

## UKRAINIAN STATE POLICY UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW

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**Abstract:** The state, as the primary institution of public authority in society, implements its functions through purposeful regulation of social relations in various spheres of activity, ensuring and protecting national interests, as well as implementing socially significant development programs (socio-economic, scientific-technical, spiritual-cultural, etc.) through allocated budget funds and national, regional, and local resources. State policy serves as the necessary instrument of such regulation (governance) and as a strategy that expresses national or regional goals and a program of measures to achieve them. The main goal is transforming state policy in the country under martial law conditions. The article is dedicated to analyzing the external and internal policies of the state during the war. Special attention is given to the possibility of using the method of legal modeling and implementing the special martial law regime. It is emphasized that Ukraine should prepare for a war economy. When analyzing the peculiarities of state policy under conditions of war, it is considered that, depending on the spheres of its implementation, it is formed by state policy in the economic system, social policy, policy in the area of scientific-technical activities, and so on. It is determined that a reactive (situation-based) state policy model is applied under war conditions. Meanwhile, a project-based approach based on budget program development is used in peacetime. One of the key problems is a clear understanding of the national idea in modern Ukraine. This idea should become the basis for building a positive country brand image. The critical problem of modern states lies in the efficiency of national economies and social systems and state institutions' effectiveness. Under any economic, social, or public conditions, the state will be incapable of its institutions cannot ensure its effective functioning. The formation and implementation of state policy in Ukraine during the war are examined using PEST analysis. Factors are identified whose influence resolution will determine the effectiveness of Ukraine's state policy. During martial law in Ukraine, the state rapidly responds to new challenges and problems citizens and businesses face. Legal solutions are developed that significantly improve the country's defense capability, its macroeconomic stability and ensure social security for the population. The conducted research allows identifying the main directions for modernizing state policy in the post-war period. The prospects for further research include determining the peculiarities of the functioning of the military economy in Ukraine and developing a strategy for post-war reconstruction.

**Keywords:** government, state policy, martial law, war, support, foreign policy, internal policy.

### 1 Introduction

When the world was slowly recovering from the pandemic from 2020 to 2023, Europe was hit by a war with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The ongoing war in Ukraine has profound consequences on the human, social, economic, and environmental levels, not only for the countries involved but also for the entire Europe and the world. Damaged infrastructure, severe disruptions in economic activities, and forced migration have negatively impacted the effectiveness of state policy. The COVID-19 pandemic added another layer of complexity to this already challenging situation, as the virus further disrupted economic activities and burdened healthcare systems.

In response to the attack in Ukraine, martial law was declared as a special legal regime introduced in case of a threat to the national security of Ukraine. For the first time in the history of independent Ukraine, on February 24, 2022, due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, Decree No. 64/2022 was issued by the President of Ukraine. It introduced martial law on the entire territory, starting from 5:30 a.m. on February 24, 2022. Previously, in 2018, it was only introduced for 10 regions of Ukraine from 2:00 p.m. on November 26, 2018, until 2:00 p.m. on December 26, 2018, without extension.

Martial law is justified when civilian authorities cease to function, are entirely absent, or become ineffective. Furthermore, martial law suspends the operation of all existing laws, civilian authorities, and the regular functioning of the judiciary. Once considered almost absolute, the power of martial law has limitations. For example, military tribunals cannot try civilians while civilian courts are operational. However, within the scope of court decisions, the powers of military administration in martial law conditions are practically unlimited. Martial law significantly affects the formation and implementation of state policy in various spheres, as the country requires prompt and adequate responses to the challenges of extraordinary conditions. Despite numerous studies describing the link between the war in

Ukraine and the state of countries, researching Ukraine's state policy under martial law conditions requires examination and analysis. Such scientific studies are almost nonexistent, as the majority only focus on migration, defense, and food.

Given the above, this study aims to explore the transformation of the country's state policy under martial law conditions.

Achieving this goal is possible by addressing the following objectives:

1. To study the concept of state policy.
2. To identify factors that can strengthen or weaken the influence on state policy, particularly in times of war.
3. To characterize the direction change of Ukraine's state policy during peacetime and wartime.

