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CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPLES OF ENSURING THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL SECURITY

The implementation of vital interests and values of society, the state, and the individual, their protection from real and potential threats of an internal and external nature [1], is becoming an increasingly urgent and important task for the country.

One of the fundamental issues of the analysis and development of the concept of ensuring national security, which have general methodological significance, is the problem of separating the object of security. At first glance, it may seem that the answer lies on the surface: since we are talking about national security, then the object of security is the political, economic, informational, social and other spheres of society. But ensuring national security is associated with a state when the negative impact from the outside is neutralized by the country's compensating reserves, achieving political, economic, and social stability.

From this formulation it follows that ensuring national security is implemented as a process of forming a system of measures to stabilize the political, economic, and social situation. With such an approach, however, the difference between national security and national policy is veiled. National security from a policy goal is actually transformed into a means of achieving its own goals, becoming the equivalent of this policy. In other words, a general methodological approach to developing the concept of ensuring national security based on the analysis of existing vital interests and relations as an object of security is actually implemented.

Methodological significance for the construction of the concept of ensuring national security is the question of real and potential threats to vital interests, conditions and possibilities for their implementation. The development of the concept should be based on the analysis and consideration of the entire complex of threats to national security [2], namely, conditions and factors that are formed and negatively affect the sustainable development of the country,

hinder or exclude the possibility of realizing the vital interests of the individual, society, the state, the system of social relations between them. In our opinion, it is advisable to conduct a more detailed classification of security factors, which will allow us to approach the problem of its provision taking into account the specifics of the country.

One of the grounds for such a classification may be the isolation of factors that influence the realization of national interests in various spheres of life. The second group of factors can include those that ensure the stability of political, economic, social development. The third group is factors that create conditions for the emergence of areas of more probable harm to national interests. Obviously, it is advisable to carry out a classification also on the basis of the attitude to the competence of certain elements of the state apparatus for ensuring national security. Such a classification, in our opinion, will allow us to take into account in more detail all factors in organizing the country's security system, to delimit the competence of state bodies and to formulate tasks for ensuring national security in the medium and long term.

For the development of the concept of ensuring national security, the methodological importance is the question of determining the "carriers", sources or subjects of threats, whose actions are directed against the vital interests of society and the state. And if in one case their carriers are natural forces, objective processes and factors of political, economic or social development, then in another, these are specific subjects of threats. When assessing subjects (legal entities, individuals, etc.) as carriers of threats in modern conditions, one should proceed from the criterion of compliance of their activities with established legal, public, administrative, economic norms and rules. The degree of responsibility for such actions is determined by legislation. However, in the current conditions of development of most countries of the world, some actions are not defined by law as criminal. Therefore, the actions of a number of subjects in accordance with the current legislation cannot be stopped on legal grounds, although they cause significant harm to the political, economic and other interests of society and the state. In this regard, a vital direction in the formation of the concept of ensuring the national security of the state is not just a legislative definition of priority interests, but also, accordingly, a criminal-legal assessment of actions that may pose real or potential threats to the national security of the country. Only on this basis can it be clearly determined both all subjects of threats and the degree of their criminal, administrative, economic, social and other responsibility, as well as possible measures to counter them.

In the conceptual plan, national security must be considered, firstly, from the standpoint of structural aspects and changes. Secondly, national security can be considered as a state, and, thirdly, as a process, that is, in the functional plan [3]. In the structural plan, national security is considered as a system of

interaction between the individual, society and the state regarding the implementation of vital interests in various spheres of relations. Taking into account the differences in interest groups, it is possible to specify the levels of security in accordance with the subjects of relations and distinguish national, state and personal security. The structural aspect of the problem involves the allocation of the main factors that influence the national security of the state, society and citizens. These factors can be divided into groups that characterize: ensuring political rights and freedoms, social conditions for the humanitarian development of society as a whole and its citizens, material support for production; the state of the workforce, etc.

As a state, national security is characterized by the degree of achieving the greatest correspondence between the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, the creation of conditions for the optimal functioning of the system of social relations, which ensures the satisfaction of political, social, economic needs and the realization of interests. Otherwise, we can say that this is a state of the system of social relations, institutions, state authorities, business entities of various forms of ownership, in which sufficient protection of national (public), state interests and interests of citizens from real and potential endogenous and exogenous threats, risks and influences is ensured.

In functional terms, security can be identified with the concept of “ensuring national security”. Security should be considered as a process of ensuring, achieving unity of vital interests; identifying and preventing threats to them; countering threat actors, which will actually ensure the creation and strengthening of conditions for the stable functioning of the economic system. That is, ensuring national security is understood as the process of creating conditions for the stable, secure development of the state and society in accordance with the goals and objectives and strengthening political and economic sovereignty; eliminating and preventing threats, conditions and other factors that may have a negative, destabilizing impact on the development processes of the economic system, eliminating discrepancies between the interests of individual social groups, society and the individual.

Ensuring national security is a purposeful, constantly implemented activity (political, humanitarian, economic, normative, analytical, informational, law enforcement, etc.) of all subjects of national security to protect the vital interests of the state, preserve the processes of socio-economic development, the purpose of which is to develop: approaches to identifying priority vital interests; mechanisms for forecasting and identifying threats, conditions and factors that may hinder the processes of implementing the vital political, economic, informational and other interests of the country; systems for countering existing and potential emerging threats; mechanisms for interaction of all security subjects.

In the functional aspect, national security is ensured by determining political, economic, social, informational priorities; establishing a system for assessing real and potential threats to vital interests; developing methods, tools and means of levelling (eliminating) threats, strategies for applying security measures; improving the mechanism (institutional, regulatory, organizational, economic, financial, etc.) for the practical implementation of the complex of these measures.

The development of the concept of ensuring the country's national security should be based on the considered conceptual principles, methodological approaches, take into account structural and functional aspects and include the creation of a system of ensuring national security that will contribute to the protection of the interests of the state, society and the individual. This should become the direction of further scientific research.

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