

Defining the Dimensions of National Security, Financial Security and Food Supply Chain in Ukraine

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Abstract – The article justifies the relevance and necessity of defining and analyzing “national security” and its components. It considers the main conceptual approaches to defining the notion of national security. This is an original vision on what the term “national security” stands for. The following main components of the national security are characterized: national military, economic security (including financial and food supply chain security), cybersecurity as an integral part of the informational security, societal stability. The components of the national security are analyzed through the system of global indexes: Global Peace Index, Per capita nominal GDP, Index of Economic Freedom, Global Food Security Index, Global Cybersecurity Index, and Social Progress Index. The strategic directions of the development of the Ukrainian national security are defined according to individual components.

Key words – National Security, Food Supply Chain, Financial Security, global index.

1. Introduction

The modern world sets the scene for the transformation and formation of a new model of management of global processes. The weight of the human, especially, intellectual resource and the significance of certain sectors of infrastructure (information and telecommunication system, transport, finance, institutions) increase, the role of the natural resources substantially changes. The emerging changes stimulated new approaches in ... in the field of world-level political and economic relations between the world community countries. Under these conditions, national security is closely tied to solving of the above-mentioned tasks. Besides, since the threat of a war and terrorist attacks is not completely lifted in the modern world, the national security problem and practical steps in this direction becomes especially acute [1].

Like some other countries of the world, Ukraine tries

to move away from the dependence on the great economies of the developed countries while building the nation. It tries to become an equal subject of the international community. However, the ambiguity of our national policy in the main fields of activity during twenty-seven years and the unwillingness to ensure the development of various activity fields pose a threat for the existence of an independent state. That is why, the issue of the analysis of the Ukrainian national security remains relevant.

2. Literature Review

The USA were the first to use the term “national security” and to form its conception in the middle of the past century. However, since this mainly related to the “cold war” period, those initiatives had an overt ideological tint [2].

The global historic practice allows considering certain features of the national security that have been elaborated by the leading states during their development [3-5]. The research of the national security issue and the Ukrainian interests in this field represent a very important direction of the scientific work in terms of the emergence and development of the nation-wide system of the state and national security provision [6-8]. The modern scientific literature doesn't pay sufficient attention to the Ukrainian interests in the field of national security. Besides, the current legislation has a great amount of gaps and contradictions that need to be immediately eliminated. This is especially relevant nowadays, when Ukraine is involved in a war and tries to maintain its territorial integrity [9], [10], [11].

The formation of the national security policy in the twenty first century is an intellectual challenge for diplomats, scholars, military experts and for all specialists who are engaged in security provision [25].

The term “national security” entered the political vocabulary of CIS countries during the last two decades. It was borrowed from some countries where this term was widespread in the scientific and applied fields [26].

The national security policy reflects the famous conceptual approach to the national security problem. Its essence is formulated in the following triad: interests – threats – defense. Thus, the term “national security” implies a state of the country that lacks or doesn’t ensure the elimination (rejection) of the external and internal threats for the vitally important interests of an individual, society and state [41]. The integral parts of the national security include economic, military, foreign economic, geopolitical, public, ecological, informational security and a range of other components of national security. They exist within a uniform system, are mutually dependent and interact with each other [6]. The problem of national security in general and its integral parts can’t be considered exclusively in terms of the current period interests; it must be closely tied to the needs and opportunities of the prospective period. On the other hand, the formation of the national security and its components cannot be based on the same approaches, forms and methods of practical realization. They always must account for the real situation, both in general and in its individual fields, as well as for the most probable tendencies of the development. Thus, the formation of the national security and its components requires a deep and fully objective analysis, both of the current and future conditions of a state [42].

The research purpose is to analyze the status of the Ukrainian national security. It implies:

- Defining the essence of national security;
- Analysis of the pattern of changes in the components of the Ukrainian national security;
- Defining strategic directions in the provision of national security of Ukraine.

3. Research Material

The relevance of the problem is conditioned by a range of external and internal circumstances. First of all, a range of countries faced the intensification of the internal economic and social-political problems. These problems include fiscal deficit, unemployment, predominance of shadow economy

and other negative phenomena that accompany the decline in production, political instability and escalation of the social tension within the society. Secondly, because some countries become weaker, other countries strive for military and technological domination over them, using economic instruments to achieve their political interests. Thirdly, the balance between positive and negative aspects of the influence of external economic relations over the course and speed of the social-economic transformations and the provision of the national military capacity become vitally important [14].

For a long period of time, national security had been exclusively externally oriented. It was aimed at the security of national independence against external aggression. The modern stage of the humanity development brought the vision of the national security to a radically different level. The current threats to the national security shifted to terrorism, cross-cultural conflicts, environmental damage, and decline of the national economy. In order to ensure the national security, the country must both achieve the main priorities of the national security and orient its efforts and resources towards the sources of a stable development [8].

The relevance of the research problem is based on the fact that the community’s interest to security issues is constantly growing. This is associated with permanent crisis phenomena that took place at the end of the twentieth – the beginning of the twenty-first centuries. The dynamics of the global geopolitical situation, international situation and the conditions of the domestic development, negative factors of the social-economic development of the country, the new tendencies of the growing threats to the interests of citizens, society and nation necessitate the elaboration of the effective measures. They must be oriented towards practical solution of the key problems of the providing effective national security of Ukraine [8]. When offering conceptual approaches to the research of security problems in the field of economy and to the security against the threats in this field, the scholars draw upon different meanings of the terms and different structural components of the national security. As a result, several conceptual approaches to defining the essence of national security have emerged in the research field (Table 1).

