

ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A COMPONENT OF THE FIFTH GENERATION HUMAN RIGHTS CONCEPT

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Abstract. The contemporary world is characterised by an escalation in military conflicts and political and economic instability, which have a substantial impact on the economic security of the individual. The ongoing war in Ukraine and the escalation in Israel, in conjunction with the crises in Venezuela, Africa and Southeast Asia, illustrate how military actions, political upheavals and economic sanctions can compromise the stability of a nation's economy, impacting the employment prospects of its population and, consequently, access to fundamental services. In such conditions, economic security becomes an issue not only on a national scale, but also acquires a global and human rights dimension. Within the conceptual framework of fifth-generation human rights, economic security emerges as a pivotal element that integrates material living conditions with emergent collective and digital rights. Consequently, its provision becomes a prerequisite for the realisation of dignity, opportunities and the sustainable development of the individual, particularly in contexts characterised by military threats, conflicts and technological transformations. It is evident that human economic security is not merely a component of national security; rather, it constitutes the foundation of the modern human rights system. Consequently, the study of economic security as a component of the fifth-generation human rights concept has increased in relevance. The purpose of the present study is twofold: firstly, to provide a robust theoretical foundation for the notion of economic security as a fundamental component of the fifth-generation human rights concept; and secondly, to offer a comprehensive analysis of its current status within the contemporary human rights and security paradigms. The research methodology under scrutiny comprises a range of approaches, including the dialectical method, the system-structural method, the comparative law method, and the analysis and synthesis method. The study concluded that economic security constitutes an integral component of the fifth-generation human rights concept. The transformation of the legal and socio-economic dimensions of human security in conditions of modern conflicts and crises was analysed on the theoretical basis of definitions and mechanisms for ensuring economic security. By combining the five generations of human rights with the concepts of human and economic security, it can be concluded that economic security encompasses more than just income and employment protection. It also includes access to resources and the sustainability of life systems, as well as the digital and collective dimensions of rights that are characteristic of the fifth generation. The mechanisms of destruction of individual economic security, as exemplified by wars and conflicts (e.g., loss of livelihoods, high inflation, disruption of supply chains, destruction of infrastructure and digital threats), are analysed. General directions for integrating economic security guarantees into international legal and national mechanisms for the protection of fifth generation rights are then proposed.

Keywords: economic security of the individual, fifth-generation human rights, human security, socio-economic rights, transnational security, international legal standards, sustainable development, dignity and well-being of the individual.

JEL Classification: I3, K33, K38, F52, F59, O13, Q01

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1. Introduction

In the contemporary world, human security issues are acquiring mounting significance, becoming a pivotal component of both international and national policies. Conventional approaches to security, which have historically placed significant emphasis on military-political and state aspects, are undergoing a gradual complementation with concepts of economic, social and cultural security. These emerging paradigms place the individual at the centre of their protective scope. As the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) notes in *Economic Security in a Changing World (2025)*, economic security is key to the stability and prosperity of countries and societies, and remains a central goal in today's highly integrated and complex global environment.

Contemporary challenges such as globalisation, armed conflicts, economic crises and social inequalities create a complex system of risks that directly impact the realisation of human rights and societal stability. As emphasised by the Council of Europe, all rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated (*The evolution of human rights, 2025*), indicating the interconnectedness of legal, economic and social security components.

Recent research suggests that the concept of fifth-generation human rights signifies a progressive evolution in the recognition and protection of collective interests. This concept emphasises the importance of previously undervalued rights, such as environmental rights, digital rights, and the rights of future generations (*Fifth Generation of Rights: Contemporary Discourses, Developments and Challenges, 2025*). This expansion of the discourse indicates a paradigm shift in the understanding of human rights in the context of contemporary global challenges.

In particular, the OECD notes that, throughout modern history, economies have sought to protect their critical supply chains and the basic needs of their populations from disruption and external threats (*Economic Security in a Changing World, 2025*). The United Nations, meanwhile, emphasises the importance of economic, social, and cultural rights as key elements of comprehensive human protection (*Economic, social and cultural rights, 2025*). Growing social inequality, unstable labour markets, environmental threats and technological transformations directly impact the level of population security and the realisation of their rights, requiring comprehensive, interdisciplinary approaches.

