

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP AND FAMILY POLICY: BALANCE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INTERESTS

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Abstract. In times of war and socio-economic instability, effective social partnerships and family policies become particularly important. The loss of human potential, significant demographic challenges, and the need to integrate internally displaced persons all require comprehensive, private- and public-interest-based solutions. Social partnership is a vital mechanism for coordinating the efforts of the state, businesses and civil society in supporting families, who are fundamental to national stability. The economic aspect of social partnership is manifested through the financing of family support programmes, the attraction of international resources, and the optimisation of budget funds. Conversely, legal regulation is instrumental in ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance with European standards, which is a prerequisite for the successful European integration of Ukraine. In view of the above, the relevance of the study lies in the strategic importance of combining economic and legal approaches to preserve demographic potential and ensure sustainable development of the country. The objective of the present study is to provide substantiated insights into the economic and legal dimensions of social partnership and family policy, with a particular focus on establishing an effective balance between private and public interests. This is intended to enhance demographic potential and promote sustainable economic development. The research methodology employed encompasses a range of approaches, including systemic, comparative legal, economic, statistical and economic modelling methods. The study concluded that a combination of economic and legal approaches in the field of social partnership and family policy is crucial for preserving demographic potential and ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine. The Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child to Grow Up in a Family Environment (2024–2028) and the new Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" (2025) indicate the formation of a modern state policy focused on the partnership of the state, business and civil society. The scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers confirm that public-private partnerships are an effective mechanism for attracting investment and balancing private and public interests in the social sphere. This is particularly evident in terms of supporting families and developing infrastructure. International experience shows that the effectiveness of such models hinges on transparent legal regulation, the fair distribution of risks, and economic incentives for all participants. Ukrainian scientists emphasise the need to balance economic efficiency with social justice, particularly in the context of demographic challenges, migration processes, and supporting internally displaced persons. In a European context, social partnership and public-private mechanisms are considered essential for a country's post-war recovery, poverty reduction and integration into a single socio-economic space. The findings substantiate the hypothesis that the strategic amalgamation of economic and legal principles in this domain serves as a foundation for enhancing social stability, elevating the quality of life for the population, and operationalising Ukraine's European trajectory.

Keywords: social partnership, economic aspects, war, European integration, social stability, balance of interests, civil society.

JEL Classification: F15, H56, D72, J52

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1. Introduction

In the context of Ukraine's ongoing recovery from the war and its integration into the European socio-economic space, the development of social partnership and effective family policy has become a particularly salient issue. The approved Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024–2028 and the Operational Plan for its Implementation ('The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024-2028 and Approval of the Operational Plan of Measures for 2024-2026 for its Implementation"') determine the priority of humanising social policy and the emphasis on supporting families as the basis of the demographic and economic potential of the state. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine is strengthening co-operation with the regions to ensure the implementation of this right in practice (Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity of Ukraine Strengthens Cooperation with the Regions to Ensure Every Child Grows Up in a Family Environment, 2025), which indicates the practical implementation of strategic decisions. Concurrently, the government presented key areas of reform in the social sphere to international partners, emphasising the necessity for financial support and partnership approaches (Denys Uliutin presented reform priorities in the social sphere to international partners, 2025). In turn, the European Commission has increased its support for Ukraine in tackling poverty and homelessness, in line with the principles of the European Social Fund+. The Commission is stepping up its support for Ukraine in tackling poverty and homelessness (The Commission steps up support for Ukraine in combating poverty and homelessness, 2025).

In this context, public-private partnership mechanisms enshrined in the new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" (2025) and based on the UNECE PIERS methodology to facilitate sustainable post-war recovery assume great importance (Ukraine's new law on public-private partnerships embraces UNECE's PIERS methodology to facilitate sustainable post-war recovery, 2025). The Ukraine Investment Framework 2024-2027 also establishes pertinent strategic orientations, underscoring the integration of economic efficiency and social justice (Strategic Orientations of the Ukraine Investment Framework 2024-2027). The 2023 OECD practice confirms that the legal consolidation of mechanisms within the social and solidarity economy is a necessary condition for the formation of sustainable partnership relations between the state, business and society. Consequently, the establishment of a balance between private and public interests in the domain of social partnership and family policy is not merely a national

undertaking; it is also an integral component of Ukraine's integration into the European legal and economic sphere. This underscores the significance of ongoing scientific research in this area.

