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**Functioning of transnational law enforcement to ensure social guarantees for
the Ukrainian community in the United States**

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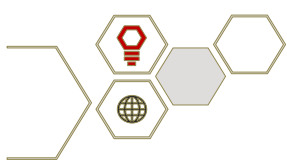
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Abstract: The relevance of the study is determined by the intensification of migration processes caused by Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine, which has significantly increased the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and actualized the problem of ensuring social guarantees in a transnational legal environment. Under such conditions, law enforcement extends beyond national jurisdictions, which necessitates a rethinking of mechanisms for ensuring social protection within the interaction of different legal systems.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the theoretical and applied foundations of the functioning of transnational law enforcement mechanisms in ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the U.S. – taking into account the interaction of legal systems and institutional mechanisms.

The methodological basis of the research is formed by comparative legal analysis, systemic and structural-functional approaches, methods of institutional analysis, as well as elements of empirical generalization of administrative practice.

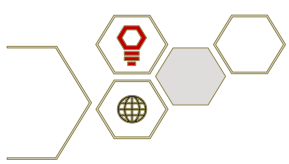


Results. It has been studied that transnational law enforcement in the field of social protection operates as a multi-level system based on the interaction of normative, institutional, and adaptive components. It has been revealed that the effectiveness of such mechanisms depends on the degree of coherence between legal norms, administrative procedures, and institutional coordination. It has been proven that fragmentation of legal regulation, absence of coordinated social security mechanisms, and territorial variability of implementation practices significantly limit access to social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the U.S. It has been established that procedural complexity, informational asymmetry, and insufficient interoperability of administrative systems create barriers to the practical realization of formally guaranteed rights.

Conclusions. It has been substantiated that improving effectiveness requires strengthening intersystem coordination, standardizing administrative procedures, expanding access to legal assistance, and developing coordinated approaches to social security, including the recognition of insurance periods. It has been concluded that transnational law enforcement should be oriented toward long-term sustainability rather than short-term adaptive responses.

Prospects for further research are associated with the development of integrated models for assessing the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement mechanisms and with the design of legal instruments ensuring continuity of social rights in cross-border contexts.

Keywords: migrant legal status, social protection, intergovernmental coordination, access to services, administrative procedures, legal integration, public policy, institutional interaction.



Функціонування транснаціонального правозастосування для забезпечення соціальних гарантій української громади в США

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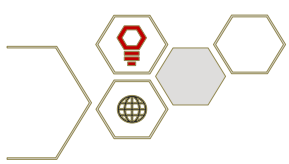
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Анотація: Актуальність дослідження зумовлена інтенсифікацією міграційних процесів, спричинених повномасштабною агресією Росії проти України, що призвело до суттєвого зростання української громади в США та актуалізувало проблему забезпечення соціальних гарантій у транснаціональному правовому середовищі. За цих умов правозастосування виходить за межі національних юрисдикцій, що зумовлює необхідність переосмислення механізмів соціального захисту в контексті взаємодії різних правових систем.

Метою статті є обґрунтування теоретико-прикладних засад функціонування транснаціонального правозастосування у процесі забезпечення соціальних гарантій української громади в США – з урахуванням взаємодії правових систем та інституційних механізмів.

Методологічну основу дослідження становлять порівняльно-правовий аналіз, системний і структурно-функціональний підходи, методи інституційного аналізу, а також узагальнення адміністративної практики.

Результати. Досліджено, що транснаціональне правозастосування у сфері соціального захисту функціонує як багаторівнева система, що ґрунтується на взаємодії нормативних, інституційних та адаптивних компонентів. Виявлено, що ефективність таких механізмів визначається ступенем узгодженості правових норм, адміністративних процедур та



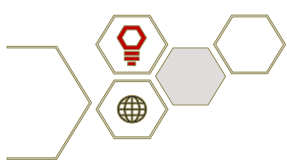
інституційної взаємодії. Доведено, що фрагментарність правового регулювання, відсутність узгоджених механізмів соціального забезпечення та територіальна варіативність їх реалізації суттєво обмежують доступ до соціальних гарантій української громади в США. Встановлено, що процедурна складність, інформаційна асиметрія та недостатня інтегрованість адміністративних систем створюють бар'єри для реалізації формально закріплених прав.