Table 1. The conceptual approaches to defining the essence of national security [generalized by the authors on the basis of [12], [13], [14], [15], [16].

Approach	Conception	The essence of national security
Through “the status of economy”	Guaranteed security of the national interests	Providing high security level of the national interests that ensures adequate conditions for a stable development of a person, society and nation. This is the task of the national security policy.
	Status and sovereignty	Security is a status of national economy with volumetric and structural parameters that are sufficient to ensure the existing status of the nation and its political and social-economic

		development that is free from the external pressure	
		The measure of the factual level of the rights and liberties of the human community members (citizens) of the nation that belongs to this community	
	Stability	Security is a status of national economy and productive forces in terms of the opportunities for the independent provision of a stable social-economic development of a country...maintaining the necessary level of competitiveness of the national economy under the conditions of global competition	
	Complexity	It is the security of the vitally important interests of a person and citizen, society and nation that ensures a stable development of the society, timely identification, prevention and neutralization of the real and potential threats to the national interests in the following fields: law enforcement, combatting corruption, frontier activity and defense, migration policy, health protection, education and science, scientific-technical and innovative policy, cultural development of the population, providing the freedom of expression and informational security, social policy and pension support, housing and utility sector, financial services market, property rights, stock market and circulation of securities, fiscal and customs policy, commerce and entrepreneurial activities, bank services market, investment policy, audit activities, monetary and exchange policy, protection of information, licensing, industry and agriculture, transport and communications, information technologies, power economy and management, functioning of the natural monopolies, mineral, soil and water resources utilization, protection of ecology and surrounding natural environment and in other fields of the state management in case of negative tendencies of producing potential or real threats to the national interests.	
Through legal and territorial protection	Territorial integrity	Protection of the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine against real and potential threats	
	Legal	Complex of political, economic, social, health-promoting, military and legal measures that are aimed at providing normal vital activity of the nation and elimination of possible threats	
Through the “set of conditions and factors”	Objective	Security is not a status of the subject’s interests protection. It is not one’s status at all. Security is a status of the subject’s existence (functioning) that is fully controlled by himself.	
	Functional	The security status of the authentic bases of society, state institutions that are necessary for the state to carry out its functions of managing generally important affairs of the society	
	Independence		The set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national security, its stability and durability, ability for constant renewal and self-improvement.
			The status of country with absent or eliminated real external and internal threats to its national interests and national character of life.
	Guarantee of the irreparable damage prevention	The creation of the conditions by the state that guarantee the prevention of the irreparable damage as a result of the external and internal threats	
Through resistance to threats	Absence of threats	Absence of the threats to the basic values that are subjectively defined as the absence of fear.	
	Neutralization of the sources of negative influence	The status of national security that is characterized by stability, “immunity” to the influence of the internal and external factors that disturb normal functioning of the social reproduction, undermine the existing level of population life, and, thus, stimulate	

		an increased social tension within society and a threat to the existence of nation.
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Basing on the scientific research, we offer to define national security as a status of security of the state sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order, economic, scientific-technical and military potential of a nation, social order, food supply chain system and informational space against external and internal threats, intelligence, terrorist and other criminal-illegal efforts of foreign countries, organizations, individual groups and persons in relation to the vitally important interests of Ukraine.

Thus, the main components of providing national security include the following:

- 1) Protection of the state system;
- 2) Protection of the social system;
- 3) Providing territorial inviolability and sovereignty;
- 4) Providing political and economic independence of a nation;
- 5) Providing a nation's health;
- 6) Protection of the civil order;
- 7) Fighting against criminality;
- 8) Providing technogenic security;
- 9) Protection against the threats of natural disasters [12].

According to the draft law "On the National Security of Ukraine" 2469-VIII dated 21.06.2018, the main directions of providing national security of Ukraine must include: military national security, economic security (including financial and food supply chain security), cybersecurity as an integral part of informational security, social stability [10].

Thus, the article offers to analyze the main directions of providing national security of Ukraine through the analysis of the global indexes of the national security components:

The protection of territorial integrity and social system is realized through providing military defense of a nation. Its level is defined on the basis of the Global Peace Index. It is a complex indicator

that characterizes peaceable disposition of the world countries through measuring the violence level inside a nation and aggressiveness of its foreign policy. It points to the countries that may be viewed as the most dangerous (and, on the contrary, as the most dangerous) for human life. When calculating this Index, all the countries that are involved in the research, are analyzed according to the specially developed measures and through the combination of external and internal factors. The Index is formed on the basis of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators that are combined in three main groups: the presence and scope of conflicts (both internal and international) that the country is involved in, and the number of victims as a result of these conflicts; the relations with neighboring countries; the level of stability and security inside the nation (on the basis of such factors as the proportion of the refugees and displaced persons in the population, the number of violent crimes and suicides, the availability of weapon, the number of the imprisoned per head of population, social protection measures, observance of human rights, the level of political stability, the presence and level of terrorist threats, xenophobia level); militarization level of a nation (evaluated through such factors as military budget volume in relation to the national GDP, general military potential of a nation, import and export of weapons, the number of military men and security services officers per head of population, the total amount of weapons per head of population, the availability of weapon, etc.) [17].

When analyzing the change of the Global Peace Index among Eurasia countries, it is worth to note that, despite of the insignificant worsening of the scores in the region, three countries, namely Ukraine, Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova, improved their scores, whereas the scores of nine countries decreased (Table 2).

Table 2. The values of Global Peace Index in Eurasia countries and Russia during 2018 [17].

