

The European statistic agencies apply a multivariate rate of a risk of social exclusion and poverty (AROPE) to measure a multivariate poverty level. It takes into consideration poverty index according to incomes, different kinds of deprivation and does not participate in the market. The stated index reflects not only a problem of low incomes but much deeper problems resulted by social exclusion against the background of low incomes. Thus, poverty may be determined not only by low incomes of the population, but by other material or social pressure [6].

Assessment of poverty is a rather complicated task. From the very beginning it should be noted that it includes many conditionalities and is a result of large-scaled consensus [2].

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PRAXEOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION

The relevance of the study of praxeological determinants of transformation of the socio-economic system in the context of militaristic confrontation is due to the need for theoretical and methodological understanding and empirical verification of the mechanisms of adaptation of economic institutions to the extraordinary conditions of military confrontation, which determines fundamental shifts in the architectonics of socio-economic relations and leads to the formation of a specific model of the military economy with its inherent features of functioning and development.

The praxeological analysis of the transformation processes of the socio-economic system of Ukraine under conditions of full-scale military aggression demonstrates fundamental structural and institutional changes characterized by multidimensionality and systemic relationships of determination. The key vectors of transformation include:

1. Intensive militarization of the economy, indicated by the rapid growth of the defense sector and related industries, the reorientation of industrial capacities to military needs, and the formation of new production chains within the defense-industrial complex.

2. Geographical restructuring of the economic space, driven by the large-scale relocation of enterprises from the combat zone and the establishment of new industrial clusters in western regions, along with the transformation of logistics routes and transport corridors.

3. Institutional modifications, characterized by increased state regulation through the implementation of martial law and associated regulatory mechanisms, heightened control over strategic industries, and the introduction of new mechanisms for state support to businesses.

4. Transformation of the financial sector, which is reflected in the adaptation of the banking system to martial law conditions, the introduction of currency restrictions, and the development of new financial instruments to support the defense sector.

5. Significant changes in the labor market, resulting from extensive internal and external migration, shifts in the employment structure, and the emergence of new forms of employment.

6. Reconfiguration of foreign economic relations through a shift toward EU markets, the development of new transport corridors, and diversification of sources for critical imports.

7. Activation of international support mechanisms, encompassing the receipt of financial assistance, participation in programs for reconstruction, and deepening military-technical cooperation.

8. Development of business adaptation mechanisms through diversification of activities, implementation of anti-crisis strategies, and digital transformation.

9. Modernization of the public administration system through the introduction of new coordination mechanisms and the development of crisis management systems.

These changes reflect a dynamic response to the challenges posed by the ongoing conflict and aim to fortify the socio-economic foundations of Ukraine.

It is essential to study the impact of international sanctions as an instrument of external pressure on the nature of the transformation of the socio-economic system, which necessitates import substitution in critical industries, the search for alternative channels of international trade, and the development of mechanisms for adapting to sanctions restrictions. An important aspect of the study of praxeological determinants is the analysis of the transformation of the consumer market and social standards, which is manifested in the introduction of a card system for the distribution of essential goods, a significant restriction on the consumption of non-military goods, and a decrease in the real incomes of the population while increasing the tax burden, which creates specific socio-economic conditions for the reproduction of human capital.

From a methodological point of view, the study of institutional mechanisms for coordinating economic activity in the context of militaristic confrontation, characterized by the replacement of market mechanisms with administrative regulatory instruments, the formation of a specific system of financial incentives and sanctions, as well as the development of special forms of public-private partnership in the field of defense needs, is of particular importance.

The analysis of the praxeological determinants of the transformation of the socio-economic system allows for the identification of the key factors and mechanisms of adaptation of the economy to the conditions of military confrontation, which are important for the development of an effective economic policy of the state and ensuring national security in the context of geopolitical instability and military threats, with particular relevance to the development of theoretical and methodological foundations for assessing the effectiveness of transformation processes and forecasting their long-term socio-economic impact.

The analysis conducted allows us to formulate the following generalizations: first, military confrontation leads to fundamental structural shifts in the economy, accompanied by significant institutional transformations and changes in economic coordination mechanisms; second, the adaptation of the economic system to wartime conditions occurs through the formation of specific institutional mechanisms and the development of new forms of economic interaction; third, the

social consequences of military confrontation are manifested in a significant deterioration in the standard of living of the population and the growth of social inequality, which is partially compensated by the development of new mechanisms for social support; fourth, the effectiveness of the transformation of the economic system in conditions of military confrontation largely depends on the state's ability to provide adequate institutional support for adaptation processes and minimize the negative socio-economic consequences of military confrontation.

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THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT RESTRUCTURING SCENARIOS

In the conditions of global economic instability and the growing debt burden of national economies, the issue of effective management of public debt is becoming particularly relevant. Public debt is not only a financial instrument, but also a key indicator of the country's economic stability. Given the complexity of modern challenges, the restructuring of public debt has become one of the key tools for ensuring macroeconomic stability. In this context, economic analysis serves as a foundation for the development of effective debt restructuring scenarios.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of economic analytics in the formation of effective scenarios for the restructuring of public debt and to assess its impact on the sustainability of public finances. The object of the study is the process of public debt management using modern methods of economic analysis. Special attention is paid to the application of economic forecasting tools to assess the consequences of restructuring at the macroeconomic level.

The study uses a systematic approach, methods of econometric modeling, scenario analysis, and methods of comparative analysis. The theoretical basis of the research was served by works on the theory of public finance and debt management, research on the stability of economic systems in general and public finance in particular, as well as reports of international statistical organizations. The use of the scenario analysis method made it possible to simulate various options for the development of events depending on changes in the key parameters of the debt policy and the needs of public finances.

Economic analytics, as a multifaceted research tool, provides an understanding of the key characteristics of the state's debt portfolio. In particular, the analysis of the debt structure, repayment terms, currency risk and service cost allows creating a comprehensive profile of debt obligations. Based on this profile, it is possible to develop restructuring scenarios that consider both macroeconomic conditions and the specifics of creditors [1–2].

Considering the practical aspects, it is worth noting that the use of econometric modeling makes it possible to predict the impact of restructuring on the main macroeconomic indicators, such as the level of GDP, inflation, the balance of payments and the credit rating of the state. As an example, the analysis of the restructuring scenario with the extension of debt repayment terms showed the possibility of reducing the annual burden on the budget by 15–20 %, provided that a stable macroeconomic policy is maintained [1].

Separate attention should be paid to the role of economic analytics in the assessment of restructuring risks. Modern approaches allow for sensitive analysis, identifying the most vulnerable points of the debt strategy. An important element of analytics is also the development of alternative