Висновки. Обґрунтовано, що підвищення ефективності транснаціонального правозастосування потребує посилення міжсистемної координації, стандартизації адміністративних процедур, розширення доступу до правової допомоги та формування узгоджених підходів до соціального забезпечення, зокрема щодо визнання страхових періодів. Зроблено висновок, що транснаціональне правозастосування має бути орієнтоване на довгострокову стабільність, а не лише на ситуативні адаптаційні рішення.

Перспективи подальших досліджень пов'язані з розробкою інтегрованих моделей оцінювання ефективності транснаціонального правозастосування, а також із формуванням правових механізмів, що забезпечують безперервність соціальних прав у транскордонному середовищі.

Ключові слова: правовий статус мігрантів, соціальний захист, міждержавна координація, доступ до послуг, адміністративні процедури, правова інтеграція, публічна політика, інституційна взаємодія.

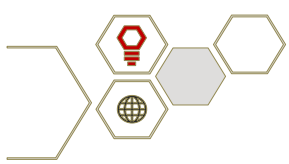
Problem statement. Contemporary transformations of the international legal space – intensified by the consequences of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine – have led to a significant increase in the Ukrainian community in the United States and have actualized the problem of ensuring an adequate level of their social guarantees in a transnational dimension. Under such conditions, law enforcement extends beyond national jurisdictions and acquires a transnational character – manifested in the interaction of international, foreign, and domestic legal



norms, as well as in the involvement of diverse institutional mechanisms for their implementation. At the same time, practice reveals fragmentation of legal regulation, inconsistencies in approaches to defining the legal status of Ukrainians in the United States, and limited coordination of procedures for access to social guarantees, which complicates the effective realization of their rights.

The scientific problem lies in the absence of a comprehensive theoretical and methodological approach to understanding the mechanisms of transnational law enforcement in the field of social protection of migrants – in particular the Ukrainian community – taking into account the specifics of interaction between the legal systems of Ukraine and the United States (U.S). The practical dimension of the problem is associated with the need to develop effective instruments for coordination between interstate and domestic institutions, harmonization of procedures for recognition of rights, and ensuring accessibility of social services for Ukrainians abroad. Thus, the study of the functioning of transnational law enforcement in this area acquires significance not only as a theoretical generalization of contemporary legal processes but also as a basis for developing applied solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community within a globalized legal environment.

Analysis of recent research and publications. A review of contemporary studies indicates the formation of a comprehensive scientific approach to understanding transnational law enforcement in the field of social guarantees, combining legal, socio-economic, and institutional dimensions. A. V. Haievskaya and co-authors substantiate the transformative impact of artificial intelligence on the formation of new business models, which indirectly determines the evolution of mechanisms for delivering social guarantees through the digitalization of services and procedures [1]. V. Savchenko and R. Maydanyk reveal the legal nature of implied-in-fact contracts as a form of expression of will, which is essential for understanding informal mechanisms of law enforcement in a transnational environment [2]. Yu. Kravchuk emphasizes the role of artificial intelligence in

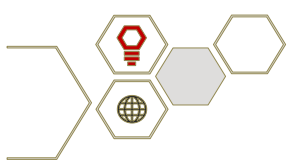


optimizing volunteering processes, which serve as an important complement to institutional mechanisms of social protection for the Ukrainian community abroad [3].

N. Khotynska analyzes the challenges of implementing comprehensive assistance programs for vulnerable populations in the United States, highlighting institutional fragmentation and the need for coordination between public and non-governmental actors [4], while D. V. Tatarenko examines the specific features of ensuring social guarantees under martial law in Ukraine, forming the baseline conditions for their transnational transfer [5]. A. Kudin conducts a comparative analysis of the legal systems of Ukraine and the United States, identifying differences in law enforcement approaches that complicate the harmonization of social protection mechanisms [6]. B. Torokhtii and co-authors outline the principles of legal regulation of social security in the EU and Ukraine, providing a methodological basis for comparative analysis of transnational models [7].

