

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION IN THE RENEWAL OF UKRAINE

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INTRODUCTION

The article is intended to study the process of European integration of Ukraine, which affects the formation of the legal state. Issues that must be resolved from the standpoint of active communication and dialogue with international financial institutions as guarantors of Ukraine's entry into the European Union, as well as the legal aspect of the European integration of the educational sector, the peculiarities of the law of the European Union, European legal standards, the organizational and legal mechanism of the European Communities, the formation of organizational principles inherent in their institutional mechanism.

For Ukraine, the process of European integration is a means of modernizing the economy, attracting foreign investments and new technologies, increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers and the possibility of entering the single EU internal market. It is a process of political, legal, economic (and in some cases, social and cultural) integration of European states, including those partially located in Europe. At the moment, European integration is achieved mainly through the expansion of the European Union and the Council of Europe.

European integration is a complex and controversial socio-economic process of establishing close cooperation between European states, manifestations of the leading trend of modern historical development – strengthening of comprehensive interdependence of states, primarily in the socio-economic and political spheres with further convergence of civilizational related national communities.

The advantages and disadvantages of the current state of integration processes in Ukraine are determined. World practice shows that in the second half of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st century. cooperation between state authorities and the community has become an integral component of social relations.

The study of the European experience of public administration and innovative processes gives reason for the creation of a complex of new mechanisms of interaction between the state and the community. during joint work and management, implementation of the updated legal system and formation of a new generation of competitive workers on the labor market.

The modern period in the development of public administration requires a quick and adequate response to changes in the internal and external environment.

Key words: public administration, higher education, integration, integration processes, the European Union, labor market, gifted youth, civil protection of the population, emergency situations.

1. Emergence of the prerequisites of the problem and formulation of the problem

Ukraine's path to the European Union began almost a quarter of a century ago. On June 14, 1994, Ukraine and the EU concluded the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation, which became the legal basis of relations between them and initiated cooperation on a wide range of political, trade, economic and humanitarian issues. Within the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, a list of priority areas of their cooperation was determined: energy, trade and investment, justice and internal affairs, approximation of the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the European Union, environmental protection, transport, cross-border cooperation, cooperation in the field of science, technology and space¹.

Integration into the European community is Ukraine's strategic course. The European choice of our state opens up new prospects for cooperation with developed countries, economic development, social and intellectual progress. European integration for Ukraine is a way of attracting foreign investments, modernization and innovative development of the economy, increasing the competitiveness of the national producer, and entering the internal market of the European Union. Relations with the European Union in the current foreign and domestic political situation are an opportunity for Ukraine to make a strategic choice for the future, which will depend on the place and role of our state in the new system of international relations in the post-war period.

One of the determining factors that provides stability to the functioning and development of the European Union is its legal organization, which constitutes a qualitatively new form of economic integration of states, the level of which has no analogues in the world. This is a new legal order that differs both from the international legal order and from the internal legal order of states. It is a synthesis of the interaction of relevant norms of international law, legal prescriptions and jurisprudence of the European Union².

Innovative activity is an extremely relevant topic, since the continuous development of science and technology, the emergence of new knowledge form needs and offer a better way to satisfy them. The lack of due attention to innovative activities at the level of higher education inhibits the development of the labor potential required by the modern labor market, leads to the technological backwardness of industry and the economy. Only due to systematic innovation, purposeful and organized search for changes and analysis of opportunities provided by the professional educational environment, timely and justified involvement of innovations, it is possible to constantly increase the

¹ Беляєва О.П. Антикризовий менеджмент в управлінні економікою України: використання закордонного досвіду. Матеріали XXXIX Міжнародної інтернет конференції «Technology–innovation–science», 2022, Канада, м. Ванкувер

² Беляєва О.П. Механізми взаємодії суб'єктів господарювання в умовах кризових явищ. Наукові перспективи № 9(39) (2023).

level of professional competence of employees ³. In connection with Ukraine's definition of a strategic goal – integration into the European Union, including membership in this international association, an important task is to bring domestic legislation into compliance with international law, which requires reforming the legal system of Ukraine as a whole. This process, among other things, involves a full-scale reform of the legal system of Ukraine based on the principles and standards established at the pan-European level on the basis of modern democratic international law as a result of the activities of European regional international organizations. This is due to the fact that the entry of our state into the European legal space is determined by internal regulatory acts of Ukraine as a necessary condition for the integration of Ukraine into the European Union and other European structures ⁴.

2. Analysis of existing methods of solving the problem

Ukrainian researchers began to investigate legal problems related to the functioning of European organizations only from the middle of the last century. Domestic scientists studied the theoretical problems of the modern development of public administration. These are the works of M. Bregin, M. Ellan, I. Ivanov, N. V. Denisov, K. K. Timchenko, and O. I. Shnyrkova. etc. The results of their research make it possible to get a clearer idea of the peculiarities of public management of economic processes and the place of European economic integration in them.

However, the issues of the role and place of European Union law in the legal regulation of social, economic and political relations with third countries were only partially covered in the domestic literature on public administration. The important problem of the impact of European Union law on the formation of the legal state of Ukraine has remained outside the scope of research by Ukrainian scientists.

The processes of expanding the influence of the European Union led to the fact that its law objectively affects the legal systems of neighboring states, including Ukraine, as a state that entered into close and promising cooperation with the European Union. The prerequisites for joining the European Union are the creation of democratic foundations for the functioning and further development of civil society by the candidate state, the formation and implementation of the principles of the rule of law, the reform of the regulatory and institutional components of the national legal system with the use of new mechanisms of public administration ⁵.

³ Про підтвердження курсу України на інтеграцію до Європейського Союзу та першочергові заходи у цьому напрямі : Постанова Верховної Ради України від 13.03.2014 № 874-VII.

⁴ Про Загальнодержавну програму адаптації законодавства України до законодавства Європейського Союзу: Закон України від 18.03.2004 № 1629-IV.