Regional	Rank country	Overall score	Score change	Overall rank
1	Moldova	1,939	-0,005	64
2	Kazakhstan	1,974	0,02	70
3	Belarus	2,112	0,006	101
4	Georgia	2,13	0,034	102
5	Uzbekistan	2,144	0,027	104
6	Kyrgyz Republic	2,181	-0,055	108
7	Tajikistan	2,266	0,01	114
7	Turkmenistan	2,283	0,028	119
9	Armenia	2,287	0,046	120
10	Azerbaijan	2,454	0,002	132
11	Ukraine	3,113	-0,066	152
12	Russia	3,16	0,038	154
Regional average		2,337	0,007	

Besides, among these category of countries, Ukraine occupies the second position that exceeds the average value by 0,776.

However, the pattern of this indicator for our country has unstable and mainly negative tendencies (Fig. 1).

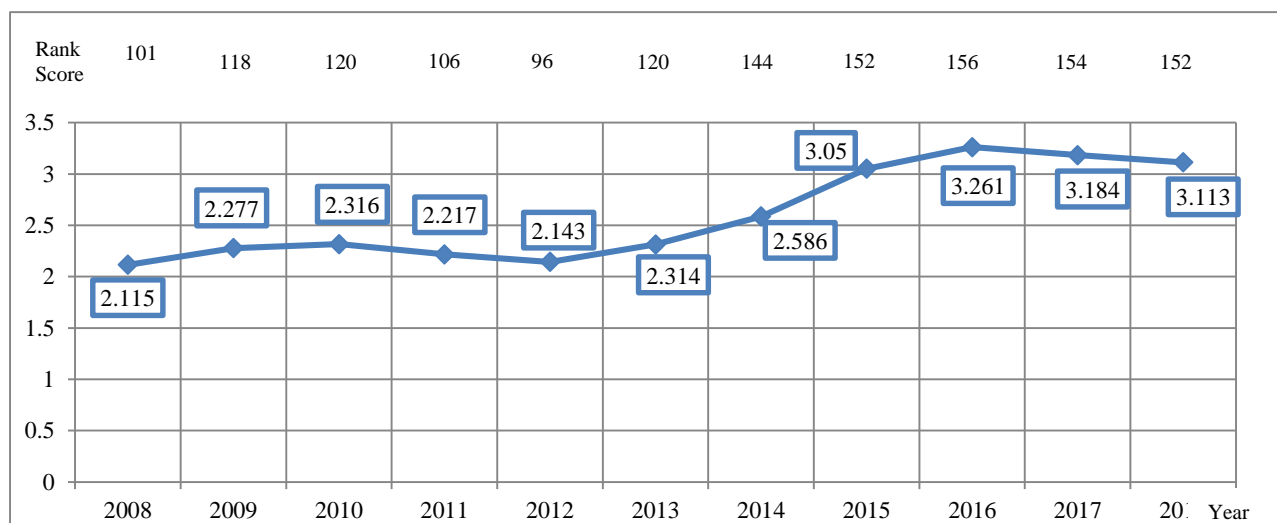


Figure 1. The pattern of changes in Global Peace Index in Ukraine during 2008-2018 [17], [18], [19].

In other words, according to the indicators of the Global Peace Index, Ukraine found itself among the last ten countries. Its rank position decreased from 96 in 2012 to 152 in 2018 (among 163 countries).

This was caused by a range of factors that include the decrease in OUN funding in order to maintain peace, the increase in the number of the imprisoned; an easier access to weapon; the intensification of conflicts, the increase in the amount of forced demonstration, a higher level of criminality, political instability, the increase in the amount of military expenses, etc. The financial security is traditionally viewed as one of the integral parts of the economic security. Due to this fact and similarly to economic security, financial security

reflects a qualitative characteristic of the economic and financial system of a nation. The financial field is one of the main and most dynamic fields of economy that depends on many external and internal factors such as geographic-financial factor; global economic convergence that is conditioned by globalization; the ability of the national legislation to regulate the activity of financial institutions and to ensure full scale financial control, etc.

The scientific community [20], [21], [22] views per capita GDP as the most generalizing and most widespread effectiveness indicator of providing financial security of a nation (Table 3).

Table 3. The nominal per capita GDP of Ukraine during 2002-2017 (according to the World Bank data) [23], [24].

Year	Hryvna			US dollar			Population (thousand)
	Value	Change	%	Value	Change	%	
2002	4681,9	-	-	879,0	-	-	48230
2003	5591,5	909,5	19,4%	1048,5	169,6	19,3%	47813
2004	7272,9	1681,5	30,1%	1367,4	318,8	30,4%	47452
2005	9371,6	2098,7	28,9%	1828,7	461,4	33,7%	47105
2006	11630,2	2258,6	24,1%	2303,0	474,3	25,9%	46788
2007	15496,5	3866,2	33,2%	3068,6	765,6	33,2%	46509
2008	20494,9	4998,4	32,3%	3891,0	822,4	26,8%	46258
2009	19832,3	-662,5	-3,2%	2545,5	-1345,6	-34,6%	46053
2010	23600,4	3768,1	19,0%	2974,0	428,5	16,8%	45871
2011	28813,9	5213,4	22,1%	3570,8	596,8	20,1%	45693
2012	30912,5	2098,6	7,3%	3856,8	286,1	8,0%	45577
2013	31988,7	1076,2	3,5%	4030,3	173,5	4,5%	45483
2014	35834,0	3845,3	12,0%	3014,6	-1015,7	-25,2%	43722
2015	46210,2	10376,1	29,0%	2115,4	-899,2	-29,8%	42836
2016	55853,5	9643,3	20,9%	2185,9	70,5	3,3%	42668
2017	70224,3	14370,8	25,7%	2640,3	454,4	20,8%	42477

However, some scholars suppose that financial security must not be exclusively considered through

the lens of the business-financial indicators [25], [26]. On the contrary, the financial security must be

based on the ability of the state power bodies to politically, legally and economically provide a safe functioning of all fields of social and economic activity within which the financial relations are present. Providing financial security also means management of risks in the financial field, timely provision of financial resources to all financial institutions and unconstrained realization of the national interests in the financial field.

