

*The peculiarities of the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security of Ukraine are determined. Theoretical and methodological principles of state policy in the sphere of national security of Ukraine are described. It is noted that the level of national security of Ukraine is insufficient in modern conditions and requires a corresponding transformation of state policy in this area. The directions of formation and implementation of the state policy in the sphere of ensuring the national security of Ukraine in the context of the selected theoretical and methodological approaches are determined.*

**Keywords:** *state policy, national security, state policy in the sphere of national security, theoretical and methodological principles of state policy in the sphere of national security.*

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**Features of the system of formation  
and implementation of state policy in  
the sphere of national security of  
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The entire system of state policy in the sphere of national security should be based on the relevant goals, objectives, principles, objects, subjects, areas, forms, means, methods, as well as mechanisms for the formation and implementation of this process.

Today, a certain theoretical, methodological and empirical basis for the study of the essence and content of the system of formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security in the systemic, institutional, functional and other aspects. However, given the new external and internal political realities, the peculiarities of the development of international, collective regional and global security, it requires constant review and improvement.

Such scientists as G. Sytnik, V. Abramov, V. Smolyanyuk and others devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security of Ukraine [1; 2].

However, many issues concerning the peculiarities of the system of

formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security of Ukraine remain insufficiently studied.

The most problematic aspects in this area of research remain:

- the problem of dynamic modeling of modern vital interests of the individual, society and the state;
- development of the actual state-administrative aspects of national security policy (first of all, of the individual and society);
- elaboration at the theoretical level of both state and non-state system of ensuring the security of the individual and society in their dialectical relationship;
- formation of the conceptual apparatus of the theory of national security as a branch of public administration.

In turn, from our point of view, the problems of the general theoretical and methodical character also demand the decision, namely:

- lack of normative and legal consolidation at the legislative level and conceptual unity in the interpretation of such key categories in public administration as: security, state security, public safety, national security, danger, threat, stability and others;
- remains controversial and requires a solution to the issue of national security, which complicates public administration decisions that arise in this area of conflict, although it contains a large number of challenges and threats to national security;
- systematization of legislation in the sphere of national security is still ongoing, which is to some extent hindered by the lack of a common understanding of the subject of public administration regulation in this area;
- there are also a number of unresolved issues regarding the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security. In particular, in the system of public administration bodies in the sphere of national security, sometimes there are no certain links capable of performing the functions of the management cycle to ensure them;
- imperfection of theoretical and methodological developments on the

mechanisms of formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security in the context of existing challenges and threats [2].

The system of formation and implementation of national security is an objectively determined and subjectively implemented set of authoritative, managerial and coordination actions related to the organization and use of certain means to counteract external and internal dangers and threats, and in terms of content it is an activity on detection (study), forecasting, prevention, neutralization, termination, reflection, elimination and destruction of dangers and threats.

An important point in ensuring the functioning of the system of formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security should be considered the construction of fundamental principles of society and the state, which include: unity, interconnection and balance of all security, changing their priority depending on the situation; that changes; priority of political, economic, information means of ensuring national security; setting real (in time, resources, forces and means) tasks; implementation of measures of violence (including with the use of military force) only on the basis of norms of international law and in strict accordance with Ukrainian laws; management of forces and means of ensuring national security and distribution of competencies between state authorities of Ukraine, its subjects and local self-government bodies.

The principles of formation and maintenance of state policy in the sphere of national security should be defined as the initial, defining ideas, basic provisions, attitudes that create a certain order of state institutions and their use of means to ensure the protection of the individual, society and state from internal and external threats.

The system of principles of construction and functioning of the national security system should include: a) general principles, as the basic principles that determine the most essential features of the national security system as a whole, its content and features, apply to all branches of law regardless of the nature and specifics public relations; part of the general principles (legality, equality of citizens); b) specialized principles of the national security system (intersectoral,

sectoral and institutional).

In general, state policy in the sphere of national security should be based on certain principles, namely: the rule of law; compliance with the balance of vital interests of the individual, society and the state; priority of national interests; mutual responsibility of the individual, society and the state to ensure security; the priority of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the implementation of activities to ensure national security; legality; the priority of peaceful means in resolving conflicts; integration into international security systems; adequacy of measures of the national security system to real and potential threats; comprehensive and sufficient use of forces and means [1].

In addition, the above list should be supplemented by the principles of legality; separation of powers and delimitation of powers of state authorities and local self-government; interaction with public associations, international organizations and citizens on issues of national security; combination of centralized state management of the national security system with public control.

