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*Kropyvnytskyi Vitalii, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Ph.D.), Doctoral student of Educational, Research and Production Center of National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv.*

ORCID : 0000-0002-3527-7283.

*Krykhtina Yuliia, Candidate of Economic Sciences (Ph.D.), Docent, Associate Professor at the Department of management and administration of Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport, Kharkiv.*

ORCID : 0000-0002-6595-4759.

*Treskov Andrii, Candidate of Public Administration (Ph.D.), Doctoral student of Educational, Research and Production Center of National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv.*

ORCID : 0000-0001-9495-4806.

*Maistro Serhii, Doctor of Sciences (Public Administration), Professor, Head of the Department of Public Administration for Civil Defence of Educational, Research and Production Center of National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv.*

ORCID : 0000-0003-3035-4304.

**STATE POLICY OF UKRAINE'S INTEGRATION INTO THE  
INTERNATIONAL SAFTY AREA IN THE CONDITIONS  
OF GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

*The article describes the peculiarities of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international security space in the conditions of global transformations. The*

*degree of effectiveness of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international security space in the conditions of global transformations is determined. The problematic aspects and contradictions of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international security space in the conditions of global transformations are highlighted. The directions of transformation of the state policy of Ukraine 's integration into the international security space in the conditions of global transformations are determined.*

**Key words:** *public management and administration, state policy, international safty area, global transformations, civil safty, transport safty, energy safty.*

**Problem setting.** Safty of the person, social groups, society, the state as a whole at each stage of development is one of the highest priorities of public policy. The need for its solution is due to a systematic understanding of the number and nature of threats, existing and prospective means, mechanisms for their neutralization, as well as entities that form purposeful activities for the development and implementation of state safty policy.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Such scientists as Shevchenko M., Sytnik G., Abramov V., Smolyanyuk V. and others have devoted their publications to the study of issues of formation and implementation of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safty area in modern conditions of global transformations [4; 5]. However, many issues concerning the directions of transformation of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safty area in the context of global transformations remain insufficiently studied.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of the article is to determine the directions of transformation of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international security space in the conditions of global transformations.

**Paper main body.** It is important to emphasize that safty (in all its manifestations - state, national, military, public, economic, energy, transport, environmental, information, food, social etc.) is one of the most important scientific categories of modern science and practice. Moreover, as the dominant vital activity of society, safty cannot

remain unchanged in the conditions of modern global transformations.

In the scientific literature there are two main methodological approaches to defining the essence and content of the concept of "safty".

According to the first approach, safty is defined as the absence of various types of threats, ie safty means not only and not so much the inviolability of internal structures of society, but some, always relative, degree of protection.

According to another methodological approach, safty is characterized not by the degree of protection from external and internal threats, but by activities to create conditions for the functioning and development of society and the state. This approach seems more accurate and complete, because, given the essential and substantive characteristics of safty, it is based on a functional approach to the object of study, which allows to consider any category in the dynamics [4].

According to Article 24 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Safty", one of the forms of implementation of state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safty area in the context of global transformations is international cooperation on national safty [3].

Therefore, it is extremely important for Ukraine to carry out systemic and comprehensive reforms based on international cooperation, which should ensure the modernization of the state in the context of implementing the best world experience, which provides for the implementation of the theory and practice of public administration.

Distinctive features of today are the high dynamics of world events and the profound changes that are taking place in all spheres of life of the world community. The balance of power on the world stage in its various dimensions (political, economic and others) is changing. The level of international and national safty is increasingly affected by the effects of globalization, there are fundamentally new challenges for national systems of public administration and local self-government to ensure the realization of relevant national interests.

Consider the existing paradigms of international relations - conceptual models of setting and solving a single interconnected set of orderly tasks and problems related to the

defense of national interests in the international arena.

It should be noted that the paradigms of international relations in specific historical conditions strictly regulate both the formation of problems of international relations and the nature of public administration decisions to solve them.

