

**SUSTAINABLE GEOSPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL AND
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE**

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Monograph will be useful to scholars, entrepreneurs, experts in the field of economics,
management and administration, educators, graduate students, students and all those who wish to
improve their command in English.

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1.2 Social determinants of sustainable development of the country (security aspect)

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1. Theoretical foundations of the social component of security development

The strengthening of globalization processes in the economic sphere is manifested by the increasing influence of social determinants on Ukrainian population level of life, the competitiveness of the national economy and the state of its economic security. At the same time, the system of requirements to ensure the proper economic security of the national economy (ESNE) and the economy of its regions are increasing. Regional economy acts as a guarantor of sustainable economic development in interconnection with social and political stability. The level of the economic security system formation at the macro-, meso-, micro-level influences the dynamics of socio-economic development, strengthening of state economic system and prevention of negative manifestations of social determinants related to the level of material population well-being, individual social security, society and the preservation of national economic interests.

Ensuring the national security of the state is a major factor in preserving the integrity of society and forming strong social relations. The peculiarity of the state existence in the modern world and the provision of its main function - national security is the presence of rapid and sudden changes, which are characterized by the

multi-vector life of society and the emergence of new challenges. The study of the complex architecture of the state national security reveals the main factors influencing its status in the light of European integration processes and tendencies.

The multifaceted and comprehensive mechanism of the national security implementation is ensured through its basic components, taking into account the national interests and values of society, such as: economic, power, environmental, information, military, political and state security [1, p. 121]. At the legislative level, the main objects of national security are the person and the citizen (their constitutional rights and freedoms); society (spiritual, moral, ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, environment and natural resources); the state (its constitutional system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability) [2].

In the national security system, its economic component is the basis and foundation of organic, balanced development and is able to provide effective mechanisms aimed at eliminating threats to society in the realities of today.

The work of many well-known researchers and scientists is about the problems of economic security. In particular, scientists S.V. Onishchenko, O.V. Komelina, A.V. Matkovsky, O. A. Pugach in their researches [3, p. 16; 4] emphasize that the ESNE plays a decisive role in the national security system as a defining element of it, since all structural elements of national security have economic basis and dimensions of consequences, and also emphasize that the economic security of the national economy in modern conditions is a fundamental basis for national security of the state.

It should be borne in mind that the ESNE is the result of the key factors that form the basis of public policy in the field of economic security: first, the integrity of the territory, systems of government and governance, while taking into account the historical, social, natural and climatic features of the country development; secondly, national sovereignty, where the population acts as the sole source of power, subject to the supremacy of the national constitution and legislation throughout the state, the presence of recognized state borders at the international level [5, p. 42].

An analysis of the scientific literature and the achievements of foreign and Ukrainian scientists-economists testifies to the ambiguous definition of «economic security of the national economy». The systematization of scientific development allowed us to identify the following approaches to the interpretation of ESNE:

- condition of the state (or national economy), in which the following are ensured: the possibility of creating conditions for the productive life of its population, prospective development in the future and increasing the welfare of its inhabitants [6]; preserving economic stability to internal and external threats and meeting the needs of the individual, society, state [7]; meeting the vital needs of the country for material benefits, regardless of the emergence in the world economic system or within the country of force majeure circumstances of social, political, economic or environmental nature [8, p. 148];
- the state of country economic mechanism, which is characterized by a balance and resistance to the negative impact of internal and external threats, the ability to ensure on the basis of national economic interest realization sustainable and effective development of the domestic economy and social sphere [9, p. 26];
- state of economy and institutions of power which provides guaranteed protection of national interests, social policy orientation, sufficient defense potential even under unfavorable conditions of internal and external processes, as well as ability of power institutions to create mechanisms for realization and protection of national interests of national economy, support social and political stability of society [10, p. 16; 11, p. 72; 12, p. 35];
- a set of conditions and factors that ensure: the independence of the national economy, its stability and permanence, the ability to constantly renew itself and improve itself [13]; ability to satisfy own interests in the long-term mode, to generate innovative shifts in the economy; confront external threats; to realize competitive advantages in the international division of labor [14, p. 57];
- the ability of the national economy to ensure: free, independent development and maintain the stability of civil society and its institutions, as well as

sufficient defense potential of the country under various adverse conditions and variants of events [15];

- expanded self-reproduction in order to meet the needs of its population and the state at a certain level, to counteract the destabilizing effects of factors that threaten the normal development of the country, to ensure the competitiveness of the national economy in the world economic system [16]; effective meeting public needs at national and international levels [17, p. 38].