### 2 Literature review

The current conflict between Russia and Ukraine escalated when on February 21, 2022, Russia recognized the Ukrainian territories of Donetsk and Luhansk as sovereign states and deployed Russian forces in these territories (Allam et al., 2022). The world leaders described this event as the beginning of the war (Pereira et al., 2022). Due to solidarity with Ukraine, the United States, the EU, and the United Kingdom implemented various sanctions against Russia at different times (Liadze et al., 2022).

The majority of scholarly investigations have focused on the impact of the war in Ukraine on various aspects of global life, including food, energy, finance, military, and social security, among others. According to Allam et al. (2022), the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian war disrupt the global landscape, affecting supply chains for many industries. The ongoing crisis between Russia and Ukraine, which has escalated into a full-scale war, profoundly impacts the international community in social and environmental spheres and creates adverse economic problems (Allam et al., 2022). Specifically, the war has resulted in a surge in global food shortages, fuel prices, and instability along the entire supply chain between the two countries and their neighbors (Rawtani et al., 2022).

Although conflicts between Russia and Ukraine intensified as early as 2014, the international community inadequately responded to the aggression and only decided to impose severe and unprecedented sanctions against Russia after a full-scale invasion. The sanctions imposed by the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries are aimed at deteriorating the state of the Russian financial sector (mainly banks and capital markets), investments in real estate, import, and export of various goods and services, technologies, among other areas (Mardones, 2022).

According to Mbah and Wasum (2022), the Russian-Ukrainian war differs from other political upheavals and wars, such as the Gulf War, the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, and the Iraq War.

Firstly, despite being concentrated in Europe, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has created geopolitical threats and negatively impacted the global economy, necessitating a reevaluation of national policies. Moreover, the attack has disrupted trade and financial intermediation, raising concerns about global economic slowdowns and high inflation rates (Liadze et al., 2022). For these reasons, the impact of the war is much more extensive and profound than previous political catastrophes.

The second aspect worth noting is that several countries have imposed numerous sanctions on Russia due to this war (Qureshi et al., 2022). Finally, unlike previous conflicts, the Russian-Ukrainian war has also affected international supply chains.

Considering that Russia is a significant supplier of energy resources (such as oil and gas), metals, fertilizers (wheat, oil, corn, and sunflower), and other essential commodities, the availability of such goods has diminished due to these invasions (Tank and Ospanova, 2022). Moreover, the global supply chain has also been disrupted by Russia's export bans and its reluctance to transport foreign cargo by air and sea, leading to a significant increase in the prices of goods (Mbah and Wasum, 2022).

Given the prolonged duration of Russian aggression against Ukraine and the transformation of national security into a critical factor for the country's survival, there is a need for further research, discussions within the expert community, and the formulation of precise positions regarding Ukraine's state policy concept, particularly concerning national security. As of now, the position of further priorities and directions of state policy is not clearly defined and justified. It exists only at the discussion level of experts, political scientists, and lawyers related to legislative changes.

### 3 Method

The methodological background is based on an interdisciplinary approach, where the theoretical and methodological component is grounded in the fundamental principles of state governance theory. An unbiased subject analysis became possible by combining general and special scientific knowledge methods. The dialectical method of cognition helped clarify the theoretical peculiarities of state governance in national security and substantiate the key concepts used in studying state policy. Analytical abstraction was employed to understand the essence of state policy under martial law conditions. In turn, the methods of analogy and modeling were utilized to determine the factors of threats of internal and external origin. The comparative method facilitated the examination of shifts in priorities within state policy. By implementing a systematic structural research method, we identified the areas of state policy that underwent the most significant transformations due to the war.

PEST analysis was applied to identify the factors influencing the state policy in Ukraine during the war to identify the political, economic, social, and technological aspects of the external environment as a marketing tool actively used in managing organizations and corporations. PEST analysis is a marketing tool widely used in organizational and corporate management. The authors believe its application is also relevant in studying the environment for forming and implementing state policy.

Furthermore, the normative framework regulating state policy relations, scientific achievements, and practical developments by scholars and experts in Ukraine and abroad served as the informational and analytical basis for the research.

