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CONCEPTUAL DEMARCATION BETWEEN CONCEPTS NATIONAL SECURITY AND STATE SECURITY IN THE UKRAINIAN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to the conceptual demarcation of the concepts of national security and state security in Ukrainian political discourse. In methodological terms, the article focuses on the use of research in various areas of political and security knowledge. The set of general and special methods of political science became the methodological basis of the article, which provided a comprehensive approach to the problem of identifying the specifics of the coverage of national security and state security in the Ukrainian political discourse. The research methodology is based, in particular, on such general scientific principles as the unity of historical and logical, the ascent from the abstract to the concrete, objectivity, systematicity, the principles of analysis and synthesis, and so on. In particular, the analysis of the categories national security and state security was carried out in the political and legal context. It was concluded that the category of national security is broader than the category of state security, which is an important marker of the democracy of the political system of a certain state. It is reasoned that the type of political regime in the state acquires significant importance in the conceptual demarcation of the concepts of national security and state security. The more developed a democratic society, the easier it is to identify conceptual differences between the two definitions. Under the conditions of dominance of an undemocratic political regime in the state (totalitarianism/ authoritarianism), the conceptual features of these concepts ‘merge’.

KEYWORDS: national security, state security, political discourse, political regime, democracy, conceptualization, Ukraine

KONCEPCYJNE ROZRÓŻNIENIE POJĘĆ BEZPIECZEŃSTWO NARODOWE I BEZPIECZEŃSTWO PAŃSTWA W UKRAIŃSKIM DYSKURSIE POLITYCZNYM

ABSTRAKT: Niniejszy artykuł poświęcony jest rozgraniczeniu pojęć bezpieczeństwo narodowe i bezpieczeństwo państwa w ukraińskim dyskursie politycznym. W ujęciu metodologicznym artykuł koncentruje się na wykorzystaniu badań z różnych obszarów wiedzy dotyczących polityki i bezpieczeństwa. Podstawą metodologiczną artykułu stał się zbiór ogólnych i szczegółowych metod nauk politycznych, który zapewnił kompleksowe podejście do problemu identyfikacji specyfiki ujęcia pojęć bezpieczeństwo narodowe i bezpieczeństwo państwa w ukraińskim dyskursie politycznym. Metodologia badań opiera się w szczególności na takich ogólnych zasadach naukowych jak: jedność historyczna i logiczna, przejście od abstrakcji do konkretności, obiektywność, systematyczność, zasady analizy i syntezy itd. W szczególności analiza kategorii bezpieczeństwo narodowe i bezpieczeństwo państwa została przeprowadzona w kontekście polityczno-prawnym. Stwierdzono, że kategoria bezpieczeństwa narodowego jest szersza niż kategoria bezpieczeństwa państwa, która jest ważnym wyznacznikiem demokracji ustrojowej danego państwa. Uzasadnia się, że istotne znaczenie w rozgraniczeniu pojęć bezpieczeństwa narodowego i bezpieczeństwa państwa zyskuje rodzaj ustroju politycznego państwa. Im bardziej rozwinięte społeczeństwo demokratyczne,

tym łatwiej jest zidentyfikować różnice pojęciowe pomiędzy obiema definicjami. W warunkach dominacji niedemokratycznego reżimu politycznego w państwie (totalitaryzm/autorytaryzm) cechy pojęciowe „zlewają się”, co ostatecznie prowadzi do ich identyfikacji.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: bezpieczeństwo narodowe, bezpieczeństwo państwa, dyskurs polityczny, ustroj polityczny, demokracja, konceptualizacja, Ukraina

INTRODUCTION

The issue of security is one of the key issues for political-legal and public management discourses. This is due to the fact that the individual, as noted by Ch.L. Montesquieu¹, being in a natural state, primarily needs security and peace. In this context, one of the primary functions of the state is to ensure the safety of its citizens.