During the second half of the twentieth century, states, using geopolitical constructions and geostrategic approaches, created alliances and blocs, established influence, developed concepts of international and national safety, substantiated military policy and strategy. That is, the foreign policy and strategy of states were based on the geopolitical paradigm of international relations. The essence of the latter was to protect national interests, which is seen as preventing foreign interference in internal affairs, ensuring the inviolability of borders - both political and economic, as well as upholding certain ideological views. It is important that the implementation of geopolitical strategy is conducted exclusively at the state level and involves a symbiosis of geopolitics and strategy, which leads to a specific goal (concentration of governance in the world to establish control over planetary resources). The mechanism of geopolitical strategy is understood as the systemic integrity of norms, means and methods, which is used in various forms of its implementation by the subjects of society in order to protect national interests in the international arena.

The end of the 1990s was characterized by the transition of international relations from a geopolitical to a geoeconomic paradigm of development. This means that geoeconomics has its own area - geoeconomic, which unfolds the activities of players in modern international relations (post-industrial states, multinational companies, international organizations), which are based on the geoeconomic paradigm. The latter, in turn, is based on ensuring national interests, which are seen as ensuring high rates of economic growth through the internationalization of economic relations and the gradual expansion of borders for the free movement of goods, capital, labor and technology. It is important that the implementation of the geopolitical paradigm of international relations is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, at the state level, while geoeconomic - by means not only of the state but also necessarily private business [5].

In our opinion, the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of global transformations should include not only components directly related to a country, but also the international component, given the fact that in today's globalized world without the involvement of international external assistance is not possible (global economic crises, pandemics, climate change).

According to the Constitution (Article 1 of Section 1 "General Principles"), Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state [1].

Based on this, we can conclude that the fundamental safety principles for Ukraine are ensuring human rights and freedoms, preserving sovereignty and state unity, building civil society, developing democracy, solving socio-economic problems, strengthening Ukraine's position and its authority in the international arena, that is, they represent a harmonious balance of interests of the individual and the state in all spheres of society.

Ensuring appropriate safety principles at the state level is to preserve national values, prevent and counter emerging threats. The following safety areas and spheres of Ukraine need protection at the state and international level in the long run:

- strengthening the country's defense, ensuring the inviolability of the constitutional order, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- strengthening national harmony, political and social stability, development of democratic institutions, improvement of mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society;
- improving the level and quality of life, strengthening the health of the population, ensuring stable demographic development of the country;
- preservation and development of culture and traditional spiritual and moral values;
- increasing the level of competitiveness of the national economy;
- consolidation of Ukraine's status as one of the world's leading states, whose activities are aimed at maintaining strategic stability and mutually beneficial partnerships in the modern world.

Ensuring the relevant safety principles of Ukraine should be carried out through the implementation of the following key areas (strategic national priorities): national defense;

state and public safety; improving the quality of life of citizens; economic growth; science, technology and education; health care; culture; ecology of living systems and rational use of nature; strategic stability and equal strategic partnership.

The most important safety interests of the state, which are conditioned by the needs of self-preservation and development of Ukrainian statehood, are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine.

Thus, according to Article 1 of the General Provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On National Safety", the national interests of Ukraine are vital interests of man, society and the state, the implementation of which ensures state sovereignty of Ukraine, its progressive democratic development and safe living conditions and welfare citizens [3].

According to Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Safety", the fundamental national interests of Ukraine are:

1) state sovereignty and territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order, prevention of interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine;

2) sustainable development of the national economy, civil society and the state to ensure the growth of the level and quality of life of the population;

3) Ukraine's integration into the European political, economic, safety, legal area, membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the development of equal mutually beneficial relations with other states [3].

In our opinion, it is methodologically justified to consider the peculiarities of the formation and implementation of state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of global transformations in the above components.

Consider the peculiarities of the formation and implementation of state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of global transformations in the context of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order, prevention of interference in the internal affairs of our country.

In this context, it should be noted that "ensuring the integrity and inviolability of the territory of Ukraine is a direct embodiment of sovereignty in the international arena, based on the UN Charter (Articles 1, 2), the Statute of the Council of Europe and other

international treaties".