### 4 Result

State policy is an activity characterized by the systematic interaction of the state, private sector, civil society institutions, various social and professional groups, and civic associations in the implementation of personal and public interests, production, distribution, and utilization of social resources and benefits, considering the expression of will by the people or population of certain territories. In the world, there are several models of state policy:

1. The "top-down" model (decisions are made at higher levels of governance and disseminated to lower levels).
2. The "bottom-up" model (policy is formed from lower government structures and then involves public groups and organizations).
3. The "mixed" model combines both approaches and the "democratic" model (which employs mechanisms for involving citizens and civil organizations in policy development while maintaining centralized governance).

In peacetime, the democratic model is typically utilized with its diverse engagement of citizens and local governance bodies. However, urgent decisions are necessary during the war; thus, the first model is applied.

- The content of state policy allows for the disclosure of the following elements:
- Actors and objects;
- The state;
- Goals and priorities;
- Mechanisms and parameters of implementation.

The actors of state policy are authorities, organizations, and institutes. While influencing society, each policy actor can also be a target of influence from other actors. Ukraine operates under a unified mobilized vertical of executive power: President-Cabinet of Ministers-Verkhovna Rada, with information about their activities classified or restricted. President Volodymyr Zelensky, remaining in his country and consolidating power in his hands, has become a national leader with international recognition, fulfilling foreign policy, economic, and military functions.

The military administrations in Ukraine's regions and certain territories have been established to facilitate community decision-making during the war. Instead of local self-government bodies, they are authorized to make decisions regarding the budget, population evacuation, payment of wages, property matters, termination of employment relations, and the provision of communal services to residents, including those in occupied territories during hostilities. These administrations carry out the powers of state administrations but additionally implement certain military functions, such as supporting the Ukrainian Armed Forces and others in organizing population mobilization, resources, implementing a specific economic regime, curfew, and other measures envisaged during martial law.

However, military administrations face various problems, including lacking understanding community needs, personnel shortages, and other resources. Thus, the transition to a wartime economy is being discussed.

In 2021, the Strategy for the Development of the Defense Industry Complex of Ukraine was adopted in Ukraine, and 2020, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine was implemented. However, these documents do not contribute to developing the defense industry sector, even during the war, as the state orders are primarily oriented towards Western partners. There is no responsible agency for defense procurement, and the dissolution of the State Concern "Ukroboronprom" is necessary since its reform, adopted in 2021, is clearly ineffective, especially in the military economy. It is essential to centralize the management of the defense industry complex, entrusting the corresponding powers to the Ministry of Strategic Industries, considering the involvement of all parties in the process of forming defense orders. Additionally, military science should focus on rapidly developing innovative high-tech equipment and armaments that meet NATO standards, while tactical medicine should be significantly improved.

During martial law, ensuring the maximum provision of defense needs in military equipment and other machinery and equipment is crucial. Ukraine has several enterprises that produce the necessary range of products but face bankruptcy or other operational difficulties. Their revitalization and orientation towards military provisioning can be achieved through nationalization. Even if these enterprises are owned by Russians, the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamental Principles of Compulsory Acquisition of Property Rights Objects of the Russian Federation and Its Residents" has been adopted, allowing for temporary alienation of assets necessary for defense purposes following the Law of Ukraine "On Transfer, Compulsory Alienation, or Seizure of Property in the Conditions of the Legal Regime of War or State of Emergency."

The objects of state policy during martial law include the spheres of social life (economy, budget, natural resource management, social processes of society such as pension provision, social insurance, human rights, education, science and culture systems, healthcare, ethnonational development, national security, and civil defense, etc.), groups of regions (or their parts), territorial communities, local self-government, electoral system, labor potential, and others. During martial law and considering the state of Ukrainian territories, changes have been made to certain legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the principles of state regional policy and policies for restoring regions and territories. Thus, it is envisaged to review the content of state regional policy and identify territories and communities based on the consequences of destruction and according to the indicators determined by the Cabinet of Ministers: territories for restoration, poles of economic growth, regions with special conditions for development, territories of sustainable development. Currently, this work is not being conducted.

