The role of European Union values in the Ukrainian social-humanitarian safety provision system

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Abstract

The article aims to analyze the role of European Union values in providing a social-economic and humanitarian safety provision system in Ukraine. The research methods include descriptive analysis, an interdisciplinary approach integrated into the different analytical fields, and the range of humanitarian safety perspectives they bring to bear on a certain topic, theme, or issue in the political, economic, legal, and social sciences estimate. The checked hypothesis is the social-humanitarian safety provision system depends on the process of democratization of society and the functioning of democratic institutions in Ukraine. The democratization of society created the fundament of the social-humanitarian safety provision system. The democratization process depends on the relationship between European values and regional-specific factors in Ukraine.

The social and humanitarian safety provision system in Ukraine closely interconnected with the degree of economic, political, and social transformation, as well as the overall indicators of the market and democratic reforms. The analysis of reforming institutions in Ukrainian and European Union (EU) values and beliefs adoption and adherence defines the key problem of the social and humanitarian safety provision system. The balance of European and regional values directed to the achievement of an acceptable level of the social-humanitarian safety provision system in Ukraine.

The creation of institutions that ensure the acceptable balance formation of European and regional values is an important task for EU integration. The transformation of social-political values to EU values relates to the process of democratization. Social-humanitarian safety provision system depends on the effectiveness of functioning democratic institutions.

Keywords: social-humanitarian safety provision system, European values, regional values, democratization, democratic institutions.

Introduction

The goal of the article is to analyze how the values of the European Union contribute to improving the Ukrainian system and providing humanitarian protection. The checking hypothesis is that the social and humanitarian safety provision system depends on the process of democratization in Ukrainian society. Democratic development is based on functioning social-humanitarian institutions and the creation of the fundamental of a social humanitarian safety provision system. The application of the interdisciplinary approach will allow us to redefine problems outside of normal boundaries and reach solutions based on a new understanding of complex situations and propose directions for solving the problem.

The interdisciplinary methodology combines analysis of humanitarian safety provision systems from various fields of knowledge, integrates knowledge from different fields of sciences, and provides a synthesis of approaches. The legal strategy emphasizes how important international law is in resolving humanitarian problems in regions hit hard by violent conflicts. According to the behavior notion, providing specific knowledge about how people who conduct similarly to them behave can be enough to stop the erosion of norm compliance. Encouragement to appreciate the organic nature of society and people is a major focus of institutional technique. Humanitarian experts who are better able to appreciate human actions or behaviors because of the growth of the ethnocultural component of activity investigate the concept of culture. The practical analysis of European Union values aims and principles represented the implementation of the idea's system for providing humanitarian protection.

By using the following methodology, we may investigate the issue in more detail, spot dangers, and determine what needs to be done to get rid of them. The interdisciplinary technique aims to generalize the intricate knowledge of political, legal, and economic issues and to suggest a thorough examination of the current conflict, its mechanisms, and potential policy interventions.

Literature Review

The notion of humanitarian safety refers to the procedures, guidelines, and measures put in place to safeguard and help those in need, notably those impacted by crises, armed conflicts, or natural disasters. This concept reflects interconnected areas and aspects of humanistic forms of behavior and activity and combines various approaches in social sciences.

The humanistic thinking approach emphasizes the value and potential that each person has at birth and the significance of subjective experiences, self-awareness, and individual choice in determining behavior and well-being. The humanistic worldview starts with giving value to a human being (humanistic thinking) and ends with giving value to all people (human rights.) This approach considers a worldview made by the people for the people. The concepts of "humanistic thinking, rule by law, secularity, democracy, and human rights explain how individuals could develop each of the values step by step. The main tenet of the humanistic approach to human growth and behavior is that anxiety and suffering are necessary and inevitable elements of the human experience (Leeth, 2011). The followers of the humanitarian concept take into consideration the questions of providing a humanitarian safety provision system, mechanism of prevention threats, strengthening resilience, and human development goals.

