

NATIONAL SECURITY

ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN AND EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION

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National security is an extremely voluminous category, a rather heterogeneous large object of state-administrative influence, which unites several segments and sectors that are heterogeneous in terms of content. All of them in one way or another are aimed at ensuring a single goal, namely, creating safe conditions for social development in all spheres of human existence.

Shortly before the start of the full-scale war unleashed by the Russian Federation against Ukraine on February 24, 2022, our country completed the preparation of sectoral security strategies within the framework of a new strategic planning cycle initiated by the adoption in 2020 of a new version of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [1].

The largest group of threats to Ukraine's national security came from the aggressive foreign and military policy of the Russian Federation. Such threats in the sectoral security strategies include encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, blocking the movement of our state to full membership in the EU and NATO, the possibility of further escalation of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the full-scale use of military force against Ukraine, provoking an armed conflict on the state border of Ukraine, conducting reconnaissance and subversive activities of the special services of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, conducting special information operations, using illegal armed formations, spreading terrorism financed and supported by the Russian Federation, attacks in cyberspace, blocking the supply of necessary resources and equipment for needs of the Ukrainian economy, etc. [7, p. 280].

As for the vulnerabilities of the state and society, which are a source of internal threats, they are described in sufficient detail in the planning documents in the spheres of national security and defense, adopted in recent years for the implementation of clause 66 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [1–5]. The vulnerabilities identified in these documents, in particular, consist

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of: inconsistency and incompleteness of reforms, low efficiency of state authorities, corruption, systemic defects in the field of state information policy, weakness of the strategic communications system, defects of the state border management system, imbalance of the financial system and macroeconomic disparity, shortage of financial resources, losses of the state budget, low competitiveness of the national economy, insufficient protection of the national economy, insufficiency and resource orientation investments, loss of scientific and technical potential, depopulation, low level of well-being of the population, unfavorable conditions for maintaining a healthy lifestyle, a decrease in the cultural level and deterioration of the emotional state of the population, systemic defects in the field of environmental protection, insufficient state control over biosafety, system defects in the field of energy security, etc.

It should be noted that the confrontation of Ukraine in the war activated the strengths of the state and society, in particular, coherence and unity regarding democratic values and national interests. This made it possible to quickly eliminate some vulnerabilities. First of all, we are talking about defects in the field of information policy of the state and the weakness of the strategic communications system. Thanks to the effective coordination of relevant activities and the unification of the efforts of the state, society and business, Ukraine managed to obtain significant advantages on the information front and ensure the dissemination of truthful information about the events currently taking place in the country in the world.

Moving on to the directions of transformation of state policy in the sphere of ensuring national security in the context of Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, it is worth noting that current events in the context of Euro-Atlantic aspirations of the Ukrainian state and society can develop at a fairly fast pace. Ukraine remains consistent and persistent in its intentions to become a member of NATO, and the Alliance's political decision, in our opinion, is only a matter of time. Therefore, in the conditions of Russian military aggression, Ukraine is an important component of ensuring the collective security system of continental Europe [8].

It is worth noting that in September 2022, Ukraine submitted an application to join NATO in an accelerated manner[6]. It was the desire to join the Alliance that determined the need for further reforms in the field of security and defense. It is about social protection of the military, proper medical care, equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the security and defense sector, etc. Ensuring these conditions is one of the main criteria for joining NATO [9].

The existing mechanisms for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of ensuring national security in the conditions of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of our country are not completely perfect and require a corresponding transformation in accordance with the Association

Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. Therefore, in their activities, state authorities should focus on the full-scale implementation of basic agreements in the specified areas and use all available opportunities to deepen industry integration with the EU and NATO, primarily in the field of security.

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