The modern Ukrainian state needs a balanced and effective security policy, which should be formed in line with the priority national interests of Ukraine. The protection of democratic values and the achievements of democracy is extremely relevant for the political space of modern Ukraine, against which Russia has been waging a war since 2014. For a long time, Russia's aggression against Ukraine had a hybrid nature. Therefore, the Information Security Doctrine of Ukraine stated that the formation of the state information policy should aim to counter “the destructive informational influence of the Russian Federation in the conditions of the hybrid war unleashed by it”². The basic feature of modern hybrid wars is the active conduct of information wars. Hybrid warfare aims to destroy the achievements of democracy by using the tools of democratic discourse. From 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation carried out a large-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine; active military operations are still ongoing.

The specified range of problems actualizes the issues of political and security discourse research, in particular, the realization of a conceptual demarcation between the categories of national security and state security in the Ukrainian political discourse.

OUTCOMES

The concepts of national security and state security are quite close in terms of content. At the same time, the political and legal explication of the specified categories demonstrates differences in understanding their essence and the spheres of their application.

In order to conceptually demarcate the definitions of national security and state security, first of all it is necessary to refer to the Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine”.

¹ Ш.-Л. Монтескье, *Избранные произведения*, пер. с франц., ред. Щербина, Москва 1955, с. 165-166 [Sh.-L. Montesquieu, *Izbrannyye proizvedeniya*, per. s frants., red. I. Shcherbina, Moskva 1955, s. 165-166].

² Указ Президента України, *Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України «Про Доктрину інформаційної безпеки України»*: Указ Президента України від. 29.12.2016 р. № 47/2017. V: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/47/2017> [Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, *Pro rishennya Radi natsional'noj bezpeki i oboroni Ukraini „Pro Doktrinu informatsijnoy bezpeki Ukraini”*: Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini. vid 29.12.2016 r. No. 47/2017. V: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/47/2017>].

The national security of Ukraine (Article 1, Clause 9) means “protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional system, and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats”³.

The state security, according to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine” (Article 1, Clause 4) is “the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the democratic constitutional system and other vital national interests from real and potential threats of a non-military nature”⁴.

Therefore, the definition of the concept of state security has many conceptual features with the concept of national security. However, there are important nuances that indicate the difference in the specific features of these concepts.

To clearly delineate the understanding of the conceptual features of these definitions, it is also worth citing the definition of the concept of military security (Article 1, Clause 2), which means “protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and democratic constitutional order and other vital national interests from military threats”⁵.

As we can see from the above definitions, the category of military security can be considered a parity opponent for the concept of state security. These ideologies are mutually exclusive and are used in various conditions of social and political existence. In the issue of state security, protection “from real and potential threats of a non-military nature” is at the forefront, while for the issue of military security, protection “from military threats” is more important.

In terms of understanding the relationship between the ideologies of national security and state security, there is no confrontation. These categories, complementing each other in terms of content, demonstrate, on the one hand, a certain commonality of conceptual features. On the other hand, there is a certain subordination of the state security category to the national security category. Accordingly, the category of national security is broader than the category of state security, which is an important marker of the democracy of the political system of Ukraine.

It should be noted that in states with a democratic type of political system, the concepts of society and the state are not identified. At the same time, in the socio-philosophical discourse there were directions of philosophical thought in which the concepts of society and the state were identified (Plato's philosophy, Marxism). This identification was also implemented in practice (city policies in ancient Greece; Soviet political system). It was believed that society and the state are one and the same; that is, the state has the right to interfere in various spheres of public life. With this understanding, the line between private and public disappears. With this identification of society and the state, the concept of personality is immediately devalued. In fact, the role of an individual in both the Athenian democracy and the USSR was insignificant. It was believed that the collective is more important than the individual. Moreover, the

³ Закон України, *Про національну безпеку України: Закон України*, ред. від. 23.03.2023 р. № 2469-VIII. В: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19> [Закон України, *Про національну безпеку України: Закон України*, ред. від. 23.03.2023 р. № 2469-VIII. В: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19>].

⁴ Ibidem.

⁵ Ibidem.

identification of society and the state indicates the undemocratic political system, the totalitarian nature of its political regime.

In democratic countries, there is developed civil society. Civil society is formed from free citizens living within the limits established by law, with guaranteed individual rights while limiting the powers of the government and subject to democratic accountability. In such circumstances, the state acts only as a tool for serving citizens, it is called upon to respect the principles of democratic accountability. Moreover, a strong civil society and constitutional democracy together can provide a stable basis for political order.