The main objects of state policy in wartime are internally displaced persons, war veterans and disabled individuals, conscripts, mobilization, budget, defense orders, the provision of defense needs, critical infrastructure, media, civil protection of the population, and emergency events and situations resulting from hostilities.

The state is an important institution of the state policy. The state has a particular institutional structure, each link of which performs specific functions. The goals of state policy in peacetime are to ensure the socio-economic activity of the population, protect citizens, and property, resolve socio-economic conflicts, and ensure continuity. However, this is only in peacetime. In the event of martial law, the Presidential Decree of Ukraine specifies an exhaustive list of constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals that are temporarily restricted due to the introduction of martial law, indicating the duration of these restrictions, as well as temporary restrictions on the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities with the indication of the period of these restrictions. Among them are the suspension of elections to government bodies at all levels, a ban on holding referendums, demonstrations, rallies, etc. Also, suppose regulatory acts are adopted on the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law under the Plan for the introduction and provision of measures for the implementation of the legal regime of martial law, approved by order of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 181-r of February 24, 2022. In that case, the procedures provided by the legislation do not apply. If it concerns acts unrelated to the provision of measures of the legal regime of martial law, regulatory activities are carried out according to established rules.

State policy encompasses all spheres of society and addresses its strategic tasks, aiming at accounting for and implementing national interests. When national and political divergences intertwine, national interests can escalate into conflicts and clashes. Therefore, coordination of national interests is necessary. National issues manifest in economic, social, political, spiritual, and other spheres. State policy should consider not only the specificity of national interests but also the shifting national sentiments.

During wartime, state policy in Ukraine is formed within a specific environment, with the most important factors being: In the social environment: the emergence of a new category, "forced migrant," requiring state assistance; the increased role of social institutions; popularization of procurement of social services from civil society organizations; the need for additional funding for specific social services; job loss during the war; mobilization of conscription-age men; population decline, particularly of working age individuals.

In the economic environment: damage and destruction of infrastructure, industrial facilities, and social institutions; loss of human capital and resources spent on defense; business closures and job cuts; inflation; foreign currency exchange rate growth; loss of real GDP; central bank emissions; reduction of state

budget revenues; increase in debt portfolio credits, grants, and war bonds.

In the technological environment: nuclear terrorism and the capture of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, numerous damages/destruction of critical infrastructure, further digitization, problems in energy and fuel sectors, the lack of incentives for private innovation and investment, diminishing role of science; the development of information-psychological technologies impacting society, the strengthening of information security to prevent cyberattacks on state information resources, the development of military science and logistics, the military-industrial complex.

In the political environment: the transformation of the international security system; the weakening of the Ukrainian oligarchy; the need to establish new social orders based on social justice and the rule of law; the improvement of the legal environment; self-organization of territorial communities and activation of various forms of social activity, including volunteer movements; formation of a united Ukrainian political nation, and more.

The priorities of state policy are the issues that government authorities address primarily. In choosing state policy priorities, government authorities act based on situational considerations and rely on strategic goals (security, stability, justice). In conditions of war, there is a shift in priorities, with the main focus of the state being security. In his address on May 18, 2023, President Zelensky emphasized that Ukraine's priorities shortly include:

- Additional air defense systems.
- Additional missiles.
- Training and aircraft.
- Long-range weapons to protect the civilian population.
- The de-occupation of Ukrainian territories.

The implementation parameters of state policy encompass both domestic and foreign policy. The implementation of state policy is a systematic process that involves the use of resources at the disposal of public authorities and civil society institutions to achieve set goals.

During martial law, Ukraine's foreign policy aims to further European integration with the EU and join NATO, achieving victory in the war and maximum isolation of Russia from the international community. During the war, Ukraine's foreign policy (diplomatic front) has been quite effective in all directions. For instance, these include the following:

- The policy of strengthening Ukraine's relations with countries and international organizations, including via United24;
- The policy of disseminating objective information;
- Improving Ukraine's international image and authority (Ukraine as a well-known brand);
- Providing external support for resisting Russian aggression;
- Promoting Ukrainian initiatives on international platforms;
- Protecting the rights of Ukrainians abroad;
- Promoting the interests of Ukrainian businesses in global markets, etc.
- Ukraine aims to become a full-fledged strategic player in the geopolitical arena.