There are other positions to clarify the content of this category (A.V. Rogovy [18], T.V. Momot [19], A.Yu. Obolensky, S.M. Shkarlet [20], L.O. Ptashchenko [21], I.V. Chernysh [22], O.M. Levchenko [23], I.V. Khovrak [24] and others). It is impossible to overlook the number of works by V.O. Onishchenko on covering such important issues of economic security as international experience in ensuring the economic security of the state [25], problems of public debt management, monetary and fiscal policy [26], security of the banking system [27], shadowing of the economy [28 – 29].

Some foreign scholars regard economic security as a multifaceted category, depending on the diversification and technological level of domestic industrial production, the degree of self-sufficiency in food, raw materials and fuel needed, the size of stocks, and the geographical location considered strategic for imports [30, p. 3]. It should be noted that the existence of different approaches to the interpretation of ESNE indicates a lack of a common understanding of the problem and ways to solve it.

Generalization and systematization of foreign and domestic approaches to the essence and content of national economic security have made it possible to determine that ESNE is a complex, difficultly structured category, determine the causes of social determinants and their specific impact on the status of ESNE. Its properties such as integrity, interaction with outer space, knowledge of the system, hierarchy, are revealed through its characterization as a complex dynamic system. In particular, the integrity of economic security is manifested as the aggregate functioning of heterogeneous interconnected elements whose dynamic development gives rise to

qualitatively new functional properties of economic security as a system [31, p. 246 – 247].

ESNE from the standpoint of a systematic approach is determined by the integrity, systematic, interdependent functioning of the individual, society and state; acts as an indicator of country balanced development (when the state of economic security is the result of internal and external influence and the need to preserve national interests); it allows to identify protection level of economic interests and population vital needs at the level of the country, its regions and other levels, and its status characterizes the effectiveness of the existing mechanisms for their provision. The manifestation of the interaction of economic security as a complex dynamic system with the external space is revealed by reacting to its influence while preserving its properties and related to the influence of development social determinants.

In today's environment, the approach is becoming more and more relevant, with the view that ESNE is a vertically integrated three-tier system (national, regional and local self-government) with developed horizontal links (at each of these levels), characterized by self-sufficiency, ensuring the economical stability from the negative external and internal actions and promotes its progressive development [32, p. 36]. It allows to identify the occurrence of dangerous processes and phenomena, to determine the peculiarities of economic security at different levels, to structure the causes of their occurrence and to justify the ways of solving.

In addition to this approach, it should be noted that in the face of increasing global challenges, economic security is manifested at the following hierarchical levels: global, interstate (within the various associations of countries), national, interregional, regional, local, nanoscale. The structure of this category is manifested at other levels as well: international (global and regional); national (state and non-state); corporate (enterprises, firms, corporations, etc.); personal (natural and legal persons) [32, p. 7].

Thus, the complexity of ESNE concept is manifested by the infinite number of structural and functional variants that reflect the existing characteristic aspects of its

objects and subjects interaction and the system of economic relations and social values in the country. The structure of this category is characterized by the complexity of its internal features of manifestation. It allows to determine the structural components of economic security: energy, financial, social, innovation-technological, food, foreign economic, demographic and environmental one. These components are closely related to one another and to the external environment and have direct and indirect connections [15, p. 14].

In the context of transformational changes, a certain threat to the economic development of a country can be created by the crisis in individual regions. The region as a whole social and economic system has its own peculiar features of economic development strategy and policy formation, security mechanisms. A number of works are about this issue by V. O. Onishchenko, T. M. Zavory, and A. V. Chepurny, where the theoretical approaches and methodological foundations of regional economic security social component ensuring are systematically investigated [29]. Kozachenko G.V., Pogorelov Yu.S. and other scientists under the economic security of the region offer to understand the totality of the current state, conditions, factors that characterize the stability and progressive development of the regional economy, organically integrated into the economy of the country as a relatively independent structure [14, p. 111]. However, it should be borne in mind that the stable development of a regional social and economic system depends on its ability to counter threats [33, p. 104].