In liberal democratic discourse (J. Locke, T. Hobbes, I. Kant, L. Mises, F. Hayek et al.), whose key ideologies became the basis of the modern discourse of the rule of law, a clear line is drawn between society and the state. It is believed that the state is not allowed to interfere in the private life of the individual. The state is limited in its actions by the law that protects the freedom of the individual, his safety, and his dignity. A legal democratic state is characterized by the fact that it submits power to the will of a sovereign people. Human rights are indivisible and universal, they do not depend on the citizenship of a particular state, nor on belonging to a particular ethnic or social group, gender, religion, or political party. However, state power can lead to conflict with individual freedoms and human rights, especially when totalitarianism becomes the dominant political regime in the state⁶.

The liberal democratic vision of the world generally recognizes the ideal of individual liberty as a universal objective⁷. The self-worth of the individual, his responsibility not only to society, but also to himself, the right to self-realization of everyone, free development, and self-assertion form the basis of the principle of individual freedom, which is the basis for the entire liberal discourse.

French researcher of national security issues T. Balzacq notes that security, as “the dominant principle of the liberal tradition”, has become a condition of the state. And people feel protected when the state is protected⁸. The state is at the same time a complex organizational structure, a community, and an instrument of politics. In this sense, the state is primarily a tool for promoting security⁹.

In a developed democracy, the state can safely delegate from the center to the regions, even the issue of ensuring the safety of citizens. For example, in the early 1970s, notes

⁶ Указ Президента України, *Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України «Про Стратегію національної безпеки України»*: Указ Президента України, від 06.05.2015 р. № 287/2015. В: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/2872015-19070> [Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, *Pro risheniya Radi natsional'noj bezpeki i oborony Ukraini „Pro Strategiyu natsional'noj bezpeki Ukraini”*: Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini vid 06.05.2015 r. No. 287/2015 V: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/2872015-19070>].

⁷ Г.М. Куц, *Проблематика ідентичності в ліберальному контексті*, „Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В.Н. Каразіна. Серія: «Питання політології» 2007, № 785, Вип. 10, с. 79-85 [G.M. Kuts, *Problematika identichnosti v liberal'nomu konteksti*, „Visnik Kharkiv'skogo natsional'nogo universitetu imeni V.N. Karazina. Seriya: „Pitannaya politologii” 2007, No. 785, Vip. 10, s. 79-85].

⁸ T. Balzacq, *Qu'est-ce que la sécurité nationale?*, „Revue internationale et stratégique” 2003, Vol. 4, No. 52, p. 37.

⁹ Ibidem, p. 34.

R.D. Putnam, active decentralization processes began in Italy. It was then that responsibility for security, for health care, etc., passed from central to local governments¹⁰.

Thus, since in states with a democratic type of political system, the concepts of society and the state are not identified, there is no identification of the concepts of national security and state security. In a simplified form, it can be noted that the category of national security correlates with all spheres of public life, while the category of state security correlates only with the functioning of state institutions that ensure the implementation of its policy.

According to the Polish researcher K. Dunaj, the issues of state security are characterized by the issues of concern for the protection and defense of the state before internal and external threats¹¹. The concept of national security, in addition to the issues outlined in the discourse of state security, also covers the range of problems associated with the successful existence and development of society, with the protection of its values. It is primarily about such values as quality of life, social solidarity, human rights, culture, customs, national identity, etc. Compared to the concept of state security, the definition of national security is wider; it covers the needs and values of various social groups. It is the realization of such values that is the goal of the activities of democratic states. After all, the classic definition of state security may apply to every state, notwithstanding the political regime inherent in a particular political system. The definition of national security is clearly correlated with democratic political systems, since it covers the security of civil society structures (which, in principle, cannot exist under a totalitarian political regime).

The Ukrainian theorist O. Vlasjuk rightly notes that “one of the important key components of national security is state security”¹². Accordingly, the concept of national security cannot be narrowed down to the concept of state security or identified with it. The national security of Ukraine is ensured by the activities of social institutions aimed at creating and improving the conditions and determinants of an effective life of the people. That is, public institutions form a system ensuring the national security of Ukraine.