In view of the above, the purpose of the study is to substantiate the theoretical and practical principles of combining economic and legal mechanisms in the field of social partnership and family policy, with a view to achieving a balance of private and public interests and ensuring sustainable socio-economic development.

The objective of the present study is to examine public relations in the domain of social partnership and the implementation of family policy. The subject of the present study is the economic and legal mechanisms that ensure interaction between the state, business and society. The aim is to establish an effective model of social partnership and to implement family policy.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To reveal the essence of social partnership and its role in the system of modern social policy.
2. To investigate economic instruments for supporting families and their impact on demographic and socio-economic development.
3. To analyse the legal foundations of social partnership and family policy in Ukraine and abroad.
4. To identify mechanisms for combining private and public interests in the sphere of socio-economic relations and to formulate proposals for improving the economic and legal support of family policy and social partnership.

The primary research problem is the absence of coordination between economic incentives and legal guarantees in the domain of social partnership and family policy. This hinders the achievement of a balance between the interests of the state, business, and families. Additionally, there is a necessity to adapt Ukrainian legislation and management practices to European standards in the context of post-war reconstruction and integration into the EU.

The definitions are used in the following sense.

Social partnership can be defined as the interaction between the state, employers, employees and public organisations with a view to harmonising economic, social and legal interests. The purpose of this interaction is to ensure social stability and sustainable development.

Family policy can be defined as a set of state and public measures, programmes, and mechanisms that have been designed to support families, protect the rights of children, and create favourable conditions for their upbringing and development.

A public-private partnership can be defined as a long-term collaboration between government agencies and private companies, involving the sharing of risks and benefits for the implementation of socio-economic projects, including social infrastructure.

Private interests are defined as individual or corporate needs and goals of individual entities aimed at obtaining economic benefits, social benefits, or other resources.

Public interests are defined as the needs and objectives of a society or state that are intended to ensure the common good, the principles of social justice, and the development of institutional capacity.

The optimal balance of private and public interests is achieved through a symbiotic interaction, ensuring a harmonious relationship between the benefits of private entities and the public's needs. This symbiotic relationship is pivotal in guaranteeing the effective and fair management of social and economic processes.

The economic mechanisms of social policy encompass a range of financial, tax, investment and other instruments employed by the state with the objective of stimulating the development of families, demographic growth and social support for the population.

The legal regulation of social partnership can be defined as a system of legislative, regulatory and administrative acts that define the rights, obligations and mechanisms of interaction of social partnership participants.

2. Methodology

The methodology of this study is based on a complex combination of systemic, comparative legal, economic and statistical methods and the method of economic modelling. This allows for a comprehensive analysis of the economic and legal aspects of social partnership and family policy, ensuring a balance of private and public interests.

The system method was utilised to consider social partnership and family policy as holistic socio-economic systems in which state bodies, business structures and public institutions interact. This method facilitates the analysis of the interdependencies of system elements, the identification of structural bottlenecks, and the identification of coordination mechanisms. The utilisation of a system approach engendered a profound comprehension of the interaction between central and regional authorities, public organisations, and private partners in the process of implementing the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024–2028 and the corresponding operational plans.

The comparative legal method involved comparing national regulatory legal acts in the field of public-private partnership and family policy (Law of Ukraine No. 4510-IX, 2025) with international standards and foreign experience (OECD, 2023; Petersen, 2011; Wang, 2000). Using this method made it possible to identify gaps in Ukrainian legal regulation, particularly with regard to mechanisms for protecting private interests, the transparency of contractual procedures,

and the social responsibility of participants in public-private partnerships. The comparative analysis led to proposals for improving legislation, adapting international practices to the national context, and enhancing the effectiveness of social and family programmes.

