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Administrative and Legal Support of Humanitarian Security in the Context of the Russian–Ukrainian War: Legal Approach and Intersectoral Interaction

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Abstract

Problems of the administrative and legal regulation of the humanitarian security issues against the backdrop of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict still lack comprehensive elaboration within administrative law, thus making the topic relevant from the perspective of further investigation and development of adequate solutions. The paper examines the "method of administrative and legal regulation" category, which has not been sufficiently addressed by legal scholars. Thus, it was recognized that humanitarian security during war includes assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, protection of citizens, prevention of humanitarian crises, aid to IDPs, provision with social and spiritual services, and resistance to information-psychological threats. One of the crucial players in securing a favorable humanitarian environment is the security and defense sector with the participation of the Department of Humanitarian Support of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, providing targeted help (protective gear, transportation vehicles, and technical support). In addition to governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations are important subjects of humanitarian security improvement. The authors distinguish two groups of participants: foreign (such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN agencies, NGOs) and national ones (such as State Emergency Service of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, State Migration Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine), with the special emphasis on military and police chaplaincy as a main source of spiritual assistance. Interaction between these entities takes place in accordance with coordination, partnership, advisory relations, voluntary assistance, simplified procedures, and control principles.

Keywords: security, administrative and legal support, humanitarian security, humanitarian aid, chaplaincy, Russian aggression, interaction, military personnel

1. INTRODUCTION

The significance of the topic under consideration is associated with the fact that the problems of Ukraine, which arose due to the aggression of the Russian Federation and turned into a full-scale war, have made humanitarian security one of the main elements of the national security of the country. Thus, the humanitarian security sphere has become heavily loaded with issues such as a large number of displacements among the population, the destruction of infrastructure facilities, the decline in accessibility of social services, as well as social vulnerability and the need for quick actions in response to various types of disasters. Consequently, the proper administrative and legal regulation of this problem is of crucial importance and should provide the coordination of actions of various stakeholders in this area.

Thus, the basis for the formation of state policy regarding humanitarian security in Ukraine consists of the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and a number of special legal acts including the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", the Law of Ukraine "On Humanitarian Aid", the Law of Ukraine "On Social Services" and the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine. However, currently, it can be observed that there are many gaps and inconsistencies in terms of coordination of activities aimed at providing humanitarian security both within individual sectors and between them, which makes managerial decisions less effective.

In addition, another challenge is the fact that the humanitarian security in its current condition becomes more difficult to regulate because the situation requires moving from a scattered and unorganized approach to solving this issue towards its systematic solution that involves integrating administrative and legal measures, using innovative methods and tools, as well as increasing interaction between relevant stakeholders. Thus, it should be noted that humanitarian security, besides being a criminological concept, also has its legal, social, economic and other dimensions, which makes it quite complicated in terms of administration and legal regulation.

Therefore, in the situation when the aggressor flagrantly violates even elementary principles of international law, the proper regulation and provision of humanitarian security in the war with Russia requires a comprehensive analysis of theoretical and conceptual foundations of humanitarian security as well as determination of approaches to its practical realization.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Problems associated with the establishment and implementation of humanitarian policy in Ukraine were analyzed by many scientists, including Harkavyi and Chumak [1], who determined the features of state policy in the area of humanitarian review problems and specific features of the work of state authorities and civil society in the area of developing strategic narratives. In his thesis, Prysiazhniuk [2] emphasizes the significance of humanitarian policy of Ukraine for consolidation of national identity and social resilience as one of the most important factors in the conditions of hybrid aggression. Furthermore, the same scientist underlines the main impulse for implementation of humanitarian policy in the sphere of security and defense [3].

It is worth noting that humanitarian policy must be directed at protection of human rights, cultural, educational, and intellectual development and performing the functions of supporting democratic institutions and social solidarity, according to Bazyliak [4]. The similar statement belongs to Malimon [5], who states that humanitarian policy must be aimed at humanizing all spheres of public life and provision of preconditions for personal self-realization.

One of the important sources that must be used to conduct research into the issues of humanitarian security is a manual by Parubchak et al. [6], in which the theoretical bases of the formation of state humanitarian policy are analyzed and interaction with civil society as one of the main aspects of providing humanitarian security are considered. Researchers, who significantly contributed to the development of the issue in question, include Horbulin, Ivanytska, Kiselyov, Ovcharenko, Skuratovsky, Ozhevan, Troshchynskyi and other specialists.