⁵ Про виконання Угоди про асоціацію між Україною, з однієї сторони, та Європейським Союзом, Європейським співтовариством з атомної енергії і іншими державами-членами, з іншої сторони : Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 25 жовтня 20 р. 17 року № 1106

In Ukraine, an appropriate legal framework and institutional system of public administration has been created, which includes both the central body of executive power (the Ministry of Justice) and officials who determine the processes of legal integration of Ukraine into the European Union. The European choice of Ukraine, in particular, consists in the comprehensive entry of the legal system of our country into the European legal space, its adaptation to European legal standards, and it is in these directions that the reform of legislation in our country should take place. European integration involves the implementation of the following tasks by our state: – first, compliance of the national legislation of Ukraine with the legislation of the countries of the European Union; – secondly, the creation of a deepened free trade zone between Ukraine and the European Union; – thirdly, the introduction of a visa-free regime, without exception, with the countries of the European Union. In modern conditions, when local military conflicts arise, no country can exclude itself from the process of continuous economic development⁶. The integration aspirations of states should be carried out in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy and the well-being of citizens. Economic and tactical tasks related to the European integration of Ukraine should take into account the experience of other countries. However, it should be noted that the economy of any country in the world has its own characteristics, and integration processes are characterized by individuality and uniqueness. The process of economic integration occurs when countries unite to create a wider economic space in order to ensure and improve trade conditions, increase the size of the market, use the effect of the scale of production (for countries with a small capacity of their own market), expand trade in parallel with the improvement of infrastructure, spread advanced technologies, stimulation of competition.

Ukraine's entry into the trade zone with those states that are not part of the Schengen zone is an urgent issue. Integration within the European Union has a direct impact on the lives of ordinary citizens. They can freely study or work in any EU state; Union-wide legislation is becoming increasingly important in the legislative arrays of member states; the disappearance of borders between EU countries invigorates people-to-people contacts. The single market, the single currency, and the Schengen area are particularly important achievements of the EU.

The creation of a single market within the EU has eliminated barriers to business development, such as customs borders or different standards and norms in member countries. This contributed to the development of entrepreneurship and, therefore, to the growth of the economy. The EU single market is currently the largest in the world. Its advantages are enjoyed by consumers, because more competition and better business opportunities mean cheaper and better quality goods and services. The euro is the single currency of the European Union. It began to be used since 1999 for non-cash payments, and since 2002, euro banknotes and coins were introduced into cash circulation. The single currency brings significant advantages to citizens: reducing costs during travel and

⁶ Стратегія «Україна – 2030»: вектор розвитку – інтеграція до ЄС. URL: <http://dialog.lviv.ua/strategiya-ukrayina-2030-vektor-rozvitku-integratsiya-v-yes/>

eliminating the need to exchange money; the ability to directly compare the cost of goods and services in different countries; price stability. The euro, together with the US dollar, is currently the main reserve currency of the world.

As of 2021, 19 of the 27 EU member states use the single currency: Austria, Belgium, Greece, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland, France.

Together with the single market and the euro, the Schengen zone is considered one of the greatest achievements of the European Union. The agreement on its creation was signed by Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in 1985 in the Luxembourg town of Schengen. It provided for the abolition of all checks on people regardless of their citizenship at the common borders of these countries, the development of uniform control standards at the external borders and the introduction of a common visa policy. That is, a space without internal boundaries was created⁷.

Since then, the Schengen zone has been constantly expanding. This has brought tangible benefits to ordinary people, allowing them to travel without going through border checks. At the same time, internal freedom of movement is accompanied by increased control of external borders – to effectively fight organized crime, terrorism, illegal migration and human and drug trafficking. The countries of the European Union cooperate in the field of law and order and justice in order to make Europe safer.

As of 2021, the Schengen area includes 22 EU countries (all member states except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania and Croatia). Four states that are not members of the European Union are also members of this space without borders – Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland⁸.

It should be noted that the strategy of Ukraine's integration into the European Union was approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated June 11, 1998 No. 615/98, according to which the main directions of Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union – an organization that in the course of its development has achieved a high level of political integration and unification – are defined law, economic cooperation, social security and cultural development⁹. Thus, the main directions of the European integration process are: adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the European Union, ensuring human rights, which consists in rapprochement with the modern European legal system, which will ensure the development of political, entrepreneurial, social, cultural activity of Ukrainian citizens, the economic development of the state in within the framework

⁷ Беляєва О.П., Кравченко А.В., Динамічна еволюція євроінтеграції в Україні. Матеріали II Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції студентів та молодих учених «Державне й муніципальне управління у XXI столітті: організаційно-економічні, правові та інформаційні аспекти».

⁸ Символи євроінтеграції. Інформаційний центр Європейського Союзу. URL: <http://centres.lnu.edu.ua/eui/eu-union4/>

⁹ Про затвердження Стратегії інтеграції України до Європейського Союзу : Указ Президента України від 11 червня 1998 року № 615/98. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/615/98>

of the European Union and will contribute to the gradual growth of the well-being of citizens, bringing it to the level that has developed in the member states of the European Union; economic integration and development of trade relations between Ukraine and the European Union on equal terms, which consist in liberalization and synchronized opening of the EU and Ukrainian markets, mutual balancing of trade, settlement of the issue of taxes and customs duties, provision of investments from the EU in Ukraine, introduction of a common legal framework and unified standards in the field of competition and state support for manufacturers. European integration of Ukraine into the European Union in the context of pan-European and civil security, which is based on the development and strengthening of the European Union. Improving public administration and strengthening democracy involves deepening the political dialogue and improving the general atmosphere of relations in the state itself and between Ukraine and the EU countries. Guarantees of political stability in Ukraine and on the entire European continent to ensure the peaceful development and cooperation of all European nations are gaining the greatest relevance.

The strengthening of democratic foundations in Ukrainian society and the adaptation of Ukraine's social policy to the standards of the European Union consists in reforming the systems of education, insurance, labor protection, health, pension provision, employment policy and other areas of social policy in accordance with EU standards and gradually reaching the pan-European level civil protection of the population and, accordingly, in the improvement of the regulatory and legal framework. Educational and scientific and technical European integration occupy a special place, if we take into account the political situation in Ukraine. To restore infrastructure in the state in a post-crisis situation, it is necessary to cover all links of education, retraining of personnel, science, culture, art, technical and technological spheres. As for the regional European integration of Ukraine, it involves the establishment and deepening of direct contacts between individual regions of Ukraine, taking into account political events and states, as members and candidates for EU membership, whose development is defined in the Strategy and directions of regional development.

To date, the issue of the concepts of «specialist», «professional competence», «innovation» is quite debatable, some authors consider them interrelated, while others see significant differences in them. Thus, some scientists define innovation as a special type of final consumption products; others refer to innovation as a complex process of creation, implementation and use of a new product in order to satisfy a new or already known need¹⁰.