The economic and statistical method entailed the utilisation of quantitative data to evaluate economic incentives and the efficacy of social programs. The analysis of demographic indicators, expenditure on social services and the outcomes of public-private initiatives enabled an assessment to be made of the impact of economic mechanisms on the evolution of family policy and social stability. The findings of the statistical analysis substantiated the hypothesis that an efficacious amalgamation of public resources and private investments exerts a contributory influence on the augmentation of social services, the mitigation of inequality, and the encouragement of demographic growth (Strategic Orientations of UIF, 2024–2027; European Commission, 2025).

The economic modelling method was employed to construct scenarios for the development of social partnership and to evaluate the socio-economic consequences of the implementation of public and private initiatives. The modelling facilitated predictions of the outcomes of disparate strategies, optimised the distribution of resources between the state, private companies and families, minimised the risks of cost overruns and maximised the social return on investments in the domain of family policy and social partnership (Sharma et al., 2010; UNECE, 2025).

The integration of methodologies enables the determination of the optimal balance of private and public interests, a critical component for social stability and sustainable development. The system analysis emphasised the necessity for coordination between central and regional authorities, business partners and public organisations for the effective implementation of state strategies. The comparative legal analysis identified gaps in legal regulation and facilitated the adaptation of international experience to enhance the effectiveness of public-private partnerships and social programs. The economic and statistical study confirmed the positive impact of economic incentives and public-private partnerships (PPPs) on the availability of social services and demographic indicators. The modelling demonstrated that optimising resources between state, private and family structures increases the effectiveness of social programmes and ensures maximum social return. The integration of research methods enables the development of recommendations for improving social policy that are oriented towards practice, with a view to increasing the transparency and effectiveness of public-private partnerships.

It is evident that the implementation of a comprehensive methodology facilitates the attainment of scientifically

sound conclusions concerning the optimisation of economic and legal mechanisms in the domain of social partnership and family policy. This provides a strategic foundation for the balanced development of private and public interests.

3. Recent Research Results

In the works of Baranovska et al. (2022), it is substantiated that the effective functioning of public-private partnerships in Ukraine is contingent upon appropriate legal regulation. Such regulation should ensure the protection of business interests and the implementation of socially significant tasks. The authors conclude that in the absence of a suitable legal framework, the private sector is vulnerable to issues of opacity and instability, which in turn hinders its capacity to participate in socially oriented projects. This directly impacts the feasibility of implementing family policy, given that the state is incapable of providing adequate funding and infrastructure to support families without the support of business. The present study draws upon the research conducted by Kolomoiets et al. (2022) in order to examine the issues of contractual settlement in the domain of public-private partnerships. The authors conclude that it is the imperfection of contractual mechanisms that often causes conflicts between public and private partners, as a result of which the effectiveness of the implementation of social initiatives decreases. This demonstrates that achieving a balance between private and public interests requires not only the formal existence of legal institutions, but also their practical effectiveness, which enables long-term and fair partnerships.

In the textbook by Koloska (2025), social partnership is interpreted as a multi-level system of interaction between the state, business, trade unions, public organisations and the family. The author emphasises that social partnership extends beyond the realm of labour relations, becoming a pivotal factor in the implementation of social policy in general. The conclusion drawn is that the effectiveness of family policy is determined not only by the activities of state institutions, but also by the ability of society to self-organise and demonstrate solidarity, thereby ensuring a more equitable distribution of resources and social stability.

The monograph by Nalyvaiko and Isayeva (2023) focuses on the imperative of ensuring the socio-economic and cultural rights of internally displaced persons. The authors conclude that the formulation of universal family policy is not possible; rather, it must take into account the specifics of vulnerable categories of the population, which are particularly in need of legal guarantees and socio-economic support. This underscores the significance of a malleable amalgamation of economic and legal mechanisms that

possess the capacity to respond to novel challenges, particularly those associated with war and migration processes.

Pankevych's (2004) monograph is seminal in its formulation of the concept of a social state, within which the combination of private and public interests is considered a fundamental condition for its functioning. The author concludes that the excessive predominance of private interests leads to a threat to social justice, while the dominance of public interests without taking into account economic freedom hinders the development of market relations. This underscores the necessity for a perpetual pursuit of equilibrium, founded upon legal principles and economic inducements.