Taking this into account, it is worth to define the status of economic, in particular, financial security through calculating the integral indicator – Index of Economic Freedom. It is aimed at the evaluation of economic and financial freedom of the world

countries. The experts of the International Monetary Fund define economic freedom as “the absence of the state’s intervention or obstruction of production, distribution and consumption of the goods and services, except the protection and maintaining of a necessary freedom for the citizens” (Fig. 2).

The Index of Economic Freedom is calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the ten control indicators: property right, freedom from corruption, fiscal freedom, government participation, freedom of entrepreneurship, freedom of labor, monetary freedom, freedom of commerce, freedom of investments, financial freedom.

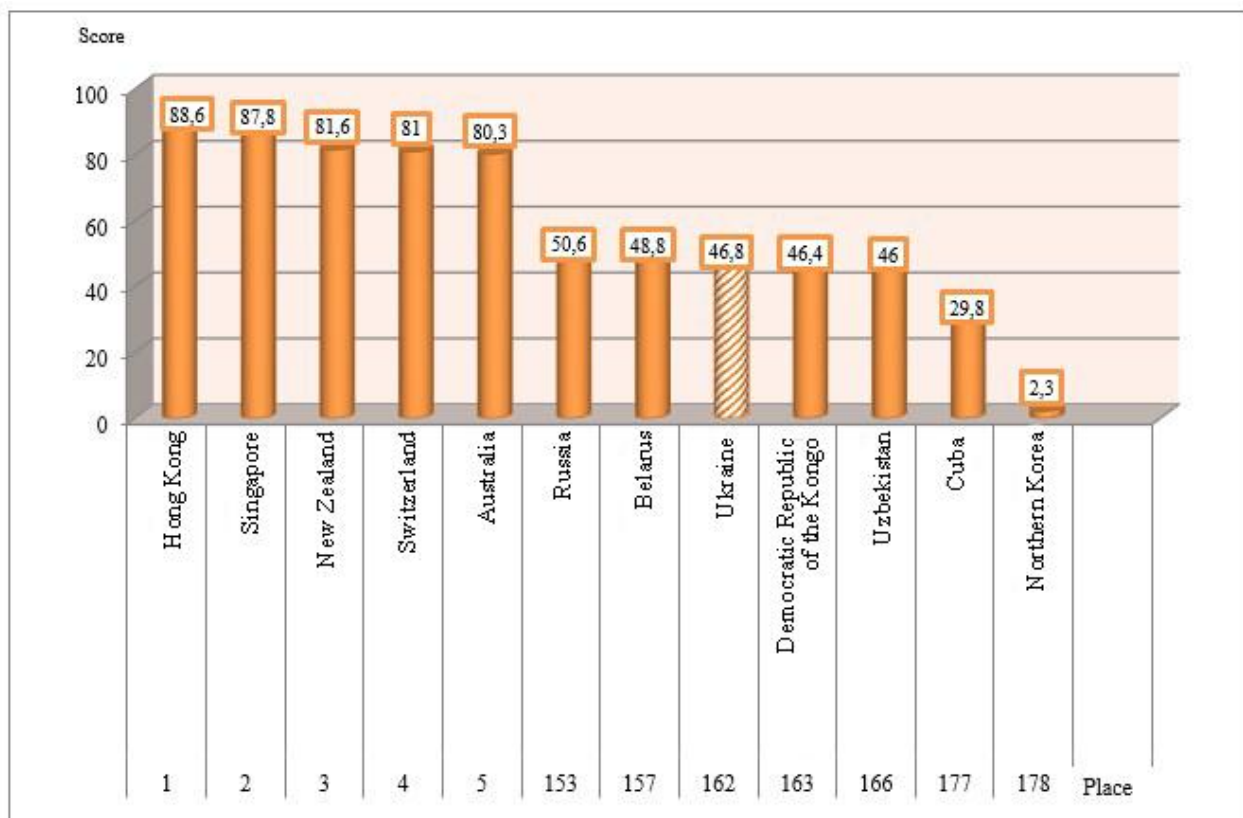


Figure 2. The rank of countries according to the Index of Economic Freedom, [27].

The pattern of changes in the Index of Economic Freedom of Ukraine during 1995-2016 is represented in Figure 3.