The experience of foreign countries shows that the intensive development of the educational environment contributes to the establishment of social, political, and cultural ties in civil society. Public management allows to systematize and determine the characteristic features of the interaction of the state and public

¹⁰ Беляєва О.П., Ніколаєнко Л.А. Технологія антикризового менеджменту в управлінні економікою України: використання закордонної практики. *Теорія і практика сучасної економіки*. Матеріали XXIII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції. 2022.

sectors in the management of the leading branches of the development of the state's economy.

Democratization and glasnost became guidelines for the further development of Ukrainian society and the path to European integration. They provide for openness in the activities of state bodies, broad awareness of the decisions made and their implementation, provision of real guarantees to citizens, collectives and organizations to ensure their interests. In fact, the bodies of public administration and self-government should realize one and the same goal – meeting the needs of the population.

As European countries move to the forefront of technology and innovation, highly skilled people are becoming increasingly important. Given the competition with the economies of rapidly developing countries, Ukraine needs to use the experience of advanced countries and take stable positions in advanced sectors of the economy. An example can be the project of the «Ukraine – 2030» strategy, where the vector of Ukraine's development is left the same – integration into the European Union.

«Ukraine – 2030» looks much more developed and realistic – instead of a list of reforms, there are now clear strategic goals, it is described exactly how the strategy will be implemented, how monitoring will take place, and the indicators are based on the real state of affairs and are realistic for implementation. The project of the «Ukraine – 2030» strategy also takes into account the updated sustainable development strategy of the EU «Europe – 2030» and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030¹¹.

Globalization, the problem of population aging, ecology, security – all this requires well-trained personnel capable of adopting new technological solutions. An aging population means that there is an increasing demand for young, talented people who want to get a quality education. As a result, the importance of successful education for young people is increasing. Governments need future recovery of the economy as a successful exit strategy from crisis phenomena. A cornerstone of this growth is investment in higher education. However, given the very cautious policy of most European countries, it is important that the funds directed to the development of higher education, the introduction of new educational programs and grants, are used more efficiently. Higher education is important not only from the point of view of personal development, but for social significance.

At the same time, today in Ukraine there is an urgent need to research new ways and means of formation and development of the professional competence of future specialists, so studying advanced foreign experience will provide an opportunity to strengthen the practical training of education seekers. An interesting example in this regard is Belgium, where there is almost free admission to universities, without any exams and with a low cost of education.

¹¹ Про підтвердження курсу України на інтеграцію до Європейського Союзу та першочергові заходи у цьому напрямі : Постанова Верховної Ради України від 13.03.2014 № 874-VII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/874-18>

Many enroll, but this leads to a large dropout in the first year of study¹². The literature also notes the role of the profession and education of parents, which is reflected in the education of students, as well as ethnic origin. In general, there is empirical evidence of significant barriers to entering universities: poor training, poor socioeconomic conditions in the family, lack of money and poor entrance prospects. Mainly, young people enter universities after school – approximately 85% of entrants are school graduates. People over 25 years old are less than 2%. Despite all efforts, in Europe the number of entrants is less than half of the number of secondary school graduates. This means that in Europe, higher education is still not an attractive choice for a large part of young people. For comparison, in the United States there are 38% of people with higher education aged 25-64, in Japan – 37%, and in the European Union – only 24% (although this percentage has been increasing in recent years).

The problems of financing education in European countries are similar to the problems of providing educational subsidies in Ukraine, but there are differences. In general, the European Union spends a much smaller part of public wealth on higher education than the United States. Although public spending on higher education in the US is also higher than in Europe, the most striking difference is in student spending. The cost of obtaining a higher education in Europe is eight times less than in the United States. Scandinavian countries spend the largest percentage of their GDP on higher education. In the EU, most of the funding creates a state that provides educational services at a low cost. In addition, there are significant differences between countries. Governments are increasingly moving to a system of grants, according to the relevant criteria for their provision and assessments. In 2020, about 20% of higher education spending in the EU went to student financial aid. Students are most helped in Denmark (31%), the Netherlands (28%), Sweden (27%) and Great Britain (26%). From the students' point of view, the government is good for students in France, Finland and especially in Sweden, although this assistance depends a lot on the financial situation of the students themselves. Stimulating the mobility of students is one of the goals of the Bologna process and in the entire field of education in Europe. I want it to end, but the percentage of all students who come to study outside their country is quite low – only 2.3%. Moreover, this percentage depends on the parents' financial situation and language skills. There are also problems in management universities, which still lack real autonomy, and the state responds poorly to their needs. Student subsidies and tuition fees are rigidly fixed. Entrants cannot be refused if they have passed their state exams in enrollment. Strict requirements for the admission of damage to the mobility of students. Although a number of countries have begun to reform the system of higher education, the management of universities remains tightly centralized at the

¹² Беляєва О.П., Лукашенко С.О., Холод О.Б. Забезпечення цивільної безпеки в Україні. The 5th International scientific and practical conference “Topical aspects of modern scientific research” (January 25–27, 2024) CPN Publishing Group, Tokyo, Japan. 2024.

state level (as in France, Greece or Italy) or at the regional level (in Germany, Spain, Belgium).

Since the financial issue is a barrier on the way to education for the poor, the removal of this barrier is an important direction of social policy, especially in the conditions of the economic crisis in Ukraine, taking into account all foreign policy factors. At the same time, it is important to develop the entire sphere of education, the entire educational process, paying special attention to the least well-off sections of the population¹³.

As a result of changes in the legislation regulating educational activities, higher education institutions have gained significant autonomy and flexibility, which allows them to better respond to the demands of the labor market. The EU Council of Ministers, in a decision dated March 16, 2022, proposed to member states: a) to expand access to higher education through increased financial support, such as student loans and grants, b) to increase the percentage of students who successfully complete their studies by providing them with individual support; c) to create adequate incentives for the mobility of students, especially from socially disadvantaged sections of the population; d) create special programs for inclusive entrants. Although today much more attention is paid to higher education than before, and the activity of states is much more active, Ukraine still lacks knowledge about the effectiveness of measures to expand access to education¹⁴.

The proposals can be summarized as follows. The government's policy on expanding access to higher education should be part of a broader policy that would regulate both the demand for and the supply of education. It is necessary to pay attention not only to increasing the admission of new students, but also to the success of their studies and career growth. In addition, it is necessary to create incentives for independent education of the adult population. We need such financial instruments that would help people from the least well-off families to get higher education without going to banks. Thus, public funds could be channeled to those most in need, giving tuition grants to the least well-off students. For this, it is necessary to improve the appropriate system of motivation for educational institutions, allocating them funds for special programs.

