

functions and place of the media in society have been determined as a means of informing the public and as a way of society's control over the activities of the authorities. Media have become an indicator of new thinking, they form a new type of social consciousness.

The purpose of this study is to determine the components of tactical operations to neutralize the media's resistance to the investigation and to develop forensic recommendations for conducting such tactical means.

The authors proposed specific measures, components of a tactical operation, which can be implemented comprehensively, aimed at achieving a specific goal, taking into account the factors that caused the investigative situation that arose.

Keywords: *opposition to the investigation, tactical operation, illegal actions of the media, opposition of the mass media, secrecy of the pre-trial investigation, psychological tension in society.*

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Dmytro KAMENSKY

Doctor of Law, Professor,

Professor of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology,

National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

E-mail: dm.kamensky@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-3610-2514

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AS A POWERFUL TOOL FOR PROTECTING THE STATEHOOD: COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF UKRAINIAN AND AMERICAN DOCUMENTS

This paper explores the National Security Strategy (NSS) as a pivotal tool for safeguarding a nation's sovereignty and advancing its interests while focusing on a comparative analysis of Ukrainian and American approaches. The Ukrainian NSS, notably the 2020 document "Human Security – Country Security," prioritizes peace, sovereignty restoration, and countering Russian aggression through deterrence, stability, and cooperation. It emphasizes cybersecurity, digitalization, and coordinated responses to threats such as propaganda, terrorism, and separatism. Contrarily, the U.S. NSS, regularly updated with each administration, provides a strategic vision mandated by law and emphasizes integrated deterrence, alliances, innovation, and inclusive growth.

Historical analyses of Ukraine's NSSs revealed shifts in focus from geopolitical strategy under President V. Yushchenko (2007) to the Euro-Atlantic integration under President P. Poroshenko (2015), culminating in the comprehensive defense under President V. Zelenskyy (2020). American NSSs, such as the 2022 version, highlight strategic competition with powers like China and Russia and transnational issues like climate change. While Ukraine's NSS aims for actionable governance frameworks, the U.S. NSS serves as a declaratory document which guides policy and legislative efforts.

This study identifies challenges in both nations' NSS implementations, including bureaucratic inefficiencies and alignment of strategies with resources. The analysis underscores the evolving nature of NSSs as adaptive responses to global and regional dynamics. Drawing on

Ukrainian and American practices, the research offers insights into crafting effective strategies that align with national and international objectives.

The study also calls for enhanced interdisciplinary collaboration among legal, economic, and policy experts to refine Ukraine's NSS in line with European integration aspirations. It advocates a comparative evaluation of European NSSs to inform Ukraine's future strategies. Overall, the paper emphasizes the role of the Strategy as both a roadmap for national development and a signal of strategic priorities on the global stage.

Keywords: *National Security Strategy, world order, national interests, sovereignty, comparative analyses.*

Statement of the problem. Nowadays, probably in any nation, a National Security Strategy (NSS) is recognized as a comprehensive document prepared by a government to outline its approach to ensuring the security and well-being of its citizens and safeguarding national interests both domestically and internationally. NSS is a guiding framework for how a nation will respond to challenges and opportunities in a dynamic global environment. With today's globally changing security architecture, such an understanding of NSS is more relevant than ever.

NSS encompasses military, economic, political, and diplomatic dimensions. It also includes domestic policies and international relations. NSS often addresses long-term issues like economic stability, energy security, and technological innovation. This document also has strategic elements, such as: 1) threat assessment – identifies risks such as hostile nations, global conflicts, or environmental crises; 2) goals – sets priorities, like protecting citizens, maintaining a competitive economy, or promoting democracy; 3) comprehensive approach – explains how resources (military, economic, diplomatic) will be used to achieve these important goals.