Thus, the Declaration of October 24, 1970 "On the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation between States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" states: another state or as a means of resolving international disputes, including territorial disputes and issues related to state borders... "; "The territory of the state should not be the object of military occupation..."; "The territory of a state cannot be the object of acquisition by another state as a result of a threat of force or its use. No territorial acquisition resulting from a threat or use of force shall be recognized as lawful..."; "Territorial integrity and political independence of the state are inviolable" [2].

The Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Safty and Cooperation in Europe of 1 August 1975 also proclaims in its provisions the principle of inviolability of borders (both of the parties to the Agreement and of all states in Europe).

Unfortunately, the presence of the above-mentioned number of safeguards at the highest international level did not protect Ukraine: in 2014 from military aggression by Russia, which annexed the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and occupied certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions; and in 2022 - from the full-scale invasion of Russian troops in Ukraine.

Therefore, in modern conditions, Ukraine must counteract the possible destruction of the democratic nature of the UN, in particular its General Assembly, and demand that Russia comply with the above provisions of the UN Charter. Unfortunately, although the UN Charter guarantees equal rights to all states, not all are equal. That is why Ukrainian diplomats simply do not have the opportunity to ensure neither equality nor equity in our country, which requires appropriate UN reform in order to ensure equality and justice for all member states in defending their own interests aimed at ensuring a universally recognized world order.

Therefore, UN activities in modern conditions should be aimed at forcing Russia to end the war in Ukraine and the complete withdrawal of Russian troops from Ukrainian territory, including from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and some areas of Donetsk

and Luhansk regions. Until that happens, all existing international political-diplomatic, military, and economic means of influencing Russia must not only be maintained but also strengthened.

Thus, if the United Nations remains the center of international relations regulation and coordination of world policy in the 21st century, it needs to be reformed in order to ensure that all countries adhere to the goals and principles enshrined in the Charter of this organization.

Therefore, to achieve these goals it is necessary:

- rational reform of the UN in order to systematically adapt to changing political and economic realities in the modern world;
- further enhance the effectiveness of the UN Safety Council, which has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and safety, and providing this body with greater representation in the reform process, while ensuring proper operational efficiency.
- strengthening the legal framework of international safety: universally recognized norms and principles of international law should determine the rules of the game in world affairs: otherwise it could lead to international chaos and the practical impossibility of maintaining international law.

Thus, at the present stage, traditional military-political alliances cannot counteract the full range of current challenges and threats that are cross-border in nature. Bloc approaches to solving international problems must be replaced by network diplomacy, which is based on flexible forms of participation in multilateral structures in order to effectively find solutions to common problems.

Also at the forefront, along with military power, are such important factors of state influence on international politics as economic, legal, scientific and technical, environmental, demographic and information. The issues of ensuring sustainable development, spiritual and intellectual development of the population, increasing its welfare, increasing the level of investment in human capital are becoming increasingly important.

The modern system of protection of national interests of Ukraine on the basis of



international cooperation covers not only military and political, but also other aspects - economic, environmental, humanitarian, legal. Particular importance is attached to the development and improvement of democracy in international relations and directly in our country.

However, in this situation, Ukraine's international cooperation in order to protect its own national interests is still not based effectively enough on: participation in the activities of international organizations dealing with safety issues; development of bilateral and multilateral relations in order to fulfill safety tasks; promoting conflict resolution, including participation in peacekeeping activities; further development of the regulatory framework for international cooperation.

In modern conditions, Ukraine is interested in a stable system of international relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation between states and based on international law. Unfortunately, such a system does not yet ensure the reliable and equal safety of every member of the world community in the political, military, economic, informational, humanitarian and other fields and needs comprehensive and systematic improvement, including through such an effective tool as multilateral diplomacy.

An important component of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of global transformations is ensuring the economic safety of the state. Unfortunately, there are also many problems and contradictions in this area that need to be resolved.