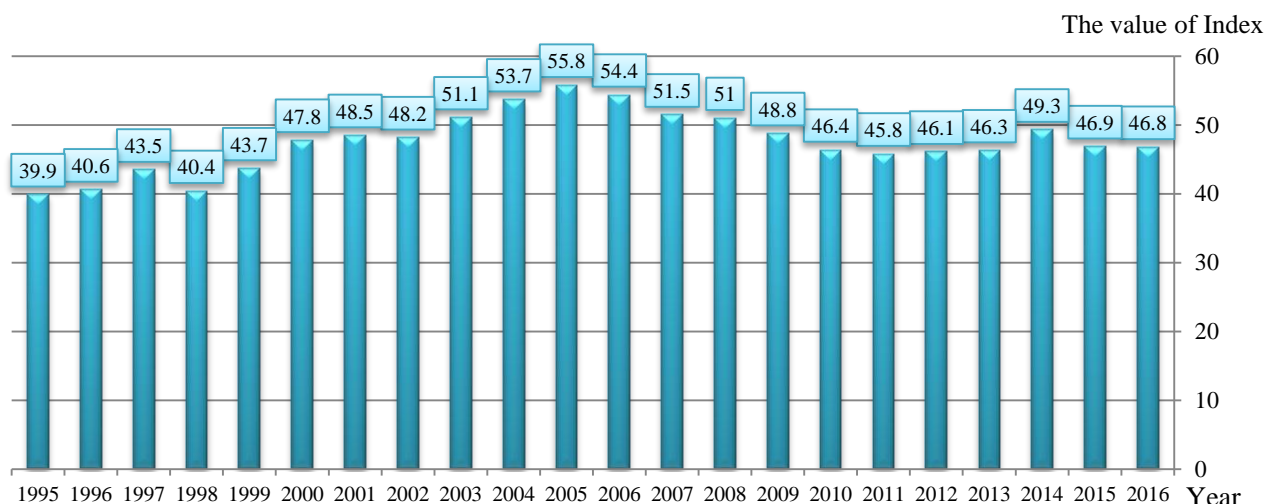


Figure. 3. The dynamics of changes in the Index of Economic Freedom of Ukraine during 1995-2016 [developed by the authors on the basis of [28], [29].

Thus, starting from 2009, Ukraine found itself in the group of the countries with dependent economy, mainly due to the decrease of the national financial freedom, increase in the corruption, lowering of the level of monetary freedom and intensification of the shadow economy. The proportion of the informal sector in the developed countries actually reaches 18%, the countries with transitional developing economy demonstrate 30%, whereas in Ukraine it equals 31% [30].

Taking into account the above-mentioned indicators of the financial security of Ukraine and their low level, the financial security must represent such security status of the financial-economic national interests that would:

- Allow to provide national financial security for a predicted period under any conditions, and to minimize the consequences of the monetary and financial-credit system crisis;
- Neutralize the influence of the world finances and economic expansion of the foreign countries upon national security;
- Meet the society's needs for financial resources and ensure economic growth;
- Allow to oppose the existing and emerging threats that cause financial damages for the nation, make it dependent on the external factors, decrease the competitiveness of the domestic goods producers, stimulate the outflows of the Ukrainian capital abroad;
- Ensure the flexibility of legislation during economic transformations, the correspondence of the national legislation to the international standards;
- Ensure the security of the national and social financial interests;

- Possess an effective mechanism of financial control in the field of the distribution and use of the cash flows;
- Increase the investment potential through the creation of appropriate investment climate and legal regulation of protecting foreign vested capital;
- Ensure the effectiveness of using administrative methods of the formation of the budget revenues [31].

That is why, there is an increased necessity of implementing a set of measures that are aimed at the elimination of the deficiencies in the management of the monetary-credit, financial fields and ensuring of counteraction against shadowing and criminalization of the cash circulation. In relation to the system of providing financial security, the current system of corresponding institutions and organizational-managerial structures that are responsible for the solution of this problem is not appropriately organized in its structure.

Food supply chain security is another component of the national security. Globalization puts forward the new requirements to providing quality food products to the population. This is a complex and multidimensional problems that relates to the interests of each person and of the nation as a whole. Bearing this purpose in mind, the research company The Economist Intelligence Unit published the results of the global research of the world countries according to the food supply chain security level. During 2014-2016, the research and ratings of the world countries according to the food supply chain security level included 190 countries. They were evaluated on the basis of three main categories: the access and consumption level of the food products, the presence and sufficiency of the food products, their quality and security level [32] (Fig. 4).