Thus, NSS is an important legal document that helps a nation navigate its security challenges while projecting its core values and objectives on the global stage. It serves as both a roadmap for policymakers and a signal to the international community about the nation's

top priorities and strategies for some future period of time.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Due to the ongoing war in Ukraine, many Ukrainian scholars have dedicated their research to the legal issues of National Security. They also have been interpreting various key issues of the National Security Strategy in Ukraine. In contrast, American commentators have been not so active in the area of NSS research, unlike their scholarship in the field of American national security in general. This paper will refer to research results by authors from both sides of the Atlantic.

Purpose of the research. This research paper will discuss the overall concept and some key legal issues of the National Security Strategies in Ukraine and the United States in a critical comparative mode.

Presentation of the main material. “1. A person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are the highest social values in Ukraine. The implementation of this provision of the Constitution of Ukraine is the key goal of the state policy of national security.

2. We are creating Ukraine as a free, prosperous, safe state, where the law reigns, where the state protects citizens and society, where everyone can realize their talents and abilities, where people breathe clean air, drink clean water and with which our children and grandchildren will connect their fate.

3. Ukraine strives for peace. Peace is the key to the development of Ukraine.

Establishing peace, restoring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized state border is the state's highest priority."

Such key provisions start the official text of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, promulgated by the Decree of the President of Ukraine № 392/2020 of September 14, 2020 [1].

Among its key points, the Strategy emphasizes creation of a national cybersecurity system and build up-to-date capabilities of cybersecurity and cyber defense actors, strengthening their coordination system. One of the main tasks in the area of military security is to inflict unacceptable losses in cyberspace on the enemy.

In addition, the Strategy outlines several non-military threats. The following measures are proposed to overcome them:

- countering reconnaissance and subversive activities, special information operations and cyberattacks, Russian and other subversive propaganda;
- prevention, detection and suppression of separatism, terrorism, extremism, suppression of illegal armed groups, politically motivated violence and other encroachments on the constitutional order;
- obtaining complete and reliable advance information about the situation in Ukraine and the world, countering external threats to Ukraine's national security, and promoting the realization of Ukraine's national interests.

The strategy also addresses the topic of Ukrainian society's digitalization. Thus, Ukraine will provide administrative services through a secure "single window" using modern information technologies and promoting digital literacy. At the same time, digital transformation involves cyber resilience and cybersecurity of the national information structure. In particular, one of the key areas of activity is the prevention of international terrorism, international cri-

me, and foreign-fueled separatism in cyberspace.

Also, to implement the National Security Strategy completely and effectively, it is designed by the national Legislature to develop specialized strategies in key areas of activity. The document provides for the adoption of the following Strategies: Human Development Strategy; Military Security Strategy of Ukraine; Public Security and Civil Protection Strategy of Ukraine; Strategy for the Development of the Defense-Industrial Complex of Ukraine; Economic Security Strategy; Energy Security Strategy; Strategy for Environmental Security and Climate Change Adaptation; Strategy for Biosafety and Biological Protection; Information Security Strategy; Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine; Foreign Policy Strategy; Strategy for Ensuring State Security; Integrated Border Management Strategy; Food Security Strategy; National Intelligence Program.

A few of these program documents have been implemented already, and thus, they serve as road maps in key segments of public life and official business. Moreover, similar strategies in Western partner states influence the national approach to adopting these program documents.

For example, as I have written in one of my prior research papers, correctly understanding of the direct substantive connections between the concepts of national security and economic security of Ukraine is extremely important. Obviously, economic security is one of the integrated components of national security, which is a more universal, multi-element phenomenon. Thus, only combination of professional efforts of Ukrainian researchers, both lawyers and economists, will allow developing an improved doctrinal interpretation of the national security of our state, its strategic priorities, comparing the national secu-

rity strategy of our state with similar program documents in various partner states. Such an approach corresponds to the global trends of the 21st century and will also empower us to respond to regional and global threats and conflicts, in the epicenter of one of which Ukraine has unfortunately found itself these days [2, p. 14–21].

