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ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF OVERCOMING THE CONSEQUENCES OF MILITARY ACTIONS IN UKRAINE

The relevance of the issue of researching the economic mechanism of state policy implementation in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine has been proven. It has been proven that despite a wide range of studies devoted to various aspects of the settlement of crisis situations of an economic nature, there is practically no comprehensive study of the economic mechanism of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine. It was determined that the settlement of crisis phenomena of an economic nature arising as a result of military actions is a priority task for ensuring national security. Such crisis phenomena require the government to make timely and effective management decisions. If the crisis phenomena in the socio-economic system are successfully resolved, then the economic crisis can be avoided. Escalation of crisis phenomena leads to the emergence of crisis situations, the way out of which is possible with the effective work of state and local authorities. It is possible to avoid an economic crisis if the crisis phenomena in the socio-economic system are successfully resolved. It is substantiated that economic crisis phenomena arising as a result of military actions are a threat to the living conditions of the population, they negatively affect both people and socio-economic development. Therefore, the study of these phenomena in Ukrainian society requires special attention today. Unsatisfactory living standards of the population, such as poverty, high inflation, unemployment, wage arrears, wages below the living wage, ineffective social security, etc. are the main threatening crisis phenomena. The lack of effective mechanisms for regulating these crisis phenomena can lead to social tension in society. The author's definition of the economic mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine is provided. Directions for further scientific research have been formed, which will be aimed at the further development of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine through the development of appropriate legal mechanisms.

Key words: *state administration, consequences of military actions, economic mechanism, state policy, state authorities, local self-government bodies.*

Statement of the problem. The consequences of military actions in Ukraine contain the potential threat of crisis situations in Ukrainian society, as economic, social, psychological, ecological, etc. nature and create significant obstacles to the sustainable development of the country's regions. These crisis events were caused not only by the large-scale invasion of russia in 2022, but also by the beginning of hostilities starting in 2014. Therefore, the issue of conducting a study of the functioning and development of mechanisms for regulating the consequences of military actions in Ukraine is currently relevant.

In modern society, the economic mechanisms of state administration play an important role

in the state policy for solving crisis situations. In the science of public administration, these mechanisms occupy a particularly important place. Similar mechanisms of administration are used as a management tool in the state structure.

Economists understand the economic mechanisms of state administration as a complex system that allows people to transform material and spiritual needs with the help of labor into means of production that satisfy consumer demand. The basis of this mechanism, according to economic principles, is a system of incentives, team and administrative incentives that force work, as well as socio-economic incentives that allow employees to be interested in highly effective work [1].

Specialists in anti-crisis management give a more detailed definition of the mechanism of state management in the context of crisis phenomena. The mechanism of administration in the field of anti-crisis management is a set of means of influence to achieve the planned result. These and means of influence contain certain components that ensure the functioning of the mechanism. This mechanism is an element of the socio-economic system. The main task of anti-crisis management is to determine the role and place of anti-crisis mechanisms in the socio-economic system of society [2]. This definition already refers to the socio-economic system (economy), which is a regulatory sphere of management. Therefore, later in the article, we will consider the economic mechanisms of implementing state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Scientists have studied the peculiarities of the socio-economic development of the regions of Ukraine, the formation of state management mechanisms for the sustainable development of the regions of Ukraine, the process of transformation of regional management, the directions of the transformation of the institutional environment of the regions, the details of the implementation of relevant new technologies [1-3]. The state investment policy at the territorial level, innovative technologies in the state regulation of socio-economic development of regions, the mechanism of distribution and redistribution of income by subjects of financial relations, overcoming the consequences of the economic crisis in the regions [4-5], etc. were also considered. In the field of research on human development, the state of human activity in society, the level and quality of life of the population, scientists have developed a methodology for sustainable human development in Ukraine, the development of socio-demographic potential in the light of new approaches to measuring the quality of working life, as well as the regulation of social and labor relations, means state regulation of the middle class and its development, poverty and ways to overcome it [6-8]. The relationship between the standard of living of the population and wages was studied, the national policy aimed at increasing the standard and quality of life of the population was studied, and the standard and quality of life of the population was assessed [9-11]. However, the study of the economic aspects of the implementation of state policy in the field

of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine has received insufficient attention in scientific research, which activated our research .