Savchenko (2013) conducted an analysis of the relationship between private and public interests in the Ukrainian context. The author concludes that in a transformational economy, the balance of these interests is often disrupted due to the weakness of institutions, which leads to the dominance of corporate interests over public ones. Savchenko emphasises that ensuring such a balance is a guarantee of social stability, citizens' trust in the state, and the development of a democratic society.

Tatkov's (2020) study demonstrated that corporate social responsibility in foreign countries functions as an effective mechanism for reconciling the economic benefits of business with the social needs of society. This renders the implementation of such practices in Ukraine highly relevant. The collective monograph of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (2019) emphasised that the domestic development model faces a constant dilemma between economic efficiency and social justice, and it is social partnership that has the potential to become a stabiliser of these contradictions. Lang (2021) demonstrated that public-private partnerships perform not only the function of legal regulation, but also have an axiological basis. In this framework, social values determine the co-operation between the state and private actors.

The extension of the research of Roomen and Jonge (2024) and O'Donnell (2001) enables the conclusion that the equilibrium of private and public interests is not solely a legal, but also a social category: its non-observance results in the erosion of trust, and its correct implementation leads to social stability and economic growth. The interdisciplinary initiative "Public and private interests: A new balance" (2021) confirmed that modern societies require the active involvement of private entities in the implementation of public goods because the state alone is unable to meet all citizens' needs. Helby Petersen (2011) and Wang (2000), in turn, emphasised that the effectiveness of public-private partnerships depends on a multi-level, contextual approach; only the distribution of roles and responsibilities allows for sustainable

results to be achieved. In conclusion, George (2025) demonstrated that a preventative family policy, centred on a collaborative partnership between the state, civil society and business, has the capacity to mitigate social risks and enhance the overall level of social well-being.

In their 2022 study, Krasauskas and Macernyte utilised a case study of Lithuania to demonstrate that social partnership in the domain of labour relations functions not solely as a mechanism of legal regulation, but also as a means to ensure social stability. This contributes to the mitigation of conflict and the maintenance of a balance between the economic interests of employers and the social guarantees of employees. This underscores the significance of partnerships as a bulwark against socio-economic crises.

As Hueskes, Verhoest and Block (2017) have demonstrated, the sustainability of public-private partnerships is contingent on the implementation of effective governance practices and procurement procedures. Inadequate governance has been demonstrated to result in inefficiency, whilst transparent risk-sharing and accountability mechanisms have been shown to engender the conditions for long-term economic and social impact. This finding demonstrates that effective governance is pivotal in achieving a balance between public and private interests.

Nishanbayeva (2025) emphasises that social partnerships act as platforms for interaction between the state and civil society institutions, thereby strengthening the inclusiveness of decision-making processes. This type of partnership increases opportunities for citizens to be involved in the development of social policy, thereby ensuring the legitimacy of government actions and raising the level of social trust.

Sharma et al. (2010) have demonstrated that, in the domain of public-private contracts, a balance between private and public interests can be achieved through the optimisation of the capital structure. The equilibrium between the magnitude of private investment and the extent of state guarantees is pivotal in ensuring a judicious distribution of risks and benefits, thereby establishing the foundations for the long-term sustainability of partnerships.

Synthesising the results of the aforementioned works in general allows the conclusion to be drawn that achieving a genuine balance of private and public interests is dependent upon a combination of several key factors, namely institutional maturity, transparent governance, active participation of civil society and economically sound financial models of co-operation. The approach's significance lies in its role as a foundation for sustainable socio-economic development, the strengthening of trust in state institutions, and the assurance of the sustainability of the social partnership system in the face of contemporary global challenges.