Within this paper, I will refer to the pragmatic and educational experience of the United States of America in the implementation of National Security Strategies. Comparative reference to American and Ukrainian legislative approaches and practical implementation will be conducted as part of this research.

One striking contrast feature is that unlike in Ukraine, where the National Security Strategy is adopted for an indefinite period, the American Strategy is regularly updated – actually, each new Presidential Administration elaborates on such Strategic document for several years. The document is based on outlining key challenges to the American security and various responses to them.

I will start with brief historical reference to three National Security Strategies in Ukraine. While doing this, I will use materials from the research paper by M. Spivak, who has successfully compared three National Security Strategies adopted during the newest period of Ukrainian sovereignty [3, p. 1051–1053].

The first period was characterized by the adoption of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine “Ukraine in a Changing World” approved on February 12, 2007 by then President Viktor Yushchenko [4]. Prior to this, Ukraine never had a comprehensive national security strategy, nor a clear geopolitical strategy. The main goal of the Strategy was to establish a level of national security that would guarantee the progressive development of Ukraine, its competitiveness, ensuring human and citizen rights and freedoms, and further strengthening the internatio-

nal positions and authority of the Ukrainian state in the modern world.

The second period was characterized by the adoption of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, approved on May 26, 2015 by then President Petro Poroshenko [5]. This document recognized the work of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine on organizing a comprehensive review of the security and defense sector of Ukraine as insufficiently effective. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine was tasked with implementing measures for a thorough review of the security and defense sector of Ukraine; developing proposals for reforming the security and defense sector bodies of Ukraine; ensuring public involvement in the preparation of draft strategic documents on the reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement agencies of the state established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine; ensuring the consistent rearmament of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations with new models of weapons and military equipment of the draft concept of the State Targeted Defense Program for the Development of Armaments and Military Equipment for the period 2016–2020; approving a new version of the Naval Doctrine of Ukraine; improving legislation in the field of security and defense of Ukraine, taking into account the new National Security Strategy of Ukraine; preparing, together with the National Institute for Strategic Studies, proposals for a system of indicators (pointers) of the state of national security. The 2015 strategy was characterized by integration into the European Union, a special partnership with NATO, and ensuring national security in the foreign policy sphere, economic security, energy security, information security, cyber security and security of information resources, security of critical infrastructure, and environmental security.

According to Ukrainian commentator O. Shevchenko, among the reasons for the low-level implementation of the 2015 NSS in Ukraine were: a certain distortion of the main mechanisms of public administration, which were supposed to ensure the rule of law and strict compliance with the legislation; to some extent, low responsibility of the subjects of ensuring the national security of Ukraine for the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them; possible opacity of the main areas of expenditure on national security and defense; also, lack of effective control in the field of national security with the involvement of civil society institutions, including over the use of financial and material resources, etc. [6, p. 157] Indeed, that period was not some exception – every NSS meets its own bureaucratic and security challenges, which have to be addressed.

Finally, the third period was characterized by the National Security Strategy of Ukraine “Human Security – Country Security” approved by Volodymyr Zelenskyy on September 14, 2020 [7]. The main difference between the 2020 Strategy and the previous ones is that it is based on such fundamental principles as deterrence, stability, and interaction. The implementation of priorities is ensured in the following areas: restoring peace, territorial integrity and state sovereignty in the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine on the basis of international law; implementing international legal, political and diplomatic, security, humanitarian and economic measures aimed at ending the illegal occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation; continuing to implement defense and deterrence measures, actively using negotiation formats and consolidating international pressure on the Russian Federation as a guarantee of preventing escalation of the conflict

by Russia, reducing tensions and stopping armed aggression by the Russian Federation; using all available mechanisms of the UN, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and other international organizations to consolidate international support for Ukraine in countering Russian aggression, restoring the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of Ukraine; developing relations with the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, neighboring and other states, as well as with international organizations to ensure international security and counter common challenges and threats, minimize their impact on Ukraine, etc.