The application of legal norms, institutions, and best practices are used to interpret, communicate, and criticize the existing power forces, and provides signals to the humanitarian provision system of inadequate situation in society, and existing threats. Nevertheless, humanitarians work pragmatically there are existing problems due to insufficient tools, and instruments of modern policymakers' application in the decision-making process.

The legal strategy highlights the part played by international law in resolving humanitarian issues in areas hit by severe conflicts. The interdependence and relationship between international human rights law and international humanitarian are discussed by Sivakumaran (2022), who considered that two bodies of law are connected and could be applied when some challenges arise during armed conflict. Kennedy (2016) developed a preliminary model of expertise in proposed experts to be engaged in visible technical and ideological debates and managed the complex boundaries of political and economic life. The author valued legal arrangements, because law consolidates winning, translating victory into right legal entitlements, which are tools and instruments for political and economic struggle. The idea of an interdisciplinary approach in International Relations reveals different paradigms and demonstrates various interdisciplinary concepts. Ashworth (2008) argues that since there are no clear connections between these critical paradigms and the more established paradigms of liberalism and realism, it is still best to refer to International Relations as multidisciplinary because this interdisciplinarity runs counter to the liberal and realist traditions, which hardly ever engage with these approaches.

The discussion debates revealed the institutional approach which focused on understanding institutional responses in situations where military conflicts take place and there is a need of getting a better understanding of forms and methods in humanitarian protection of populations. The institutional methodology emphasizes human appreciation of the organic nature of society and human nature, and efforts keeping in study it as the product of institutional development. One such institution is the market, which is like all the others in that it draws some of its inspiration from human nature, influences human nature in its ways, and is both penetrated by and pierced by all the other institutions that make up the social order (Tugwell, 2023).

Zyberi (2013) gives a broad overview of current institutional structures and responsibility to protect related behaviors. The theoretical and practical issues of the multi-layered nature of protect-related behaviors included obligations, early warning, and assessment capabilities, embedding a culture of accountability, prompt and decisive response mechanisms, and uncertainties.

The cultural concept discussed in the work by Strelnikov (2022) considered the specifics of the ethnocultural component of the professional activity of humanitarian specialists. The formation of the ethnocultural component of activity enables specialists in the humanitarian field to better understand the behavior or activities of people, which are determined by the traditional culture of the ethnic group, have certain discrimination against other people or even danger. The principles and expectations of social interaction are a distinctive feature of spiritual culture. Nosova & Lypov (2022) mentioned the complementary nature of various cultural components that unified all elements into a single whole. They argued that culture could exist as a distinct phenomenon that has developed out of the natural environment and serves reproductive and adaptive purposes.

Levin (2022) ascertains that an interdisciplinary approach comprises cultural specificity, and explores and compares the patterns of behavior prevalent in the post-Soviet space and in other Western and Eastern societies. Since the collapse of the USSR, the author considers that new behavioral stereotypes have been formed in every post-Soviet society, and a significant part of them differ in most new countries, even located exclusively on European territory, but with their cultural characteristics.

Biccieri et al (2022) discussed the relationship between norm violation, norm regulation, and mechanisms that could counterbalance negative effects. The researchers consider that by minimizing the disparity in responses to viewing norm violations and norm regulation, social closeness might stabilize norm compliance. The role of punishment as a crucial social norm stabilizer could be not applied when social proximity encourages imitation of norm compliance. The research proposes giving people specific knowledge about the actions of others who behave similarly to them might be enough to stop the erosion of norm compliance.

The problem of emergency conflicts, the identification of actors, the process of its development, and solutions can be discovered in a few research works. Kennedy (2018) considers the analysis of the global conflict that begins with an identification of the larger scale actors— states, nations, economic classes— and structures— the state system, global capitalism— too often naturalize the actors and structures. After the identification of actors, the most significant work of expertise can be provided.