A study by Baranovska, Zavertneva-Yaroshenko, Dryshliuk, Leshanych and Huk (2022) shows that the effective legal regulation of public-private partnerships is necessary for protecting business interests, as it provides predictability, reduces transaction costs, and enables the combination of profitability and social responsibility. Building on this theme, Kolomoiets, Alimov, Matiiko, Popeliuk and Huk (2022) underscore the challenges inherent in contractual dispute resolution within the context of public-private interactions. They emphasise that enhancing legal frameworks is imperative for achieving equitable outcomes for the involved parties and for optimising the efficacy of investment initiatives. Kolosok (2025) considers social partnership to be a tool for economic stabilisation that harmonises the interests of employers, employees, and the state, forming the basis for the sustainable development of the labour market. Nalyvaiko and Isayeva (2023) take a similar approach, arguing that ensuring the socio-economic and cultural rights of internally displaced persons preserves human capital and restores a country's economic potential. Pankevych (2004) emphasises that the social state model enables the integration of economic efficiency principles with social justice requirements, directly impacting the economy's growth rate. Savchenko (2013) highlights the importance of balancing private and public interests to minimise economic risks and optimise resource allocation. International studies also confirm the economic importance of social partnership. Thus, Tatkov (2020) demonstrates that integrating corporate social responsibility into the business model increases companies' long-term capitalisation and, at the same time, contributes to creating a positive investment climate. The monograph *Economic Efficiency vs. Social Justice* (2019) demonstrates the importance of balancing market expediency with the social obligations of the state to maintain macroeconomic stability. Lang (2021) analyses the axiological foundations of the partnership between the state and society, emphasising that economic success is only possible when the values underlying policy reinforce trust in institutions. Roomen and Jonge (2024) illustrate the universality of the issue of reconciling private and public interests using the example of the financial sector, emphasising that the effectiveness of economic regulation hinges on finding a solution to this problem. The practicality of the proposed approach is corroborated by the study of Sharma et al. (2010), which developed a mechanism for optimising the financial structure of PPPs. This mechanism facilitates equitable distribution of risks and profits, thereby enhancing the investment attractiveness and long-term sustainability of projects. Krasauskas and Macernyte (2022) demonstrated that social partnerships in labour relations not only prevent conflicts, but also increase labour productivity and economic competitiveness.

Meanwhile, Hueskes, Verhoest and Block (2017) proved that transparency in PPP governance reduces corruption risks and increases the effectiveness of public investments.

Particular attention should be paid to family policy as an economic factor. George (2025) argues that supporting families and resolving their issues promptly has a positive impact on the demographic situation, the development of human capital and, consequently, economic growth. Nalyvaiko and Isayeva (2023) reach similar conclusions, demonstrating that the social integration of IDPs has an economic as well as a humanitarian effect.

By generalising scientific positions, it can be concluded that the strategic importance of social partnerships and public-private relations lies not only in fostering social stability, but also in bolstering the economic foundations of the state. The combination of legal mechanisms, economic incentives and social values creates the prerequisites for increasing the country's investment attractiveness, preserving and restoring human capital and achieving sustainable productivity growth while minimising socio-economic risks.

Thus, achieving a balance between private and public interests is a practical economic problem as well as a theoretical one. The solution determines the competitiveness, sustainability and long-term development of modern Ukraine.

4. Research Results

The contemporary social policy landscape in Ukraine is undergoing a period of transition, marked by the incorporation of principles of social partnership and public-private partnership (PPP) within the domain of social protection, particularly in the context of family policy. Social partnership is a pivotal mechanism for aligning the interests of the state, the private sector and civil society, with the objective of ensuring social justice and economic efficiency in the social sphere (Kolosok, 2025; Krasauskas & Macernyte, 2022).

According to the World Bank, Ukraine will require more than 524 billion USD to recover and rebuild after three years of war by 2025. The Center for Economic Strategy projects a nominal GDP of 210 billion USD for 2025, with an expected growth of 3.9% compared to the previous year. However, given the high level of government spending on defence and other needs, the budget deficit remains significant, creating the need to attract additional financial resources.

These macroeconomic challenges and limited state resources make it necessary to actively use social and public-private partnership mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of social policy. The interaction between the state, the private sector, and public organisations is key to creating a comprehensive system

of family support combining financial incentives, legal regulation, and social services. It is evident that the implementation of the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child to Be Raised in a Family Environment is of significant social and economic importance. This is due to the fact that it ensures a balance of private and public interests in the field of social protection.