Understanding the historical evolution of Ukrainian national security doctrines is extremely important in the context of better interpretation of the current NSS, its research, and practical implementation in various spheres of national development.

Overall, NSS outlines a nation’s comprehensive plan for utilizing all instruments of state power – both military and non-military – to protect and advance its national interests.

Today, almost every country has such strategy, whether explicitly articulated or implicitly observed. Implicit strategy refers to the patterns and behaviors a nation exhibits over time in response to its security environment, including interactions with other countries and forces that may pose threats or challenges to its objectives. This form of strategy is open to interpretation as analysts observe and infer a nation’s underlying approach. For instance, most scholars agree that the United States’ security strategy during the Cold War was primarily focused on deterrence. Since the Cold War’s conclusion, however, there has been less agreement in America on a cohesive strategic direction.

Explicit strategy, on the other hand, involves formal, public declarations by a government detailing how it intends to achieve its security goals within the international arena. These strategies are often documented in official publications, commonly called “white papers” on defense in many nations.

National security strategies are just documents. Thus, they need “an institutional guardian.” In the United States, the prime candidate to perform this important function is the national security advisor to the President and the National Security Council (NSC) staff [8, p. 145–148].

As American expert R. Doyle points out, the NSC and its interagency process play a key role in developing and managing the National Security Strategy. The NSC, led by the national security advisor and supported by the Executive Secretariat, ensures the strategy is coherent and aligns with the president’s vision.

Effective NSS development requires top-down thinking and coordination among key federal agencies like Defense, State, and Homeland Security, which often have competing priorities. Obviously, each administration customizes the process based on its priorities, timing, and political objectives. New presidents may use the NSS to signal shifts in policy, while outgoing presidents might focus on consolidating achievements. This is a very important observation – it demonstrates that the NSS is a “live” document, which is a result of think-tank-style collaboration between the policymakers and a pool of various experts on the issue [9, p. 622–623].

In order to demonstrate the complexity of the NSC structure within any given Presidential administration, which can be changed significantly over time, I will refer here to the structure of President Bush’s NSC in 1992 [10].

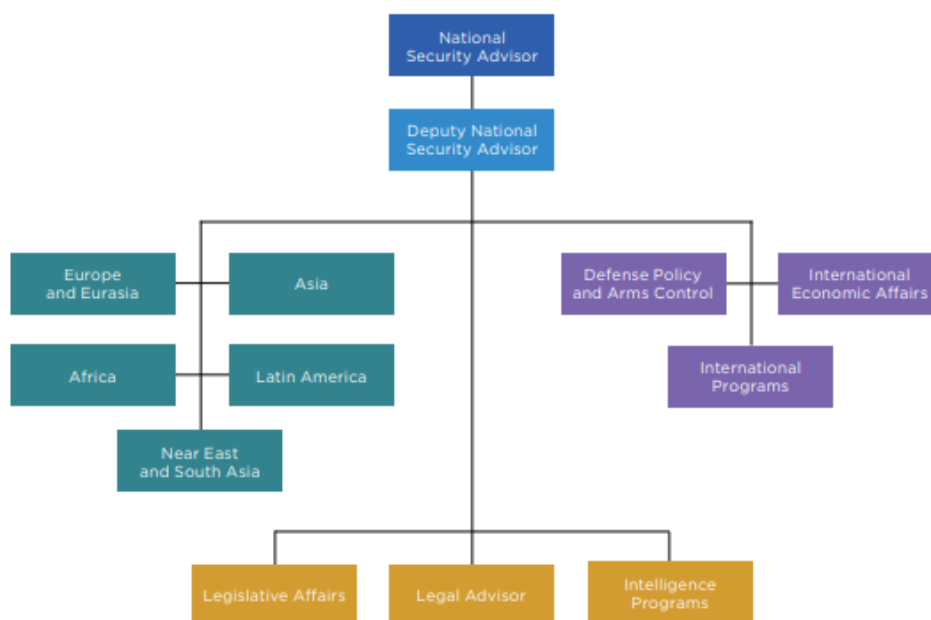


Figure 1. National Security Council Staff Structure (End of George H.W. Bush administration), 1992