A. Biliuha investigates financial mechanisms for ensuring social guarantees in the law enforcement sector, emphasizing the importance of implementing international experience [8], while C. Sadowski-Smith analyzes the situation of Ukrainian migrants in the United States, focusing on the gap between formal access to protection programs and their actual implementation [9]. N. Lytvyn and co-authors demonstrate that the enforcement of court decisions is a key component of social guarantees, which becomes particularly significant in a transnational context [10]. R. I. Blahuta and co-authors substantiate the need to align national human rights protection mechanisms with EU standards as a prerequisite for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement [11].

A. Tomchuk and co-authors examine the provision of social justice in law enforcement and judicial activities, emphasizing the role of international standards in shaping unified approaches to rights protection [12], while L. Sinova and co-authors analyze the legal regulation of social protection for persons involved in enforcement activities, highlighting institutional gaps [13]. The generalization of



these approaches allows concluding that, despite the significant body of research, insufficient attention is paid to the mechanisms of integration of legal systems, coordination tools between jurisdictions, and practical aspects of adapting social guarantees to the needs of the Ukrainian community in the United States, which necessitates further research in this area.

Identification of previously unresolved parts of the general problem.

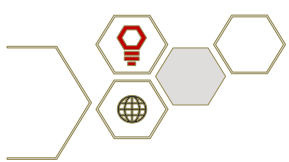
Contemporary research on transnational law enforcement in the field of social guarantees remains conceptually and practically fragmented – there is no holistic understanding of how legal systems interact, how institutional coordination operates, and how social protection is actually accessed by the Ukrainian community in the U.S. Insufficiently developed are issues of coherence between legal regimes, the impact of administrative procedures on the realization of rights, and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of such mechanisms, which is largely due to the dominance of narrow sectoral approaches and the limited incorporation of law enforcement practice.

Addressing these unresolved aspects is essential for developing a grounded understanding of the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement and for shaping viable approaches to its improvement. The study focuses on integrating theoretical, institutional, and applied dimensions, which makes it possible to clarify the mechanisms of ensuring social guarantees and to outline directions for enhancing their effectiveness within a cross-border legal environment.

Formulation of the article's objective (research purpose). The purpose of the article is to substantiate the theoretical and applied foundations of the functioning of transnational law enforcement in ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the U.S. – taking into account the interaction of legal systems and institutional mechanisms.

Objectives of the article:

1. To systematize theoretical and methodological foundations of transnational law enforcement in the field of social guarantees.



2. To analyze the legal and institutional framework and identify key implementation problems.

3. To substantiate directions for improving the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement mechanisms.

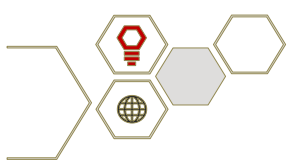
Main material. The systematization of theoretical approaches to transnational law enforcement in the field of social guarantees reflects the shift from territorially bound legal regulation to multi-level coordination of rights across jurisdictions. In this context, ensuring social guarantees for migrant communities is increasingly dependent on the interaction between legal norms, institutional practices, and adaptive regulatory mechanisms capable of functioning in cross-border environments (table 1).

Table 1

Theoretical approaches to understanding transnational law enforcement in the field of social guarantees

Approach	Substantive characteristics	Key focus	Implications for social guarantees
Normative-coordinative	Emphasizes harmonization of international and national legal norms	Legal compatibility – conflict resolution – mutual recognition	Ensures consistency in the application of social rights across jurisdictions
Institutional-interactive	Focuses on cooperation between state and non-state institutions	Inter-agency coordination – administrative procedures – governance mechanisms	Facilitates access to social services through coordinated institutional action
Rights-based	Centers on the protection of fundamental human and social rights	Equality – non-discrimination – legal certainty	Strengthens guarantees of social protection regardless of migration status
Functional-adaptive	Considers the adaptability of legal mechanisms to changing transnational conditions	Flexibility – responsiveness – contextual regulation	Enables adjustment of social guarantee mechanisms to dynamic migration processes

Source: developed by the author based on [6, c. 293; 7, p. 234; 10, p. 95; 12, p. 564; 13, p. 30].