Subordination of the concept of state security to the definition of national security is also indicated by A. Chuvakov: “In connection with the emergence of the concept of national security, the term state security has acquired a narrower meaning and means the creation of conditions that would ensure the inviolability of the existing constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state”¹³.

¹⁰ Р.Д. Патнам, Р. Леонарді, Р.Й Панетті, *Творення демократії. Традиції громадської активності в сучасній Італії*, пер. з англ. В. Ющенко, Київ 2001, с. 17 [R.D. Patnam, R. Leonardi, R. Yu. Panetti, *Tvorennya demokratii Traditsii gromadskoj aktivnosti v sluchasniy Italii*, per. z angl. V. Yuschenko, Kyiv 2001, s. 17].

¹¹ M. Czuryk, K. Dunaj, M. Karpiuk, K. Prokop, *Bezpieczeństwo państwa: zagadnienia prawne i administracyjne*, Olsztyn 2016, p. 20.

¹² О.С. Власюк, *Національна безпека України: еволюція проблем внутрішньої політики*, Київ 2016, с. 26, В: <https://niss.gov.ua/sites/default/files/2017-01/Vlasuk-fin-99d56.pdf> [O.S. Vlasjuk, *Natsional'naya bezpeka Ukraini: evolutsiya problem vnutrishnoy politiki*, Kyiv 2016, s. 26, В: <https://niss.gov.ua/sites/default/files/2017-01/Vlasuk-fin-99d56.pdf>].

¹³ О.А. Чуваков, *Національна і державна безпека: співвідношення понять*, „Правова держава” 2012, 15, с. 193 [O.A. Chuvakov, *Natsional'na i derzhavna bezpeka: spyivvidnoshennya ponyat'*, „Pravova derzhava” 2012, 15, s. 193].

The Polish theorist W. Kitler identifies the concepts of national security and state security in a rather peculiar way, analyzing security issues in the context of democratic discourse. He notes that national security is, in fact, state security (of a democratic state)¹⁴. At the same time, such approaches to understanding the relationship between the concepts of national security and state security are isolated and fragmentary.

Thus, in the conceptual demarcation of the concepts of national security and state security, the type of political regime in the state acquires significant importance. The more developed a democratic society, the easier it is to identify conceptual differences between both definitions. With the dominance of an undemocratic political regime in the state (totalitarianism/authoritarianism), the conceptual features of these concepts merge, which ultimately leads to their identification. That is, the existence of differences between the concepts of national security and state security is a kind of marker of the democratic political system of the state.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 17), “ensuring state security and protecting the state border of Ukraine rely on the relevant military formations and law enforcement agencies of the state, the organization and procedure of which are determined by law”¹⁵. In accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine”, the provision of state security is entrusted to the National Guard of Ukraine (Article 18, paragraph 5); Security Service of Ukraine (Article 19, paragraph 1).

For a detailed understanding of the scope of the concept of state security, let us turn to the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, which was put into effect in 2015 during the presidency of Petro Poroshenko¹⁶. It should be noted that the National Security Strategy of Ukraine determines the current threats to the national security of Ukraine, it is a document of long-term planning, which is the basis for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of national security. For the first time in modern Ukrainian history, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine “Ukraine in a Changing World” was adopted during the presidency of Viktor Yushchenko in 2007.

The need to reform the Security Service of Ukraine was discussed in article 4.4. of The National Security Strategy of Ukraine 2015. In particular, it was noted that the concentration of efforts should be directed toward ensuring “state security in the spheres of counterterrorism, economic, information, cyber security”¹⁷. In other words, the problems of state security were clearly outlined: the fight against terrorism, economic security, and information security, cybersecurity. In fact, this sphere of application of the concept of state security is defined in the Constitution of Ukraine, which states (Article 17) that ensuring “economic and information security are the most important functions of the state”¹⁸.