Roberts (1998) underlines the importance of humanitarianism in reaction to the numerous conflicts wherein racial or religious identity appeared to be the driving force for homicidal violence. The author emphasizes "existing distinctions between Serbs and Croats, Catholics and Protestants, Muslims, and Jews, etc., and the need for tolerance as a foundation for interpersonal relationships. The challenging question of where such humanitarianism leads remains unresolved since it is very difficult to persuade individuals into living together when they harbor intense antipathy toward one another and legitimately fear for their safety."It raised issues regarding how this system operates and the kind of economic and legal relationships it makes use of. The author pointed out that the nature of such a system is based on the exploitation of the workers, the rulers, who control all the labor resources and the entirety of the social wealth and unfairly distribute them.

Borchgrevink (2021) stresses the ambiguous role of religion in humanitarian action. The author applies a human rights-based approach to humanitarian action and suggests the importance of recognition the ways religious ethics and related practices can both impede and support the advancement of human rights.

The intergovernmental theory demonstrates integration and a method of decision-making in international organizations. It allows states to cooperate in specific fields while retaining their sovereignty. In contrast to supranational bodies in which authority formally delegated, in intergovernmental organizations states do not share the power with other actors and take decisions by unanimity. Intergovernmental relations defined as formal and informal mechanisms to ensure coordination and cooperation between various levels of government in decentralized and federal political systems. Coordination between diverse levels required, because very often competencies overlap, and different policy issues require cooperation.

The implementation of the provisions of the values 'concept reflected in the pragmatic analysis of European Union values (Euro-Performing of Ukraine: Values do matter, 2017). European

ideals are not just ethical guidelines for the behavior of citizens. These are, in fact, pragmatic principles, the primary practical meaning of which is the ability to uphold and strengthen democratic institutions, thereby creating an attractive "landscape" for joining the "European being." The pragmatic content of European Union values means the capability to support and build up the creation and function of effective democratic institutions.

The concepts of humanitarian safety and values linked and reflected a shared commitment on the part of the EU and member states to defend democratic, human rights-based, and solidarity principles while protecting vulnerable people. These values directed European humanitarian efforts and influenced how to protect people, created a system of humanitarian safety, and stimulated international humanitarian law application.

The overview of the basic concepts of humanitarian safety, functions, and mechanism introduces the necessity of the application of contemporary methodology based on interdisciplinary analysis application. This approach integrates the various disciplines of analysis and the variety of viewpoints about humanitarian safety that provide a synthesis on a given subject, theme, or issue of political, economic, legal, and social sciences estimation. A multidisciplinary approach examines the same subject from the perspectives of various academic fields and develops a methodology for humanitarian safety aligning common tendencies in various disciplines and expressing a universal value of humankind. It brought into question what basic instruments and methods from various disciplines could be applied in a multidisciplinary approach. The legal approach highlights the function of international law in resolving humanitarian issues in areas affected by severe conflicts. Giving people particular information about how others who behave similarly to them act can be sufficient to arrest the erosion of norm compliance, according to the behavior concept. The institutional methodology places a strong emphasis on encouraging people to appreciate the organic character of society and people. The idea of culture examined by humanitarian experts who are better able to comprehend the actions or behaviors of people thanks to the development of the ethnocultural component of the activity. The pragmatic study of European Union ideals and values represented the application of the concept's humanitarian safety provision system.

The synthesis of the following methods allows us to examine the subject in a specific area, identify threats, and define the causes and factors for their reduction or elimination. The interdisciplinary methodology aimed to generalize and specify the common features and specific elements of political, legal, and economic narratives, to propose a broad analysis of existing problems, the conflict resolution mechanism, and policy measures.