The current U.S. National Security Strategy was adopted in October 2022 by the Biden administration. Unlike in Ukra-

ine, where National Security Strategy is a programmatic (or visionary) document, the American document has different

legal nature and meaning. American NSS is a report mandated by Section 603 of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-433). The NSS has been transmitted annually since 1987, but frequently reports come in late or not at all. Usually, NSS is adopted every three to four years. To this date, eighteen such strategies have been adopted altogether, with the first one starting with the Reagan administration in 1987 and the last one dated October 2022, created by the Joe Biden Administration [11].

By its legislative design, the NSS has to be sent from the President to Congress in order to communicate the executive branch's national security vision to the legislative branch. The NSS provides a discussion on proposed uses of all facets of U.S. power needed to achieve the nation's security goals. The report must include a discussion of the United States' international interests, commitments, objectives, and policies, along with defense capabilities necessary to deter threats and also to implement U.S. security plans.

I will provide an example to the point at hand. The current 2022 NSS outlines the Biden-Harris Administration's approach to safeguarding U.S. interests in a rapidly changing global landscape. It emphasizes strategic competition with major powers, particularly China and Russia, and addresses transnational challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and economic inequality. The broad strategic approach reflected in the document is based on four key points.

- Integrated Deterrence: combining military capabilities with diplomatic and economic tools to prevent aggression;
- Strengthening Alliances: reinforcing partnerships with NATO, the European Union, and Indo-Pacific allies to address shared security concerns;
- Investing in Innovation: advancing technological development in areas like

artificial intelligence and quantum computing to maintain strategic advantages;

- Promoting Inclusive Growth: ensuring that economic benefits are broadly shared, both domestically and internationally.

The current American NSS underscores the interconnectedness of domestic strength and global leadership, while asserting that investments at home bolster the U.S. position abroad. It calls for a comprehensive approach that leverages all aspects of national power to navigate the complexities of the XXI century security environment [12].

In the conclusive part of the 2022 NSS, an emphasis is placed on the provision that the United States, with its allies and partners, is committed to establishing a free, open, prosperous, and secure global order. The national strategy addresses two key challenges: competing with rivals to shape the international order and addressing shared global issues like climate change, pandemic preparedness, and food security. The goal is to strengthen democracy, modernize multilateral institutions, and set fair technology, cybersecurity, trade, and economics rules.

By the end of the current decade, the U.S. aims to strengthen its economy, democracy, and global credibility largely by investing in industry, people, and advanced technologies. Deepened diplomacy with allies and partners will foster cooperation and shape favorable competition with rivals. Military modernization and collective action will, as expected, enhance national defense, tackle global challenges, and promote a secure, prosperous world. America is determined to act swiftly to achieve these goals.

As a reader can see from the text above, this document is primarily declaratory in nature, it does not provide any specifics or authorize any government agencies to take any specific actions. This probably makes sense, since NSS is

just a roadmap – other national stakeholders have to consider it in their policymaking and specific law enforcement initiatives.

The research paper “Strategic Analysis of Ukraine’s Security Environment” by O. Reznikova, published by the National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS), offers a comprehensive evaluation of Ukraine’s current and future security challenges. Using SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis, it highlights Ukraine’s strategic environment, focusing on internal and external factors affecting its security. The research presents the findings of a strategic analysis of Ukraine’s security environment utilizing a SWOT framework. It examines the security landscape on the eve of Russia’s large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and its subsequent evolution. The author forecasts post-war trends in Ukraine’s security by identifying key threats, vulnerabilities, strengths, and opportunities for state and societal development under new conditions. The study predicts that the sources of major threats to Ukraine’s national security will transform in the post-war period.