The issues associated with the development of international humanitarian law are analyzed in the workbook developed by Kozoroh et al. [7], where the emphasis is put on the importance of dissemination of knowledge in this sphere as one of the important conditions for improving legal culture of society in wartime.

The processes of integration and problems related to the regulation of provision of humanitarian assistance are described in the work by Halii [8], in which the author pays much attention to the necessity of improvement of the mechanisms of provision of humanitarian aid from the perspective of national security and defense.

As for the analytical reports issued by the National Institute for Strategic Studies, they highlight the need for transformation of the education system as the means of ensuring humanitarian security and providing citizens with knowledge and skills required to defend their own rights [9].

One of the issues associated with legal support of humanitarian security was considered in the work by Orel [10], who underlined the importance of humanitarian security in critical situations, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Another specialist, Klymenko [11], emphasizes the necessity of development of state policy in the area of humanitarian affairs and development of national consciousness and identity.

The research conducted by Martsenko and Grushko [12] and dedicated to the problem of human access during the armed conflict as well as the work by Sukhobokova [13] dedicated to the role of EU in providing humanitarian support to Ukraine in the case of aggression by Russia are noteworthy from the perspective of conducting research.

Therefore, summarizing the analysis of scientific approaches, it can be stated that there are several approaches to the formation of humanitarian and environmental security policy, which, in the current world, cannot be considered only the parts of the social sphere, but the integral part of the national security system in Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the selected literature does not cover some aspects of the problem associated with the administrative and legal support of humanitarian security in the context of full-scale Russian aggression, and the significance of the latter requires further research and development.

The purpose of the article, based on the analysis of administrative and legal support of humanitarian security, is to identify organizational and legal approaches and interaction of sectors with state and non-state structures in the context of full-scale Russian aggression.

3. RESULTS

It is reasonable to start discussing human security as a field of administrative and legal regulation with a detailed study of the concepts of "humanitarian aid" and "security". Analysis of the concept of "humanitarian aid" can hardly do without taking into account its historical background since different stages of human civilization were usually characterized by wars involving a huge amount of devastation, losses and non-compliance with humanitarian standards. In medieval times, violence was regulated solely by religion and morality; later on, these norms were gradually supplemented with knightly/military rules of conduct aimed at mitigating cruelty of war and such issues as inviolability of parliaments, declaration of war beforehand, and humane attitude towards prisoners of war and civilians [3].

The widespread use of the term "humanitarian aid" emerged in the 19th century as a result of the development of the law of neutrality and emergence of an international humanitarian movement (for example, the Red Cross). One of its milestones was the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Field Armies signed on August 22, 1864, which determined the rules for assisting the injured people and neutrality of medical workers [7].

In the 20th century, the focus of international efforts shifted towards combating the threat of aggression and creation of universal instruments ensuring peace and security. For instance, prohibitions related to the use of force without previous approval of the Security Council and joint estimation of security situation are provided in the Charter of the United Nations [14]. These provisions imply a desire to achieve collective control over security processes. Additional measures to enhance international legal regulation were undertaken when General Assembly Resolution 3314 of the UN established that the use of force against sovereignty or territorial integrity of another country means aggression [15]. Despite the existence of relevant legal mechanisms of protection, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine proves their rather limited effectiveness.

Current normative importance of humanitarian aid is provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Humanitarian Aid" stipulating that it consists of voluntary and gratuitous assistance to people who face difficulties in life due to hostilities, emergencies and/or social vulnerability in form of money or goods [16].

Nevertheless, these studies clearly show that there are a number of issues associated with the legal regulation of humanitarian aid. For instance, in the report "United Against Corruption" it is emphasized that the existing legislation poorly reflects such principle as necessity to prioritize interests of people receiving assistance and ensures insufficient effectiveness of methods for providing help in emergency situations, including armed conflicts [17]. Thus, there is an evident need for improvement of administrative and legal mechanisms for implementing humanitarian policy in the conditions of martial law.

To sum up, one can say that the evolution of the concept of humanitarian aid is closely related to the development of international, national and regional legislative background, as well as changing attitudes concerning methods of securing humanitarian aid. At present, this type of aid performs the functions of a tool for social support and, at the same time, a component of the national security system, and should therefore be properly implemented administratively.

Evolution of legal regulation of humanitarian aid and its role in ensuring humanitarian security are illustrated in Table 1.

