

*Kulakov V., Doctoral Student at National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine.
ORCID: 0009-0006-2029-0481*

FEATURES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL MECHANISM FOR ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE: CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

The article examines the functioning peculiarities of the administrative and legal mechanism for ensuring Ukraine's national security under current conditions. The structural elements of the national security system, their hierarchical organization, and functional mechanisms are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the comparative analysis of different models of internal state security and the possibility of adapting best international practices to Ukrainian realities. Three main models of internal security are investigated: decentralized, centralized, and mixed, identifying their advantages and disadvantages in the context of possible application in Ukraine. Based on the analysis of international experience and specifics of Ukrainian legislation, practical recommendations for improving the national security system are proposed. The necessity of a comprehensive approach to reforming the national security system, considering modern challenges and threats, is substantiated. Priority directions for developing Ukraine's national security system are determined, including improvement of the legal framework, optimization of organizational structure, and implementation of new technologies. The research results have practical significance for the further development of Ukraine's national security system and can be used in developing relevant regulatory legal acts.

Keywords: *National security, administrative and legal mechanism, Ukrainian security system, public administration, legal regulation, internal security, external security, law enforcement agencies, international experience, security system reform.*

Introduction. In the context of modern global challenges and threats, the issue of ensuring national security becomes of paramount importance for Ukraine. The effectiveness of the national security system directly depends on a properly constructed administrative and legal mechanism for its implementation. This issue becomes particularly relevant in the context of Ukraine's European integration and the need to adapt national legislation to EU standards.

Literature review and problem statement. Theoretical and practical aspects of national security have been studied by many domestic and foreign scholars. Among Ukrainian researchers, it is worth noting the works of V.P. Horbulin, O.S. Vlasiuk, and V.A. Lipkan, who examined the conceptual foundations of national security. Issues of administrative and legal support for national security were covered by O.M. Bandurka, Yu.P. Bytiak, and V.B. Averianov. International experience in this field was analyzed by I.V. Aristova, O.H. Komisarov, and V.A. Kolokoltsev.

Aims and objectives. The research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the administrative and legal mechanism for ensuring Ukraine's national security and develop practical recommendations for its improvement. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a complex of interrelated scientific tasks. The primary task is to conduct a systematic analysis of the current state of Ukraine's national security, considering current challenges and

threats. The next stage involves studying the international experience of national security systems organization in leading countries and the possibilities of its adaptation to Ukrainian realities. An important aspect of the research is to determine the features of different models of internal state security and their comparative analysis. Based on the conducted research, it is planned to develop scientifically grounded proposals for improving the domestic national security system, taking into account current trends and advanced international experience.

MAIN RESEARCH MATERIAL Depending on the form of state structure, size, geographical location, and peculiarities of historical development and national mentality, the mechanism for ensuring national security may differ significantly. In Ukraine, these features are enshrined in the Constitution and detailed in laws and subordinate regulatory legal acts. The national security system of Ukraine is formed in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On National Security" and other regulatory legal acts. Its functioning features are determined by the unitary state structure, European integration course, and modern challenges to national security. [4]

The main components of Ukraine's national security system are:

1. Strategic management level:

- President of Ukraine
- National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
- Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

2. Executive level:

- Ministry of Defense of Ukraine
- Armed Forces of Ukraine
- Security Service of Ukraine
- State Border Guard Service
- National Police
- Other law enforcement agencies

Under current conditions, Ukraine has developed a two-level emergency response system: at territorial and state levels. Special attention is paid to coordinating actions of all components of the national security system.

International experience indicates the existence of three main models of internal state security:

1. Decentralized model (USA, Canada):

- High autonomy of local law enforcement agencies
- Distribution of powers between federal and local structures
- Significant role of municipal authorities

2. Centralized model (France, Italy):

- Clear vertical management structure
- Unified subordination system
- Presence of specialized military law enforcement formations (gendarmes)

3. Mixed model (Germany, Great Britain):

- Combination of centralization and decentralization elements
- Flexible management system
- Balanced distribution of powers

Ukraine, considering its unitary structure and current challenges, tends toward a

centralized model with elements of decentralization at the territorial community level. An important aspect of the national security system's functioning is the coordination of various departments' activities. In Ukraine, this function is performed by the National Security and Defense Council, which ensures coordination and control of executive authorities' activities in the field of national security. [2]

Ukraine's national security system is characterized by a flexible approach to operating modes, depending on the current situation and potential threats. Under normal conditions, the system operates in a daily activity mode, providing situation monitoring and maintaining a basic level of readiness. When prerequisites for situation deterioration emerge and relevant forecasts are received, the system switches to heightened readiness mode, which involves strengthening control and preventive measures. In case of emergencies, a special operating mode is introduced, aimed at operational response and threat elimination.

The legal regulation of Ukraine's national security system is based on a comprehensive approach that ensures a balance of interests of all security subjects. The rule of law serves as a fundamental principle that guarantees the legitimacy and validity of decisions made. The system is based on mutual responsibility of individuals, society, and the state, creating a foundation for effective interaction of all elements. An important aspect is the clear delineation of state bodies' powers, which helps avoid function duplication and improve management efficiency. Democratic civilian control ensures system transparency and its compliance with public interests. Ukraine actively uses international collective security mechanisms, which increases the effectiveness of countering modern threats. [1]

In current conditions, Ukraine's national security system faces a complex of challenges requiring a systematic approach to overcome them. The key task remains countering external aggression and ensuring state territorial integrity. Special attention needs to be paid to countering hybrid threats that combine various forms of destructive influence. The relevance of protection against cyber threats is growing, requiring constant improvement of the system's technological component. Economic and information security also require a comprehensive approach and constant adaptation to new challenges.