The constant implementation of innovative management in public administration affects the development of personal and professional competence of young people, which is a necessary component in the implementation of general economic laws – increasing labor productivity, saving time, increasing needs, the nature of which action determines the progressive movement and significant growth of economic dynamics in the state. We are talking about the

¹³ Беляєва О. П., Конопля Д. О., Петренко Р. С. Досвід зарубіжних країн у сфері цивільної безпеки в умовах воєнного стану. The 1st International scientific and practical conference “European congress of scientific achievements”. Barca Academy Publishing, Barcelona, Spain, 2024.

¹⁴ Про підтвердження курсу України на інтеграцію до Європейського Союзу та першочергові заходи у цьому напрямі : Постанова Верховної Ради України від 13.03.2014 № 874-VII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/874-18>

general law of periodic innovative management, which is the basis of transformations in all areas of economic development.

Scientific and technical progress, recognized all over the world as the most important factor of economic development and extremely necessary for our country not only today, but also in the post-war period, is increasingly associated with the concept of innovative management. This is a process that combines public management in the field of education, scientific and technological progress in the economy, and social development. It consists in the introduction of modern forms of management from the birth of an idea to the creation of a project and realization of potential opportunities. Innovative management should be aimed at creating a legal state. For this, it is necessary to implement the following important measures:

- development and legislative approval of the principles and strategic guidelines for the development of Ukraine under the conditions of reforms;
- creation and improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework for the regulation of the activities of the leading sectors of the economy;
- improvement of the public administration system;
- formation of effective innovative infrastructure¹⁵.

Thus, taking into account the European experience of the leading countries, it can be determined that the professional competence of a specialist is considered as one of the components of training a successful person. Modernization of education plays an important role in realizing such needs. The education system is in a vector of changes, the methods and techniques that were relevant earlier have died out. In today's technological age, when scientific and technical achievements confidently penetrate into our lives, we should accept these challenges. Given the rapid development of political events, the change in life priorities as a result of military actions, use all the wealth of technical improvements that technical progress gives us.

In addition, at the current stage, negotiations are actively taking place with the European Union on increasing the amount of sectoral budget support provided to Ukraine, including assistance for the implementation of the future Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and it's by the member states, on the other hand, using the instruments of pre-accession assistance of the European Union to the candidate countries and to ensure the conclusion of the Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union on the strengthening of regional and border cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union as soon as possible. These and other norms are enshrined in the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated March 13, 2014 No 874-VII¹⁶.

¹⁵Захисні споруди цивільної оборони. URL: https://dreamdim.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/DBN_V_2_2_5-2023.pdf

¹⁶ Про підтвердження курсу України на інтеграцію до Європейського Союзу та першочергові заходи у цьому напрямі : Постанова Верховної Ради України від 13.03.2014 № 874-VII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/874-18>

As we can see, at the current stage, Ukraine cooperates with the European Union on a partnership basis, forming prerequisites for gradual entry into the European community. Speaking about the influence of European integration on the existence and formation of legal Ukraine, one must take into account the modern legal awareness and legal culture of Ukrainians, it is impossible to bypass the question of their role and place in such a state, which is called legal. We have proven that legal awareness and legal culture influence the formation of the legal state and act as its prerequisite on the way to European integration. Rule of law is a form of organization of state power, under which supremacy in all spheres of life belongs to the legal law. In a state governed by the rule of law, everyone – both state bodies and citizens – is equally responsible before the law. All human rights are realized in it; power is divided into legislative, executive, and judicial.

That is, it is such an organization of society where the law and legal order have priority over the state and other institutions of political and social power, and not vice versa. And the basic rights of a person and his social security make up the content of freedom, based on laws that are adopted and subject to change in a legal way.

Rule of law is a state where fair and noble laws apply, all people are equal before the law and the court, the principle of the rule of law is embodied, human rights and freedoms are ensured, the principle of the inadmissibility of narrowing the existing human rights and freedoms, and the responsibility of the government to the person is guaranteed, and the implementation of the principle distribution of power ensures the harmonization of state administration, harmony in society and creates conditions for the inadmissibility of abuses and a turn for the worse.

3. Improvement of civil protection in European integration processes

Recent developments demonstrate the paramount importance of the security and defense sector in ensuring the well-being of the nation and the international community. Accordingly, the security section of science and legislation is being updated.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine", the actual concept of national security is characterized by a state when national sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional system and other national interests of Ukraine are protected from real and probable threats. However, there is no definition of civil security in it, instead, public security and order are characterized by the protection of socially and personally necessary rights, freedoms and interests, which are a priority for the security forces, other state bodies and local governments, their officials, who together with the public have to carry out pre-agreed measures in order to implement and protect national interests from any threats. A complex of legal, personnel, organizational and informational measures implemented on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian legislation in order to implement the principles of accountability, legality, rule of law and transparency of security sector bodies and bodies that, in cases defined by legislation, limit human rights and freedoms by their activities,

promoting their effective functioning and strengthening national security in Ukraine is called democratic civilian control¹⁷.

In order to implement the state policy in the field of civil protection, the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine was adopted. This document regulated the creation of a unified state civil security system. It includes functional, territorial subsystems and their links. The Code regulates relations regarding the protection of the population, property, environment and territories from emergency situations. State policy is aimed at protecting society, property, territories and the environment from emergency situations, liquidating the consequences and helping victims¹⁸.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, nature management, issues of ecological safety and environmental protection are under the joint management of central and local authorities¹⁹.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of the Natural Environment", environmental security is characterized by the state of protection of the environment and vital human interests from potential damage to nature through economic activity, from natural and man-made disasters²⁰. Five natural resource strategies are adopted in environmental legislation. Therefore, only the knowledge of potential dangers and threats and the application of appropriate legal prevention measures allows to localize the danger.

Accidents at biologically, chemically, and radiation-hazardous objects, gas and oil, and ammonia pipelines pose a significant threat to people in particular and the ecosystem as a whole.

In the staff of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, there are divisions for the liquidation of accidents of the radiation, chemical, and biological spectrum, whose duties also include the assessment of possible damages caused by accidents. The State Emergency Service of Ukraine in partnership with regional centers, state authorities and local self-government bodies every five years creates an interregional plan of measures to prevent and eliminate emergency situations and act together to prevent and eliminate natural and man-made disasters. In order to prevent and eliminate emergency situations caused by natural and human factors, the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine has developed drafts of subordinate legal acts that contain a nomenclature and determine the amount of materials, food and medicines in potentially dangerous areas.