Scientists believe that the level of economic security determines the following important characteristics of national and regional economic development: economic independence (management of state and regional resources using competitive natural-geographical, social, economic, environmental benefits); economic stability (reliability of all economic system elements, protection of all forms of ownership, restraining the influence of development destructive factors); self-development and progress (realization and protection of state and regional political interests, modernization of production, effective investment and innovation policy) [3, 15, 7, 34].

It should be noted that nowadays social challenges are becoming more acute in different countries, and the social component of economic security is gaining high priority. Solving social security problems is extremely difficult due to the lack of practical and theoretical problems associated with the uncertainty of their interaction, coordination and implementation [35, p. 31].

Well-known Ukrainian scientist V.M. Geyets defines the social contours of the state economic security as ensuring economic development in order to meet the social and economic needs of citizens with optimal labor costs, environmental use of raw materials and environmental protection [15, p. 15].

In the works of many American and European researchers, ESNE is primarily considered through the social lens of human well-being and the level of its social protection [36 - 40]. This approach is gaining ground. In particular, the American scientist J. Reid defines economic security as one of the main components of well-being and treats it as well-being sense of a person who is able to meet basic needs both in the present and in the future [41, p. 4].

Nesadurey H. views economic security as protecting a person from sudden loss of income sources through the social security system [42, p. 4]. Economic instability in the country and rising risks of unemployment affect the well-being of individuals, their identity, territorial mobility, consumer behavior and require significant public expenditures to stabilize social processes [43, p. 240].

In defining the concept of «social security», most economists emphasize the protection of social interests against threats that are divided into internal and external, but do not single out conceptual approach [6, 44 - 61]. At the same time, most of them relate to the concepts of social security (or social component of economic security) with the concepts of management, regulation, control, and thus the construction of a comprehensive security system in the economic and social spheres, taking into account the influence of social determinants.

We consider it expedient to study social security in a three-pronged approach: as an economic security subsystem, the parameters of which determine the level of economic security; state of the economy and public administration institutions in the

social sphere; the effectiveness of ensuring social policy and the protection of public interests mechanisms, taking into account the influence of social determinants and neutralizing their manifestations. It should be noted that the poor efficiency of the system that provides the social component of the ESNE and the activity of public administration becomes a catalyst for the formation of social determinants that cause negative manifestations in the form of social risks, threats, challenges and dangers, having a deliberate impact on the level of economic security of Ukraine.

2. The impact of social determinants on sustainable development of the country

The main factors of economic development impact on the social sphere include the level of GDP, which depends on the financial support of the population, employment, the level of social infrastructure institutions financing (health care, education, culture, etc.), social guarantees to the population; the level of inflation, which affects the purchasing power of the population and the structure of personal consumption and as a consequence of the population social equilibrium; innovation-investment component of economic development, which is a source of progress and a condition for the viability of the social sphere. The manifestation of a permanent nature in the unresolved majority of social problems in Ukrainian society adversely affects all structural elements of national security and is a major factor in the emergence of many negative effects in all components of social security.

At the same time, the level of ESNE is formed and determined by a number of components, among which its social component is endowed with significant content. Under current conditions, the importance of economic security social determinants, which generate negative manifestations and generate risks and threats due to multicriteria impact on social and economic development is increasing.

In such circumstances, it is an important task to investigate the impact of social determinants on Ukrainian economic security, identify the criteria for their evaluation, and direct and inverse relationships with all spheres of society through the system of economic relations, interests and priorities. This task is actualized in the period of increasing globalization challenges, when it is extremely important to

ensure the social component of Ukrainian economic security and its regions as a basis for sustainable economic development. This requires the task of harmonizing Ukrainian legislation with European norms and social standards within the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU.

It is theoretically proved that social determinism expresses patterns of social development, relationships, the emergence of the main causes, conditions, factors, sources and drivers of its development and functioning [62, p. 14]. Modern social determinism is characterized by the interchangeability of the subject and the object place in the chain of their relations, since both are acting agents with their intentions and interests; manifested differently in one or another sphere of human activity, in different social structures, depends on the historical context [63, p.16]. The emergence of specific social processes under the influence of external and internal factors and the emergence of new social determinants that exist simultaneously in two states (the object and subject of social and economic dynamics), require the study of their manifestation features and the relationship with social security as component of ESNE.