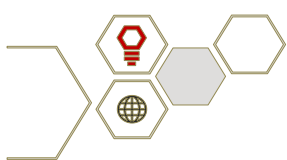


In contemporary practice, these approaches operate not as isolated models but as overlapping layers that determine the real accessibility of social guarantees. The normative-coordinative dimension becomes evident in situations where Ukrainian nationals seek access to healthcare or social assistance in the United States – formal eligibility is often grounded in domestic U.S. law, yet its interpretation is indirectly influenced by international human rights standards, which set minimum thresholds for non-discriminatory treatment. [6, c. 293]. However, the absence of comprehensive bilateral agreements on social security between Ukraine and the United States produces regulatory discontinuities – for example, periods of employment in Ukraine are not systematically recognized for pension accumulation in the U.S., which weakens long-term social protection trajectories.

The institutional-interactional approach reveals its practical significance in administrative procedures, particularly in cases involving Temporary Protected Status or humanitarian parole programs – access to employment authorization, medical insurance, or local assistance schemes depends not only on legal entitlement but on the coordination between federal agencies, state-level institutions, and non-governmental organizations [7, p. 234]. Empirically, delays in document verification or inconsistencies in data exchange between institutions can lead to temporary exclusion from social benefits, even when formal criteria are met.

The rights-based approach plays a corrective role in such contexts – it enables individuals to invoke anti-discrimination standards in employment or access to emergency healthcare, especially in jurisdictions with strong judicial enforcement. For instance, Ukrainian migrants engaged in low-wage sectors may rely on labor protection mechanisms to challenge unequal treatment, yet the effectiveness of such claims is contingent upon legal awareness and the availability of procedural support.

The functional-adaptive approach is particularly visible in the rapid expansion of support mechanisms following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine – U.S. administrative practice has introduced expedited pathways for residence and access to basic services for displaced Ukrainians [12, p. 564]. At the same time, these



mechanisms remain situational and often lack long-term institutional anchoring, which creates uncertainty regarding continuity of social guarantees.

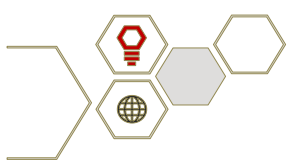
Overall, practical experience demonstrates that the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement in this domain is determined by the degree of synchronization between normative frameworks, institutional capacities, and adaptive regulatory responses – fragmentation at any of these levels produces tangible barriers to the realization of social rights, even in legally developed systems.

The legal and institutional architecture regulating access to social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the U.S. is formed through the interaction of migration regimes, sectoral social legislation, and decentralized administrative practices. Its specificity lies in the absence of a unified integration model – instead, access is constructed through a set of conditional mechanisms tied to legal status, territorial jurisdiction, and institutional interpretation, which produces differentiated trajectories of inclusion into the social protection system [14–16] (table 2).

Table 2

Legal and institutional framework for access of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. to social guarantees

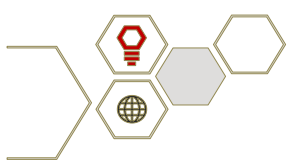
Regulatory or institutional element	Legal basis and regulatory scope	Access conditions	Implementation specifics
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Federal migration protection mechanism granting temporary legal stay and work authorization	Requires continuous residence, application approval, and periodic renewal	Provides access to employment and limited social benefits, but does not ensure long-term social security rights
Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program	Humanitarian parole program enabling entry and temporary residence	Requires a U.S.-based sponsor and compliance with program conditions	Facilitates rapid access to basic services, but benefits depend on state-level policies and available programs
Medicaid and state healthcare programs	Federal–state healthcare assistance system for low-income individuals	Eligibility depends on income level, migration status, and state-specific rules	Coverage varies significantly across states; administrative barriers may delay enrollment



Social Security system	Federal system of pension and disability benefits	Requires sufficient work credits accumulated within the U.S. system	Limited accessibility for recent migrants due to lack of contribution history
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Source: developed by the author based on [4, p. 77; 5, c. 225; 8, p. 200; 9, p. 9; 10, p. 98; 14; 15; 16].