Before or after an event, or when a potential threat is identified, the public must be warned. It is necessary to immediately inform citizens about emergency situations in accordance with the legal norm, which determines measures to ensure environmental safety in such cases. Information about emergencies of a

¹⁷ Закон України «Про національну безпеку України» від 21.06.2018 р. № 2469-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19#Text>

¹⁸ Кодекс цивільного захисту України : Закон України від 02.10.2012 р. № 5403-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/card/5403-17>.

¹⁹ Конституція України : Закон України від 28.06.1996 р. № 254к/96-ВР. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>

²⁰ Про охорону навколишнього природного середовища : Закон України від 25.06.1991 р. № 1264-XII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12#Text>

natural or man-made nature is freely distributed and available to everyone. The doctrine of information security of Ukraine contains provisions on ensuring the information security of the state in emergency situations²¹.

At the same time, the actions of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine are aimed at eliminating disasters, and the actions of the National Police are aimed at ensuring public order. The State Emergency Service of Ukraine is responsible for ensuring environmental safety and preventing natural and man-made disasters. The website of the Consultative Mission of the European Union on Reforming the Civilian Security Sector of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the EUSC) states that ensuring the security of Ukraine and its citizens is a duty that every state must fulfill. The civil security sector is regulated by a number of laws adopted by states. Security bodies are responsible for their implementation, which involves compliance with the law. In general, the security sector consists of military and non-military (civilian) components. The non-military component of the Ukrainian security sector includes law enforcement agencies, judicial and executive authorities, representatives of civil society and the Parliament of Ukraine. This is also reported on the CSCE website.

Martial law in Ukraine, as defined by Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", provides for the establishment of a certain legal regime to prevent any potential threat to independence or territorial integrity. This regime provides for the provision of appropriate powers to local self-government bodies and state authorities to ensure national security and repel attempts at aggression. The Decree of the President of Ukraine on the introduction of martial law defines the duties of civil defense entities regarding preparation for the performance of certain tasks in a special. The introduction of a labor obligation for able-bodied persons who are not involved in the performance of tasks for the defense of the country or the protection of critical infrastructure and are not booked by enterprises, institutions and organizations for the performance of tasks for the defense of the country and liquidation of the consequences of emergency situations during martial law, as well as to meet the needs of the army, law enforcement agencies, and civil defense agencies and units, to be involved in the performance of socially useful works carried out under martial law to ensure the operation of the national economy and critical infrastructure, which, for the most part, do not require special professional training.

Thus, civil security is a component of national security, which provides civil protection at various levels – from international to regional. It is also a state of protection of the interests of society, its population and individual citizens from the influence of external and internal factors, which requires taking measures to prevent, counteract, rescue and provide assistance to the population, reduce migration flows, energy dependence and protect critical infrastructure facilities. Civil defense cannot save everyone, but with civil defense precautions we can prevent a disaster or minimize the consequences if one does occur. Reforming

²¹ Іванов І. Еллан М., (2019). *Розширення Євросоюзу: сценарії, проблеми, наслідки. Україна на шляху європейської інтеграції*. Науково-практичний збірник матеріалів. Київ : Мінекономіки України, ЦДГ. С. 39.

the civil legislation and increasing the level of protection of the population is a priority task.

The system of measures and tools aimed at ensuring the safety of the civilian population, protection and support of the economy in the conditions of a military conflict is a long-term process, it contains strategies and methods of civil protection and support of citizens who are subjects of paying taxes from conducting business and are of great importance for support economy during martial law. The state of provision of certain territories and settlements of our country with protective elements of civil protection, based on existing needs, is not satisfactory, for the most part, such objects and means do not meet the requirements of the standard, which negatively affects the state of civil protection of the population, a strategically important component of the national security of the state²². A characteristic feature of the development of democracy in our country is the transition from state management to public management of civil protection, reducing the risk of disasters, usually considered as "everyone's business". Multi-stakeholder activities include many different local, national and international organizations working together to strengthen a nation's defense capabilities²³.

The study of calculations for the restoration of civil defense structures, individual enterprises and organizations, sociological surveys, made it possible to substantiate the feasibility of further spreading the practice of building quickly constructed protective structures in places with large crowds of people. The need for a system of civil protection of the population, protection of facilities for conducting small and medium-sized businesses, a developed system of civil protection allows to effectively protect the civilian population from the consequences of war, natural disasters, fire and ensures safety and order in the country²⁴.

Special attention should be paid to the physical education of young people, as future law enforcement officers who will fairly ensure order in the country. It is extremely important to strengthen the buildings and territories of state sports schools and private sports clubs for the further development of service provision. All these institutions pay taxes, their owners are potential representatives of small and medium-sized businesses. Effective economic support of the leading European countries, including financial measures, stimulation of entrepreneurship, investment and infrastructure development, is a key factor in ensuring

²² Матроні Л., Гащицький О. (2017). Стан зовнішньоекономічних відносин з країнами Європейського Союзу. *Україна на шляху європейської інтеграції*. Науково-практичний збірник матеріалів. Київ : Мінекономіки України, ЦДГ. С. 81–87.

²³ Clark-Ginsberg, A. (2020). Disaster risk reduction is not 'everyone's business': Evidence from three countries. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 43.

²⁴ Рідей Н., Цимбал С., Снегірьов І., Фендьо О., Ходунова В. Актуальні проблеми у сфері цивільного захисту: дотримання стратегій інноваційного розвитку економіки України. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(45), 2022.

sustainability in today's conditions and in the recovery of the economy after the war²⁵. The need for social cohesion is an important component of the civil defense system for small and medium-sized businesses, including assistance to vulnerable populations, medical and psychological support and reintegration programs for military veterans and survivors. An important mechanism in state support is the payment of taxes. Improving the legislation on the tax system, strengthening the civil protection of the population and support from the state gives hope for a return to a quality life, restoration of stability and strengthening of the economic potential of the state. Cooperation with international partners provides successful experience in civil protection of the population. Exchange of experience, technologies and resources, cooperation will lead to ensuring efficiency and positive results. The effectiveness and improvement of the system of civil defense of the economy is critically important for ensuring stability in the conditions of military conflict and the recovery of the country in the post-war period. The state must have a clear plan of action, which includes measures for civil security, strengthening defense capabilities, supporting all sectors of the economy, ensuring social protection of the population in order to successfully overcome the consequences of a military invasion and ensure the stability and recovery of the country. A comprehensive strategy for civil protection and support of the country's economy should combine military, economic, social and international aspects²⁶.