The expediency of the study of ESNE from the standpoint of determinism allows to study the interconnections and mutually consistent phenomena and processes through the conditions, causes and patterns of changes in social processes and their impact on the security of human existence. From this point of view, social determinants in the ESNE category system reveal the nature of the specific relationships that determine the strategic directions and dynamics of social development processes [64, 65]. Deeva N.M. [66] defines social determinants as the cause or causes of social changes related to the life and relationships of people in the community or generated by social conditions or conditioned by a particular environment. Balanda A.L. [67] The basic social determinants include property, the level of social differentiation, competition and conflict in the form of the individual struggle for such a situation in society that would satisfy their needs. The scientist determines the main informative indicator of the social impact as the level of social tension in individual regions and in the country as a whole. Goroshkova L.A. [68] in

the economic security model of the national economy distinguishes the determinants that directly or indirectly influence the social component of the ESNE (parameters of production factors, infrastructure, market demand, etc.).

The nature of the emergence of the social determinants of ESNE is related to changes in the society caused by the system of economic relations, the environment and social values in the country. The objective existence of the interdependence of economic and social security makes it possible to investigate the nature and content of social determinants that reveal the existence of a causal link between economic processes, have a dominant influence on the development of ESNE, generate integrative risks and threats that cause the emergence of trends in social development and, at the same time, the interaction result of social objects, public institutions, existing models and mechanisms for ensuring social security as a component of ESNE.

At the state level, the impact on the emergence and ESNE social determinants manifestation occurs through the system of regulation and management of social and economic processes, the creation of appropriate institutions, which are endowed with the necessary powers that: create the legal, financial and organizational foundations of social protection; regulate social differentiation; create consistent forms of interaction between social security - the system of social protection and social position [67].

Scientists believe that «the social direction in economic security should ensure the proper status of legal norms and relevant security institutions, which allow to organize the protection of human rights and freedoms, spiritual and material values of society [69, p. 30]. In this aspect, the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 3) states that «a person, his/her life and health, honor and dignity, integrity and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value» [70].

In Ukraine, during shaping the model of socially oriented state, the social component of economic security is receiving considerable priority. This is stated in the Law of Ukraine «On the basics of national security» [2]: a proper degree of security must be ensured at the national, regional, enterprise and citizen levels. The

National Security Strategy of Ukraine (2015) [71] defined the main direction of the national security policy of Ukraine in the field of ensuring ESNE conditions for overcoming poverty and excessive property stratification in society, bringing social standards closer to the level of Central and Eastern Europe countries – EU member states, achieving the economic criteria necessary for Ukraine to become a member of the EU.

3. Domestic and foreign experience of the institutional structure of ensuring the social component of security development

The reform of Ukrainian public administration system takes place in the conditions of new social and economic relationship formation and the search for acceptable mechanisms to ensure social standards of life under the influence of the processes of European integration. The experience of developing a mechanism for ensuring the development of the national economy and its economic security in the EU countries is assessed through the social lens by the introduction of social standards. The managerial influence on the social sphere must first and foremost be carried out in the interests of improving life and saturating the system of ensuring the social interests of people, social groups, their values (adherence to the principle of social justice), structure of society and social relations through effective management measures.

In general, the institutional structure of Ukrainian economic security social component ensuring is shown in Fig. 1. It includes a set of institutions and entities: line ministries, the National Security and Defense Council, regional state administrations, local governments, including executive and administrative bodies, etc.).

Within the limits of their competences and certain tasks aimed at regulating social processes, they influence the economic and social complex of the country, which is tasked with meeting the needs of the population in education, health care, cultural development and housing, expanding conditions. employment and efficient use of labor potential, reproduction of the population and labor, information adequacy and security of existence [73, p. 165].

