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## **THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN UKRAINE**

Nowadays the question of national security is very relevant. Economical, social and military instability in our country originated life problems for the people of Ukraine. Unfortunately, the mentioned above conditions may put a person before the difficult choice between lawful or illegal conduct. The last type always has negative consequences not just for an offender, but for other members of our society, so, makes the influence on human and national security of Ukraine.

In accordance with the article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, an individual security is recognised as the highest social value in our country [1]. The Law of Ukraine «On National Security» No. 964-IV of 19.06.2003 defines the fundamentals and interests of Ukrainian national state security policy, guaranteeing society, the individual citizen protection from internal and external threats.

The mentioned Law in the article 1 understands the definition of «national security» as the safeguarding of vital interests pertaining to the citizen, the state of Ukraine that insure the sustainable development of society; through the timely detection, prevention and neutralization of implicit and explicit threats to national interests. And in the same article the national interests are understood by two ways: 1) as natural resources, intellectual, cultural and sovereign property belonging to and recognized by the state and citizens of Ukraine; 2) - as well as the recognition of needs from both state and society that guarantee autonomy and progress in the development of Ukraine [2].

According to the article 3 of the mentioned Law, there are following objects of Nation Security: 1) a person, a citizen and their constitutional human rights and freedoms; 2) society and its spiritual, moral, ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, information media and environment as well as its natural resources; 3) the state and its constitutionally ordered system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability.

Also, the mentioned Law in the article 5 proposes the main principles of National Security: 1) the priorities of human rights and freedoms; 2) the rule of law; 3) the priority of peaceful negotiations in conflict resolution; 4) the timely detection and necessary action to prevent, neutralize implicit and explicit threats to the national interests of Ukraine; 5) the clear divisions of responsibility and

coordination between all national security state bodies; 6) the democratic and civil control of all state organisations, Military and Armed Forces responsible for the National Security of Ukraine; 7) the use of international security systems and collective international security doctrine in the interests of Ukraine.

At the same time, the legislator paid the great attention to the national priority interests of our country. According to the article 6 of the mentioned Law, National Priority Interests of Ukraine include: 1) the protection of constitutional, human, freedom rights of every citizen; 2) the development of democratic civil society and state institutions; 3) the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders, protection from external intrusion into the domestic affairs of Ukraine; 4) the strengthening of political and social stability in society; 5) the provision for the development, promotion of Ukrainian as the official state language in public life, while guaranteeing free development, use and protection of Russian, other National Minorities' languages used in Ukraine; 6) the creation of a competitive, socially orientated market economy that will ensure a constantly increasing standard of living, quality of life for the people of Ukraine; 7) the preservation, strengthening of scientific, technological potential, the introduction of an innovative model for development; 8) the provision for ecologically sound, safe living conditions for citizens; 9) the preservation of the environment, the rational use of natural resources; 10) the development of spiritual, moral values, intellectual potential, physical health for the nation in creating favourable conditions for population growth; 11) the integration of Ukraine into the European socio-economic, political and legal Union as well as into the Euro-NATO security zone in the pursuit of developing mutually equitable, favourable relationships with international states that have a common interest in Ukraine was determined as the priority of our nation [2].

According to the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine No. 55-XII of 16.07.1990, state sovereignty of Ukraine as supremacy, independence, integrity, and indivisibility of the Republic's authority within the boundaries of its territory, its independence and equality in foreign relations, and our country has its own bodies of state security [3]. In accordance with the article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Security Service» No. 2229-XII of 25.03.1992, a state law-enforcement body of special purpose that provides the state security of Ukraine is the Security Service of Ukraine which tasks include prevention, identification, suppression and disclosure of the crimes against peace, security of mankind, terrorism, corruption, organized crime in the sphere of management, economy, other unlawful acts that pose a threat to the vital interests of Ukraine [4].

Supported by the mentioned legislation, National Security in Ukraine is provided by elaborate state policy according to adopted doctrines, strategies, concepts and programs encapsulating political, socio-economic, military, ecological, scientific, technological information, and the Security Service of

Ukraine has to play the leading role is the practical realization of those directions.

#### *Literature*

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### **ОКРЕМІ ПИТАННЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ**

Аналіз наукової літератури свідчить, що суть поняття та стан «продовольчої безпеки», вирішення проблем її забезпечення в певному регіоні, конкретній країні та планетарному масштабі досліджувалось переважно в сфері економіки – П. Руснак, Н. Сепрович, І. Румик, С. Лешанич, Н. Басюркіна; а також аграрного сектору – І. Манзій, О. Сидоренко, О. Богданович, Т. Стройко; державного управління – Я. Алексеєва, В. Шкаберін, В. Олійник; права – В. Уркевич, М. Шульга, С. Лупшаєв, А. Тригуб, М. Гребенюк, Д. Беззубов; національної безпеки – В. Руликівський, А. Фролов та ін. Надзвичайна актуальність і комплексність вивчення окресленого питання фахівцями різних галузей обумовлена багатьма факторами, серед яких вони виділяють наступні:

— подальше зростання чисельності населення на нашій планеті. Так, від початку 2016 р. кількість населення світу зросла до 7,44 млн осіб [1]. А у демографічному звіті ООН стверджується, що в 2030 р. населення Землі складе 8,5 млрд осіб, в 2050 р. – 9,7 млрд осіб і до кінця століття цей показник сягне позначки 11,2 млрд [2]. До речі, навіть на сьогодні проблема голоду залишається не вирішеною остаточно. 25 років тому число голодуючих у світі перевищувало 1 мільярд людей. Станом на 2015 р., згідно звіту Продовольчої та сільськогосподарської організації ООН, передає Associated Press, кількість людей, які страждають від голоду, в світі скоротилося до 795 млн [3]. В той же час, за результатами рейтингу Global Hunger Index Міжнародного дослідницького інституту продовольчої політики, найвищий рівень голоду через військові