Consequently, contemporary challenges in the domain of security necessitate an interdisciplinary approach, encompassing the integration of economic, social, cultural, and legal dimensions to ensure the comprehensive protection of human rights and the sustainable development of society. The analysis

of these challenges is a necessary prerequisite for the formation of effective mechanisms of national and international security policy, capable of timely responding to threats and ensuring the protection of the most vulnerable groups of the population. This makes the research topic relevant and one that requires detailed analysis.

The purpose of this study is to examine the economic security of the individual in the context of contemporary socio-economic and political transformations, global conflicts and crises. The subject of the present study is the mechanisms for ensuring the economic security of the individual and its role in the implementation of fifth-generation human rights.

The purpose of the present study is twofold: firstly, to provide a robust theoretical foundation for the notion of economic security as a fundamental component of the fifth-generation human rights concept; and secondly, to offer a comprehensive analysis of its current status within the contemporary human rights and security paradigms.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks are solved:

1. Disclosure of theoretical approaches to the concept of economic security of a person and its relationship with the concept of human security.

2. Analysis of the features of fifth-generation human rights and determination of their impact on the content of economic security.

3. Research into the impact of modern military and socio-economic crises in various regions of the world on the state of economic security of an individual and formulation of proposals for the integration of economic security guarantees into international legal and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

2. Methodology

In the course of examining economic and legal security, the following methodological approaches were employed: the dialectical method, the system-structural method, the comparative legal method, and the method of analysis and synthesis.

The dialectical method considers economic and legal security as an ongoing process of interaction between subjects and objects within ever-changing socio-political conditions. Its application reveals contradictions between the declarative norms of international and national law and their practical implementation, traces the dynamics of the development of the concepts of economic and human security, and synthesises analytical results to form a holistic vision of the relationship between economic stability, personal security, and human rights. The dialectical method influenced the research by enabling security to be considered as an evolving process involving the integration of legal, economic,

and social factors, which change in response to internal and external challenges.

The system-structural method enabled the study of economic and legal security as holistic systems, incorporating regulatory, institutional, social and economic components, and the determination of relationships between them. It is evident that this method has enabled the identification of the key structural elements of economic security. Furthermore, it has facilitated an assessment of the impact of state policy, international norms and socio-economic processes on the level of population security. In addition to this, models of interaction of legal and economic instruments to ensure comprehensive security have been built. The utilisation of this methodology enabled the establishment of a structured system of knowledge, the integration of various aspects of security, the identification of the primary risk drivers, and the development of recommendations for the enhancement of protection mechanisms.

The comparative legal method provided a scientifically substantiated comparison of national and international approaches to ensuring human rights and economic security. The application of the aforementioned methodology has facilitated the identification of both common and distinctive features in the interpretation of the right to security in different legal systems. Furthermore, it has enabled the assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of international standards in national legislation and practices. Finally, it has facilitated the formulation of recommendations for the harmonisation of national legislation with international norms. This method enabled a systematic comparison to be made and substantiated conclusions to be drawn regarding the adoption of international practices in a national context.

The method of analysis and synthesis was used to identify the main components of economic and legal security, and to integrate the results of various studies into a single conceptual system. This approach facilitated the compilation of exhaustive information on economic security, human rights and human security. It also enabled the integration of theoretical provisions and practical examples of the implementation of human rights. Furthermore, it enabled the formulation of scientifically based conclusions and practical recommendations for improving mechanisms for ensuring economic and legal security.

It is evident that the implementation of the aforementioned methodology has enabled the exploration of economic and legal security as a dynamic, multidimensional system that operates in conjunction with socio-political and economic processes. This integration encompasses the integration of various aspects of security and human rights, the establishment of a substantiated comparison of national and international practices, and the attainment of

a holistic, scientifically grounded comprehension of the mechanisms for ensuring economic and legal security. This comprehensive understanding serves as the foundation for the formulation of strategic recommendations in both national and international contexts.

3. Recent Research Studies

Recent national studies by Ukrainian authors have focused on the issue of security as a comprehensive component of national policy and the development of the human protection system.

In particular, Amosha and Pokotilenko (2006) examine economic security as a multidimensional phenomenon that includes mechanisms for ensuring financial stability, protecting critical resources, and guaranteeing the economic sustainability of the state. The authors propose a conceptual model of economic security that integrates state, market, and social elements deemed necessary for sustainable development and ensuring human rights in times of crisis. A salient conclusion of this study is that economic stability and the protection of critical resources directly affect the state's ability to guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens in the field of social and economic security.