The purpose of the article. The main purpose of the work is a study of the economic aspects of the implementation of state policy in the sphere of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine for the formation of an economic mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the sphere of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine.

Presentation of the main material.

Having studied the scientific achievements of famous scientists in the economic aspects of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine, it is appropriate to note that special attention should be paid to the study of the economic mechanisms of the development of socio-economic systems in the conditions of overcoming the consequences of military actions, the state of human development, human activity in society , researching the level and quality of life of the population in the conditions of overcoming the consequences of military actions.

The phrase "socio-economic" mainly refers to the socio-economic system and the socio-economic development of the state. In modern scientific studies, the definition of the socio-economic system is ambiguous. The very definition of a system implies a set of elements that have relations and connections with each other and form a certain integrity, unity. The most generalized is the definition of the economic (socio-economic) system as a set of interconnected and properly ordered elements of the economy that form a certain integrity, the economic structure of society. It is appropriate to note that such a definition is purely economic and does not have a social component, that is, a person [3].

The most complete definition of a socio-economic system is a complex and stochastically dynamic system in which the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of materials and other goods take place. These systems belong to the class of cybernetic systems (systems with control), they have a purpose to work, and systems that contain people as components are very complex objects. Based on the definitions of the socio-economic system, it can be understood that the state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine directly affects the elements of this system. Also, it

should be noted that the consequences of military actions also concern the direction of the economy as a process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material and other goods [1].

In the future, we will turn to the consideration of the concept of "social and economic development". Today, scientists understand socio-economic development as a continuous change of the material base of production and a holistic process of formation of various relations between economic subjects and social groups of the population. That is, socio-economic development is, first of all, an economic process that depends on crisis phenomena of social origin. The term socio-economic development reflects the relationship between the level of economic development and the solution of social problems of the country and its economic entities. This term refers to the process of transformation of relations between business entities and social groups of the population. As a result, this definition already confirms a certain interdependence between citizens and economic processes. Researchers gave a detailed definition of socio-economic development. It has been proven that there are multifaceted processes that must take into account a set of social and economic goals, such as: growth of production and incomes of the population; increasing well-being, improving health, quality of education; formation of conditions that contribute to the growth of human dignity; changes in the institutional, social and administrative structure of society, changes in the consciousness of citizens, changes in traditions and customs [4].

Thus, based on the above, the central element of the socio-economic system is a person, who is affected by living conditions, the process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of materials and other goods, production processes that affect living conditions and, together with them, determine social economic development. Crisis phenomena in the sphere of overcoming the consequences of military actions threaten the living conditions of the population, negatively affect people and socio-economic development.

The crisis has the most negative impact on the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of materials and other goods. In many languages of the world, crisis means various phenomena characterized by the presence of threats. In translation, the term crisis means two words: danger and opportunity,

also crisis is translated as a turning point, a difficult transitional state, deterioration, a dangerous unstable situation. Currently, scientists divide the crisis into 3 main groups depending on the causes of its occurrence: natural crises caused by natural conditions of life and human activity; social crises arising in the process of social relations in society; environmental crises caused by natural conditions caused by human activity. Since crisis phenomena in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions belong to the category of social crises, in the future we will consider the classification of social crises. By structure, social crises are divided into economic, socio-political, economic-psychological, technical, etc. According to our research, crisis phenomena in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions are on the verge of collision of all spheres of life, so economic and social problems can be solved [5].

The economic crisis reflects an acute economic contradiction in the socio-economic system, that is, in the process of production and sale of goods and services. According to the classic definition, an economic crisis includes only the overproduction of goods that are not sold due to the low solvency of the population (overproduction crisis). Today, the economic crisis is largely understood as a global financial crisis. Types of economic crises can also be stock exchange, financial, currency and other crises. As a result, the economic crisis is mainly related to economic processes in the socio-economic system, but the state of human activity (solvency) is also taken into account.