In applied terms, the functioning of this framework demonstrates a persistent gap between formal eligibility and actual access, which arises at the stage of administrative implementation. For beneficiaries admitted under humanitarian programs, legal entitlement to employment and certain social services under the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) program [14] does not automatically translate into immediate access – procedural requirements such as identity verification, issuance of a Social Security number, and data synchronization between agencies often create delays that temporarily exclude individuals from healthcare coverage or income-related benefits. Healthcare provision illustrates the impact of territorial differentiation. Within the Medicaid program [15], in states with expanded eligibility policies, Ukrainian beneficiaries are integrated relatively quickly, ensuring access to primary and emergency care. In more restrictive jurisdictions, individuals with the same legal status rely on short-term community clinics or employer-based insurance, which leads to uneven coverage and increased out-of-pocket expenditures. Thus, access to healthcare is determined less by federal norms than by their state-level implementation. In the labor sphere, the legal status obtained, including through Temporary Protected Status (TPS) [16], formally enables access to employment and labor protections; however, enforcement remains uneven. Ukrainian migrants employed in sectors with lower regulatory oversight often encounter wage inconsistencies or unsafe conditions, while the use of protection mechanisms depends on legal awareness and access to institutional support. In such cases, non-governmental organizations perform a mediating function, facilitating the practical realization of formally guaranteed rights. The pension component remains structurally constrained due to the absence of



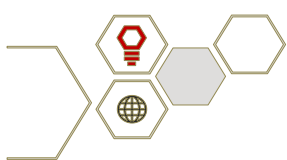
coordination between Ukrainian and U.S. social security systems. Since U.S. Social Security eligibility is based on accumulated domestic work credits, the lack of recognition of insurance periods obtained in Ukraine effectively excludes many individuals from long-term pension entitlements, despite their prior contribution history. Overall, the effectiveness of this framework depends on the coherence of administrative procedures and the degree of coordination between federal and state institutions – where such coherence is limited, formally established rights under programs such as Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) [14], Medicaid [15], or Temporary Protected Status (TPS) [16] are implemented selectively and remain contingent on local institutional practice rather than uniform legal standards.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement mechanisms in ensuring social protection requires an integrated methodological perspective that captures the interaction between legal design, administrative execution, and measurable social outcomes. In this regard, effectiveness cannot be reduced to formal compliance with legal norms – it must be assessed through the degree to which these norms are operationalized and produce stable access to social guarantees in cross-border contexts (table 3).

Table 3

Methodological approaches to assessing the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement mechanisms in ensuring social protection\

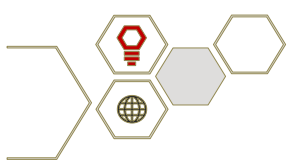
Approach to evaluation	Analytical focus	Assessment instruments	Result interpretation dimension
Normative-consistency assessment	Degree of alignment between legal regimes across jurisdictions	Comparative legal analysis – conflict of laws diagnostics – compliance mapping	Identifies legal gaps and contradictions affecting rights realization
Institutional-capacity assessment	Ability of institutions to implement legal norms in practice	Administrative performance indicators – processing time – inter-agency coordination metrics	Evaluates operational efficiency and systemic reliability
Access-oriented assessment	Actual accessibility of social guarantees for beneficiaries	Coverage rates – eligibility realization ratio – service utilization data	Reflects inclusiveness and practical reach of social protection



Outcome-based assessment	Social and economic effects of implemented guarantees	Income stabilization indicators – healthcare access continuity – employment integration rates	Measures tangible impact on beneficiaries' well-being
Adaptive-resilience assessment	System capacity to respond to changing migration and legal conditions	Policy adjustment speed – flexibility of eligibility criteria – emergency response mechanisms	Assesses sustainability and responsiveness of legal frameworks

Source: developed by the author based on [7, p. 240; 8, p. 202; 10, p. 96; 12, p. 565; 13, p. 32].