Utenkova (2019) propose an expansion of the concept, with the argument that economic security constitutes an integral element of Ukraine's national security, and that it exerts a direct influence on the realisation of citizens' social and economic rights. The author conducts an analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic stability, social policy and population security. The analysis focuses on the growing risks associated with the instability of the economic system, which can lead to violations of basic human rights. The study demonstrates that human security cannot be considered in isolation from economic processes within the country. This standpoint is underpinned by a consensus on the necessity to consider the interplay between macroeconomic stability, social policy, and population security. However, a divergence of opinion emerges on the relative prioritisation of the economic dimension in comparison to the socio-psychological aspect. The contemporary crises have underscored the paramount importance of a holistic approach, wherein the psychological resilience of the population is deemed to be of equal significance to economic considerations.

The issue of the human right to security in the context of national and international law is explored by Kopteva (2014) and Kiriyyenko (2023). The authors of this study emphasise the evolution of approaches to the concept of "human security" from a traditional state vision to a modern model that encompasses economic, social, legal and psychological components. Kopteva emphasises that the concept of human

security meets international standards and integrates human rights into the practice of national policy, while Kirienko clarifies that the modern doctrine of human security includes the protection of physical, economic and social rights, creating a normative basis for legislative and administrative mechanisms. The extant literature demonstrates the close connection between international standards and national legislation, and emphasises the need to harmonise national policy with universal human rights principles. Concurrently, it is this author's opinion that the effectiveness of the implementation of human rights requires greater emphasis on institutional mechanisms and public participation.

Furthermore, Lazorko's (2017) study of the psychology of personal security emphasises the significance of individual psychological resilience as a fundamental component in ensuring security in professional and social contexts. The author highlights the mechanisms of forming the subjectivity of a person capable of counteracting threats and exercising their rights in crisis conditions, which confirms the importance of the psychological aspect in a comprehensive model of human security.

In the study conducted by Manasaryan (2024), the evolution of the concept of the "human rights generation" in Ukrainian scholarly and political discourses was analysed. The importance of a comprehensive approach that combines classical rights with contemporary challenges was emphasised, including digital rights, the rights of future generations, and the right to economic and social security. This study demonstrates that conceptual innovations in the field of human rights are closely linked to the transformation of socio-economic and legal practices that ensure the security of citizens in modern conditions.

Moreover, Fedorova (2018) and Korzh (2020) conducted a comparative analysis of definitions of security and conceptual foundations of legal security, noting that the national security doctrine of Ukraine is developing in accordance with international standards and is part of a comprehensive system of citizen protection. As Bignyak (2019) emphasises, international legal standards are of paramount importance in the field of human rights, serving as the foundation for the development of national security policies.

National research has demonstrated that economic, social, psychological and legal human security are all key components of Ukraine's national security. This has confirmed the necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the formation of security policy, a policy which must combine state, social, economic and legal mechanisms. The approaches proposed by Ukrainian researchers demonstrate that the integration of international standards and national practices provides effective protection of the population from modern threats, including economic crises, social

inequality, psychological risks and technological challenges.

The international scholarly debate on human security and economic stability reveals a variety of approaches, combining economic, political, social and legal factors.

In the context of contemporary uncertainty, Cooke (2023) proposes a novel conceptualisation of economic security as the cornerstone of dignity, opportunity and hope. The author underscores the detrimental impact of economic instability on the realization of fundamental human rights, thereby highlighting its potential to jeopardise the social stability of society. This approach underscores the notion that economic security is not merely a financial matter, but rather, it is a prerequisite for the safeguarding of fundamental human rights and dignity. This approach is endorsed, as economic stability is recognised as the cornerstone for ensuring dignity, opportunity and human rights.

Winter (2023) builds on this perspective by viewing economic security as part of human security. The author notes that economic instability poses a direct threat to well-being and social stability, emphasising the importance of incorporating economic indicators into national and international population protection strategies. This allows risks to be assessed more systematically and preventive measures to be developed to ensure stability.

Kempen (2013) proposes a four-dimensional conceptualisation of security, encompassing personal, political, economic and cultural dimensions, emphasising the necessity of comprehending security as a multifaceted issue within the broader context of human rights. This approach facilitates the integration of human rights into all aspects of security policy, which is pivotal for interdisciplinary research and practical application. The present study's findings support the multidimensional model, as it enables the consideration of human security as an integrated complex, encompassing economic, social, political and cultural aspects.