4. Experience of European countries in the field of civil protection

Considering the frequency and serious scale of emergency situations all over the world, the importance of studying foreign experience, building and functioning of the administrative and management system in the field of civil security and civil defense, protecting the population and territories from emergency situations and ensuring fire safety in the state is difficult to overestimate. Unfortunately, the process of reforming the administrative and management system in the field of civil security in Ukraine is taking place slowly, which has led to an increase in the number of emergency situations and severe consequences in recent years. Therefore, it is necessary to make improvements based on the study of the best international experience in this area.

The analysis of international experience determines a number of general trends in the development of the civil security system under martial law. Among them can be distinguished:

1. Increased attention to the military training of the population, which is determined by the need to be prepared for the sudden occurrence of military operations. In this context, the population must respond quickly and effectively to events in order to preserve their lives and health.

²⁵ Підтримка бізнесу в умовах війни. *Дія. Бізнес*. Головна сторінка. URL: <https://business.diaa.gov.ua/wartime>

²⁶ Беляєва О. П., Бондар В. В., Сердюк Ю. А. Взаємозалежність цивільного захисту та економіки під час воєнного стану.

2. Development of the notification system and training of the population in the basics of civil protection and response to disasters. This direction is particularly important, as it contributes to raising the level of public awareness of possible threats and forms the skills needed in emergency situations²⁷.

The Chernobyl accident in 1986 and the Fukushima accident in 2011 illustrate the importance of these trends. In the case of Chernobyl, the incompetence of the authorities in dealing with the consequences of the accident led to significant human casualties and environmental damage. In the case of Fukushima, the Japanese authorities reacted to the explosion in a timely and effective manner, engaged the response forces, and the population, with the help of the state, began to quickly deal with the consequences of the disaster.

In the context of martial law, the evolution of the civil security system requires intensive attention to the military training of the population and the improvement of the warning system and training in the basics of civil protection and disaster response. The measures taken are aimed at increasing citizens' readiness for possible threats and reducing the negative consequences of emergency situations. It should be noted that when determining the development path of Ukraine in the context of European trends, the study of foreign experience in the organization of the civil defense system (hereinafter referred to as the Civil Defense System) is of particular importance. The relevance of using the experience of the countries of the European Union in the field of reforming the Central Security System, development of fire and emergency rescue activities lies in the need to adapt the civil defense system of Ukraine to the relevant European standards. Civil protection in the countries of the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is considered as the main state function. In most European countries, there are no separate specialized agencies in the field of civil protection. Instead, the performance of these functions is ensured through the interaction of various specialized structures, which usually function as part of the ministries of internal affairs.

A characteristic feature of the Polish civil defense system is not only its integrity, but also its structure and hierarchical organization, which involves the presence of subsystems at different levels. The main goal of functioning of these subsystems is to achieve the highest efficiency in the interests of the state. Poland's experience in the field of civil protection is of great interest to Ukraine, because it is based on a comprehensive approach that combines civil protection and civil defense as key elements of national defense. In 2000, the fire protection, civil defense and rescue services were merged in Poland, which shows the desire to optimize and increase the efficiency of response to emergency situations. Since 2002, the Polish Fire and Rescue Service has acquired additional capabilities for water rescue and elimination of chemical

²⁷ Про державні програми з питань європейської та євроатлантичної інтеграції України на 2004–2007 роки : Указ Президента України від 13.12.2003 № 1433/2003/. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1433/2003>

pollution both on the ground and in the water environment²⁸. This testifies to the dynamic development of the system and adaptation to new challenges. Management of the fire system and coordination of its work are entrusted to the rescue control center of the fire department of the Voivode ship. This ensures a clear hierarchy and coordinated work of all departments. As part of the fire department, a center for the elimination of serious accidents has been created, which emphasizes the emphasis on specialization and readiness to counter complex emergency situations. different levels of government. At the central level, the civil protection system is headed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. The Ministry has two departments that perform management functions – the Bureau for the Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters and the Department of Crisis Management and Defense.

The National Civil Defense of the Republic of Poland (NCOP) is a state body responsible for protecting the population, public facilities and infrastructure from emergencies such as war, natural disasters and man-made disasters. The powers of the head of the National Civil Defense, heads of the civil defense of voivodships and counties are determined by the order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland. The head of the National Civil Defense of the Republic of Poland is responsible for strategic planning, coordination and control of civil defense activities. It forms the theoretical foundations and normative principles of its functioning, ensures effective interaction between various authorities, and also carries out administrative management by adopting relevant regulatory and legal acts²⁹.

In the framework of decentralization in Ukraine, it is appropriate to borrow the Polish experience of reforming local self-government and the distribution of powers in the field of fire prevention, mitigating the consequences of emergency situations, and responding to them. The evolution of new laws in the Republic of Poland, aimed at creating a comprehensive legal framework for civil protection and crisis management, can become a useful reference point for the further development of Ukrainian legislation with the aim of harmonizing it with EU legislation.

In Germany, the legal basis for preparatory studies, measures and their implementation in emergency conditions are the corresponding additions and amendments to the country's constitution adopted by the House of Representatives, as well as a number of so-called "ordinary and emergency laws". At the same time, peacetime decrees based on the laws of the relevant ministries will automatically come into force when the House of Representatives, the "Extraordinary Parliament" or the President (with the agreement of the Federal Prime Minister) declares a state of emergency. Germany's Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief is the central

²⁸ Стеблюк М. І. Цивільна оборона та цивільний захист : навч. посіб. для вузів / М. І. Стеблюк. К., 2013, 487 с

²⁹ Польща і країни Балтії офіційно підтримали приєднання України до Механізму цивільного захисту ЄС. *Європейська правда*. 2022. 5 вересня. URL: <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2022/09/5/7146213/>

government body responsible for coordinating the actions of authorities, local governments, institutions and organizations in emergency situations. In peacetime, the department's staff is two-thirds full. In the event of an emergency, the staff is supplemented by specialists and employees of various services. An important feature of the German civil defense system is the presence of protected command posts in all parts of the country³⁰. The German government considers man-made and natural emergencies as potential threats to national security. Such emergency situations can lead to significant human casualties, economic losses and disruption of the life of society. Interior Minister Thomas de Maiziere believes that modern society is vulnerable to such emergencies. In particular, he notes that a prolonged failure of the power supply system can lead to serious consequences.