Humanitarian safety provision system and European Union Values

The purpose of the paper is to examine the role of the European Union values in the process of enhancing the humanitarian safety provision system in Ukraine. The European Union approach considers a humanitarian safety provision system that refers to the procedures, guidelines, and measures put in place to safeguard and help those in need, notably those impacted by crises, armed conflicts, or natural disasters. The main principles of humanitarian assistance include humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

Resolutions of the UN Security Council have included references to humanitarian issues. These resolutions have addressed humanitarian action (providing emergency help during wartime and

for other humanitarian services) as well as humanitarian law (calling for its compliance in ongoing hostilities, condemning violations, and authorizing action meant for various violations). To deal with humanitarian emergencies, the European Union has put in place of various procedures. A good example of this is the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), which offers funding, coordination, and emergency support during disasters and conflicts. Additionally, the EU backs international humanitarian organizations, spreads humanitarian values around the world, and promotes adherence to international humanitarian law.

The foundations and principles of national security and defense, the goals, and the basic principles of state policy, and guarantees for society and every citizen protection from threats are determined in the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine". The Law emphasized the key tenets of maintaining national security. They include: "the priorities of human rights and freedoms; the rule of law; the priority of peaceful negotiations in conflict resolution; the timely detection and necessary action to prevent and or neutralize implicit and explicit threats to the national interests of Ukraine; the clear divisions of responsibility and coordination between all national security state bodies; the democratic and civil control of all State Organizations, Military, and Armed Forces responsible for the National Security of Ukraine; the use of international security systems and collective international security doctrine in the interests of Ukraine" (The Security Sector Legislation of Ukraine, 2013). The humanitarian safety system is the subsystem in the system of national security. It consists of the set of fundamental institutions, principles, and methods that guarantee the defense of a person's vital interests. To prevent threats and provide responses against aggression there is a need for constructing an effective system; including democratic institutions, and political and economic sovereignty, that keep a resilient socio-humanitarian system.

To ensure the state of humanitarian security, Bauk (2018) considers the restricted ability of authorized state agencies to implement the legal system through educational, organizational, informational, control, financial, and other methods. The functions of the humanitarian safety provision system include assisting the creation of conditions that promote all-around personal growth and the achievement of human development goals, as well as encouraging political, economic, social, and spiritual improvement (Horbatiuck, 2018).

Considering the diversity of scientific research, by the state security policy in the humanitarian sphere researchers, explore humanitarian safety provision mechanisms in providing actions of legal, economic, political, and financial institutions. Through prompt detection, prevention, and neutralization of threats in the humanitarian realm of the national security system, these activities aimed to ensure the protection of the vital interests of individuals, the strategic interests of society, and the state.

The social humanitarian model considers how values and ways of acting have changed, assuring the social system's sustainability and resilience in democratization process of legal, political, economic, social institutions formation (See Figure 1).