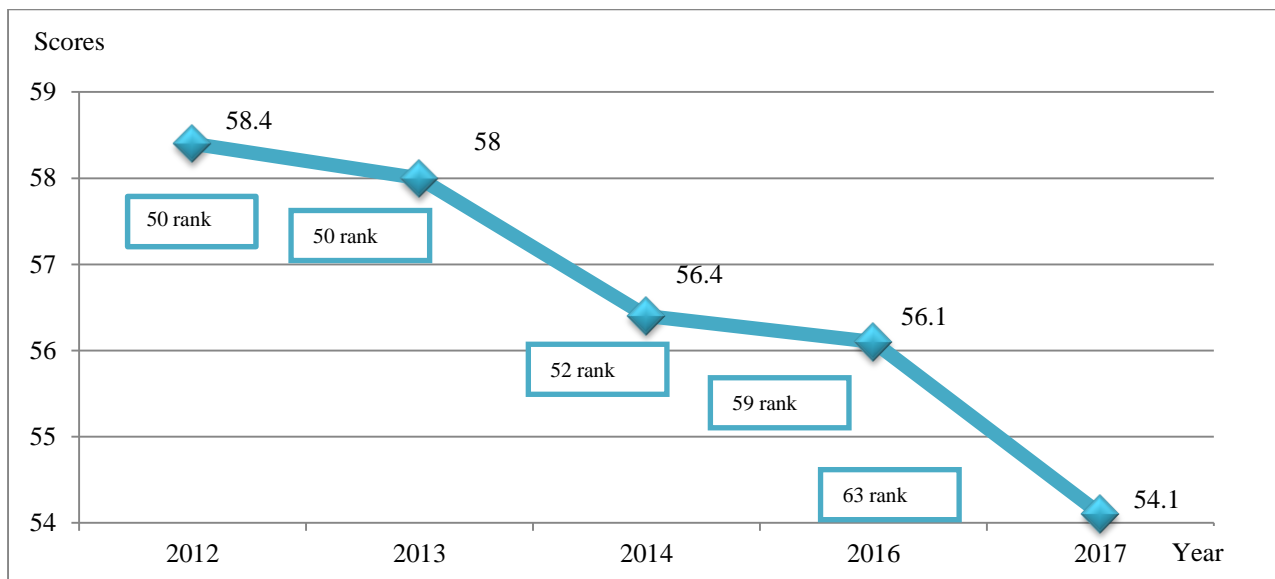


Figure 4. The dynamics of the changes in the Index of food supply chain of Ukraine during 2012-2017 [32].

For the current moment, Ukraine occupies 63^d place among 109 countries. During the last four years, its status worsened by 13 points. According to the experts' evaluations, currently, nearly 13% of the Ukrainian population do not get sufficient quantity of the nourishing food that is necessary for active and healthy life. The food supply chain security of Ukraine is one of the main problems within the system of national security, because it is impossible to escape from the dependence on other countries without reliable provision of food products.

In order to achieve to the level of the developed countries, several interrelated and capital-intensive tasks need to be solved simultaneously: technological modernization of agriculture and food industry, the productive servicing of the agricultural complex, the formation of the staff potential within the field that is able to master innovations, to carry out the measures that are aimed at the renewal of the production on the neglected agricultural lands (including the increase of sowing), the creation of the modern social infrastructure of rural area (housing, roads, etc.), implementation of the rural development policy. This requires constant monitoring of the price parity between agricultural

and other sectors of economy, the use of indicative prices for timely taking the measures that are aimed at providing profitability of production of meat, milk, grain, sugar and other vitally important food products.

Rapid globalization of society favors the increase of the significance of informational security for providing national security. For the current moment, the number of incidents in this field is rapidly growing. They are widely spread and become more and more dangerous due to the expansion of cyber-criminality as a leading threat to the informational security in Ukraine and in the whole world. In order to identify the influence of the informational security within national security, we offer to analyze the Global Index of Cybersecurity. It was developed in 2015 as a result of the realization of the joint project of ABI Research and International Union of Telecommunication. It allowed to evaluate the participation level of the independent countries in the field of cybersecurity.

According to the reports of these organizations and other sources, the dynamics of this indicator for Ukraine was defined (Fig. 5).

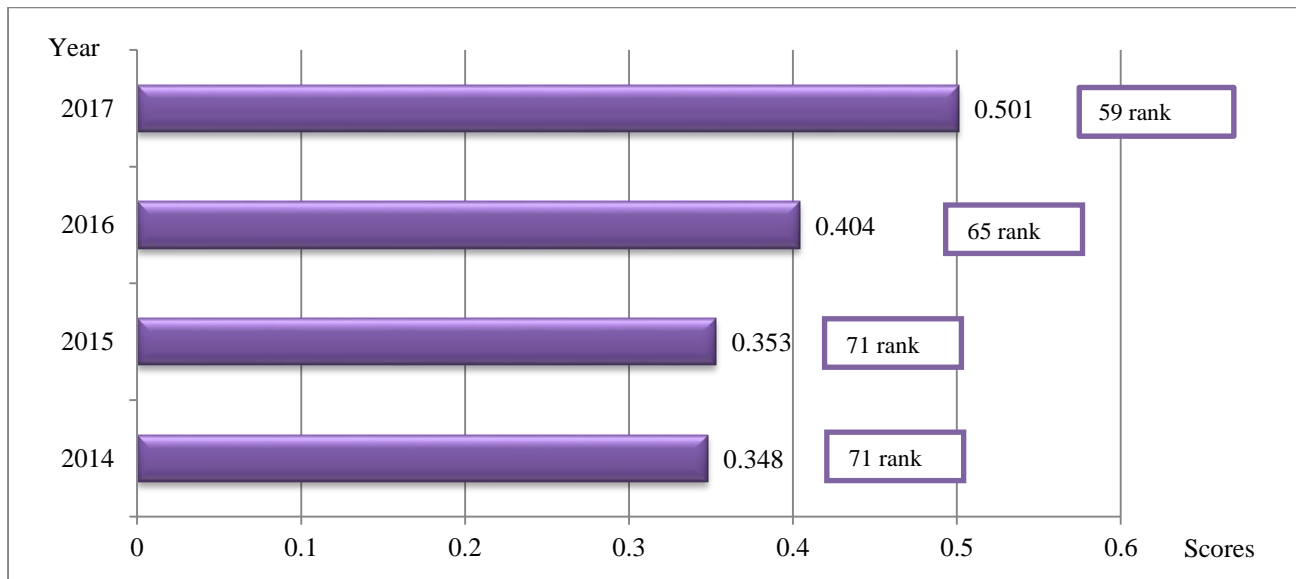


Figure 5. The pattern of changes in the Global Cybersecurity Index of Ukraine during 2014-2017 [33], [34], [35].

It is worth to mention problem areas of Ukraine in the field of cybersecurity that include a low level of cybersecurity standards within organizations; low professional standards within the field; the absence of the sector centers of cybersecurity; the absence of Internet-security for children; the absence of national or sector roadmap of cybersecurity management; the absence of the established national standards and references for evaluating cybersecurity; the lack of

internationally certified professionals; the absence of digital services protection, etc.

