated with people's need for a sense of security and empathy, there are negative emotions caused by participation in discussions on social networks. Professional psychologists must work to rally both citizens and the military in a common cause: confronting the aggressor and mutual support.

6. *While traditional threats remain vital, a human-centered security paradigm should be the denominator of security sector reform in states that have adopted a modern democratic model of development.*

7. *In democratic societies, human security and national security are interrelated and complementary components.* Only those societies can be truly sustainable where people are properly protected from the full range of threats and where human security is guaranteed in the modern, comprehensive sense of this concept.

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