European Union Values	Regionalism

**Optimal Ratio
(Acceptable Balance of Values)**

Democratization of Ukraine

Institutions

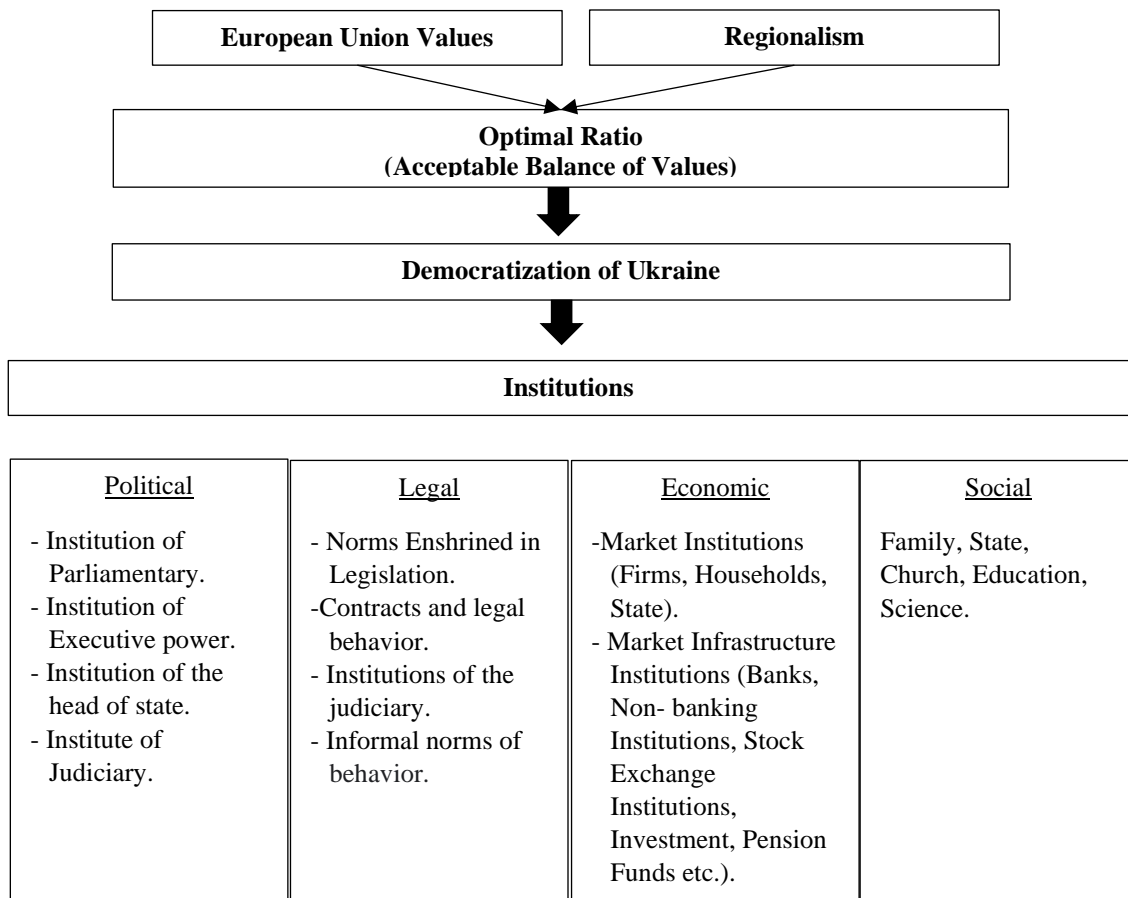| Political	Legal	Economic	Social
- Institution of Parliamentary. - Institution of Executive power. - Institution of the head of state. - Institute of Judiciary.	- Norms Enshrined in Legislation. -Contracts and legal behavior. - Institutions of the judiciary. - Informal norms of behavior.	-Market Institutions (Firms, Households, State). - Market Infrastructure Institutions (Banks, Non- banking Institutions, Stock Exchange Institutions, Investment, Pension Funds etc.).	Family, State, Church, Education, Science.

Figure 1. Democratization and European Union Values

The main objective of transformation is to transfer from a paternalistic model of state administration to the democratic, social–humanitarian model of priority of personal values and stable development of social, political, economic, and other institutions.

Human capital formation, social justice, legality, quality of life, and the realization of rights and freedoms can use to measure the humanitarian safety system's resilience. The objectives of state administration policy ensuring socio-humanitarian security at the central level are the protection and implementation of national interests in the socio-humanitarian sphere, facilitating the creation of conditions that promote all-round personal growth and the achievement of human development goals, and the encouragement of political, economic, social, and spiritual advancement. The establishment of state-wide structures to support socio-humanitarian development could achieve the promotion of international collaboration in the execution of European standards. The basic function of social humanitarian safety is the detection, prevention, and neutralization of existing threats. The evaluation of the degree of centralization or decentralization of the state's administration defines socio-humanitarian security. The monitoring of the state's management's effectiveness in the specified region is focused on anticipating changes, threats, and destabilizing elements. The vital role belongs to political decision-makers who are responsible for social-humanitarian development. "Deciding on

political measures based on a thorough comprehension of national objectives in areas like socio-humanitarian advancement and Ukraine's potential for European integration," mentioned by Horbachuk (2018). If the share of regional values prevails over the European norms and rules it can demonstrate the danger of the emergence of destructive forces in society, and separatist tendencies, and contributes to the emergence of military conflicts. Then an argument can be advanced to encourage the government to adopt the practices for providing measures of a transparent system for balancing the interests of regions and the state.