¹⁴ W. Kitler, *Zakres bezpieczeństwa państwa (narodowego)*, [w:] J. Gryz, W. Kitler (red.), *Identyfikacja, klasyfikacja, podział i uzasadnienie pojęcia, istoty, składników i zakresu bezpieczeństwa państwa (narodowego)*, Warszawa 2014, p. 25.

¹⁵ *Конституція України*, [B:] <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80> [*Konstitutsiya Ukraini*, [V:] <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80>].

¹⁶ Указ Президента України (2015)..., op. cit. [*Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini* (2015)..., op. cit.].

¹⁷ *Ibidem*.

¹⁸ *Конституція України...*, op. cit. [*Konstitutsiya Ukraini...*, op. cit.].

In 2020, during the presidency of Vladimir Zelensky, a new National Security Strategy of Ukraine “Human Security – Country Security” was implemented¹⁹. The 2020 Strategy announced the development of a separate document entitled State Security Strategy»(Article 66). The State Security Strategy was put into effect by the Presidential Decree of February 16, 2022²⁰. This document (Article 8) states that the occupation administration of the Russian Federation, “self-proclaimed bodies controlled by the Russian Federation that usurped the performance of power functions in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, grossly violate the principles and norms of international law and freedom of a person and a citizen, their activities threaten the state security of Ukraine”²¹.

Thus, the concept of national security is broader and more comprehensive than the concept of state security. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine (Article 106, paragraph 1) provides national security²², and the coordinating body on national security and defense under the President of Ukraine is the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine (Article 107).

In democratic states, the concept of national security mainly correlates with all spheres of public life. In addition, this concept covers the functioning of state institutions. This is emphasized in Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine”: state policy in the field of national security is aimed both at protecting a person and a citizen, and at protecting the state²³.

The basic principles that determine the order of state policy formation in the sphere of national security in Ukraine are the following²⁴:

1. the principle of the rule of law, accountability, legality, transparency, and compliance with the foundations of democratic civilian control over the security and defense sector and the use of force;
2. compliance with international law, participation in ensuring the interests of Ukraine in international efforts to maintain peace and security, interstate systems and mechanisms of international collective security;
3. development of the security and defense sector as a basic tool for implementing state policy in the spheres of national security and defense.

¹⁹ Указ Президента України, *Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України «Про Стратегію національної безпеки України»*: Указ Президента України, від 14.09.2020, р. № 392/2020, V: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/392/2020#Text> [Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, *Pro ryshennya Radi natsional'noj bezpeki i oboroni Ukraini*: „*Pro Strategiyu natsional'noj bezpeki Ukraini*”: Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini vid. 14.09.2020 r. No 392/2020, V: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/392/2020#Text>].

²⁰ Указ Президента України, *Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України «Про Стратегію забезпечення державної безпеки»*: Указ Президента України від 16.02.2022 р. № 56/2022, V: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/56/2022#Text> [Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, *Pro ryshennnya Radi natsional'noj bezpeki i oboroni Ukraini*: „*Pro Strategiyu zabezpecheniya derzhavnoj bezpeki*”: Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, vid 16.02.2022 r. No 56/2022. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/56/2022#Text>].

²¹ Ibidem.

²² Конституція України..., op. cit. [Конституція України..., op. cit.].

²³ Закон України, *Про національну безпеку України: Закон України (2018)*..., op. cit. [Zakon Ukraini, *Pro natsionalnuyu bezpeku Ukraini: Zakon Ukraini (2018)*..., op. cit.].

²⁴ Ibidem.

For understanding the specifics of the differences between the definitions of national security and state security, the ideology of national interests, which is a key ideology for political and security discourse, is of great importance.

The importance of the ideology of national interests is due to the fact that “the main directions of national security policy are determined by national interests, so the definition of national interests should precede the formation of policies that ensure national security”²⁵.

The national interests of Ukraine, according to the Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine” (Article 1, paragraph 10) are “the vital interests of a person, society and the state, the implementation of which ensures the state sovereignty of Ukraine, its progressive democratic development, as well as safe living conditions and the well-being of its citizens”²⁶.