Analysis of the evolution of humanitarian aid as a field of law and public administration shows how this notion has transformed from being mainly an ethical category into an institutionalized mechanism integrated into national and international security frameworks. In this respect, humanitarian aid development relied on informal norms and traditions, whose effectiveness and predictability were quite low. On the other hand, as the international humanitarian law has been developing, the core principles of humanity, neutrality, and protection of war victims have been set.

Evolution of international law instruments and mechanisms, including those established at the United Nations, helped to elaborate upon humanitarian security in the broader context of global security; however, the political realities and inefficiency of mechanisms for enforcement made it impossible to apply this set of rules. In national practice, including

Table 1. *Evolution of the legal regulation of humanitarian aid and its role in ensuring humanitarian security*

Development stage	Historical period	Regulatory framework / source	Key characteristics of humanitarian aid	Administrative and legal significance
Pre-scientific (traditional)	Middle Ages	Religious and moral norms	Mercy-based help, lack of formalization	Formation of primary humanistic principles
Early legal	XIX century.	Geneva Convention of 1864, activities of the Red Cross	Institutionalization of care, neutrality of medical services	Consolidation of the principles of humanity in international law
Institutional	XX century.	Charter of the United Nations, 1974 UN Resolution	Formation of the international security system, prohibition of aggression	Inclusion of the humanitarian component in security policy
National legal	The end of the XX – the beginning. XXI century.	Law of Ukraine "On Humanitarian Aid"	Clear definition of the concept, forms and subjects of assistance	Regulation of Assistance Procedures
Crisis-adaptation	After 2014, especially since 2022.	Analytical reports, public policy	Large-scale involvement of international and community actors	Strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration
Modern transformational	Martial law (2022–present)	National legislation + international standards	Digitalization, addressability, response speed	Integration of humanitarian security into the national security system

Source: developed by the author based on [3, 7, 14, 16, 17]

Ukraine, a legislative base for the provision of humanitarian aid has been elaborated, but its efficiency is quite low because of fragmentation, complicatedness of the procedures and lack of adjustment to emergencies.

Evolution of international law instruments and mechanisms, including those established at the United Nations, helped to elaborate upon humanitarian security in the broader context of global security; however, the political realities and inefficiency of mechanisms for enforcement made it impossible to apply this set of rules. In national practice, including Ukraine, a legislative base for the provision of humanitarian aid has been elaborated, but its efficiency is quite low because of fragmentation, complicatedness of the procedures and lack of adjustment to emergencies.

Therefore, improvement of administrative and legal mechanisms related to humanitarian security along with their harmonization with international standards and introduction of new management techniques and methods is essential for the enhanced effectiveness of humanitarian policy in relation to modern threats.

As for the history of development of the term "security", it can be traced to religious and philosophical sources, in particular to the Old Testament [18] and ancient literature [19] where it was used in the context of the protection of citizens and society. Nevertheless, the category of security as a subject of systematic study has appeared only during the second half of the 20th century, which is the reason why there are numerous approaches to its understanding and no consensus among scholars.

In modern scholarly discourse, several approaches can be identified, among which it would be reasonable to single out static, activity-based (process) and integral approaches to security. Under the static approach, security is defined as some state or level of security of the object in the system of social relations. The business approach focuses on the dynamic interaction of the subject and its environment. According to Shkarlet [20], the security of the subject is a result of active interaction between the subject and the conditions of its existence that the subject can control. This approach incorporates static and dynamic features and can thus be referred to as integral.

Lipkan [21] introduced certain suggestions for further differentiation of approaches to security, highlighting four types: static, apophantic, active and passive ones. Meanwhile, Pasichnyk [22] tried to synthesize all those approaches defining security as a state of protection of the interests of the subject within which it can develop under optimum conditions that are ensured by some system of activity and normative standards.

In the context of administrative and legal support of humanitarian security, especially when it comes to the Russian-Ukrainian war, this concept obtains another meaning as a subcategory of the national security. Humanitarian security appears as a relatively autonomous system encompassing legal and management features. As usual, appropriate legal regulations, including administrative and legal support, are vital for its successful operation.