The absence of complete accountability in many humanitarian operations is a special problem. Making sure there are complete and honest assessments of the goals and outcomes of humanitarian action is just as important as making sure the financial accounts are correct and properly audited. The essential element of humanitarian intervention during conflicts is crucial before it occurs through preparation and prevention, and it is crucial afterward to increase resilience and advance development. It should be mentioned that under the effect of media manipulation from both opposing sides, consciousness is changing. Conflict management, transformation, negotiation, communication, and shifting the emphasis away from destruction toward the creation of a peaceful society are all necessary components of the complicated, multi-level process that goes into ending destructive, violent conflicts. deteriorated drastically and rapidly on 24 February 2022, after Russia's invasion dramatically escalated eight years of conflict into a full-scale war. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused widespread death, destruction, displacement, and suffering of people. About 17.6 million people left their homes and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection. This group of people includes 5.1 million internally displaced people (IDPs), 5.9 million Ukrainian refugees across Europe, and 4.8 million returnees. The highest severity of needs is among people living in areas not under the Government of Ukraine's control and in areas directly affected by active hostilities. Humanitarian organizations rapidly expanded operations and reached nearly 16 million people with critical assistance in 2022, despite immense challenges. The goal of the Ukraine Crisis Response (UCR) deliver comprehensive, need-based humanitarian aid to refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and the most vulnerable children and their families in Georgia, Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova. In addition to operating in 24 districts in Ukraine, 15 in Romania, 34 in Moldova, and 4 in Georgia, World Vision UCR collaborates with 53 partners and contributors. 4.4% of all those contacted to date—58,673 people reached in June 2023. In the reporting period has reached people in Ukraine 43,404 (74% of the overall people reached in June 2023), in Romania – 7,505 (13%), in Moldova – 6,308 (11%), in Georgia – 1,456 (2%). In total, the number of reached people versus targeted people accounted for 141% (OCHA, 2023).

The application of a typical method that Metcalfe et al. (2011), who manages making sure risk analysis incorporated into routine needs assessments, could estimate the existing conditions, and needs in Ukraine. The relationship between humanitarian safety and European values reflects a global responsibility to humanitarian challenges in the world political crisis. While responding to crises and helping vulnerable people, European nations, and the EU work to promote European values of human dignity, solidarity, impartiality, and cooperation, demonstrating a sense of responsibility for the world and compassion for those in need.

Values survey estimations demonstrate of the existence a remarkable and persistent difference between Eastern and Western European values: high in the West and low in the East interpersonal trust (Halman et al., 2022). The ideological debates on the political models

confirm the predominance of the paternalistic model of governance in East European countries. Alyushin (1992) defined the paternalistic model as a system of mutual claims and expectations, where one party expects to have its wants met immediately and the other expects diligence and conformity with the rules. The national identity formation was in the Soviet period. Still, it impeded because of the absence of an alternative ideology, a lack of critical assessment of the Soviet past, an absence of the vision of the outcome, an embryonic culture of democracy, and a preservation of the Soviet meaning of power. This is an explanation of the Ukrainian's values perceptions as tolerant, patient people, who value personal and family well-being historically live their own life, and do not trust a government, but subsume to its power (Nosova, 2022).