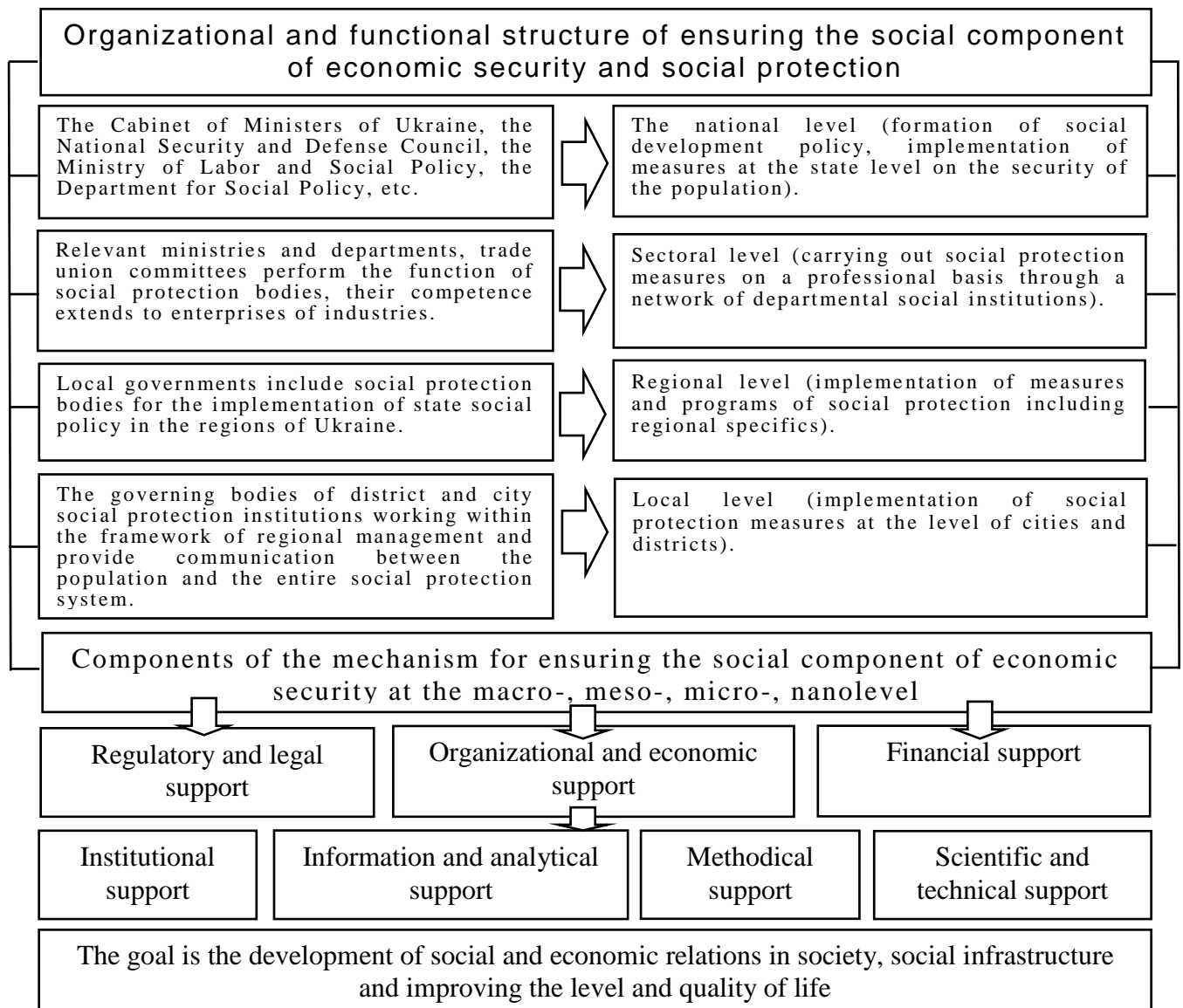


Fig. 1. Subjects of ensuring economic security social component at the state level

The content of institution activities ensuring social component of the EBNE should be determined by the level of social development, the nature of social and economic relations, the strategy of country economical development. However, there is a functional complexity and inconsistency in the system of executive bodies of state power and local self-government. The absence of a single concept of social development complicates the development and implementation of social processes management [73, p. 165].

The imperfection of modern institutional actions ensuring the social component of EBNE diminishes the organizational, economical, financial, human resources, innovation, technological, digital potential of social development.

The mechanism of state and regional ensuring the social component of economic security is defined as a coherent system of successive stages, interrelated and interacting structural elements, which determines the order, features, methods and instruments of purposeful influence of state authorities and local self-government (entities) on social, economic processes at the state and regional level (objects of management) with the purpose of preventing the emergence, mitigation or overcoming of threats to social security [74, p. 88]. This mechanism should take into account the relationship between social and economic processes. The general scheme of ensuring the social component of economic security in Ukraine is presented in Fig. 2.

Structural and functional feature studies of social security institutional activities in individual EU countries shows their differences. According to MISSOC information sources [75] in Bulgaria, the activities of social security institutions are carried out under the compulsory supervision of the Parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers and the judiciary in cooperation with representative organizations of workers and employers and other civil society organizations (e.g. patients' organizations).