In particular, ensuring the rights of children to be raised in a family environment is of particular relevance in the context of the implementation of the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024–2028, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated November 26, 2024 No. 1201-p. The document delineates the primary orientations of state policy in promoting family-based child rearing, with a particular emphasis on the cultivation of social partnership between state entities, local communities, and non-governmental organisations. A pivotal mechanism for implementing this strategy is public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP), which facilitates the attraction of private investments and expertise to address social problems. The Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" dated June 19, 2025, No. 4510-IX establishes the legal framework for the conclusion of agreements between state and private entities with the objective of implementing social projects. The law in question provides for a number of mechanisms with regard to the financing, risk management and monitoring of the effectiveness of such projects. Within the domain of family policy, PPP can be utilised to establish and bolster the infrastructure essential for ensuring the entitlement of the child to be nurtured within a familial environment. This encompasses the construction and maintenance of family-type orphanages, centres for socio-psychological assistance, and programmes to support foster families. The involvement of the private sector in these processes has been demonstrated to facilitate more efficient resource utilisation and the introduction of innovative approaches in the field of social protection.

According to the Order, the main areas of strategy implementation are:

1. Development of family forms of upbringing.
2. Improving the quality of social services for children and families.
3. Improving the skills of social workers.
4. Ensuring access to information and services for vulnerable categories of children.
5. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of measures.

The approved operational action plan for 2024–2026 contains specific actions, designated responsible persons, and established deadlines, thereby ensuring a systematic approach to implementing the strategy and the capacity to monitor its implementation.

A significant element of the strategy implementation pertains to the integration of the principles of public-private partnership (PPP) within the domain of social protection for children. The Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" of June 19, 2025, No. 4510-IX establishes the legal framework for the involvement of the private sector in the delivery of social services, thereby enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of these services for the population. Concurrently, the implementation of social partnership and family policy in Ukraine is confronted with numerous challenges of legal and economic character.

Firstly, the absence of explicit legal provisions pertaining to public-private partnerships (PPPs) within the domain of social policy impedes the efficacy of their operation. As Baranovska et al. (2022) have observed, there are difficulties in determining contractual terms, risk allocation, and mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of obligations, which can lead to conflicts between state authorities and private partners. Converging conclusions are posited by Kolomoiets et al. (2022), underscoring the imperative for enhancing the legal frameworks governing contractual dispute resolution in PPPs.

Secondly, the development of infrastructure to support families is constrained by economic uncertainty and limited resources in the public sector. Moreover, the limited financial attractiveness of social projects has been demonstrated to limit private sector participation. This has resulted in the requirement of economic incentives such as tax breaks or government guarantees of return on investment (Sharma et al., 2010).

Thirdly, a problem has been identified in respect of the harmonisation of the interests of the various subjects of social partnership, namely the state, business, public organisations and families. Savchenko (2013) emphasises that without balancing private and public interests, the implementation of social policy programmes can lead to social conflicts and inefficient use of resources.

To overcome these problems, the following solutions are proposed:

1) Improving the legal regulation of PPPs. Ensuring transparent contracting rules, defining clear mechanisms for risk sharing and monitoring the fulfillment of obligations, and standardising procedures for concluding contracts in the field of social policy (Kolomoiets et al., 2022; OECD, 2023).

2) Economic incentives for private investors. Introduction of tax breaks, state guarantees, preferential loans and grants for companies participating in social partnership projects (Sharma et al., 2010; Baranovska et al., 2022).

3) Integration of socio-economic programmes. Combining state social guarantees with private

initiatives and community projects to effectively ensure children's rights and support families. This includes the creation of centers for socio-psychological assistance, the construction of family-type orphanages, and the implementation of innovative programmes to support foster families (Kolosok, 2025; George, 2025).

4) Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness. Regular audit of social partnership projects, use of economic performance indicators and social indicators to assess the impact of implemented programmes on the family environment and socio-economic development (OECD, 2023; Hueskes et al., 2017).

5) Involving civil society. Ensuring transparency and legitimacy of decisions through the active participation of public organisations and local communities in the planning and implementation of social programmes (Nishanbayeva, 2025; O'Donell, 2001).