State policy development is based on the following approaches: prospective, responsive, and rational. The prospective approach is based on the analysis of forecasting trends and situation development. Annually, the President of Ukraine delivers a Message to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the internal and external situation of Ukraine. The responsive approach is applied when a problem becomes significant for society and the state. The rational approach is based on economic-mathematical methods and the principle of rationality. In 2023, Ukraine is employing a situational (responsive) approach, although, during

peacetime, a prospective approach was implemented, including developing strategies for various spheres of activity and operational plans. It is worth noting that even before the war, the main issues of foreign policy included:

- Creating a coalition to counter Russian aggression.
- European and Euro-Atlantic integration.
- Entering new markets in Asia.

However, the aspects of foreign policy regarding Iran, the Visegrád Group, the Western Balkans region, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and international security were insufficiently developed.

The main method of addressing large-scale socio-economic problems is the program-targeted approach. It involves precise formulation, goal systematization, and monitoring of implementation. As a result of the full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, the Ukrainian government was operating in a situational mode. However, by 2023, it had formulated and implemented a plan of priority actions for the year. Additionally, Ukraine has synchronized sanctions against Russia and Belarus with its partner countries.

The internal policy of Ukraine also required significant changes. The main risks in the socio-economic situation were the considerable influx of internally displaced persons, infrastructure and national economic system destruction, logistics centers, and more. The state swiftly responded to the following challenges:

- Financial system: the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) formulated the Core Principles of Monetary and Credit Policy during Martial Law to ensure the reliable and stable functioning of the banking and financial system of the country, as well as to maximize the defense needs of Ukraine, uninterrupted functioning of the state finance system, and critical infrastructure objects. Before the war, in 2021, the government, amidst economic growth and stability, approved the Budget Declaration for 2022-2024. It outlined priority goals and principles of budgetary policy based on medium-term budget planning to enhance competitive positions in foreign markets and improve the investment climate. The changes were also made to the Budget Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts to improve the promptness of financial support for citizens' security and social protection. The primary sources of revenue during wartime are military bonds, bilateral loans, and grants. Therefore, after the war, the debt policy will require revision. In peacetime, the main directions are macro-financial stability and reducing the national debt to 50,8% of GDP.
- Energy sector: specific obligations have been imposed on electricity exporters from EU member states, tariff regulation on the electricity market, energy storage on the electricity market, systemic changes in the electricity market, and encouraging renewable energy producers to operate without state support based on market principles, along with obligations for producers to sell electricity exclusively through electronic auctions based on bilateral contracts.
- Housing policy: the government has made decisions regarding partial compensation for the cost of utility services to individuals and legal entities temporarily accommodating internally displaced persons. The aspects of temporary housing arrangements were formed before the war. They include social housing registration for internally displaced persons, providing housing for those who defended the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, the State Program for Affordable Housing, providing preferential long-term state loans to internally displaced persons and participants of anti-terrorist operations and/or United Forces Operation for housing purchase, cost reduction of mortgage loans, support for individual housing construction in rural areas, preferential mortgage lending to internally displaced persons through grant funds provided by the Credit Institution (KFW,

Federal Republic of Germany) for reconstruction, the State Fund for Youth Housing Construction. However, for internally displaced persons, these are temporary solutions, and for the state in wartime, they pose an excessive burden. It is well known that Ukraine received loans from various countries, even for public sector salaries.