The social security management system in Bulgaria is represented by a number of institutions, namely: National Revenue Agency, National Social Insurance Institute, National Health Insurance Fund, Employment Agency, Social Assistance Agency, Agency for People with Disabilities and more. In Bulgaria, the system of social services recently expanded significantly thanks to reforms aimed at improving social development planning. Social child care services is one of the most successful tools for supporting children and families.

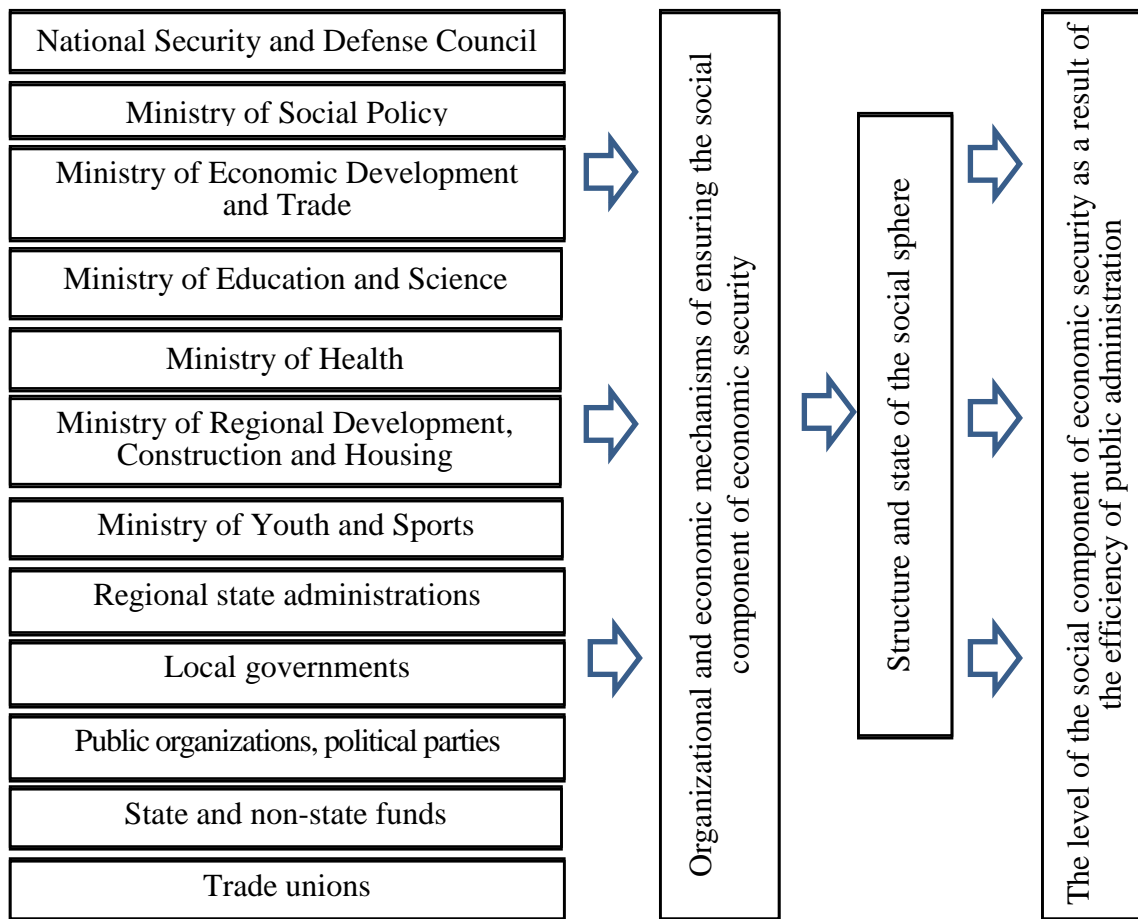


Fig. 2. Generalized scheme of the mechanism of Ukrainian economic security social component ensuring

In Germany, there are five statutory social security sectors, namely: pension insurance; compulsory health insurance; long-term care insurance; accident insurance; unemployment insurance. Pension insurance in Germany is provided through the Federal Institute, regional pension insurance institutions and regulated by the relevant laws. Unemployment insurance is provided by the Federal Employment Agency, which is distributed to the head office, regional governing bodies and local executive bodies. All employees are subject to unemployment insurance.