According to research, public-private partnerships in the field of social protection can contribute to:

- Modernisation of the infrastructure of social institutions.
- Implementation of innovative technologies in the provision of services.
- Improving the quality of customer service.
- Attracting additional financial resources.

However, for the effective implementation of PPP in the social sphere, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of this sphere, in particular:

1) Ensuring accessibility of services for all segments of the population, especially for vulnerable groups.

2) Maintaining the social orientation of the services provided.

3) Ensuring control and monitoring of the quality of services provided.

Consequently, the integration of the principles of the CFP into the implementation of the strategy for ensuring the right of children to grow up in a family environment has the potential to significantly increase the effectiveness and quality of social services provided to children and their families in Ukraine.

In light of the above, it is crucial to continue enhancing the legal and organisational framework for implementing the strategy. This should involve developing and implementing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of measures, raising public awareness of available social services and ensuring adequate funding and resources for these measures.

Achieving this goal necessitates a comprehensive approach and effective interaction between government agencies, local communities, and the private sector, thereby ensuring the right of every child in Ukraine to grow up in a family environment.

Therefore, public-private partnerships are an important tool for restoring and developing Ukraine's infrastructure. However, to maximise their effectiveness, existing problems must be solved and legislative

initiatives must be implemented effectively. Key factors for the success of PPP in Ukraine include attracting private investment, improving management practices, and ensuring transparency of processes.

5. Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn from the study of the economic and legal aspects of social partnership and family policy in the context of balancing private and public interests.

1) The research conducted in this study has enabled the revelation of the essence of social partnership as a fundamental element of modern social policy, and has demonstrated its role in ensuring a balance between the interests of the state, society and business. The contemporary conception of social partnership in the sphere of labour, family and socio-economic relations is regarded not only as an instrument of social stability, but also as a powerful factor in economic development. This is due to its capacity to engender trust in institutions, to contribute to the preservation of human capital and to increase the investment attractiveness of the state. A body of research has demonstrated the direct impact of economic instruments for supporting families on demographic and socio-economic development. The Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024–2028 and the Operational Plan of Action for 2024–2026, which have been approved, delineate a novel model of state policy that is oriented towards the abandonment of institutional care and the promotion of family forms of upbringing. This approach aligns with the prevailing European practices and fosters conditions conducive to the enhancement of human capital, which is recognised as a fundamental resource for sustaining long-term economic growth.

2) The legal framework of social partnership and family policy in Ukraine is currently undergoing a process of modernization and harmonization with international standards. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" dated 19.06.2025, No. 4510-IX, has resulted in the

establishment of novel opportunities for the effective involvement of the private sector in the restoration of social infrastructure and the development of socially significant projects. Concurrently, international recommendations illustrate that the efficacy of PPPs is contingent on a triad of factors: namely, transparent legal regulation, optimisation of risk distribution, and a long-term orientation towards social outcomes. This is a key finding emphasised by Ukrainian researchers, who point to the need to enhance contractual mechanisms and legal protection of the interests of all participants.

3) The mechanisms that have been identified for combining private and public interests demonstrate that the harmonisation of the economic interests of business with social needs is a prerequisite for sustainable development. On the one hand, state policy should ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons. On the other hand, it should create incentives for business to be socially responsible and make long-term investments. As Savchenko notes, harmonisation of private and public interests allows for the minimisation of risks in the field of socio-economic relations and the optimisation of resource use.

To summarise the findings of the study, it can be posited that the strategic importance of social partnership and renewed family policy in Ukraine lies in the combination of legal, economic and social instruments to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the child, the preservation of human capital and ensuring sustainable economic growth. The government's approved strategies, adopted laws and international initiatives form a holistic basis for the transition to a model of a social state, where the balance of private and public interests becomes a guarantee of competitiveness and long-term development of Ukraine in the post-war period.

In terms of future scientific research, it is considered advisable to compare the effectiveness of social partnership and PPP in the field of family policy using the example of different countries, and to assess the role of institutions, financial models, and legal mechanisms in ensuring economic and social stability.

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Received on: 08th of December, 2025

Accepted on: 24th of January, 2026

Published on: 17th of February, 2026