The level of social development is an important indicator of the national security. The results of the Social Progress Index that were obtained in 2017 proved that countries reached essentially different level of social progress even if their per capita GDP was the same. According to the life standards, Ukraine occupies the 64th place among 128 countries (per capita GDP is 7457 USD) (Fig. 6).

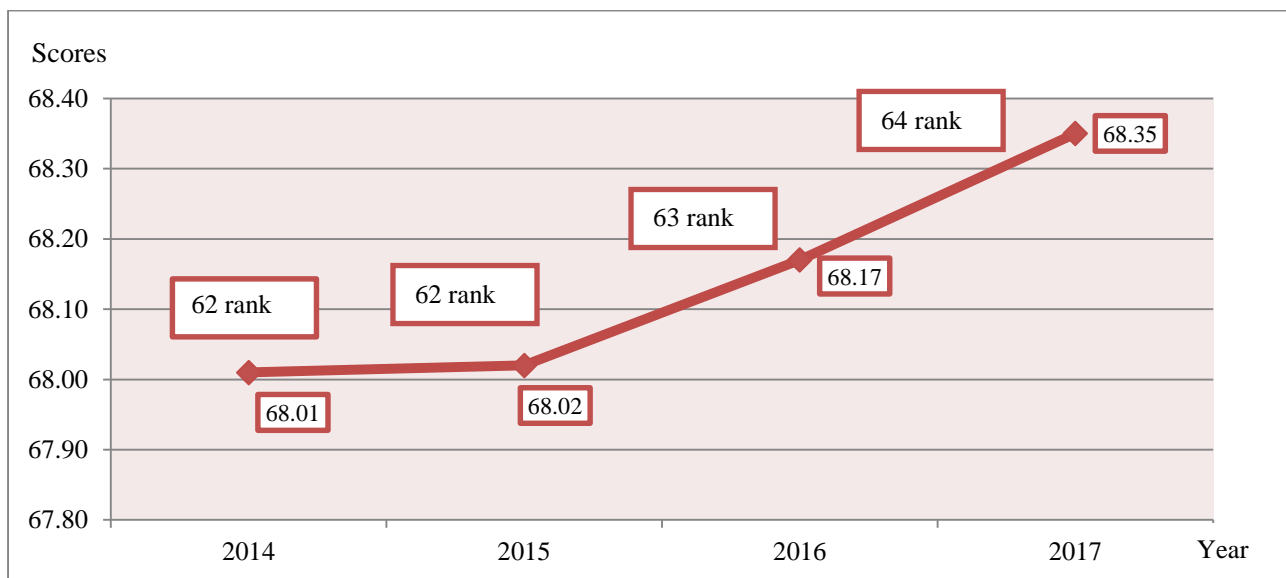


Figure 6. The pattern of changes in the Social Progress Index of Ukraine during 2014-2017 [36], [37].

Thus, Ukraine entered a group of countries with the above-average development level (last year it occupied the 63^d place among 133 countries). Among CIS countries, Ukraine was preceded only by Armenia (59). In 2017, Ukraine obtained 65, 69 scores out of 100. Ukraine demonstrated relatively high indicators in the field of the affordable higher

education, medical care and food. At the same time, the indicators of the environmental conditions (120th place among 133 countries) and the resulting citizens' health condition (132nd place among 133 countries) are critically low. Besides, the citizens mention a low freedom level of the life choice (126th

place among 133 countries) and high level of corruption (115th place among 133 countries).

Having considered the dynamics of the main indexes that characterize the national security of Ukraine, we offer to summarize the factors that cause negative changes.

The objective factors include:

- Short period of democracy development in Ukraine, negative legacy and a stable system of blocking progressive changes;
- National economy that is weak and dependent on the foreign loans; during the last 27 years, it has not been able to find the right way of development and stable growth of the main macroeconomic indicators;
- The absence of the national development strategy for 10, 20 and more years on the basis of using its own geopolitical advantages;
- The obsolescence of the main capital equipment, energy-intensive production and industry, the destroyed chemical production, undeveloped infrastructure of agriculture;
- Long-lasting anti-terrorist operation;
- The loss of the market place for the national producer's goods that formed the main revenue (first of all, iron and steel industry and chemical production), ineffective use of the benefits of agricultural sector;
- the weakness of the security block, national armed forces and connection of the army with civil sector; the growth of the threats to the national security and defense of Ukraine that is accompanied by the unwillingness of the political elite to bring order into the nation;
- The absence of ideological institutions on the state and civil levels that are aimed at moral and patriotic education, understanding of the responsibility for the future of our own children and future generations;

- The diversity of the political spectrum and the loss of trust in relation to all existing political forces, parties, leaders, the absence of the hope for better future with current political elite;

- A low living, medical, pension support standards and other social indicators, high criminality level.

The subjective factors include:

- The absence of the mature civil society and effective political elites;
 - High corruption on all levels of political system;
 - The absence of national leaders, persons who tend to think in national terms and want to rather work for the future of the nation than for the growth of their own wealth;
 - Slow growth of the activity of territorial communities and local government, the unwillingness of the regional elites and local government bodies to achieve the parameters and conditions of the European Union standards according to the requirements of the effective agreement about the association of Ukraine and EU or future agreement about its membership in European Union;
 - The immaturity and political apathy of the majority of the Ukrainian society;
 - Readiness of the majority of the citizens for going abroad as labor migrants;
 - The absence of the conscious attitude and respect in relation to the historical memory of the Ukrainians, their traditions and achievements [38].
- The worsening of the status of Ukraine in the ratings of the global indexes indicators is associated with a range of subjective and objective factors. The minimization of their influence requires to develop strategic directions of providing national security of Ukraine within the limits of its components (Fig. 7).

