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INITIATIVES ON SOCIAL PROTECTION OF ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION PARTICIPANTS AND THE EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE ON CONDUCTING MILITARY OPERATIONS

Abstract: The article reflects the elements of the SWOT analysis of Ukraine, according to which the population of the country is the strongest component of the state. To ensure the development of Ukraine, its population needs to cope with the main negative impact of the internal and external environment on the state: to form the proper management and replace the existing one; to shift the inter-civilization frontier to the border of Ukraine. The authors of the article provided the characteristics of the labor market segment for the performance of military and combat tasks. The article reflects the migration movement of the population with the developed military competencies. It also suggests some initiatives on the social protection of the anti-terrorist operation participants and the experience exchange on conducting military operations, which prevents the aggravation of migration processes in Ukraine and contribute to the preservation of the human resources with the established military competencies.

Keywords: social protection; population; migration; security; Ukraine; military operations.

JEL Classification: J4, J6

Introduction

Elements of SWOT-analysis of Ukraine. What are the prospects of Ukraine and its population? It is a question that is difficult to answer. For this purpose, it is necessary to conduct a detailed analysis of the research of the external and internal environment of the state (SWOT-analysis). It was partly reflected in the previous research (Medvid, Zvieriev, 2017).

However, it is necessary to start it from the main negative impact

Table 1. **The main negative impact of the internal and external environment on Ukraine**

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Internal Environment	Strengths	Weaknesses 1. The lack of proper management…
External Environment	Opportunities	Threats 1. Inter-civilization frontier

Source: Author´s work

Ukraine has happened to be an inter-civilization frontier, which is the major threat to Ukraine's development. The frontier (derived from English - the "border") is the territory on the edge of two different societies. It is a transition zone, which, as a rule, is poorly integrated into state structures and has a dynamic character, it is characterized by high interaction between different, often hostile cultures. In this case, it is a frontier between European, Russian and Islamic civilizations (Juricek, 1966).

The weakness of Ukraine is the lack of proper management of the state. The mistake of Ukraine, which led to the annexation of the Crimea and military actions in eastern Ukraine, was the untimely decision to define the vector of integration into one or another collective security system (Figure 1).



Figure 1. **Ukraine among the collective security systems (CS)**
Source: Authorś work

Despite the fact that Ukraine today has defined the vector of integration into NATO's collective security system, according to existing criteria,

the presence of the annexation of Crimea and military actions in the east of Ukraine do not allow it to realize the decision made.

The main threat to Ukraine's development can be partially neutralized by moving it to the eastern or western border of Ukraine. Despite the fact that Ukraine is working on the implementation of the first scenario of actions, because of the lack of opportunities (SWOT-analysis), which are formed primarily due to the external environment, the scenario may change to the opposite. After all, here it is necessary to take into account the possibilities of the mentioned civilizations, the goals of which are opposite.

The strength is the positive impact of Ukraine's internal environment, which is the population of the state. Only the population will be able to cope with the main negative influence of internal and external environment on Ukraine by formulating the proper management and replacing the existing one, shifting the inter-civilization frontier to the border of Ukraine.

Aggravation of Migration Processes in Ukraine.

Human resources are needed to shift the inter-civilization frontier to Ukraine's border. In this case, we are talking about human resources to be used in military and combat activities (MCA). In many developed countries, they are formed by means of migrants. Therefore, this process is transnational in nature.

The demand for labor services to perform military and combat tasks in different states is formed under the following conditions:

1) The growth of well-being and the lack of clear values of the population of most western countries, which makes it impossible to complete their military formations;

2) The prevention of engagement of their citizens in conducting military actions by the governments of many countries;

3) The need to assist some countries in regulating interstate and internal conflicts. Such conditions encourage the creation and development of subjects of the international labor market, the structures that use international human resources for the MCA of different states.

The first mention of a state’s military formation compiled by foreigners goes back to the Ancient Rome. Originally, only the Roman citizens could serve in its glorious legions and had been called up there for centuries. It was considered not just an obligation, but an honorary right possessed by not every citizen of Tiber and Italy. Consequently, military formations became hired and for a long time were invincible, providing defense and expanding the borders of the state.

Currently, some foreign legal legions, private military companies and the United Nations peacekeeping units are the structures that use interna-

tional human resources in the military and combat activities in different states.

A Foreign Legion (FL) is a military unit that is a part of the armed forces of a certain state which is compiled exclusively by foreigners. The French FL was created on March 9, 1831, on the basis of the decree issued by King Louis Philippe of Orleans. The unit was forbidden to use on the territory of France. The purpose of this FL creation was the desire of the ruler to withdraw the mercenaries of Charles X of Bourbon and Napoleon I from the country, as well as emigrants, who were the participants of the rebellions in Poland and Italy. These people had military experience and posed some serious danger for the existing political balance.

At the same time, France's expansion in North Africa was spread with renewed vigor. Thus, by sending foreign soldiers-mercenaries to expand the sphere of influence of France, the king killed two birds with one shot. In modern conditions, the French government uses FL exclusively for one purpose - to avoid the loss of French citizens.