The author emphasizes that timely identification of existing and potential threats, coupled with an understanding of national strengths and opportunities, is crucial for protecting Ukraine’s interests. By analyzing trends in the security environment, this approach lays the groundwork for defining strategic goals and priorities in the national security policy.

The research concludes that Ukraine’s primary strategic goal is to develop sufficient domestic capabilities in order to ensure security and resilience. Key policy directions for the post-war period include enhancing defense capacity, improving crisis response readiness, securing external guarantees beyond NATO, strengthening bilateral relations with strategic partners, revitalizing economic

and human development, and increasing public governance efficiency.

The mentioned strategic analysis underscores the importance of a multi-dimensional approach to strengthen Ukraine’s security framework in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape [13].

Overall, any unbiased reader can observe that the number of written scholarly works on the issues of national security is much higher in Ukraine than it is in the United States. It is even more the case now, during the active phase of the ongoing war. In contrast, American commentators refer to the Presidential NSSs much less regularly. This is probably because, in America, this is more of a declaratory document, which does not trigger any legal obligations.

Conclusions. Several key observations should be reflected here based on the results of my analyses.

To evaluate if a National Security Strategy is the “right” one, such as meets both the national goals and challenges, the President, the Parliament, or other policymakers should consider two key elements: process and resources.

1. *Process.* A flawed process, such as excluding key participants, often leads to a flawed strategy. However, the lack of transparency in formulating the NSS makes assessing this difficult. Typically, at least in the American official environment, the NSS emerges from complex, opaque negotiations among security leaders, led by the national security advisor and the NSC.

2. *Resources.* A strategy needs adequate financial support and other resources to succeed. While the NSS rarely addresses affordability directly, aligning its objectives with the government’s budget is essential here. Comparing the NSS’s goals with budget allocations is critical in assessing its feasibility.

As for the Ukrainian part of my analyses above, when understanding the nature and content of the 2020 Strategy,

we see that ensuring national security is based on an understanding of the key issue, which is the need to ensure (achieve) national security through the fight against various outside threats and dangers. The key objective of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine is a well-prepared and comprehensively provided defense of Ukraine on the principles of deterrence, stability and cooperation, which ensures military security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and within the state border of Ukraine, promotes Ukraine's integration into the Euro-Atlantic security space and acquisition of NATO membership, and provides for active participation in international peace and security operations.

Deterrence in the context of Ukraine's comprehensive defense at the current stage of statehood development involves the readiness of the Ukrainian defense forces, the national economy, the population, and the entire state to repel armed aggression against Ukraine, increase the capabilities of the air defense

system, create an integrated territorial defense system, take preventive measures to counter military threats, achieve and maintain the capabilities to inflict unacceptable political, economic, military, and other losses on the enemy, because of which he will be forced to abandon escalation or stop armed aggression against Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Government and Ukrainian citizens have already done a lot in the direction of developing a comprehensive model of National Security. Still, a lot has to be done shortly.

As I envision it, the new promising vector of future research in national security development will be comparing Ukrainian NSS doctrine with those in several European jurisdictions. Such academic endeavor seems even more promising when considering Ukraine's aspirations for European integration. The author of these lines has already made some first research steps in this direction [14].

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Д. Каменський

СТРАТЕГІЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ЯК ПОТУЖНИЙ ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЗАХИСТУ ДЕРЖАВНОСТІ: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ТА АМЕРИКАНСЬКИХ ДОКУМЕНТІВ

У статті досліджено Стратегію національної безпеки (СНБ) як основний інструмент для захисту суверенітету нації та просування її інтересів, зосереджуючись на порівняльному аналізі підходів України та Америки. У РНБО України, зокрема в документі 2020 року «Безпека людини – безпека країни», пріоритетами є мир, відновлення суверенітету та протидія російській агресії через стримування, стабільність і співпрацю. Він наголошує на кібербезпеці, цифровізації та скоординованій відповіді на такі загрози, як пропаганда, тероризм і сепаратизм. Навпаки, СНБ США, яка регулярно оновлюється кожною адміністрацією, забезпечує стратегічне бачення, передбачене законом, і наголошує на інтегрованому стримуванні, альянсах, інноваціях та інклюзивному зростанні.