However, it should be admitted that scientific literature does not offer a unanimous approach to the understanding of the term "administrative and legal support". In the same way, scientific opinions concerning the definition of the broader term "legal support" are also quite diverse. According to some scholars, legal support is an activity of the state aimed at regulating social relations by means of introducing legal norms, application, and updating thereof [23]. At the same time, the alternative definition of legal support is understood as some state characterized by the presence of the system of legal norms regulating the legal relations and determining the legal status of the subjects [24].

Considering the fact that security and legal support continue to develop within the context of different approaches in modern science, it can be concluded that administrative and legal support of humanitarian security is an integral category incorporating static and dynamic features that need further theoretical and practical development in light of modern challenges.

Both approaches can be called partial because of their neglecting of the dual nature of the concept of "collateral" that, in Druchek's opinion [25], is a combination of security and should be understood as a set of guarantees that constitutes its static aspect and that, according to the author, "is a stasis of the activity of establishment of the conditions of realization of the right". Another example of such negligence is the concept of administrative and legal security of entrepreneurial activity suggested by Bank [26], which is just a reflection of the business entities' security.

Conceptually important ideas have also been introduced by Ihonin [27] within the framework of Yerusalimova's [28] definition of the administrative and legal provision of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. As proposed by the author, it implies complete administration and legal provision of social relations, along with the system of guarantees that enable realization of rights. Analyzing the definition, Ikhonin [27] came to conclusion that the content of administrative and legal provision involves such aspects as administrative and legal regulation, which is nothing else but social regulation aimed at ensuring that norms are fulfilled and their execution is guaranteed. Nevertheless, in terms of this definition, it seems appropriate to focus on the public authorities that implement administrative laws more attentively [27].

As far as humanitarian security is concerned, different definitions of it can be outlined. For instance, humanitarian security has been interpreted by Mudrakov [29] not only as an activity of the authorities, but also as horizontal cooperation and unification of society via representation in local self-government. Further, Mudrakov [29] offers a more detailed definition according to which humanitarian security means "a state of protection of the individual, society and their values, which provides conditions for development, self-realization and cultural identity preservation".

Thus, considering all of the above, administrative and legal support of humanitarian security in the context of the Russian aggression should be considered as a combination of legal norms and management activities aimed at creating favorable conditions of threat minimization and stability.

Among the legal bases of such activity, it is important to mention the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which the person is recognized as a priority social value and life and dignity of a person is seen as the highest social value. Also, the obligation to ensure national security becomes one of the functions of the Ukrainian state [30]. Apart from this, some special legislation is of equal importance, especially such laws as "On Humanitarian Aid", "On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations", and "On Volunteer Activities" providing for regulation of procedures for humanitarian aid provision and control [16, 31, 32].

Within the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war, humanitarian security becomes a part of the national security and involves many different aspects: protection of civilians and internally displaced persons, provision of access to spiritual and socio-cultural services, countering information risks, etc. Interaction of state bodies with civil society and security and defense sectors with the aim of increasing the efficiency of decisions made on the management level is also crucial for the effectiveness of the humanitarian policy.

Model of Administrative and Legal Support of Humanitarian Security in the Context of Russian Aggression ————————————————————————————-

The model of administrative and legal support of humanitarian security in the context of the Russian aggression is demonstrated in Figure 1 below using the method of structural and functional analysis.

![Figure 1: Model of Administrative and Legal Support of Humanitarian Security in the Context of Russian Aggression](./humanitarian-security-model.png)

This figure illustrates how a systematic approach to administrative and legal support of humanitarian security is implemented through stepwise interaction of all major management blocks starting with input data, evaluation, and subsequent policy modification. It can be seen that not only legislative but also informational and managerial activities of the state have a direct effect on the success of humanitarian security.

In addition to that, cross-sectoral coordination serves as a key element of the whole model, fostering better collaboration among the governmental bodies, civil society, and even international partners. The feedback allows to adjust the system according to wartime conditions and to increase its flexibility.

It follows that the model proves that administrative and legal support of humanitarian security is quite a complicated process involving legal, organizational, and management mechanisms and requiring continuous development within the modern security paradigm.

Department of Humanitarian Aid is placed in the structure of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and charged with the implementation of state humanitarian policy not only in peacetime but also in the wartime period. Its main responsibilities include: formation of culture and spirituality in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, national identity, military-patriotic education, guaranteeing gender equality, promotion of freedom of world outlook and religion, and organizing cooperation with religious and public organizations [33].