A foreign legion exists not only in France. In the United Kingdom military units the share of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Nations who represent the former British colonies is rapidly increasing. The similar processes take place in Spain, for which Latin America has become the source of "legionnaires". The common language and similarity of mentality contribute to recruiting Latinos to solve this problem. The US Armed Forces are also involved in the recruitment of migrants.

The mercenaries' motivation to participate in military and combat activities is to raise their living standards and acquire the citizenship of the state where the foreign legion is located.

Private military companies (PMCs) are military units formed by mercenaries from different countries, but unlike FLs, they are private. At first, these companies were engaged in teaching and training of military specialists (the first ones were created in 1967), then, since the 1990s they began to be actively used in various conflicts as military formations. The authorities of the United States, Great Britain, Israel and South Africa did not mind their creation (or rather, directly contributed to this process). PMCs could be entrusted with the most "dirty" work (for instance, the overthrow of a legitimate government or the organization of terrorist groups), and in case of a failure, they could refuse from dealing with them, blaming the commercial structures. The demand for PMCs services was steadily increasing. In the Third World, a lot of "unformed states" appeared, which governments were pleased to use PMCs services as really professional military formations. They were used for both, conducting military and combat operations and training of military personnel in their country. The PMCs were also hired by some transnational corporations operating in these troubled countries because they needed reliable

protection. PECs are engaged in demining, protecting important objects, organizing delivery of various cargos, developing plans for the military construction of states and the combat use of their military formations (for example, the MPRI organization was engaged in the preparation of the armed forces of Croatia, which defeated Serbia in autumn of 1995). In this regard, PMCs are often hired by official international organizations, including the UN.

United Nations Peacemaking Units (PMs) are military units equipped with appropriate armaments and military machinery, support and communication equipment, which are formed by the UN member states for participation in international peacemaking operations.

The subjects of the international labour market under consideration have differences in their components. FLs and PMCs are compiled by labour migrants who change their permanent place of residence for social, political, national, family, religious and personal reasons. The UN MPs are compiled by active military and police forces of the countries - UN members, by means of the official movement.

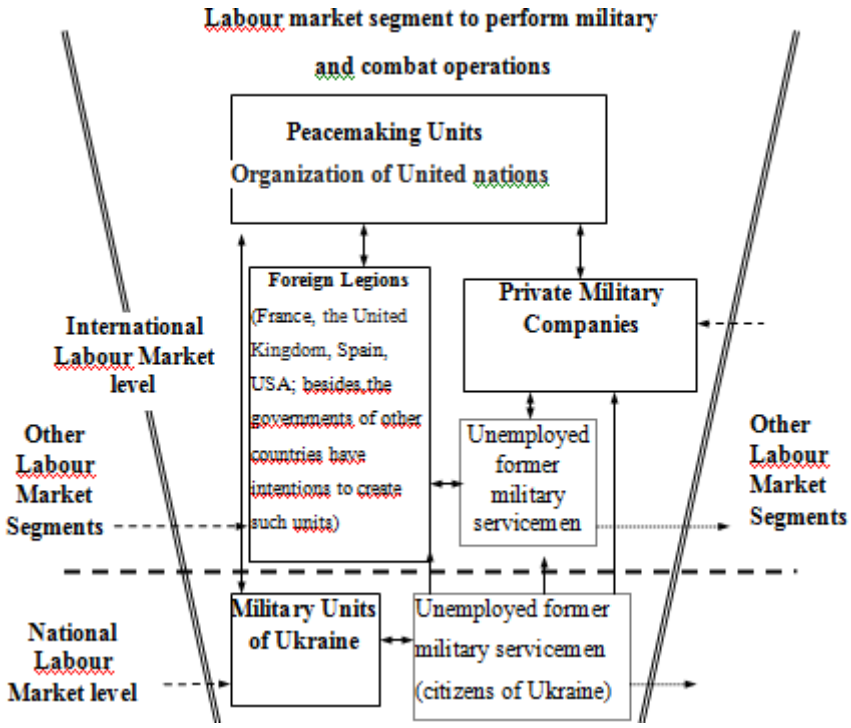
Global labor migration processes require state, intergovernmental and international regulation. The state regulation of international labor migration is a combination of forms and methods of purposeful influence of the state on the migration movement, its adaptation to the needs of the national economy.

The labor migration of the international labor market segment under discussion is considered to be illegal. Indeed, in many countries, mercenaries are prosecuted. This is yet another criterion for the social and economic heterogeneity of this labor market segment since no process of re-emigration is observed in such conditions.

The main reason for the emergence of labor supply in the segment of the international labor market under investigation and the existence of an appropriate international labor migration is a significant difference in living standards and the money maintenance levels in a donor country and a recipient country.

Among the factors contributing to the development of migration processes for this definite segment of the labor market, the most significant ones are the high speed of spreading the information, the development of international means of passenger connection and communication.

Based on the analysis of the segment of the labor market for conducting of military and combat operations, we will reflect the migration movement of the population with the formed military competencies Figure 2. (Medvid, 2015).