The concept identifies current threats, such as blackouts, natural disasters and cyber attacks, that can cause serious disruptions to water and electricity systems. At the same time, it is emphasized that the possibility of a traditional invasion of German territory is low.

The German system of civil protection, on the contrary, emphasizes the intensification of joint actions of citizens. It emphasizes the independence of citizens in dangerous and extraordinary circumstances. At the same time, specialists must have special qualifications, since independent actions of citizens can lead to injuries. Therefore, elimination of the consequences of emergencies is the prerogative of professionals³¹.

The collective tasks that arise in connection with crisis or emergency situations at the levels of state and local governments are the main responsibilities of the federal states in Germany, and their solution is streamlined through the implementation of fire safety measures. An interesting feature is that in Germany itself the concept of "German Fire Protection" does not actually exist. The responsibility for ensuring fire safety in Germany, both at the level of legislation and at the executive level, rests with each individual federal state. All existing organizations involved in fire protection in Germany are members of the German Fire Association. All organizations are divided into three main categories: full-time (professional) teams, volunteer wives and appointed teams³². In the conditions of an insufficient number of volunteers, there is an exceptional type of service that complements the system of protecting the population from fires. In cities with a population of more than 90,000 people, professional fire brigades are formed, which operate in parallel with volunteer fire brigades. In cities with a population of less than

³⁰ Гусев А. М. Особливості системи цивільного захисту України та Німеччини. URL: <http://confopcb.iee.kpi.ua/proc/article/view/195419/195783>

³¹ Порока С.Г. Співвідношення та законодавче визначення понять «національна безпека» і «цивільний захист». *Проблеми та перспективи забезпечення цивільного захисту* : матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції молодих вчених, 10–11 травня 2019 р. Харків : НУЦЗУ. С. 431.

³² Ключові напрямки впровадження сучасних європейських підходів та інноваційних методів у сфері цивільної оборони. URL: <https://doi.org/10.32840/1813-3401.2020.2.24>

90,000 people, there is a need to create a voluntary fire brigade. Ensuring the formation and maintenance of fire brigade units is entrusted to local self-government bodies. The costs of maintaining the operational divisions of the DPO are determined with the help of an estimate approved by the burgo-master, which is drawn up by the management of the relevant division³³.

In emergency situations, public authorities issue general recommendations for the purchase of food, water, and medicine, as well as establish rules for public behavior, including instructions for the nearest shelter. These measures are aimed at reducing possible human losses and do not involve mobilizing the population for active protection actions. The measures include the formation of stockpiles of medicines, the development of emergency plans in the event of a failure of electricity and water supply, as well as in the event of chemical, biological or nuclear disasters. The public will be notified of the emergency through a variety of communication channels, including loudspeakers, radio, television, the Internet, and mobile communications. In addition, it is planned to create stocks of rice, legumes and condensed milk in case of emergencies. The concept pays special attention to the safety of key infrastructure facilities (gas, water, electricity).

In NATO countries, civil defense functions as a training course, but is used to a limited extent as a prerequisite for training military personnel to conduct real defense operations. Control over the state of civil security and public order is implemented through the provision of direct directives, but their essence is not always comprehensive

The Ukrainian learning process is mostly characterized by a theoretical basis and lack of integration into the educational process. This leads to insufficient quality of acquired knowledge, which turns out to be ineffective in real situations of danger. In comparison, Germany, Austria and Switzerland regularly implement full-fledged fire evacuation training events, which, moreover, are not announced prematurely. This creates a requirement for pupils, students and scientific staff to always be ready for danger. These countries also conduct training aimed at a possible terrorist attack. Qualified police officers with experience in anti-terrorist activities are actively involved in them. Thus, training programs in these countries contribute to the formation of active practical skills in the field of civil protection, which can be effectively used in crisis situations³⁴.

Based on the analysis of Germany's experience, it is considered expedient to develop a system of action planning during emergency situations at the local level in Ukraine. Headquarters should be created in each district, city and community, which will be responsible for coordinating actions in the event of an emergency.

Analyzing the theoretical foundations of civil protection in Ukraine, it can be concluded that informing the population and general measures for the protection

³³ Інформаційні матеріали щодо функціонування Національної цивільної оборони Республіки Польща. URL: http://www.ock.gov.pl/obrona_cywilna_kraju.

³⁴ Кодекс цивільного захисту України : Закон України від 02.10.2012 р. № 5403-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/card/5403-17>

of the population and theories are closely interrelated. The theoretical foundations of civil protection in Ukraine are more detailed compared to other countries, but outdated data need to be updated³⁵.

The legal basis of civil protection in France is based on the Constitution, which guarantees citizens the right to protection in emergency situations. The country's civil defense system is centralized and includes two levels: central and local. The French Ministry of the Interior is at the central level of managing the civil protection system. The responsibility of the Ministry covers the development of civil protection strategies, training of personnel and provision of necessary resources.

The local level of civil protection management is entrusted to prefects of regions and departments. Prefects are responsible for organizing civil protection measures in their territories and interacting with the central level of the system. France has an extensive program of practical measures aimed at protecting the population from emergency situations. These measures include: conducting exercises and training of the population, development and implementation of measures to protect critical infrastructure facilities, training and education of emergency and rescue service personnel, etc.

Perception of France's experience in the field of administrative management in the field of civil protection may be useful for Ukraine. In particular, the study of practices related to the involvement of volunteers to perform a significant amount of work in this area, which is financed from local budgets and private funds, has a potentially positive effect on the improvement of domestic approaches to the implementation of relevant tasks³⁶.

Based on the analysis of France's experience in the field of civil protection, a number of aspects can be identified that may be useful for Ukraine. In the country can use France's experience to develop and improve its legislation in the field of civil protection. In particular, France's experience in such areas as guarantees of citizens' rights to protection against emergency situations, the structure and functions of the civil protection system, and the training and education of civil protection system personnel can be useful.

The organizational structure is another aspect where Ukraine can use France's experience to improve its own civil protection system. It is important to study the interaction of the central and local levels of the system, the distribution of powers and responsibilities between authorities and organizations in this area.

Practical measures also deserve attention, Ukraine can use the French experience to improve the effectiveness of training and training of the population, the development and implementation of measures to protect critical infrastructure facilities, as well as the training and education of emergency and rescue service personnel.