At the same time, according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 dated February 24, 2022 introducing martial law, temporary restrictions concerning some rights and freedoms of citizens may be accepted within the limits necessary to ensure national security [34]. This indicates the transformation of the legal framework for ensuring human security in the context of armed conflict.

No less significant are the actions taken by public authorities and civil society organizations. Under the legislation, public associations take an active part in the implementation and realization of state policies concerning protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as their satisfaction with social, cultural, and other needs [31]. At the same time, such organizations possess necessary flexibility and effectiveness to promptly react to humanitarian challenges and compensate for some of the calculations made by the public administration bodies.

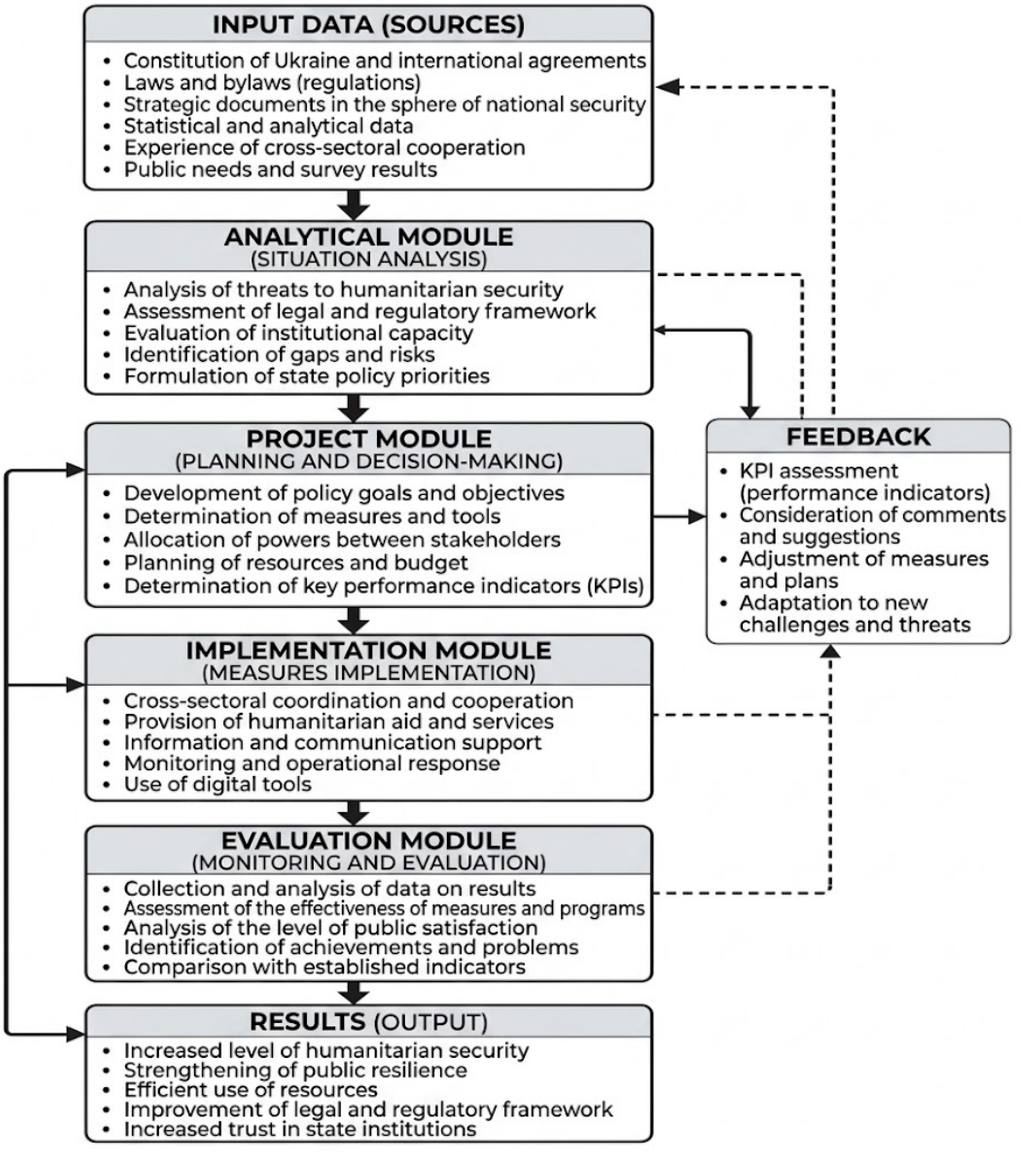

Figure 1. *Model of administrative and legal support of humanitarian security in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war: structural and functional approach. Source: developed by the author based on [3, 11, 8, 14, 16, 17]*

This means that the subjects of the administrative and legal nature of humanitarian security assurance could be both international and national in character. First, there are international organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the International Rescue Committee, and numerous other international non-governmental organizations whose activity is concerned about the protection of people victimized by conflicts and other humanitarian catastrophes. On the other hand, the national component includes state organizations like the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, the National Police, the State Migration Service, the Ministry of Social Policy, as well as special organizations and charitable foundations.