Історичний аналіз СНБ України демонструє поступову зміну фокусу: від геополітичної стратегії за Президента В. Ющенка (2007) до євроатлантичної інтеграції за Президента П. Порошенка (2015), кульмінацією якої стала комплексна оборона за Президента В. Зеленського (2020). Американські СУБ, як-от версія 2022 року, висвітлюють стратегічну конкуренцію з такими державами, як Китай і Росія, і транснаціональні проблеми, такі як зміна клімату. Визначено, що в той час як СНБ України націлена на дієві рамки управління, СНБ США є декларативним документом, який спрямовує політичні та законодавчі зусилля.

У цьому дослідженні визначено проблеми в упровадженні NSS в обох країнах, включаючи бюрократичну неефективність і узгодження стратегій з ресурсами. Аналіз

підкреслює еволюцію СНБ як адаптивної реакції на глобальну та регіональну динаміку. Спираючись на український та американський досвід, дослідження пропонує розуміння того, як потрібно розроблювати ефективні стратегії, які відповідають національним та міжнародним цілям.

Дослідження також закликає до посилення міждисциплінарної співпраці між експертами з права, економіки та політики для вдосконалення СНБ України відповідно до євроінтеграційних прагнень. На завершення він виступає за порівняльну оцінку європейських СНБ для інформування про майбутні стратегії України. Загалом у документі підкреслюється роль Стратегії як дорожньої карти національного розвитку та сигналу стратегічних пріоритетів на глобальній арені.

Ключові слова: Стратегія національної безпеки, світовий порядок, національні інтереси, суверенітет, порівняльний аналіз.

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Сергій КОНСТАНТИНОВ

доктор юридичних наук, професор,
професор кафедри загальноправових дисциплін,
Національна академія Служби безпеки України
ORCID: 0000-0003-1192-2345

ШЛЯХИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ У ВИЩИХ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАКЛАДАХ ТА ЗАКЛАДАХ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ ЗІ СПЕЦИФІЧНИМИ УМОВАМИ НАВЧАННЯ

Вища освіта, особливо у військових навчальних закладах і закладах зі специфічними умовами навчання, відіграє ключову роль у формуванні професійних здібностей та особистісного розвитку курсантів. Забезпечення якості освіти в таких установах є пріоритетним завданням, оскільки воно впливає на підготовку фахівців, які призначені для виконання важливих функцій у суспільстві та обороні України.

Організація системи забезпечення якості включає розроблення та впровадження стандартів, які відповідають специфіці вищої військової освіти або освіти зі специфічними умовами, забезпечує однаковий рівень якості навчання, проведення систематичних внутрішніх і зовнішніх оцінювань, що допомагає виявляти сильні та слабкі сторони освітнього процесу й шукати шляхи його вдосконалення, постійне підвищення кваліфікації та актуалізації практичних навичок науково-педагогічного складу, залучення стейкхолдерів і курсантів до процесу оцінки якості навчання через опитування. Обговорення та участь у робочих групах дає змогу отримати об'єктивні відгуки та пропозиції щодо покращення освітнього процесу. Врахування вимог роботодавців до майбутніх фахівців дозволяє адаптувати програми підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти до потреб ринку праці.

Використання сучасних інформаційних технологій у навчальному процесі сприяє підвищенню ефективності та доступності освіти. Залучення курсантів до реальних умов несення служби та симуляційних вправ допомагає розвивати їхні практичні навички та

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