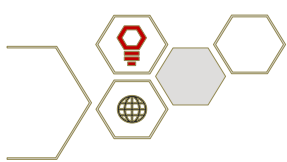
These approaches reveal that effectiveness emerges from the alignment of legal norms with administrative processes and real-life trajectories of beneficiaries. Normative-consistency assessment is particularly informative in identifying situations where formally compatible legal provisions generate contradictory outcomes in practice. For example, eligibility for social assistance may be defined at the federal level, while procedural requirements are established at the state level, resulting in discrepancies that affect access conditions without formally violating legal standards. Institutional-capacity assessment provides insight into the operational dimension of law enforcement [7, p. 240]. Empirical observations show that the duration of application processing, the availability of multilingual administrative support, and the degree of digitalization of public services directly influence access to social guarantees. In cases where data exchange between agencies is fragmented, individuals may experience repeated verification procedures, which delays access even in the absence of legal restrictions. The access-oriented approach enables a more precise evaluation of inclusiveness by comparing formal eligibility with actual service uptake [12, p. 565; 13, p. 32]. In practice, this often reveals hidden barriers – for instance, individuals eligible for healthcare programs may not enroll due to complex application procedures or lack of information, while others may exit the system prematurely due to administrative burden. Such discrepancies are not captured by normative analysis alone but become visible through coverage and utilization indicators. Outcome-based assessment



shifts the focus toward the substantive effects of legal mechanisms [10, p. 96]. It allows linking access to social guarantees with measurable changes in living conditions – for example, whether employment authorization leads to stable income trajectories or whether healthcare access reduces reliance on emergency services. This approach is particularly valuable in distinguishing between short-term access and sustainable integration into social protection systems. The adaptive-resilience approach highlights the capacity of legal and institutional frameworks to respond to rapidly changing conditions. The introduction of expedited migration and assistance programs for displaced Ukrainians demonstrated that legal systems can adjust eligibility criteria and administrative procedures within compressed timeframes. However, practical experience indicates that such adjustments often remain temporary and are not always accompanied by long-term integration mechanisms, which creates uncertainty in the continuity of social guarantees. Taken together, the combined use of these methodological approaches allows for a differentiated assessment of effectiveness in which legal provisions, administrative performance, and social outcomes are evaluated as interdependent components [10, p. 98]. Where these elements are not synchronized, formally established guarantees may exist without producing stable and predictable protection, whereas their alignment creates conditions for consistent and practically accessible social rights in a transnational context.

The implementation of transnational law enforcement in ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the United States is complicated by a combination of conceptual, regulatory, and institutional inconsistencies that limit the practical realization of rights. At the theoretical level, the absence of a unified approach to transnational social protection leads to uncertainty in determining the applicable legal regime and weakens the predictability of enforcement, particularly where migration status becomes the key criterion for access to guarantees [9, p. 9].

A central regulatory problem is the structural discontinuity between legal systems. The lack of bilateral social security coordination results in the non-



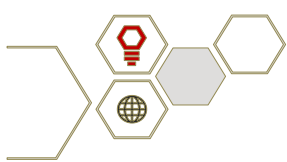
recognition of insurance periods and fragmented entitlement trajectories, which effectively excludes many individuals from long-term protection. At the same time, temporary migration instruments are not aligned with social security mechanisms, creating a gap between short-term legal presence and sustainable access to benefits [8, p. 200].

Institutionally, decentralized governance produces uneven implementation of formally identical norms, as access conditions and administrative procedures vary across states. This is reinforced by limited interoperability of data systems, which leads to repeated verification, procedural delays, and inconsistencies in beneficiary identification. Even minor discrepancies in documentation may interrupt access to essential services.

Procedural complexity and informational asymmetry further constrain effectiveness. Eligibility rules remain difficult to navigate, while limited access to legal assistance reduces the capacity of individuals to convert formal rights into actual benefits. As a result, access depends not only on legal entitlement but on administrative literacy and institutional support.