- the boundaries of the labour market segment;
- the boundary between national and international labour markets;
- entrance of hired employees into the labour market segment;
- the movement of hired employees within the labour market segment;
- exit of hired employees from the labour market segment.

Figure 2. **Migration movement of the population with the formed military competencies**

Source: Author ś work

Initiatives on the social protection of the anti-terrorist operation participants and the experience exchange in conducting of military and combat operations. The problems of social protection of certain categories of people who participated in military and combat actions are described in many publications (Kotenko, Horemykina, 2018). Their justified research results must be taken into account. However, we have used the approach taking into account the problem described above.

In Ukraine, there are no sufficient conditions for the social protection of the military operations' participants, which contributes to the increase of the social tension in the society. As a result, some variants of mechanisms of social protection of people with the formed military competencies appear that can function without the participation of state institutions. One of them is based on mutually beneficial international cooperation.

The benefits for states in such cooperation are the following:

- for Ukraine - assistance to the military operations' participants (former military personnel) in the matters of social protection, in particular, their rehabilitation and employment;
- for NATO countries – gaining some experience in solving the problems of social protection of the military operations' participants and the recruitment of hired employees with established military expertise and combat experience, who are successfully used in training of military personnel of NATO military formations.

Except for the positive sides of the mentioned mechanism, there are also negative ones: a threat to the preservation of state secrets, the loss of human resources by the state, which can be used later in military service, in patriotic education of the youth, in formation of some military competences among the rest of population of the state (like, participation in the officer ship preparation, including the reserve officers' training programme, the sergeants' training, formation of primary military competencies while teaching the subject "Protection of Motherland" in general secondary schools and other subjects in military high schools and lyceums with intensive military and physical training).

One of the elements of social protection of people with the formed military competence is an adaptation to civil life, which includes training, retraining, advanced training in civilian specialities. For the state, this option is not effective in conditions of rising unemployment.

An alternative option to the mentioned above is the creation of a military instructors' school, which mission is to teach people with a developed military competence to form them in others. There is a demand for such a profession. There is a need to create additional positions for military instructors in higher military educational institutions, military training centres, training units for reserve officers, military lyceums and lyceums with intensive military and physical training, general secondary schools.

The training of military instructors is also provided by the NATO standards, which the military formations of Ukraine are moving to. Such a mechanism will increase the social protection of people with the formed military competencies (the military operations' participants), will contribute to a decline in social tension in the society and will increase the level of military security of the state in the future.

We have developed initiatives, based on the existing regulatory framework of Ukraine, for the social protection of the anti-terrorist operation participants and the experience exchange in conducting military and combat operations.

Initiative № 1. Creation of conditions for the social protection of participants of the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) and the experience exchange in conducting military and combat operations. Ways of solution. Creation of the Military instructors' institution.

1.1. The introduction of positions of military instructors in higher military educational institutions, military training centres, training units for reserve officers, military lyceums and lyceums with intensive military and physical training, general secondary schools Expected results:

1. Provision of former military servicemen, participants of the ATO with workplaces, first of all, those who partially or temporarily lost their ability to work.

2. Creation of conditions for the prevention of migration of people with the formed military competencies, preservation of state secrets.

3. Compliance with NATO standards.

4. Improvement of the state of military and patriotic education of children and youth.

5. Improvement of the recruiting of the security sector in case of absence of a compulsory call-up method of manning military positions.

1.2. Creating a Military Instructors' School.

Expected results:

1. Provision of military servicemen (active and former, primarily those who have partially or temporarily lost their ability to work) with in-service training to qualify for a current profession in conditions of rising unemployment and military actions on the territory of the state.

2. Creation of conditions for training of people with the formed military competencies to teach others (not only military personnel).

Initiative № 2. Creation of social protection conditions for the ATO participants

Ways of solution

Creation of conditions for the provision of education to former military servicemen, participants of the ATO (primarily those who partially or temporarily lost their ability to work) for the budget funds to get licensed qualifications in those educational institutions where the mentioned persons wish to study.

Expected results:

Due to the redistribution of the budget places between educational institutions, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MES), an

applicant of the specified category may not receive a budget place in the educational institution he has chosen. It is especially important when it comes to an applicant who has partially or temporarily lost his ability to work. Creating a mechanism (as an option through submitting applications to the Ministry of Education and Science for obtaining a target budget place in a certain educational institution for a certain qualification) will facilitate the social and professional re-adaptation of the ATO participants.

Conclusion

To ensure the development of Ukraine, its population needs to cope with the main negative impact of the internal and external environment on the state: to form a proper management and replace the existing one as well as to shift the inter-civilization frontier to the border of Ukraine. For the replacement of the inter-civilization frontier to the Ukrainian border, human resources are required to conduct the military and combat operations. Taking into account the characteristics of the labour market segment for performing military and combat operations, the migration movement of the population with the formed military competencies is reflected. The suggested initiatives are innovative ones since they are based on social protection of anti-terrorist operation's participants and the experience exchange of conducting military actions, which prevent the aggravation of migration processes in Ukraine and contribute to the preservation of the human resources with the military competencies.

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