The democracy index estimation shows the speed of democratic process development and institutions. The comparison data the Table 1 illustrates three groups of countries with flawed democracy, hybrid regimes, and authoritarian (See Table 1). The first group of countries with flawed democracy characterizes by a transparent system of elections, a free and fair electoral process, and pluralism. Nevertheless, some countries, for example, Moldova had problems with the elections and infringements on media freedom. The weakness of democracy estimated from insufficient forms and methods of functioning of government, low levels of political engagement, and an underdeveloped political culture.

Table 1. Democracy Index 2022

	Overall score	Rank	Change in rank from previous year	I Electoral process and pluralism	II Functioning of government	III Political participation	IV Political culture	V Civil liberties
Flawed democracy								
Estonia	7.96	27	0	9.58	7.86	6.67	6.88	8.82
Latvia	7.37	38	0	9.58	6.07	6.11	6.25	8.82
Lithuania	7.31	39	1	9.58	6.43	6.11	5.63	8.82
Moldova	6.23	69	0	7.42	5.36	7.22	4.38	6.76
Hybrid regime								
Armenia	5.63	82	7	7.92	5.71	6.11	3.13	5.29
Ukraine	5.42	87	-1	6.50	2.71	7.22	6.25	4.41
Georgia	5.20	90	1	7.00	3.57	6.11	3.75	5.59
Turkey	4.35	103	0	3.50	5.00	5.56	5.63	2.06
Authoritarian regime								
Kyrgyz Republic	3.62	116	-1	4.33	1.50	4.44	3.13	4.71
Kazakhstan	3.08	127	1	0.50	3.21	5.00	3.75	2.94
Russia	2.28	146	-22	0.92	2.14	2.22	3.75	2.35
Belarus	1.99	153	-7	0.00	0.79	3.33	4.38	1.47

Source: Constructed on the data of Democracy Index 2022. Frontline Democracy and the Battle for Ukraine. (2023).

The second group of countries with a hybrid regime is related to having a free and fair electoral process and pluralism. The functioning of government distinguished via government pressure on opposition parties and opponent candidates. The insufficient political culture, weak functioning of government, and inadequate political participation impede democratic development. Undeveloped civil society, the absence of a free press and media, and pressure on the judiciary system prevent the formation of principles and norms of civil society. The social scenarios described in the media do not encourage people to participate in economic empowerment or to develop an awareness of societal economic dynamics. The democracy index of Ukraine decreased from 6.94 in 2006 to 5.42 in 2022 (Democracy Index 2022, 2023). In the period between 2000 and 2010, Ukraine moved out of the group of countries of "flawed democracy" countries toward to hybrid regime. After the Maidan protests and the pro-Russian period of President Viktor Yanukovich (210-2014) worsened the economic position and caused the rollback of Ukraine to countries of the hybrid regime. The considerable flaws that hampered the Ukrainian elections prevented them from being free and fair. There were significant constitutional defects, with the presidency holding a disproportionate amount of authority compared to the legislature. The judicial system was not at all autonomous. A system dominated by oligarchs, who had enormous influence over the key institutions of authority, plagued with corruption. There was a pluralistic media, although major channels owned by or under the control of powerful individuals. There was extremely little public faith in the executive branch, political parties, and the electoral process. The full-scale war in Ukraine has united the people as a nation and contributed to the growth of self-awareness.

The third group of countries with authoritarian regimes highlights the absence of free and democratic elections, the presence of dictatorship, the existence of formal functioning democratic institutions, civil liberties violations and abuses, control of media, and the absence of a judicial system. The data of Russia depicts the aggravation of the position country on 22 points in the assessment democratic index in 2022 compared to 2021. The country worsened the state of the electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. The phenomenon of social dependency is explained by the hegemony of the neo-paternalistic model of relations, which is characterized by the existence of a sizable population that refuses to understand the reality of modern society and continues to expect the government to handle all their social issues (Kozyreva, 2020). The mechanism of social stereotypes' regulating influence on economic behavior involves selecting the pattern of behavior that is most convenient for the individual, as determined by his or her prior application experience while considering the cultural context, or the patterns of behavior that are typical in this society. Fukuyama (2014) put out the notion that for the peaceful coexistence of civilizations, some sort of shared value system is simply necessary in the circumstances of the modern world, where communities of people exist in isolation from one another. Rubinski (2013) points out the importance of European values as one of the main components of the spiritual heritage of all mankind.