Functional activity of the Federal Ministry of Health is related to sickness and long-term care insurance, with the exception of health insurance in the agricultural sector, which is under the control of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is responsible for the provision of pensions in connection with the loss of a

breadwinner, disability benefits, accident insurance, and unemployment insurance. Regarding the competence of the supervisory authorities, there is a federal land insurance fund (federal agency).

The Federal Insurance Bureau is a competent supervisory authority. While German pension insurance is the responsibility of the Federal Institute, its competence includes basic issues and horizontal functions, the control is exercised by the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, including the federal insurance agencies. The Federal Employment Agency is an independent federal public law corporation. Legal oversight is vested in the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

The social security system in Poland, which is a joint competence of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Ministry of Health, is somewhat different, but the legal, administrative and financial organization of the social security system is not dependent on these ministries. Employees and self-employed persons are subject to the general social insurance scheme. The main organizations that administer social security in Poland are the Social Security Institute, the National Health Fund, public social policy centers, local and regional labor organizations, the State Disability Rehabilitation Fund.

The Social Insurance Institute is divided into regional services responsible for sickness and maternity disability payments, payment of old-age and disability pensions, survivors' pensions, and insurance industrial accidents and occupational diseases. The Social Insurance Institute is entrusted with the function of collecting social security contributions and transferring them to the appropriate organizations. The general mandatory pension system in Poland has open-ended pension funds managed by state-owned private financial institutions. The Social Insurance Institute is responsible for the transfer of the pension insurance contribution part to the pension fund.

In Poland, the National Health Fund is divided into regional health funds, which are responsible for social security in relation to illness and pregnancy and

childbirth. Community social centers provide assistance to large families. Local and regional labor organizations assist the unemployed [75].

In France, the general social insurance scheme is organized in four directions, covering the risks associated with illness, pregnancy and childbirth, disability and death; industrial injuries and occupational diseases; old age; family needs. The National Employment Insurance Fund is responsible for the first two areas. There are also two types of benefits at the local level that have no hierarchical link and are controlled by the National Health Insurance Fund for employees. These are retirement and workplace funds and primary disease insurance funds. Family assistance under the French social security system is under the jurisdiction of the National Family Benefits Fund, which acts as the controlling authority for the family assistance program [75].

The implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU requires harmonization of legislative support in the social sphere and adjustment of both the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and economical development priorities, as well as the mechanisms for their provision [72;74;76].

Research of the legal and organizational and economic foundations of the national economical development ensuring mechanism, study of the structural and functional features of relevant institution creation and operation in Ukraine and the EU, the identification of the main functions and tasks assigned to the subjects of EBNE, allowed to define the criteria ensuring their effectiveness: 1) compliance with the general civilizational norms and existing world practices of creating a «welfare state»; 2) adequacy of the social protection system to the existing external and internal challenges and requirements of European integration; 3) the level of social and territorial integration of society (overcoming social differentiation); 4) balance between social protection system and social status.

The complexity of implementing these criteria is exacerbated by the instability of Ukrainian economical development and the need for financing from the state budget for joint operations in the east of Ukraine.

In the conditions of reforming the management system and its decentralization, achieving the solution of social problems depends on the purposefulness of the state and regional policy and the organizational and economic mechanism of its provision, a comprehensive analysis of task set effectiveness and the coherence of the relations in achieving the strategic goals of social development between the executive bodies [78, p. 61].

The solution of social problems should be embedded in the social policy of the state and ensure the security of the individual and society as a whole. Scientists [72, p. 11] define social policy as a system of managerial, regulatory, self-regulatory ways and forms of subject activity, a set of principles, decisions, actions that find incarnation in social programs and practice in order to meet social needs, balance the interests of man, social groups, achievement of social goals, solving of social problems, formation of social values.

The effectiveness of social policy is determined by achieving the unity of goals and means at all levels, the consistent structuring of the powers and responsibilities of each governmental level, the consistency of the system and the complexity of social policy itself [66, p. 43; 25]. Scientists point out that the implementation of social policy in Ukraine should be systematic and should be based on modern concepts: social security, social state, human development, human capital, knowledge economy, innovative development, sustainable development [77, p. 86]. The objects of social policy are interconnected with social relations, contain a wide range of society existence processes and influence the level of individual social security, social needs and interests.