Я доповню цей текст новим матеріалом, продовжуючи основну частину:

A critical component of Ukraine's national security system is its integration with international security structures and adaptation of best global practices. The implementation of NATO standards and procedures has become a priority direction in reforming the national security sector, encompassing both technical modernization and fundamental changes in management approaches and operational procedures. [5]

The evolution of Ukraine's national security system demonstrates the development of new institutional mechanisms. The creation of specialized bodies, particularly the National Coordination Center for Cybersecurity operating as a working body of the National Security and Defense Council, reflects the growing importance of cybersecurity in the national security architecture. Recent reforms have significantly transformed security sector governance. The adoption of the new National Security Strategy has established a comprehensive framework for security policy development. This framework incorporates risk-based threat assessment methodologies while integrating civilian and military planning processes. The strategy emphasizes the development of resilience mechanisms alongside enhanced strategic communications and modern crisis management procedures. [7]

The transformation of Ukraine's security sector includes substantial development of

territorial defense capabilities, representing an innovative approach to national resilience. This system effectively combines military and civilian components, creating a comprehensive defense network. Local self-government bodies work in coordination with volunteer formations, while specialized units focus on critical infrastructure protection and emergency response operations. Significant innovations in Ukraine's security architecture include the implementation of comprehensive security and defense review processes. These processes enable systematic assessment of the security environment while facilitating the identification of capability gaps. Such an approach supports long-term security planning and optimal resource allocation, ultimately enhancing interagency cooperation.

The modern security environment has necessitated new approaches to intelligence and counterintelligence activities. Ukraine has developed an integrated intelligence community model ensuring coordinated activities and robust information sharing. [1] This model facilitates joint threat assessment processes and the production of unified analytical products, integrating them into strategic planning. Crisis management capabilities have undergone substantial development through the implementation of early warning mechanisms and creation of an integrated situation centers network. The national crisis management system emphasizes cross-sector coordination and public-private partnership frameworks, ensuring comprehensive response procedures to various security challenges.

Defense industry capabilities have emerged as a crucial element of national security through modernization of production facilities and implementation of advanced technologies. International cooperation projects have been enhanced by robust quality control systems and expanded research and development programs. Economic security has gained particular importance through the development of comprehensive critical infrastructure protection systems and financial monitoring mechanisms. These are supplemented by economic resilience programs and strategic resources management frameworks, alongside carefully planned import substitution strategies.[3]

The information security domain has evolved to encompass advanced strategic communications capabilities and sophisticated disinformation countermeasures. Enhanced media literacy programs operate alongside cyber defense systems, while continuous information space monitoring ensures timely response to emerging threats. These developments represent a significant evolution in Ukraine's approach to national security, demonstrating a shift towards a more comprehensive and integrated security model. The system continues to adapt to emerging challenges while maintaining its core principles of democratic oversight and rule of law.

CONCLUSIONS The conducted study of the administrative and legal mechanism for ensuring Ukraine's national security allows formulating a comprehensive vision of necessary changes and development directions. Ukraine's national security system demonstrates continuous evolution in accordance with modern challenges and threats. The effectiveness of its functioning directly depends on clear legal regulation of all component elements' activities.

An important aspect of the national security system's development is the implementation of advanced international experience, considering national peculiarities. The experience of leading world countries demonstrates the necessity of a flexible approach to security system organization, allowing for rapid response to new challenges and threats. Special attention should be paid to EU countries' experience regarding the organization of interaction between different security system elements and implementation of modern management technologies.

Technological modernization of the national security system should become one of the priority development directions. This involves creating a unified information system, implementing modern technologies for threat monitoring and analysis, and developing early warning systems. Particular attention should be paid to cybersecurity issues and critical infrastructure protection.

Based on the conducted research, the following practical recommendations for improving Ukraine's national security system can be proposed. The improvement of the legal framework should be carried out considering European integration processes and adaptation of legislation to EU and NATO standards. It is necessary to develop new mechanisms for interdepartmental interaction and implement modern management standards that will ensure more effective coordination of different security system elements' actions. Organizational measures should be aimed at optimizing the structure of security bodies, increasing the effectiveness of their activity coordination, and implementing new management methods. An important element is the development of public-private partnership in the security sphere, which will allow attracting additional resources and expertise.

The personnel training system requires significant improvement considering modern requirements and international experience. It is necessary to ensure continuous personnel qualification improvement, implementation of new educational programs and teaching methods. Special attention should be paid to creating a unified system for monitoring, analysis, forecasting, and decision-making in the field of national security. Such a system should provide operational information exchange between different security system elements and support for management decision-making. Implementation of a risk-oriented approach in national security bodies' activities will allow more efficient resource allocation and focus on the most critical threats. This requires developing appropriate risk assessment methodologies and their practical application.

The development of interdepartmental coordination and interaction mechanisms remains a priority direction for improving the national security system. It is necessary to ensure effective interaction not only between different security system elements but also with international partners, which is especially important in the context of global challenges and threats. Thus, improving the administrative and legal mechanism for ensuring Ukraine's national security requires a comprehensive approach that considers both internal peculiarities and international experience. Implementation of the proposed recommendations will increase the effectiveness of the national security system and ensure its compliance with modern challenges and threats.

References:

1. Konstytutsiia Ukrainy vid 28.06.1996 № 254k/96-VR. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254k/96-вр>
2. Pro natsionalnu bezpeku Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 21.06.2018 № 2469-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19>
3. Pro Radu natsionalnoi bezpeky i oborony Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 05.03.1998 № 183/98-VR. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/183/98-вр>
4. Stratehiia natsionalnoi bezpeky Ukrainy: Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy vid 14.09.2020 № 392/2020. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/3922020-35037>
5. Horbulin, V.P., Kachynskyi, A.B. (2021). Stratehichne planuvannia: vyrishennia problem