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Section: Economy

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSFORMING UKRAINE'S SOCIAL POLICY DURING THE TRANSITION FROM A WARTIME TO A POST-WAR ECONOMY

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The full-scale war in Ukraine has triggered profound socio-economic transformations that have significantly impacted the functioning of the state's social policy system. Large-scale population displacement, the loss of housing and property, rising social vulnerability, threats to employment and household income, demographic shifts, war-related disabilities, the emergence of new categories of social support recipients, and the heavy burden on public finances necessitate a revision of traditional approaches to formulating and implementing Ukraine's social policy. This issue is particularly pressing given the gradual transition from a social policy model designed primarily to respond to wartime challenges to one focused on post-war recovery and long-term development.

Issues regarding the development of social policy and the social state have been addressed in the works of Ukrainian and foreign economists, such as T. Kalashnykova and I. Gerasymenko [1], S. Polesov [2], V. Litynska [3], and J. Nordensvärd and M. Ketola [4]. However, alongside the economy, social policy must undergo transformation following the cessation of hostilities—specifically, it needs to be reoriented toward post-war recovery—which necessitates further research.

The aim of this study is to substantiate the directions for transforming Ukraine's social policy during the transition from a wartime to a post-war economy.

The directions for transforming Ukraine's social policy during the transition from a wartime to a post-war economy are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Directions for transforming Ukraine's social policy during the transition from a wartime to a post-war economy

Directions of transformation	Nature and character of the transformation	Expected socio-economic outcomes
Transition from a crisis-response economy to a preventive economy	Transition from a focus on crisis response and loss compensation to the prevention of social risks and the early detection of vulnerability	Reduction in the scale of social vulnerability and increased population resilience
Transformation of the social benefit system	Transition from broad support triggered by the occurrence of a social risk to a more targeted, differentiated system of social payments	Improved targeting of social assistance and efficiency in the use of budget funds
Development of active employment policies	Implementation of employment, vocational training, and retraining programs; fostering labor mobility; and supporting entrepreneurship	Growth in employment, household incomes, and citizens' economic self-reliance
Restoration and development of human capital	Investment in education, healthcare, and the physical and psychological rehabilitation of the population	Restoration of labor potential and increased workforce competitiveness
Policy for the social integration of veterans	Establishment of a comprehensive system for the vocational, medical, psychological, and social rehabilitation of veterans, and support for their employment and entrepreneurial activities	Full integration of veterans into professional and social life
Reintegration of internally displaced persons	Transition from primarily humanitarian support for IDPs to a long-term policy focused on integration, employment, and housing provision	Social and economic integration of IDPs and reduced reliance on social assistance
Development of inclusive social policy	Ensuring equal access to education, employment, social services, and infrastructure for persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups	Reduction of social inequality and increased social inclusion
Modernization of the social services system	Expanding the range of social services; developing community-based services, case management, and rehabilitation and socio-psychological services	Improved quality, accessibility, and people-centeredness of social protection
Digitalization of social policy	Integration of state registries, automation of benefit allocation, and development of electronic social services	Enhanced responsiveness, transparency, and targeting of social support
Reform of the social insurance system	Refining social insurance mechanisms and adapting social insurance systems to new demographic and labor-related risks	Increased reliability and financial sustainability of social insurance
Strengthening corporate social responsibility	Increasing business involvement in employing veterans and IDPs, staff development, community support, and the implementation of social and recovery projects	Strengthened partnerships between the state, business, and society in addressing social issues

Source: developed by the authors

During the war, social policy priorities focus on ensuring minimum social guarantees, providing prompt assistance to affected populations, supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs), veterans, military personnel, and their families, and preserving employment and household incomes. In contrast, post-war recovery will require shifting the focus toward restoring human capital, implementing active employment policies, reintegrating veterans and IDPs, addressing social inequality, expanding social services, and creating conditions for the population's economic self-reliance.

At the same time, simply carrying over wartime social support mechanisms into the post-war recovery phase is not advisable. Transforming social policy requires moving from a predominantly compensatory and emergency-oriented model to one that is preventive, active, targeted, and investment-focused—aimed not only at overcoming the consequences of the war but also at restoring the state's social potential. This entails strengthening the role of social investments in human capital, education, vocational training and retraining, healthcare, rehabilitation, employment, and the development of social infrastructure.

The directions for transforming Ukraine's social policy proposed in Table 1 will enable an optimal balance between social support, social investments, and policies to foster public engagement; ensure the targeted nature and effectiveness of social programs and the restoration of human capital; and thereby create the prerequisites for socially just, inclusive, and sustainable post-war development in Ukraine.

Thus, the scientific outcome of this study is the systematization of directions for transforming Ukraine's social policy during the transition from a wartime to a post-war economy, which will provide a basis for selecting instruments for the development of the social sphere. Future research in this area should focus on developing a mechanism for transforming state social policy during the transition from a wartime to a post-war economy.

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