Thus, the analysis of Ukraine's foreign trade balance shows that in recent years Ukraine is moving from the status of exporter of metallurgical and chemical products to the status of exporter of agricultural and mineral raw materials and metallurgical semi-finished products. Both the first and the second status are not prestigious, Ukraine is simply changing its specialization, remaining an exporter of raw materials. So far, the openness of the Ukrainian economy does not lead to positive changes in its structure, which can be clearly seen in the analysis of exports and imports. Therefore, it is advisable to diversify the structure of exports and increase the share of high-tech exports. It is

necessary to improve tax policy, reduce the level of state intervention in the economy and regulate exports, implement an active policy of export expansion into international markets by encouraging exporters and attracting investment.

In order for Ukrainian enterprises to become intermediate and final (and not only primary) links in global value chains, political stability, the rule of law, the creation of a quality logistics infrastructure and effective tariff and customs regulation are needed. At the state level, it is necessary to stimulate an increase in high-tech exports and reduce imports of products that can be produced domestically (implementation of the concept of import substitution).

However, the Ukrainian economy remains insufficiently competitive, especially in the markets of developed countries. Therefore, Ukraine also needs to develop the production of goods that are competitive and can be in demand in the fast-growing markets of Southeast Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, where consumer demand is growing significantly.

However, there are also problems with Russia - the aggressor country, which blocks the transit of exports of Ukrainian goods to other countries and imports to Ukraine from other countries. For example, it does not allow Ukrainian products to enter the countries of Central Asia, and this requires not only economic but also appropriate political decisions, including at the international level.

Therefore, Ukraine needs deep structural changes in all areas, a full and aggressive strategy for the development of the state, which, unfortunately, is missing. The main task for the future - the maximum processing of raw materials and the release of the final competitive product with its active promotion in foreign markets. A large-scale strategic plan is needed in all sectors and spheres of social production, which will allow Ukraine to take its place in the world economy, but this requires the use of existing opportunities, including through international cooperation and cooperation with various countries.

Of course, this requires creating incentives and conditions for economic breakthrough, including:

- formation of a national innovation system, which should be based on the whole

set of public and private institutions that support innovation;

- development of basic sectors of the economy, use of energy, transport and transit, food and other opportunities of Ukraine;

- development of new sectors of global competitiveness, especially in high-tech industries that are leaders in the "knowledge economy" - the aeroarea industry, shipbuilding, energy, development of information and other new technologies.

Further ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of modern global transformations requires the presence of appropriate factors, such as: domestic and foreign policy stability; military power; availability and protection of natural resources; high-tech industry and export-oriented economy; stable financial system; favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses; social orientation (high social standards, civil liberties, sense of safety, low poverty, life expectancy, etc.); education and science system aimed at human development; developed health care system; harmonious development of the individual and society through ensuring public safety by the armed forces, law enforcement agencies, civil defense forces etc.

Thus, the state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of modern global transformations is an evolutionary and long historical process, which is a complex intertwining of military-political, national-psychological, socio-economic, environmental, cultural and other factors that together determine the content and nature of the national-historical experience of a country. That is why the national interests of modern Ukraine also have their own specifics, which is due to economic, political, social, ethnic, cultural and geopolitical features of the state.

**Conclusions of the research and perspective of further development in this direction.** Thus, in the formation and implementation of state policy of Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of modern global transformations it is necessary to take into account the conscious cultural and civilizational choice of Ukraine, which testifies to its European integration aspirations and focus on European democratic values. Especially in modern conditions (Russia's war

against Ukraine, the coronavirus pandemic, the global economic crisis), solidarity and international cooperation between Ukraine and the world is important, which aims to strengthen the common ability to meet existing challenges and threats. Ukraine must build international relations on the principles of international law, ensuring reliable and equal safety of states, mutual respect of peoples, preservation of the diversity of their cultures, traditions and interests. At the same time, the development of Ukraine in modern conditions is taking place against the background of new threats to national interests, which are complex and interconnected. Given the fact that the role of the power factor in international relations is not diminishing, the need for Ukraine's integration into the international safety area in the context of modern global transformations on the basis of international cooperation is growing significantly, which will be the subject of further research.

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