Social crises arise when conflicts and contradictions between social groups escalate. In the socio-economic system there are employees and heads of organizations, trade unions and entrepreneurs, employees of enterprises and state authorities. That is, social crises are mainly related to conflicts and conflict situations. The causes of social crises can be both economic crises and crises in other spheres of life (political, environmental, technical and other problems of society). Thus, based on the above analysis of economic and social crises, it can be noted that crisis phenomena associated with overcoming the consequences of military actions are primarily related to human life and the level of threat that these phenomena can cause.

As a result, it can be concluded that the main socio-economic consequences of military actions are: a high level of population poverty, significant

property differentiation of the population, social inequalities, and the absence of a middle class. Currently, in Ukraine, the main directions of social policy in this area are: income regulation and provision of a decent minimum wage for citizens; effective social policy to regulate the labor market; policy on protection of population savings at the beginning of inflation; national policy on poverty reduction; support of socially vulnerable segments of the population, provision of subsidies for the payment of communal services, creation of conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, etc., so that these state administration decisions on the implementation of social policy ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the state.

Based on the above, it becomes clear that in order to develop the organizational aspects of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine, it is necessary to study a huge number of indicators, factors, indicators of socio-economic systems and conduct a number of calculations that are impossible within the framework of this study. And therefore, the study of scientific and methodological issues of human development, the state of human life in society, the level and quality of life of the population is a necessary component of the study of economic aspects of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine.

To date, the theoretical developments in the field of state regulation of social and labor relations have been summarized, the theoretical and methodological principles of the formation of social and communication mechanisms of state regulation of social and labor relations have been demonstrated, the factors of the influence of the external environment on the development of state regulation of social and labor relations have been considered. In the course of scientific research, the classification of features and functions of the middle class was improved, the priority directions of the development of the middle class and means of state regulation of this process were determined, the essence of the concept of overcoming poverty and solving poverty problems was revealed. The relationship between the standard of living of the population and wages in the conditions of socialization of the economy is studied, the problem of wage organization in the system of socialization of the economy is

emphasized, the necessity of reforming the wage institute is substantiated, the directions of the reform of the wage system are determined, etc. [6-8].

Scientists studied the category of sustainable human development, took into account indicators of the quality of life of society and man, showed the level of effectiveness of the implementation of the state's social policy, proved that it allows comparing the processes of improving the quality of life in different countries, regardless of the type of social system. Today, the essence of the quality of life of the socio-economic category of the population is revealed, the existing approaches to its assessment are taken into account, the impact of limited energy resources on the quality of life of the population is studied, the macroeconomic impact of tariff policy on the social sphere is determined, the optimal use of limited energy resources is justified, etc. [9-11].

Therefore, in the future, it is proposed to narrow the scope of the research and consider only the most promising approaches to solving this issue, namely the study of anti-crisis management in various areas of overcoming the consequences of military actions.

To date, scientists have researched the essence of the concept of crisis, revealed the role of anti-crisis management in ensuring the financial stability of the Ukrainian banking sector, and also provided an assessment of the impact of regulatory measures of commercial banks and the National Bank of Ukraine on the financial stability of the Ukrainian banking sector. Methods of increasing the crisis process at the enterprise, improving the classification of crisis phenomena, evaluating existing approaches to diagnosing the level of spread of crisis phenomena, and modern anti-crisis management mechanisms were studied. A scientific concept of anti-crisis management in the corporate sector of the economy was developed, a cause-and-effect analysis of the origin of the corporate sector of the economy of Ukraine was carried out, the factors that determine the emergence and course of crisis phenomena in the economy of Ukraine were studied, recommendations were developed for anti-crisis regulation of the socio-economic development of former industrial territories. The mechanisms of anti-crisis management of the financial stability of economic entities in the economy of Ukraine were formed, the essence and functions of the crisis were studied and formulated, the organizational model of anti-crisis management of the financial

stability of economic entities was improved [12-13].