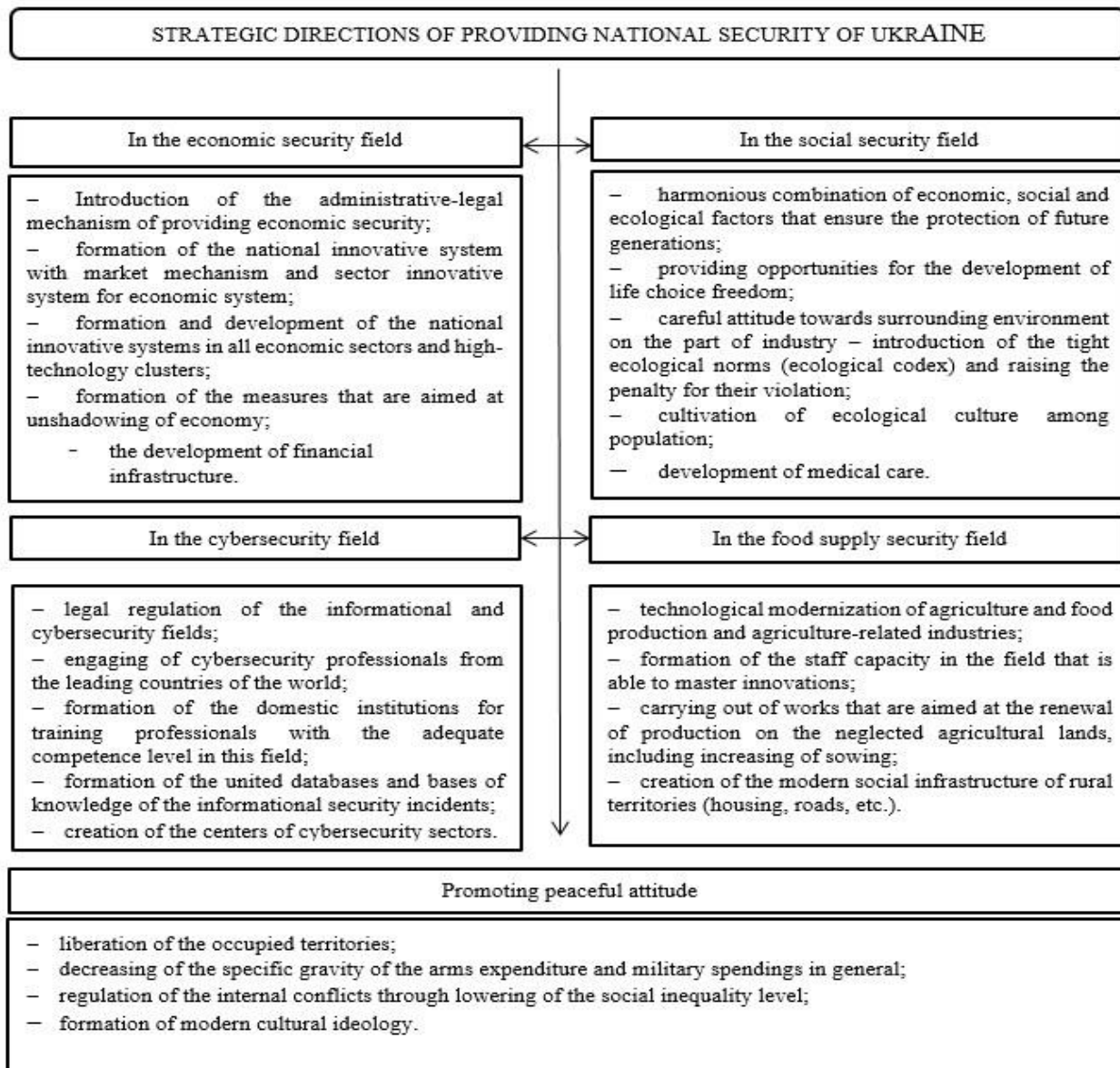


Figure 7. The strategic directions of providing national security of Ukraine according to its individual components [16], [30], [39].

4. Conclusions

The national security is an interdisciplinary category that is researched within such scientific fields as legal studies, political science and sociology, military, economic and other branches of science. This forces to interpret its meaning in a rather wide manner, because there is still no generally accepted or, at least, established definition of this category. It is evidenced by the great amount of both existing definitions of national security and subject fields that are principally different by the semantics of the subject, general content, etc.

As a result of the scientific research, we offer to define national security as a security status of the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order, economic, scientific-technical and military potential of the nation, social system,

food supply chain system and informational space against external and internal threats, intelligence, terrorist and other criminal-illegal efforts of foreign countries, organizations, individual groups and individuals in relation to the vitally important interests of Ukraine.

According to the new draft law "On the National Security of Ukraine", the main directions of providing national security of Ukraine must include the following: providing military national security, economic security (in particular, financial and food supply chain security), cybersecurity as a part of informational security, social stability.

The analysis of the national security components through the system of global indexes (Global Peace Index, Nominal per capita GDP, Index of Economic Freedom, Global Food Security Index, Global Cybersecurity Index, Social Progress Index) pointed

to the relevance and necessity of elaboration of the strategic directions of providing national security of Ukraine in the fields of economic, social, food supply chain and cybersecurity, as well as the measures that are aimed at increasing of the peaceful attitude within the country.

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