Political values of liberalism, patriotism, protection of national and ethnic identity, and horizontal social hierarchy, humanitarian dominance have identified in Ukraine in World Values Survey 2020. Efficiency, speed, reliability, ease of use, flexibility, status, aesthetic appeal, emotion, and cost have defined as economic values. Assessment of respondents' freedom received 63.7% in comparison to equality (36.3%). Estimations freedom (34.1%) in comparison to security demonstrated that 65.9% respondents have chosen security. The

observed changes in this study identified increased civic engagement, improved quality of life, and decreased paternalism. The received results can interpret as genuinely positive shifts toward values that, by the World Values Survey methodology, exist in prosperous and developed countries.

25% of Ukrainians, according to the Gorshenin Institute Assessment survey (2022), considered that Ukraine should pursue its course for growth. Integration into the EU supported by 51.6% of the respondents. To the question "What level of reproachment with the EU do you consider appropriate? "26.5 % of Ukrainians chose the answer of the Common Labor Market, and only 26.4 % marked the "Common Economic System." Peace for Ukrainians marked as a basic value, just as the value of human life which the respondents put in second place. At the same time, survey respondents believed that democracy was more important for Europeans than peace and human life.

Gradus Research Company survey (2022) confirmed the previous surveys' results. Most Ukrainian respondents invariably agreed that human life, freedoms and rights, social harmony, mutual assistance, and mutual trust were the greatest values – the greatest degree of consensus exists precisely about the value of life.

The value of implementing superiors' orders remained the most controversial in perception: the percentage of those who disagreed with the statement about its importance has increased (although such people are in the relative minority, as in the previous wave). Older people (55+) believed in the importance of life, human freedoms and rights, mutual assistance, and trust, as well as social harmony the most; at the same time, among them, there was a significant decrease in the share of those who value the implementation of superiors' orders. The safety assessment after a full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 demonstrated a decreased share of respondents who rated life as unreasonable (48.2%) and wrong (50%) to 17.1% and 19.5%, respectively. The vector of morality strengthened on the positive pole due to the sense of justice in the fight against the aggressor. The assessment of life as worthy increased from 18.2% to 44%, 57.3% against 21.6% considered life human. The struggle for the protection of life and freedom was reflected in the perception of life as free, this assessment was supported by 58% of respondents in May 2022 compared to 29.5% in January 2022. Positive changes also occurred in the emotional state of the population: the ratio of optimists and pessimists changed in a mirror manner.

The survey's results confirmed the tendency of Ukrainian respondents were remarkably resilient and optimistic towards their future, and they believed in the importance of life, human freedoms and rights, mutual assistance, and trust. The democratic development of the country is based on the predominance of the rule of law; human rights and the protection of individual freedoms, functioning system of economic and political institutions.

Conclusions

The democratization of society is one of the prerequisites for the creation and regular functioning market economy. The pragmatic content of European Union values means the capability to support and build up the creation and function of effective democratic institutions. The humanitarian safety provision system and European values are two connected categories that highlight the EU's and European nations' shared commitment to safeguarding core values like democracy, human rights, and solidarity while protecting and helping those in need. These

values direct European responses to humanitarian crises and influence how they participate in world affairs and solve humanitarian problems.

The analyzed survey's results highlighted that the majority believed that European values shared by Ukrainians need institutional encouragement for the entrepreneurial activities of the businesspeople. It should be noted the process of replacing \the existing value systems \with those found in Europe, focuses on the moral recovery of society, relieving the burden of corruption, and the growing importance of culture in Ukraine.

Acknowledgement

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