In turn, the functions of the system of formation and implementation of national security should be recognized as the most typical, relatively independent and stable, specialized types of management activities to create, maintain and develop conditions for successful national security.

From the substantive point of view, the functions of the system of formation and implementation of national security are detection (study), forecasting, prevention, neutralization, termination, reflection, elimination and destruction (elimination) of relevant dangers and threats in all spheres of their manifestation; formation of the legal framework in the sphere of national security; protection of the constitutional order; administration of justice in cases of crimes that encroach on the security of the individual, society and the state; ensuring judicial protection of citizens, public and other organizations and associations whose rights have been violated in connection with activities to ensure national security; determination of national security criteria and their threshold values; elaboration of a set of measures to ensure national security in domestic and foreign policy, in the sphere

of defense, border, intelligence and counterintelligence activities, information, environmental and other areas; creation and maintenance of national security forces and means; determination of budget allocations for financing of national security bodies; participation in measures to ensure national security outside the country in accordance with international treaties and agreements; consideration and adoption of laws on ratification and denunciation of international treaties in the sphere of national security; support and expansion of international cooperation in the sphere of national security.

At the same time, the implementation of functions in the sphere of national security, implementation of activities in the main strategic areas is ensured by consolidating the efforts and resources of public authorities, civil society institutions aimed at defending national interests through integrated use of political, organizational, socio-economic, legal, special and other activities.

In general, the functions of public administration in the sphere of national security are carried out through interacting state institutions, which can be divided into two groups:

- a) state institutions for which the relevant function is the main one;
- b) state institutions for which the function of ensuring national security is additional [1; 2].

Such institutions should include: the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the National Guard, the police, military formations and bodies in which the legislation provides for military or law enforcement service, legislative, executive and judicial authorities involved in ensuring national security on the basis of legislation of Ukraine, other political and public organizations and institutions.

The main functions and tasks of state policy in the sphere of national security are:

- creation of regulatory framework, including development (refinement) of concepts, strategies, doctrines, programs necessary for the formation of effective functioning of the national security system, improvement of its organizational

structure, comprehensive personnel, financial, material, technical, informational and other software;

- strategic planning and implementation of measures to prevent, counter and neutralize threats to national interests, including the preparation of forces and means of the national security system for use in accordance with their purpose;

- monitoring the impact on national security of the processes taking place in the political, social, economic, military and other spheres, the religious environment, in interethnic relations; forecasting the changes that occur in them, identifying and assessing possible threats, destabilizing factors of conflicts, their causes and consequences;

- localization, de-escalation and settlement of conflicts and elimination of their consequences, as well as assessment of the effectiveness (control) of actions to ensure national security and determine the costs for these purposes. The choice of specific methods of public management of national security, a set of means and methods of influencing the objects of management (organizational, economic, administrative, political, socio-psychological, etc.) is due to the need for timely and adequate response to the nature and scale of threats to national security [1; 2].

In turn, the functions of the mechanism of national security, as the main activities of the relevant bodies and individuals, are derived from its goals and objectives, which include:

- forecasting, detection, analysis and assessment of the level of security threats;

- determination of the main directions of state policy and strategic planning in this area;

- institutional and legal regulation in the sphere of national security;

- development and application of a set of operational and long-term measures to identify, prevent and eliminate threats to national security, localization and neutralization of the consequences of their manifestation; application of special economic measures to ensure national security [2].

It should be noted that these functions of public authorities of subjects and

local governments in the sphere of national security are general (and sometimes contradictory). Therefore, a clear understanding and a corresponding balance of power in the sphere of national security is needed. A feature of some of the current laws in the national sphere is the endowment of executive bodies of state power and local self-government with separate powers, although they are mainly only auxiliary, organizational in nature. It is in the optimization of the capabilities of individual security actors that new additional opportunities for effective and efficient functioning and development of the national security mechanism are laid down.

The optimization of the national security system should be carried out in two directions. The first is the improvement of legislation (elimination of conflicts, contradictions, gaps, etc.) and the adoption of new laws, including the highest level, on a wide range of issues related to national security in modern Ukraine.

The second direction is to improve and increase the efficiency of the subjective composition of the mechanism of national security, the core of which should be to strengthen coordination and interaction of bodies and individuals of the appropriate order to achieve the goals of national security. Ultimately, together, these two areas are an important factor in improving the effectiveness of the mechanism of national security of our state.

The most important tasks of the state are the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, ensuring national security. Almost all public authorities, law enforcement agencies, and special services take part in the implementation of these tasks.