It is important to acknowledge the contributions of Nourbakhsh (2023) in analysing political security as a subsystem of human security, particularly in the context of urbanization. The study highlights that urbanization can lead to an escalation in political, social and economic risks, emphasising the necessity for comprehensive security strategies that are grounded in human rights principles. This position facilitates the consideration of the impact of structural changes in cities on the realisation of human rights, a matter of particular relevance in the present crisis conditions.

Alkire (2003) proposes a conceptual framework for human security that incorporates economic, food, health, environmental and political dimensions. This framework asserts that human security must integrate

these various dimensions to ensure that people can live free from fear and want. The integrative model under discussion provides a theoretical framework for the study of the relationship between economic and social factors and human rights.

Oberleitner (2008) examines the OSCE's role in human security, emphasising that regional organisations can effectively coordinate human security policies by combining humanitarian, economic, and political measures. This highlights the necessity of a multi-level approach to security, as well as the need for coordination between national and international structures.

Additionally, Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann (2012) warns that an excessive focus on security can undermine human rights if it is not balanced with civil liberties. This highlights the importance of balancing security measures with human rights protections, and the need for comprehensive regulation.

Furthermore, Takasu (2006) analyses the potential for international co-operation via the OSCE, highlighting that human security necessitates comprehensive planning encompassing economic, political, social, and environmental factors. He shows that ensuring human security necessitates integrated strategies covering all key areas of society.

Moreover, Chiarello's (2015) study contributes to the ongoing debate surrounding the evolution of human rights and human security concepts, emphasising their parallel development in response to global political, social, and economic shifts. The author demonstrates that the contemporary concept of human security encompasses not only physical security, but also the economic, social, and cultural factors that are essential for the realisation of fundamental human rights. This perspective builds on the work of Cooke and Winter, who emphasised the economic component of human security as the basis for dignity and social stability.

Zannier (2011) examines the role of the OSCE in shaping a comprehensive approach to security. He notes that the OSCE's concept of comprehensive security integrates political, economic, and human rights aspects in order to ensure sustainable peace. This corroborates Oberleitner's (2008) findings regarding the significance of regional organisations in coordinating human security policies, and underscores the critical role of international co-operation in effectively safeguarding human rights on a global scale.

Tadjbakhsh (2005) provides a practical example of how the concept of human security can be applied in a post-conflict situation, using Afghanistan as an example. The analysis emphasises that ensuring human security requires not only a theoretical understanding, but also specific practical mechanisms capable of responding to complex socio-political crises. This confirms Nourbakhsh's (2023) approach of taking urbanisation and political risks into account. The author emphasises that an effective personal security

system requires the state to be able to provide physical protection and social support, and to ensure compliance with the law. A weak state that is unable to provide its citizens with basic security creates a risk of human rights violations and social conflict. The decentralisation of power and co-operation with local communities and tribal leaders can increase personal security and trust in state institutions. However, military action and private militias can threaten citizens' security, while excessive reliance on international forces and assistance can reduce the state's ability to guarantee protection independently. Therefore, it is important to combine the development of a national army and police force with disarmament measures and economic development in order to create a stable environment in which individuals are able to exercise their economic, social and cultural rights.

Fredvang and Biggs (2012) focus on vulnerable populations, particularly older people, and highlight significant gaps in the application of human rights law to this group. Raposo (2016) examines the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, emphasising important aspects of its implementation and observing that, although the Convention establishes fundamental standards, the practical application of these standards often reveals shortcomings in the protection of individual rights. This emphasises the necessity of continually reviewing and adapting international standards in response to contemporary challenges.

Foreign studies demonstrate the evolution of human security concepts from a simple protection of physical rights to a comprehensive multidimensional approach that includes economic, social, political and cultural aspects. Consequently, foreign scientific tradition corroborates the necessity for a multidimensional, integrated and practically oriented approach to human security, which can function as a methodological basis for national policies and programs for population protection in modern conditions of global crises. Concurrently, an analysis of national and international studies reveals that economic stability is a pivotal factor in safeguarding fifth-generation human rights. This is due to the fact that economic stability provides the foundation for dignity, social stability, and the implementation of fundamental economic and social rights.