It is believed that the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), which defines the social vector of the state existence with the fixing of basic social rights and guarantees to its citizens, is the historical beginning of the state social policy formation, the formation of the national social protection and social security system. At the same time, the question remains about the forms of exercising the constitutionally protected rights of the state, society and human liability for their

guarantee and realization in market conditions. At the same time, it raises the need to explore other models of social security in different countries of the world.

It should be noted that in spite of discussions in the scientific and political circles, a number of these articles became the starting point for the basis of state social policy formation, the smoothing of social differentiation in society and the guarantor of Ukrainian population life safety. Fundamentals of state social policy are stated in the laws of Ukraine «On pension» [78], «On the subsistence minimum» [79], «On state social standards and state social guarantees» [80], «On social services» [81], «On employment of the population» [82] and others. They underpin social policy and social protection systems in Ukraine and make it possible to identify their key elements.

It should be noted that the modern social policy of the state as a component of ensuring EBNE system in Ukraine is influenced by external factors, which to a certain extent determine the content and legal norms of population social protection; the objective dynamics of changes in the development of the international community and the formation of new criteria for evaluating its effectiveness; implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union.

Ukraine's accession to key international treaties within the United Nations (UN), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Council of Europe and the EU, the conclusion of bilateral acts within the framework of the Ukraine-EU partnership, bilateral treaties with other countries in the field of social security (Spain, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic), Ukrainian membership in a number of international treaties is an important tool for adapting social policy. From the standpoint of EBNE, social protection of the population is, firstly, a multifaceted system of interrelated with all legislative and executive decisions of different levels of economic, legal and social guarantees of realization of the most important social rights of every member regardless of residence, working capacity, gender, age [46, p. 37]; secondly, a set of legal, economic and organizational measures to identify the causes of social risks, evaluate their possible impact at different stages of manifestation, as well as provide social guarantees in accordance

with the economic conditions of social system development [55, p. 15]; third, a qualitative feature of the national model of economic development.

According to the Concept of Ukrainian Population Social Security [83], the foundations of the legal and regulatory framework of social security for the citizens and mechanisms were developed which, based on the real possibilities of the economy, ensure compliance with the statutory state guarantees.

The Concept also defines forms of social security for the population, which include: 1) financial support through social insurance in case of unemployment, temporary or permanent disability; 2) social assistance to disabled and low-income citizens; 3) maintaining living standards in the context of rising consumer prices; 4) compensation and benefits to citizens who have suffered from man-made environmental and natural disasters. At the moment, special attention is needed on the issue of social security for displaced persons and citizens who participated in the operation of the Joint Forces in eastern Ukraine.

It is worth noting that the social protection institute is characterized by the presence and use of interrelated organizational and economic forms [65, p. 21]: social insurance; social assistance; state social security; compulsory accumulations; private forms.

Social security as a component of economic security in its interdependence and interaction ensures the development of a socially oriented economy, realizing the system of socio-economic interests and priorities in the prosperous existence, reproduction, development of man, society and the state mechanisms to international standards [73].

At the same time, priority is given to the creation of adequate economic opportunities in the implementation of social policy, without breaking the balance between social expenditures of society and the economic capacity of the state, stimulating the growth of production and accumulation of funds spent on measures to improve social status.

Thus, the ESNE security system is formed taking into account the existing conditions of state and regional development, external and internal factors of

influence on their social and economic development, existing mechanisms and instruments, peculiarities of potential and natural resources production utilization. The essence of the ESNE security system is revealed through the interaction of state regulation and market self-regulation, coherence of national and regional interests in the protection of the economy from possible external and internal threats [72].

The provision of ESNE is carried out by the state in the formulation and implementation of social and economic policy. The close interrelation of economic security, together with its social component, creates conditions for economic independence of the state, which at the same time requires guaranteeing the proper conditions for the reproduction of the population and the well-being of its life in order to maintain the level of economic stability of the country. The effectiveness of ESNE mechanism and its regions is assessed by achieving a certain level of social development and raising the level of population welfare.

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1.3 Natural and economic system: Sustainable Development management in conditions of climate changes

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A comprehensive vision of the reforms required by the Ukrainian society is presented in the «Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ukraine-2020» approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine [Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy, 2015]. Among the priorities of the Strategy are decentralization and reformation of national social and economic system, restructuring of business entities` territorial organization