The subjects of public administration of national security are officials, public administration bodies, other state institutions, whose activities are directly or indirectly related to ensuring national security, namely: the President of Ukraine; Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; ministries and other central executive bodies; National Bank of Ukraine; courts of general jurisdiction; the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine; local state administrations and local self-government bodies; The Armed

Forces of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine; citizens of Ukraine, associations of citizens [1; 2].

Civil society institutions should play a significant role in the implementation of national security and public order protection policy, including through public control over the activities of public authorities in this area. The active work of civil society institutions will contribute to strengthening guarantees of the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms, ensuring the adequacy of the national security system to threats to national interests and economic opportunities of the state.

The system of national security is, first of all, "power" bodies of state power created for the purpose of protection of the state, the population, society (law enforcement agencies, special services); bodies of state power and local self-government, the functions of which include issues of national security; other public authorities.

On the other hand, it is a relationship, including the relationship between all the above bodies for control and inspection measures, the development of regulations in the sphere of national security and public order. Such interaction can take place in two directions: procedural form of interaction (within the framework of criminal, administrative or civil proceedings) and organizational and tactical interaction (joint activities, development of regulations, etc.).

Subjects of state policy in the sphere of national security must ensure the protection of vital interests of man and citizen, society and the state, namely: law enforcement, anti-corruption, border activities and defense, migration policy, health, cultural development, ensuring freedom of speech and information security, social policy and pensions, housing and communal services, science and technology and innovation policy, education and science, financial services market, protection of property rights, stock markets and securities circulation, tax, budget and customs policy, trade and business, banking services, investment



policy, auditing, monetary and exchange rate policy, information security, licensing, industry and agriculture, transport and communications, information technology, energy and energy saving, the functioning of natural monopolies, the use of subsoil use, land and water resources, minerals, protection of ecology and the environment and other areas of public administration in the event of negative trends in the creation of threats to national interests.

The objects on which the state-administrative influences of the subjects of public administration in the sphere of ensuring national security are concentrated are: constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen; spiritual, moral and ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values of society; constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; information and natural environment; interests of the individual, society, state.

In view of this, the indirect objects of national security can also include the life and property of citizens, social, territorial, ethnic languages, religious and other groups, including the family, national and other minorities, and their right to organize, opportunity independently solve the issue of group identity, which is of great importance for Ukraine [1].

The mechanism of formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security is a unified organized system of public authorities and other institutions and legal instruments (means, methods, methods, techniques), the effective functioning of which guarantees the full realization of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, worthy of the quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, as well as sustainable socio-economic development of society and the state in the long run.

An important role in the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security in modern conditions is played by selected methods, by which we mean a set of means and methods of state influence through legislative and executive bodies to protect national interests.

The main methods of formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of national security are: legal, financial and economic, administrative,

information. Regulatory and legal influence is the activity of the state to establish mandatory legal norms (rules) of conduct of legal entities in this area.

It should be noted that significant regulatory improvements require: definition of national security criteria; the procedure for implementation and the mechanism of interaction of public authorities to counter various threats to national security; increasing the role and responsibility of state structures and public associations of citizens in ensuring national security; improving the quality of the regulatory framework for the mechanism of national security to improve its effectiveness, eliminating inconsistencies, conflicts and certain gaps in existing legislation. In general, the mechanism of national security is a system that is constantly being formed, is not static, and its evolution should be based primarily on improving legislation.

Signs of administrative methods are the direct influence of public authorities and local governments on the actions of entities in the sphere of national security through orders, instructions, establishment of responsibilities, rules of conduct; responsibility of subjects in this sphere; development and implementation of state programs in the sphere of national security.

The application of financial and economic methods of state influence makes it possible to create socio-economic conditions that motivate actors in the sphere of national security to act in the direction necessary for society, to solve certain tasks in accordance with national interests.

The state uses information methods to influence the formation of public opinion, public consciousness, rational thinking. They include measures to clarify and promote the goals and content of state policy in the sphere of national security.

Thus, state policy in the sphere of national security is defined as activities aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of society and the state, is a state of protection of the individual, society and state from possible internal and external threats, which is achieved by a set of actions of public authorities, public organizations and people on the basis of laws and other legal acts to ensure the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, stabilization and further

socio-economic development of the country. This approach reflects not only the essence of national security as a system, but also the mechanism of its provision, namely ensuring the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, sustainable socio-economic development states, etc. Within the so-called "integration approach", national security is a kind of system of guarantees to protect the vital interests of the state, society and the individual from internal and external threats. That is, the integration approach to the definition of national security is understood as system-oriented, and national security is seen as a state of protection of society from internal and external threats and is a necessary property of the system (political, economic, social, energy, information, environmental, etc.).

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