³⁵ Уряд Німеччини затвердив нову концепцію цивільної оборони.
URL: <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/rus/news/2016/08/24/7053741/>

³⁶ Майстро С. В. Особливості інституційного механізму державного управління системою цивільного захисту в різних країнах. *Вісник Національного університету цивільного захисту України. Серія: Державне управління*. 2017. Вип. 2. С. 407–415.

The US civil defense system is a federal system that consists of government agencies and public organizations. The main tasks of the system are to protect the country's population from emergency situations, including nuclear war. Protection of the population is carried out by sheltering it in protective structures and evacuation. The main function of FEMA is to coordinate the actions of authorities and public organizations in case of emergencies. Each US state has a Civil Defense Advisory Council that coordinates the activities of the state's civil defense agencies. The head of state with his staff is the direct head of the civil defense of the state. The US Constitution defines the powers of the federal and state governments. In the area of emergency response, the federal government has the authority to provide assistance to the states, but cannot interfere with their activities. Thus, the US civil defense system is a complex and multifunctional system aimed at protecting the country's population from emergency situations. A total of 3,615 local civil defense centers were created. Civil defense committees are created at industrial enterprises with more than 50 employees and are headed by the heads of these enterprises³⁷. The US civil defense experience can be useful for Ukraine in the following areas. Organizational support of the civil defense system: US experience in the field of organizational support of civil defense can be used to improve the effectiveness of the management of the civil security system in conditions of decentralization of power.

1. Emergency planning and preparation: US experience in emergency planning and preparation can be used to improve Ukraine's emergency preparedness.

2. Emergency response: US experience in emergency response can be used to improve the effectiveness of emergency response in Ukraine.

3. Post-emergency recovery: US experience in post-emergency recovery can be used to improve the effectiveness of Ukraine's post-emergency recovery.

The civil defense system in Great Britain is characterized by centralized management, which is implemented through the Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs), the Interministerial Planning Committee and the relevant administration. The main purpose of these bodies is to coordinate the activities of various ministries and agencies in the field of civil security.

It is important to note that the civil defense structure in Great Britain does not have its own military and material resources. An exception is the Surveillance Corps, which carries out radiation reconnaissance and dosimetric control. In the case of emergency situations, the forces and resources of ministries and agencies that are not part of the civil defense system are mobilized to provide assistance to the population and territories. This civil security management system has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, it ensures effective coordination of actions of various state bodies in case of emergency situations. On the other hand, it creates the risk of duplication of functions and inefficient use of resources³⁸.

³⁷ Кропивницький В. С. Публічне управління та адміністрування у сфері цивільного захисту в Україні: теорія, методологія, практика : монографія. Харків : «Діса плюс», 2022. С. 112.

³⁸ Лещенко О.Я. та інші. Цивільний захист у забезпеченні національної безпеки України (основи становлення, сучасний стан, напрямки розвитку). Монографія. Київ, 2021. 348 с.

Therefore, the analysis of the foreign experience of the civil defense systems of the leading countries of the world shows the importance of some principles that Ukraine needs to take into account.

5. Adaptation of the European experience of the level of civil security in the future of Ukraine

We will try to adapt the European experience of improving civil security in the post-war period and highlight the main points of development of the security sector of Ukraine for the future:

- creating a system of legislation on civil protection taking into account the needs and modern challenges of society,
- coordination between authorities regarding the adoption of relevant decisions in the field of civil protection;
- the mechanism of simultaneous and synchronous response of executive authorities during emergency situations;
- creation of a program of joint restoration of critical infrastructure as a result of destruction;
- improvement of training methods, including the formation of psychological stability of the population in the post-war period.

In the process of research, in order to assess the opinion of the population regarding the state of civil defense in Ukraine, a questionnaire was created and conducted on the topic: "Civil defense in Ukraine". The survey covered age categories: 18-35 years – 76.8% and 36-55 years – 23.2%³⁹.

Survey results:

1) 96% of respondents want to get more information about how to act in emergency situations through intensive development of information campaigns and training events, where they could expand their knowledge and improve skills to act confidently in case of emergency situations;

2) 88% of respondents believe that the state is not doing enough to prepare the country for emergency situations. They would like to increase state investment in the logistics of civil defense;

3) 64% of respondents emphasize the need for wider training of the population, as they do not believe that they personally have the necessary knowledge and skills to act in emergency situations;

4) 75% of respondents are not satisfied with the level of preparation of local authorities for liquidation of the consequences of emergency situations;

5) 91% of respondents indicate an urgent need to modernize the emergency notification system for timely information;

6) 78% of respondents recognize the need for wider involvement of the population in civil defense measures because they believe that active civil defense education and training are not conducted among the population;

³⁹ Опитування на тему: «Цивільний захист в Україні». URL: <https://forms.gle/hrSYgzzsoyTvhQd8A>

7) 81% of respondents are concerned about the state of civil protection in the country and believe that there are significant problems in the Ukrainian civil security sector.

Get closer to the European level in terms of improving the civil protection of the population of Ukraine: improving the information system (especially with the help of the Diya application) and increasing budget expenditures for it, improving anti-corruption measures, timely safe corridors for the evacuation of people, involving experienced civilians to eliminate the consequences of a disaster; construction and reconstruction of bomb shelters, mandatory courses in tactical medicine and mine safety, development and implementation of psychological support programs, interaction with international organizations to exchange best practices and obtain assistance in solving problems.

CONCLUSIONS

Large-scale complications on the way to European integration arose with the start of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine. Approaching EU standards requires complex institutional, political, socio-economic and humanitarian reforms in a peaceful state. From a strategic point of view, the process of rapprochement with EU countries can be considered positive. In view of the above, it is necessary to find, together with the European Union, mutually acceptable mechanisms capable of preserving and developing the positive dynamics of long-term trade, economic and political relations.

Summary

In today's conditions, the main task is to maintain stability in society by investing time and money in education and scientific progress in order to get as close as possible to the level of leading European countries. To continue international cooperation in the economic direction, to create special programs for teaching the skills of rapid response in emergency situations and psychological support, to continue the expansion of the infrastructure for effective assistance to the population, to develop a system of warning and prevention of extraordinary negative phenomena in society. To support and improve the cooperation of the community and local self-government bodies in partnership with international organizations, which should become a permanent practice in the future post-war development of the state.

European integration is a chance for Ukraine to finally turn into a stable state with undeniable prospects for the future. As a result of joining the EU, Ukraine will be able to obtain the greatest advantages in economic and political relations, successfully use the experience of all its partners to achieve reliable collective international security, effective use of resources and potential of countries for the benefit of the future.

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