A persistent gap between formal equality and substantive access is also evident. Although non-discrimination is embedded in legal norms, enforcement is uneven, especially in labor relations, where protection mechanisms rely on individual initiative and institutional responsiveness. In parallel, non-governmental actors partially compensate for systemic gaps, yet their role is unstable and not integrated into a coherent framework of responsibility.

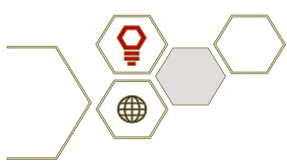
Finally, the adaptive nature of transnational mechanisms reveals a lack of long-term sustainability. Crisis-driven legal solutions ensure rapid inclusion but remain weakly institutionalized, generating uncertainty regarding the continuity of social guarantees. In this context, the key problem lies in the fragmented interaction of norms, institutions, and procedures, which prevents the formation of stable and predictable social protection in a transnational environment.



Improving the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement mechanisms in ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the United States requires a transition from fragmented regulatory responses to a more coordinated model of legal and institutional interaction. A primary practical priority is the development of stable channels of intersystem coordination between Ukrainian and U.S. institutions in matters related to social rights, legal status confirmation, and documentary verification, since many implementation failures arise not from the absence of legal norms but from procedural disconnection between authorities. In this regard, it is advisable to strengthen formal cooperation mechanisms between consular institutions, migration services, and social assistance providers in order to reduce delays in identification, confirmation of personal data, and access to benefits.

An equally important direction is the standardization of administrative procedures affecting access to social guarantees for beneficiaries of humanitarian and temporary protection programs. Greater procedural clarity, unified guidance, and accessible multilingual information would substantially reduce the gap between formal eligibility and actual enrollment in healthcare, employment, and support schemes. At the same time, practical effectiveness would be improved by expanding institutional legal assistance for migrants, especially at the initial stage of integration, when the risk of exclusion from social protection is highest due to informational asymmetry and procedural complexity.

From a strategic perspective, the effectiveness of transnational law enforcement would also benefit from the gradual development of bilateral or coordinated legal solutions in the sphere of social security, particularly with regard to the recognition of insurance periods and the continuity of pension-related rights. Without such coordination, access to long-term guarantees remains structurally incomplete. In parallel, it is necessary to institutionalize the role of non-governmental and diaspora organizations not as temporary substitutes for the state, but as recognized partners within a coordinated support infrastructure with defined functions in legal counseling, social navigation, and procedural mediation.



Finally, transnational law enforcement in this area should be oriented toward sustainability rather than exclusively crisis response. This requires embedding temporary protection instruments into broader frameworks of social inclusion, where legal status, administrative access, and social guarantees are treated as interconnected elements of a single protection mechanism. Only under such conditions can transnational law enforcement move from reactive accommodation to a more predictable and effective model of ensuring social rights.

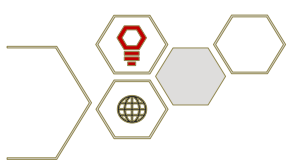
Conclusions. The study establishes that transnational law enforcement in ensuring social guarantees for the Ukrainian community in the United States operates as a multi-level system, where effectiveness depends on the coherence of legal norms, institutional coordination, and procedural implementation rather than on formal regulation alone. It is demonstrated that fragmented interaction between these elements limits the stability and predictability of access to social rights.

The key problems are systemic in nature – discontinuity of legal regimes, absence of coordinated social security mechanisms, institutional asymmetry across jurisdictions, procedural complexity, and the gap between formal rights and their practical realization. The compensatory role of non-governmental actors indicates incomplete institutionalization of state responsibility, while adaptive legal measures remain short-term and insufficiently integrated into sustainable frameworks.

The research substantiates that improving effectiveness requires strengthening intersystem coordination, standardizing administrative procedures, expanding legal accessibility, and developing coordinated solutions for long-term social security, including recognition of insurance periods. Prospects for further research are related to the development of integrated evaluation models of effectiveness and to the design of legal mechanisms ensuring continuity of social rights in transnational contexts

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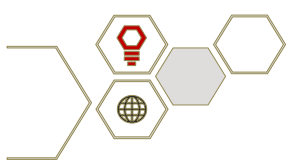
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