In addition, methods of ensuring corporate anti-crisis management were developed, discriminative models for diagnosing corporate financial crises were tested, methodological approaches to building corporate financial management were proposed, and the concept of risk management was demonstrated. The questions that determine the main essential features of crisis phenomena in the process of transformation of modern globalization have been investigated, the use of modern methodologies for studying the consequences of crisis phenomena in the process of evolution of social and political systems, a comparative analysis of crisis problems in society has been conducted. The scientific and methodological foundations of anti-crisis management were developed, the development of industries in the fields of finance, marketing, personnel, production management, etc., which determine the peculiarities of the formation and development of anti-crisis management, were studied, as well as the anti-crisis technology of administration was studied [14].

Thus, according to the research direction of anti-crisis management in various fields, scientists have worked out a wide range of issues of state economic policy regarding overcoming the consequences of the global financial crisis, anti-crisis state regulation of equal spheres of the economy, determination of the crisis factor in the transformation of socio-political systems of the transition period, financial stability of entities management, etc. However, the above-mentioned developments mostly relate to anti-crisis management of various types of enterprises and spheres of the economy and do not consider the issue of overcoming the consequences of military actions.

To resolve crisis situations in the sphere of the consequences of military actions, local administrative bodies and security forces must use the theoretical provisions of anti-conflict management. Anti-conflict management is a system that affects the relations of the parties involved in the conflict to support non-conflict, competitive and at the same time competitive interaction within the organization. It is a legal sphere that ideally minimizes destructive influence from outside and ideally eliminates destructive influence from outside. According to the generally accepted scientific opinion, anti-conflict management

is not so much an intervention in the conflict with the aim of its settlement as a change of the conditions in which this conflict develops. Thanks to this, it is possible to avoid the worst scenarios of conflict development, to prevent its growth and transformation into protracted conflicts. The basis of anti-conflict management is dialogue. Dialogue must be established under any circumstances. It is equally important to maintain dialogue and not allow it to be lost. If the dialogue is lost and it is impossible to restore it, world practice has proven the relevance of involving well-known public figures who act as mediators in establishing a dialogue [1].

An element of anti-crisis management in the conditions of hostilities, in the conditions of large-scale Russian aggression, can be considered the implementation of the program for the relocation of Ukrainian enterprises located in the zone of active hostilities. According to the joint program of the Government and the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, programs for the relocation of Ukrainian enterprises located in the zone of active hostilities are being implemented. The relocation program is carried out on the basis of legal acts, such as: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 2022-3-17 No. 305, which regulates the free transportation of property of domestic enterprises, institutions and organizations, according to the list formed by the Ministry of Economy and transferred to the Ministry of Infrastructure, and the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 2022-3-25 No. 245-r "On approval of the plan of urgent measures to relocate, if necessary, the production capacities of business entities from territories where hostilities are being waged and/or there is a threat of hostilities to a safe territory".

Under this program, businesses can receive assistance in moving their equipment to safe areas, finding production premises, and relocating employees. To date, 108 companies have moved from the combat zone, 48 companies have resumed work at a new location, and another 50 are at the stage of transportation, we should add that the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine continues to accept applications from companies that need transport capacity. The purpose of the state relocation program is to preserve the enterprises that continue to work. At the same time, the Government has determined that no one tries to overload certain regions, while leaving others without production, and local budgets without income, since some of the relocated enterprises are

city-forming . Therefore, after the end of hostilities and the stabilization of the situation in the regions, the capacities of enterprises will be returned to their hometowns. In this aspect, a threatening situation can be seen, that in the process of overcoming the consequences of conducting military operations, not all enterprises wish to return.

Thus, based on the above stated in the study, the economic mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the sphere of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine should be understood as a set of anti-crisis practical measures, means, levers, incentives, with the help of which state authorities and local self-government bodies will implement state policy regarding the impact on the socio-economic system in order to reduce the level of threats to national security on a socio-economic basis.

Conclusions and suggestions. On the basis of the research carried out in the section, it is possible to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of the functioning and development of the economic mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine.