An important role in providing humanitarian security is played by religious organizations whose activities are controlled by legislation related to freedom of conscience and religious organizations [35]. They influence the formation of values in society, contribute to the moral and psychological stability of the population, and decrease social tensions in war times. This is particularly true for the institution of military chaplaincy which is controlled by the relevant legislation and ensures support of spiritual life of military personnel and their families [36].

There exists high confidence of the population in military and volunteer organizations, religious organizations, and institutions, and their role in humanitarian security protection system is acknowledged by sociological research [37]. Moreover, the scientific discussion pays attention to the importance of spiritual and value aspects of security, particularly, to the interrelation between education and individual resilience in case of emergencies [29].

In general, one should state that the present-day administrative and legal mechanisms of humanitarian security protection in Ukraine are multifaceted and integrated which requires close cooperation between state, public, and international organizations, while improvements of such system in the context of war continue to be required.

Table 2. *System of subjects of administrative and legal support of humanitarian security in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war*

Block of subjects	Main institutions	Functions in the field of humanitarian security	Instruments of influence	Functioning problems	Areas of improvement
International	International Committee of the Red Cross, UN (OCHA), IRC, Oxfam, Refugees International	Providing humanitarian assistance, protecting civilians, coordinating international support	Humanitarian missions, funding, international programs	Limited access to war zones, political restrictions	Strengthening coordination with national authorities, digitalization of monitoring
State (central level)	Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy, State Emergency Service, National Police, State Migration Service	Formation and implementation of state policy, resource management, coordination of assistance	Regulatory Framework, State Programs, Budget Mechanisms	Bureaucratization, duplication of functions, overloading the system	Institutional optimization, digital management, simplification of procedures
Local level	Local self-government bodies, military administrations	Direct provision of services to the population, response to crisis situations	Local programs, distribution of aid, communication with the population	Limited resources, uneven development of communities	Decentralization of resources, strengthening community autonomy
Civil society	Charitable foundations, volunteer organizations, public associations	Prompt response to the needs of the population, support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, social assistance	Volunteer networks, donor programs, crowdfunding	Instability of funding, lack of coordination	Institutionalization, partnership with the state
Religious institutions	Churches, religious organizations, chaplaincy service	Moral and psychological support, humanitarian aid, reduction of social tension	Charity, spiritual support, social initiatives	Limited integration into the state system	Development of chaplaincy, integration into humanitarian programs
Private sector	Business, specialized companies (demining, logistics)	Logistics, logistics of humanitarian aid	Investments, technologies, infrastructure	Profit orientation, unequal participation	Stimulation of public-private partnership

Source: developed by the author based on [11, 8, 38, 33, 37]

Analysis of the subject system used in ensuring the administrative and legal aspects of humanitarian security shows that the mechanism is multi-level and polycentric in nature. One of its key elements is the presence of actors, such as the state, the international community, and non-government actors, each of which plays a unique role; however, this role depends on the ability of the cooperation system to be operational.

Thus, it was found that although the public sector continues to act as the main coordinator of the humanitarian policy, it is unable to cope with the demands of humanitarian crisis without the participation of civil society and international organizations. A significant role is played by volunteers' and charities who help fill the institutional vacuum left by the state.

However, at the same time, there are a number of systemic problems associated with a lack of coordination among the actors, overlapping of their functions, lack of funds at the local level, as well as ineffective integration of other actors such as churches and the private sector into the process. Therefore, to increase the effectiveness of administrative and legal measures to secure humanitarian security, it is important to improve the coordination among the sectors, adopt digital management technologies, and create a united strategy for collaboration during the wartime period.