National interests according to their orientation “are focused on ensuring the survival and progressive development and, to a certain extent, the leadership of an individual, society, state”²⁷. Permanent uncertainty and mental discrepancy in the formation of the main criteria to determine national interest are signs of a divided society and an undefined nation.

The formation and implementation of national interests should be the prerogative of the state, which has a monopoly right to a legitimate interpretation of national priorities. At the same time, “the national interest reflects the unity of the aspirations of civil society and the state”²⁸. That is, the state is not the only participant in the implementation of national interests. In a democratic society, various actors influence the processes of formation and realization of national interests: power institutions of different levels, business structures, structures of civil society, political parties, religious organizations, etc.

The importance of the values of freedom, democracy, patriotism is emphasized in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine. In particular, it is noted that among the priorities of state policy in the information sphere to ensure the protection and development of the information space of Ukraine should be the promotion of “the experience of state-building, the values of freedom, democracy, patriotism, national unity, protection of Ukraine from external and internal threats”²⁹. In this context, the Ukrainian state needs a balanced information policy aimed at ensuring its national interests for the effectiveness of the democratic transformation process.

²⁵ В. Шахов, В. Мадіссон, *Національний інтерес і національна безпека в геостратегії України*, „Вісник Національної академії державного управління при Президентові України” 2013, № 2, с. 51 [V. Shakhov, V. Maddison, *Natsional'nyj interes i natsional'na bezpeka v geostrategii Ukraini*, „Vysnik Natsional'oj akademii derzhavnogo upravlinnya pri Prezidentovovi Ukraini” No. 2, 2013, s. 51].

²⁶ Закон України, *Про національну безпеку України: Закон України (2018)*..., op. cit. [Zakon Ukraini, *Pro natsionalnu bezpeku Ukraini: Zakon Ukraini (2018)*..., op. cit.].

²⁷ В. Шахов, В. Мадіссон, *Національний...*, op. cit., с. 46 [V. Shakhov, V. Madisson, *Natsional'nyj...*, op. cit.].

²⁸ Ibidem, с. 50.

²⁹ Указ Президента України, *Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України (2016)*..., op. cit. [Ukaz Prezidenta Ukraini, *Pro rysheniya Radi natsional'noj bezpeku i oborony Ukraini (2016)*..., op. cit.].

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the concepts of national security and state security are quite close in meaningful terms. At the same time, the political and legal explication of these categories demonstrates differences in understanding their essence and spheres of their application.

The category of national security is wider than the category of state security, which is an important marker of the democratic political system of a particular state. It should be noted that in states with a democratic type of political system, the concepts of society and the state are not identified. The identification of society and the state indicates the undemocratic political system, the totalitarian nature of its political regime. In the liberal-democratic discourse, the key ideologies of which became the basis of the modern discourse of the rule of law, a clear line is drawn between society and the state. In a developed democracy, the state can safely delegate from the center to the regions, even the issue of ensuring the safety of citizens.

Since in states with a democratic type of political system, the concepts of society and the state are not identified, there is no identification of the concepts of national security and state security. In a simplified form, it can be noted that the category of national security correlates with all spheres of public life, while the category of state security correlates with the functioning of state institutions that ensure the implementation of its policy.

The issues of state security are characterized by the concern for the protection and defense of the state against internal and external threats. The concept of national security, in addition to the issues outlined in the discourse on state security, also covers the range of problems associated with the successful existence and development of society with the protection of its values. It is primarily about values such as quality of life, social solidarity, human rights, culture, customs, national identity, etc. Compared to the concept of state security, the definition of national security is wider; it covers the needs and values of various social groups. It is the realization of such values that is the goal of the activities of democratic states. After all, the classical definition of state security can be applicable to each state, despite the political regime that is inherent in a particular political system. The definition of national security is clearly correlated with democratic political systems, since it covers the security of civil society structures (which, in principle, cannot exist under a totalitarian political regime).

Thus, in the conceptual demarcation of the concepts of national security and state security, the type of political regime in the state acquires significant importance. The more developed a democratic society, the easier it is to identify conceptual differences between both definitions. With the dominance of an undemocratic political regime in the state (totalitarianism/authoritarianism), the conceptual features of these concepts merge, which ultimately leads to their identification.

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