1. Despite a wide range of studies devoted to various aspects of the settlement of crisis situations of an economic nature, there is practically no comprehensive study of the economic mechanism of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine. Thus, this problem becomes especially relevant in the modern conditions of the post-war development of Ukrainian society.

2. Solving crisis phenomena of an economic nature arising as a result of military actions is a priority task for ensuring national security. Such crisis phenomena require the government to make timely and effective management decisions. If the crisis phenomena in the socio-economic system are successfully resolved, then the economic crisis can be avoided. Escalation of crisis phenomena leads to the emergence of crisis situations, the way out of which is possible with the effective work of state and local authorities. It is possible to avoid an economic crisis if the crisis phenomena in the socio-economic system are successfully resolved. If the problematic issues that are the cause of the economic crisis are not resolved, the crisis takes the form of irreversible destruction of social relations and leads to a social catastrophe, the consequences of which can be

tragic and unexpected.

3. Crisis phenomena of an economic nature, arising as a result of military actions, are a threat to the living conditions of the population, they negatively affect both people and socio-economic development. Therefore, the study of these phenomena in Ukrainian society requires special attention today. Unsatisfactory living standards of the population, such as poverty, high inflation, unemployment, wage arrears, wages below the living wage, ineffective social security, etc. are the main threatening crisis phenomena. The lack of effective mechanisms for the regulation of these crisis phenomena can lead to social tension in society, and as a result - mass dissatisfaction and social protests .

4. Ukraine's economy suffered significant losses due to the destruction of industry and the agricultural sector. Strategic areas of economic recovery within the framework of the implementation of the economic mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine are considered to be: support of small and medium-sized businesses through the provision of preferential loans and simplification of business conditions; investing in innovative industries such as IT, renewable energy and biotechnology; development of exports, which includes diversification of sales markets and stimulation of the production of products with high added value, etc.

The directions of further scientific research will be aimed at the further development of the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine through the development of appropriate legal mechanisms.

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Півненко О. С. Економічний механізм реалізації державної політики у сфері подолання наслідків воєнних дій в Україні

Доведено актуальність питання дослідження економічного механізму реалізації державної політики у сфері подолання наслідків воєнних дій в Україні. Доведено, що незважаючи на широкий спектр досліджень, присвячених різним аспектам врегулювання кризових ситуацій економічної природи, цілісного опрацювання економічного механізму реалізації державної політики у сфері подолання наслідків воєнних дій в Україні практично не існує. Визначено, що врегулювання кризових явищ економічного характеру, що виникають в результаті воєнних дій, є пріоритетним завданням для забезпечення національної безпеки. Такі кризові явища вимагають від уряду прийняття своєчасних і ефективних управлінських рішень. Якщо кризові явища в соціально-економічній системі будуть успішно вирішені, то можна уникнути економічної кризи. Ескалація кризових явищ призводить до виникнення кризових ситуацій, вихід з яких можливий при ефективній роботі органів влади. За умови успішного врегулювання кризових явищ у соціально-економічній системі можливо уникнути економічної кризи. Обґрунтовано, що кризові явища економічного характеру, що виникають в результаті воєнних дій, є загрозою життєдіяльності населення, вони негативно впливають як на людей, так і на соціально-економічний розвиток. Тому сьогодні особливої уваги потребує дослідження цих явищ в українському суспільстві. Незадовільний рівень життя населення, такий, як бідність, високий рівень інфляції, безробіття, заборгованість з виплати заробітної плати, рівень заробітної плати нижче прожиткового мінімуму, неефективне соціальне забезпечення тощо є основними загрозливими кризовими явищами. Відсутність ефективних механізмів врегулювання цих кризових явищ може призвести до соціальної напруженості в суспільстві. Надано авторське визначення економічного механізму реалізації державної політики у сфері подолання наслідків воєнних дій в Україні. Сформовано напрями подальших наукових досліджень, які будуть спрямовані на розвиток державної політики у сфері подолання наслідків воєнних дій в Україні шляхом розроблення відповідних правових механізмів.

Ключові слова: державне управління, наслідки воєнних дій, економічний механізм, державна політика, органи державної влади, органи місцевого самоврядування.