- Foreign economic relations: the issues related to customs clearance of humanitarian aid, armaments, registration of volunteers, export of agricultural goods (including the introduction of quotas, licensing, and restrictions on the export of certain items); determination of a list of goods with deferred payment of customs duties upon importation into the customs territory of Ukraine; critical imports, setting maximum terms for settlements in export and import operations; the establishment of a "green corridor" for fuel import, transfer of confiscated goods from customs warehouses for the needs of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, simplification of specific customs procedures; further digitalization of customs, and the establishment of the Black Sea Grain Initiative for secure grain exports from specific ports were addressed. However, the exemption of customs authorities from VAT administration functions remains crucial. Nevertheless, more is needed to restore Ukraine's export potential. Hence the search for new markets and the establishment of logistical routes remain unresolved issues of Ukrainian state policy.
- Educational policy: ensuring continuity and equal access to education while considering the security situation in specific territories, transitioning to distance learning, developing platforms for educational delivery, establishing safety requirements for the educational environment (including the construction of shelters), rebuilding damaged schools in collaboration with UNICEF, organizing special learning conditions (blended learning, externship for those abroad), evacuation and relocation of educational institutions from occupied territories and areas affected by active hostilities, ensuring the organization of External Independent Testing/National Multisubject Test and the admission campaign for 2022-2023, addressing the enrollment of internally displaced persons into general secondary education institutions under conditions of martial law in Ukraine, and more. Internet resources for learning, online platforms, and communication between participants in the educational process have gained significant importance. Therefore, the education and human development strategies developed during peacetime need to be reviewed and revised, including in line with EU requirements. The development of preschool, secondary, higher, and inclusive education, the establishment of a modern educational environment in vocational (vocational-technical) education institutions, and school nutrition reform, initiated during peacetime, remain priorities both during wartime and in the post-war period.
- Employment policy: the state liberalized labor relations, including defining issues related to the organization of employment during wartime (such as the form of employment contracts, probationary periods, changing the status of holidays and days off, procedures for replacing absent (including temporarily absent) employees, changing significant working conditions, the employer's right to transfer an employee to another job not specified in the employment contract without their consent, termination of indefinite-term employment contracts initiated by the employee, termination of employment contracts undertaken by the employer, working hours and rest time during the war, specificities of engaging specific categories of employees during the war, wage payment during martial law, leave without preserving wages, suspension of employment contracts), changing the procedure for unemployment benefits appointment, providing compensation to employers from the state for employing internally displaced persons, and providing a payment of 6,500 UAH to Ukrainians who lost their jobs due to the war.
- Economic policy: it involved supporting food producers, reducing the tax burden, simplifying and improving tax regulations, suspending planned and unscheduled business

inspections, temporarily canceling licenses and regulations, easing requirements for obtaining and verifying permits (licenses), simplifying business conditions for individual entrepreneurs, supporting the agribusiness and food industry sectors, relocating businesses, revising approaches to public procurement, etc.

- Social policy: the state continued its programs to support civilians during peacetime, provided social services to internally displaced persons, including partial financial compensation to establishments, institutions, and organizations of all forms of ownership for temporary accommodation, implemented the social service "Psychological Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons due to Armed Aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine," ensured food provision for internally displaced persons, responded to requests from other regional military administrations in need of food supply, facilitated the transportation of evacuated population and humanitarian aid, including for the needs of internally displaced persons, partial compensation for the placement and arrangement of the Coordination Center for Assisting Internally Displaced Persons and Temporary Short-Term Accommodation Centers for Internally Displaced Persons, providing assistance for accommodation, joint projects with UNICEF for additional social support measures for the most vulnerable population categories, and the e-Dopomoha (e-Help) platform. The state also developed a strategy for state policy on internal displacement until 2025 with a corresponding operational plan.
- Digital policy: it involved reinforcing the Ukrainian Armed Forces with IT front specialists, launching e-Voroh (e-Enemy), using artificial intelligence and social engineering for defense needs, utilizing Starlink technology, continuing the development of Diia app ("The State and I" app, literal translation - an "Action"), establishing a state crypto fund, providing digital services to entrepreneurs and citizens, creating a unified digital integrated information-analytical management system for the reconstruction of real estate and infrastructure objects and/or an information-telecommunication system, e-Restoration (e-Vidnovlennia), e-Dwelling (e-Oselia) – a revolutionary digital mortgage, implementing digitization processes in the healthcare and education sectors, financial services sector, and tourism services sector, continuing digital education, introducing an e-prescription, and e-work.
- In the medical field: planned hospitalizations were suspended, and reserves were established for the wounded. Simplified access to primary medical care was provided for internally displaced persons, and prescription rules were modified for chronic diseases. Free insulin distribution to patients was implemented as part of the "Accessible Medicines" program. Changes were made to the payment terms under contracts with the National Health Service to ensure stability in the industry. The principle of "money follows the patient" was temporarily suspended. The introduction of the "Readiness and Provision of Medical Care for the Population in Areas of Armed Conflict" package aimed to ensure the availability of medical assistance in conflict zones. Amendments were made to the Program of Medical Guarantees, expanding mental health and rehabilitation services. They were made to provide assistive devices and rehabilitation for individuals undergoing medical treatment. A State Standard Rehabilitation Plan for Persons with Disabilities and guidelines for individual rehabilitation plans were developed. Standardized rehabilitation routes were established for conditions such as spinal cord injuries, traumatic brain injuries, burns, amputations, and complex skeletal injuries. The development of the hospital network, the public health system, and the pharmaceutical sector were regulated.