4. DISCUSSION

Currently, the scientific discourse concerning the administrative and legal support of humanitarian security under conditions of Russian-Ukrainian warfare is being formed in the context of a number of approaches that incorporate elements of traditional conceptions of security and modern innovations related to humanitarian policy amid hybrid threats. The analysis of the literature indicates that the concept of human security moves far beyond its traditional perception as social security and becomes the strategic part of the system of national security [11, 6].

Specifically, among the innovative developments in the scientific works of Prysiazhniuk, it is stated that against the backdrop of military and informational attacks, the function of humanitarian policy is to resist the negative impacts of the latter, in particular informational and psychological influences [2, 3]. Meanwhile, the necessity of elaboration of strategies of humanitarian policy based on the formation of the strategic narrative that has a considerable effect on social sustainability and national identity has been stressed by Harkavyi and Chumak [1]. Therefore, humanitarian security may not only be regarded as a protective measure but also as a preventative mechanism of the management.

However, the scientific literature indicates a conflict between the normative and institutional approaches to humanitarian security sustainability. First, according to the legislation of Ukraine, the latter is rather well-regulated by the laws and covers more than half of the scope of social relations [16, 31, 38, 32]. However, there are facilitators and obstacles in the context of interfacial processes that involve sacrifice of principles, particularly amid crisis situations [17, 8]. It should be recognized that this idea agrees with the results of the examination of the experience of other states, which reveal the inefficiency of legislative measures without institutional capacity.

Moreover, in the scholarly works, the significance of the cross-sectoral cooperation in the framework of the prevention of humanitarian security threats is acknowledged. According to experts specializing in military issues, during warfare, neither state, civil society, nor international organizations can act in a way sufficient for addressing humanitarian threats alone [10, 4]. Thus, the attention is drawn to the importance of using integrated management models allowing coordination

of activities in governmental and sectoral aspects.

However, it has not been fully agreed upon what administrative and legal guarantees of humanitarian security actually refer to in the scientific community. One group of scientists considers them to be systems of legal norms and guarantees [24], while another – actions conducted according to the norms of the law [23, 25]. Furthermore, a holistic approach to safety investigation as a holistic notion covering static and dynamic features is offered by Pasichnyk [22] and Lypkan [21]. In this respect, it seems to be the most justified as it presupposes thorough analysis of the managerial and regulatory capabilities in ensuring humanitarian security.

Besides, the controversial issue concerns the participation of international organizations in humanitarian security establishment. International humanitarian law adopted in UN documents offers a universal guarantee to civilians in any circumstances [14, 15]. Nevertheless, such an approach heavily relies on the political will of states and the effectiveness of the international control process, which, as shown by the Ukrainian experience, does not provide a satisfactory degree of protection during large-scale war [13].

Thus, generalizing the scientific approaches to humanitarian security, it is possible to note that the administrative and legal support is a multidimensional system of relations that requires further improvements both from the regulatory and institutional aspects. Integration of legal and managerial mechanisms, increase of effectiveness of intersectoral relations, and adaptation of the security system to the current hybrid threats remain topical issues for discussion among researchers.

5. CONCLUSION

In summary, the foundations of humanitarian security regarding the Russian-Ukrainian conflict can be defined as complex organizational and legal foundations governed by international and national law standards. It involves the need for complex organizational and legal measures, and inter-sectoral collaboration in order to protect a person, community, and state from external and internal threats, as well as ensure people's security, social and cultural, identity, spiritual, informational, and medical security, regardless of their race, gender, language, and faith.

An analysis of the practice of cooperation between these subjects of administrative and legal assistance for humanitarian security reveals that there are multiple ways in which cooperation may be conducted, including coordination (resource and data exchange, joint planning of humanitarian work), partnership (engagement of humanitarian, volunteering, charity organizations, and religious organizations in implementation of state programs), advice (involvement of civil society in advisory bodies), voluntary actions, simplified procedure (adoption of expedited procedural and practical measures to register and provide military hardware, ammunition, and munitions to the front-line), and control. An important requirement for such cooperation is that there must be sufficient normative clarity concerning powers, mutual trust and respect of the principle of non-interference into the inner autonomy of each actor.

Under contemporary circumstances, ensuring the effective functioning of administrative and legal assistance to humanitarian security in Ukraine within the framework of proactive parliamentary and public control should be geared towards forming the necessary organizational and legal background for such cooperation. The practical realization of the aforementioned task necessitates additional improvements related to coordination and interaction, the significance of which is highlighted by civil society and religion, along with strategic and humanitarian concerns.

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