4. Research Results

In a modern state, the basis of the security system is the concept of human security, the content of which is determined by a complex of internal and external factors. Such factors may include war, terrorism, political transformations and other processes that affect the general understanding of the essence of security and the mechanisms of its implementation. The establishment of democratic practices is emerging

as a pivotal element in the development of a novel security paradigm, with a primary focus on safeguarding individuals and surmounting humanitarian, social, and environmental crises.

In this context, the democratisation of the modern world has transformed the security system, placing the individual and society at its centre and defining the state as an instrument for protecting their rights, interests and dignity. A thorough analysis of the evolution of approaches to understanding security indicates a gradual expansion of the subject field of national security, concomitant with the integration of humanitarian, social, and legal dimensions into it.

Scientific approaches to studying security in democratic states are based on systematically analysing its components – interests, values, threats, objects, subjects, and the means of ensuring security – and determining their relationship with democratic ideals. This comprehensive, systemic approach facilitates the delineation of the security system's structure, the identification of its functionality within diverse political systems, and the development of effective security provision mechanisms that prioritise human rights, freedoms, and security (Kiriyyenko, 2023).

The state plays a key role in shaping the concept of national security, the specifics of which depend directly on the level of democracy in the political system. A long democratic tradition fosters a people-centred approach that strikes a harmonious balance between individual and state interests. This approach is based on a democratic culture of security that prioritises democratic values and the active participation of civil society institutions in ensuring security. It also involves effective public control over power structures and effective legal, social and cultural mechanisms.

The modern understanding of human rights is characterised by dynamic development and diverse classification. There are various approaches to systematising human rights and freedoms. One notable approach is the international legal classification, which categorises rights as political, civil, economic, social or cultural, depending on the relevant sphere of a person's activity. However, such a division does not always enable a specific right to be clearly attributed to a particular category. This creates problems with regard to normative certainty and complicates the application of legal mechanisms in different legal systems.

The doctrinal approach is predicated on the conceptualisation of "generations of human rights". Traditionally, three generations are distinguished: the first is defined by civil and political rights, aimed at constraining state interference in individual freedom; the second is characterised by economic, social and cultural rights, which necessitate active state action to ensure social justice; and the third is typified by collective or solidarity rights, encompassing the right to development, a healthy environment, peace and the

common heritage of humanity. The advancement of science, technology and medicine has precipitated the establishment of the fourth generation of human rights, encompassing autonomous rights of the individual with regard to the body, health and information resources. Illustrative examples of these rights include the right to euthanasia, organ transplantation, artificial insemination, same-sex marriage and access to digital technologies. This generation is characterised by a strong emphasis on individual autonomy in the pursuit of personal fulfilment and well-being. This autonomy is often in direct opposition to established moral and religious norms.

The contemporary notion of the fifth generation of human rights encompasses rights that emerge within the paradigm of globalization, digitalization and economic interdependence. A pivotal component of this generation is the economic security of the individual, encompassing protection from socio-economic risks, ensuring a decent standard of living, access to resources, labour, financial and digital instruments, as well as the opportunity to influence one's own economic status on a global scale. The implementation of economic security is contingent on comprehensive state, international and institutional support, and is closely related to the rights of previous generations. It involves the integration of their achievements and the consideration of the current challenges of the globalised world.

Although security and human rights are closely related, international law does not offer a single concept of security. It provides for at least four approaches:

- (1) International security;
- (2) negative individual security, i.e., protection of the individual from the state;
- (3) security as a basis for restricting human rights;
- (4) the positive mandatory role of the state in protecting the individual against the actions of state authorities or private individuals.

The initial two approaches emphasise the protection of individuals from state power. Negative individual security provides direct protection from encroachment and excessive power, but its limited nature does not encompass the entire spectrum of human security. The subsequent two approaches regard state power as a means of ensuring security, chiefly by means of limitations on rights in the struggle against crime or terrorism, or positive protection from harm by third parties. Nevertheless, these approaches concomitantly engender the risk of repressive utilisation of state power (Kempen, 2013).

The issue of ensuring the economic security of the individual as a component of the fifth generation of human rights becomes particularly acute in the context of global threats, including wars, military conflicts, socio-economic crises and digital threats. The phenomenon of war has been shown to have

profound and far-reaching consequences for society, with studies demonstrating that it can lead to the destruction of economic and social structures, limited access to resources and basic goods, job losses and a decrease in incomes. This, in turn, creates a direct challenge to the realisation of human rights and threatens the dignity of the individual. Socio-economic crises and the uneven development of national economies have been shown to increase the risk of poverty, unemployment and digital isolation, which in turn negatively affects economic security.