## 5 Discussion

The results of the conducted research are a bit limited in their universality and orientation towards Ukraine in general due to

the abstraction from the national specificities of different countries and the consideration of state policy as a model of the socio-economic system. Therefore, a promising direction for further research in the field of state policy may be the study of its migration aspect in martial law conditions. After all, it concerns the most significant displacement of people in Europe since World War II. It affects nearly 13 million individuals, with 7-8 million abroad. Considering the complexity of studying this issue and the lack of statistical information, this study has yet to investigate it.

Obikhod (2022) proposed orienting state policy toward three principles of economics:

- Preserving the compliance of economic interests in the best condition.
- The ability to use various life factors in a market economy for organizing economic activity.
- The importance of flexibility of the National Bank to maintain stability in Ukraine's financial sector during wartime, as well as the executive power in the energy sector and increasing employment.

Protsiuk, Boichuk, and Chyzhov (2023) emphasize that the war has significantly deepened social policy issues as an essential component of Ukraine's state policy. Vulnerable groups of citizens, including people with disabilities, suffer the most during this time, and they receive assistance not only from the state but also from volunteers, the EU, its member states, and international organizations.

Another issue of state policy in martial law conditions is the legality of the activities of state authorities in Ukraine during wartime, which is the subject of research by Yakovleva, Dubinskiy, and Kotenko (2022). They noted the transformation of state policy in Ukraine, balancing between the private interests of oligarchic groups and the public good. The latter should currently be the direction of state policy in our country during times of war.

As rightly noted by a group of researchers (Hvozdk et al., 2022), the state policy in conditions of martial law requires improving the mechanisms of public participation since the needs, state, and problematic aspects of the interaction between civil society institutions, communities, and local self-government bodies change as well.

Kaneva and Halaburda (2022) also note, particularly regarding budget policy, that there is a change in budget policy priorities under martial law conditions and highlight the financial support from international organizations. The budget execution should allow financing priority goals such as national defense and social security.

The research by Marchuk (2021, 2022) indicates prioritizing European integration and NATO accession for Ukraine's state policy. It also emphasizes the need to develop ethnopolitics, political consolidation, and preserve national identity in the Ukrainian information space, which is crucial during wartime to counter the enemy (Marchuk, 2012). These elements also form the basis for developing state policy on nationalism in Ukraine.

## 6 Conclusion

Russia's war against Ukraine has transformed Ukraine's domestic political landscape, defining its role in global food security, the overall world economy, and European security. Currently, the state policy needs to consider changes in partner countries and the formation of an economic and security alliance, studying the political landscape during and after the martial law regime. The state policy should be shaped to prevent the restoration of oligarchy and its influence on political processes in Ukraine. Additionally, despite the ongoing war and corresponding limitations of martial law, democratic institutions in Ukraine, including Ukraine's candidacy for EU membership, require further development.

- The study of the following new challenges has become extremely important:
- The peculiarities of the military economy functioning in a market environment.
- The search for effective ways to reform the defense industry, intensify innovation processes in the military economy, and improve the military budget process.

The military contracting system and pricing of military products. There is a growing need for organizing specialized research to develop scientifically grounded military-economic policies and strategies that meet modern requirements, aiming for a radical overhaul of the entire mechanism of resource support for Ukraine's national security.

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**Primary Paper Section: A**

**Secondary Paper Section: AD**