International experience shows that there are different ways of ensuring economic security. In EU countries, for example, economic security is integrated into the system of social guarantees and includes programmes for healthcare, education, employment, social support, and access to digital services. Organisations such as the OECD (*Economic Security in a Changing World, 2025*) and the UN (*Economic, social and cultural rights, 2025*) define economic security as a component of human security. This involves protecting people from poverty, economic instability and inequality, and creating conditions that allow everyone to access resources equally. In some Northern European countries, the state plays an active role in minimising economic risks and ensuring citizens' stability, which reduces the population's social vulnerability.

At the same time, the absence of uniform international standards and the fragmentation of national approaches give rise to regulatory gaps. The fact that international law uses the phrase "take into account" rather than "ensure" with regard to economic rights limits the state's real responsibility and jeopardises the effective implementation of the principle of human dignity. This legal uncertainty complicates the integration of economic security into the fifth-generation human rights system, limiting its ability to counteract global risks, wars, and crises.

Thus, economic security is not only a basic element of social stability, but also a fundamental condition for achieving human dignity, participating in global economic processes, and ensuring digital and economic rights. To overcome existing problems, it is necessary to implement a comprehensive combination of state responsibility, international standards, institutional control and social guarantees. This will ensure protection for individuals in situations involving war, socio-economic threats and digital threats, and will create the prerequisites for the realisation of economic rights in a global context.

5. Conclusions

The research conducted resulted in economic security being recognised as a component of the concept of fifth-generation human rights.

1) Following an analysis of literature and conceptual approaches, it was concluded that economic security is an essential component of human security. This includes protecting individuals from socio-economic risks, ensuring a decent standard of living and providing access to resources and opportunities for self-realisation. Methods of comparative analysis and systematic research revealed that economic security is closely related to other aspects of human security, particularly the political, social, and informational components. Together, they create an environment that enables the implementation of human rights.

2) The study analysed the features of fifth-generation human rights and their impact on economic security. It showed that these rights expand the traditional boundaries of rights and freedoms by integrating modern challenges such as digitalisation, globalisation and economic interdependence. These rights include access to information technology, digital rights, the right to participate in the global economy, and protection from economic inequality. The utilisation of structural analysis methodologies has enabled the discernment that the implementation of these rights exerts a direct influence on the enhancement of the economic security of the individual, as it facilitates stable access to resources, economic opportunities and financial instruments.

3) The study examined the impact of modern military and socio-economic crises in different regions of the world on the state of economic security of an individual. It also formulated proposals for the integration of economic security guarantees into international legal and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights. The study demonstrated that conflicts, economic downturns and social crises significantly undermine the economic security of people. The findings of the study suggest the necessity of integrating economic security guarantees into the system of national and international law through the following measures: the enshrinement of the right to socio-economic stability in national constitutions, the development of international protection mechanisms, such as the economic standards of the UN and the European Union, and the adaptation of human security systems to modern global challenges, particularly digitalisation and economic interdependence. Such measures have been demonstrated to enhance the level of protection afforded to individuals in crisis conditions, whilst concomitantly integrating economic security into the broader context of human rights.

A study of the impact of modern military conflicts and socio-economic crises on the economic security of the individual has revealed that crisis phenomena significantly undermine the level of economic security, especially in vulnerable regions. Furthermore, the existing international protection mechanisms in such conditions are not effective enough. Furthermore, the

absence of uniformity in national economic security policies engenders discrepancies in the protection of human rights. The resolution of these issues necessitates the incorporation of economic security guarantees into national constitutions and legislative acts, the establishment of international standards and protection mechanisms during crises, the implementation of social programs to support vulnerable groups, and the dissemination of the principles of economic security as an integral component of the concept of human security within the framework of international law.

The study demonstrated that the economic security of the individual constitutes a pivotal component of the contemporary human rights paradigm. The

effective provision of this security necessitates a concerted response on the part of both national and international actors, encompassing the digital, economic and social rights of the fifth generation. Such a response is imperative in order to ensure crisis situations are addressed, thus guaranteeing a decent standard of living and equal opportunities for all individuals.

With regard to the ongoing scientific research, it is considered appropriate to direct attention towards the comparative legal analysis of ensuring the economic security of an individual within a foreign country. Furthermore, the role of international organisations and regional structures in shaping policies to ensure human economic security is also of interest.

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