

GENERAL SOCIAL VALUES IN NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND GERMANY

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Abstract: The article offers the analysis of the national security strategies of Russia and Germany regarding the establishment of social values and humanism along with the foreign policy interests. The authors emphasize the interconnection of external and internal threats to national security due to the globalization processes. The common features of the two countries' national security systems include ensuring the rights of a man and a citizen and the existence of a social and humanistic orientation. The strategies differences are conditioned by different social and economic development of the two countries.

Keywords: human rights, strategy, national security, comparative analysis of strategies, global threats.

1 Introduction

Nowadays, the notion of "national security" is widely used in the international relations and scientific language, including the legal sciences. It is believed that the US President Theodore Roosevelt was the first to use it in the political context in the 1901 State of the Union Address that focused on solving social tasks and the fight against corruption and monopolies that were most urgent at that time due to the economic crisis in the USA [1]. The national security priorities are subject to change. They depend on specific historical and political environment that exists at a certain stage of the state's development. At the same time, it should be emphasized that national security has deep historical roots and is predetermined by the state's spiritual, economic, political and other traditions. A formal document such as a national security concept or strategy is a result of existing internal and external relations the state has.

National security concepts or strategies of any state are based on normative legal acts that contain the official opinions on the state's role in the world, its national values, interests, and threats. Among such documents are "National Security Strategy" (USA, Russia, Ukraine, etc.), "White Paper" (UK, Germany, France, China, Japan, etc.), National Security Policy (Canada, Turkey), "White Paper for International Security and Defense" (Italy), doctrines (for instance, the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation), national security laws (Kazakhstan), and other legal acts. These acts are the basic ones as they define the basis for the state policy, principles and mechanisms for the realization of national security aims. A difference in the names of the normative documents does not change their essence – they all represent the conceptual basis that defines the state's activity as a whole as well as that of the government, ministries and departments responsible for ensuring national security. When working out and adopting normative legal acts aimed at developing the statements contained in the national security concept, lawmakers are guided by the directives set in these documents. National security concepts reflect how the state and community interact to achieve common goals.

A legal definition of national security was first given in the US law "The National Security Act of 1947" dated July 26, 1947 [2], that defined it as "the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security". The notion of national security has changed many times since it was first introduced and it was filled with different content depending on political, economic, and social conditions. Along with that, representatives of different sciences work up the notion of "national security".

Thus, according to Walter Lippmann "A nation is secure to the extent to which it is not in danger of having to sacrifice core values if it wishes to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by victory in such a war" [3]. Politicians and state officials also make impact in the development of this notion. For instance, Harold Brown, former US Secretary of Defense, wrote that "national security is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders" [4]. Scientists suggest exploring national security through "threats" and "values" categories. In 1962, Arnold Wolfers pointed out that "security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked" [5]. Over the time, when analyzing the notion of "national security", the need to expand its content to preserve historical, religious, political, and cultural self-identity of the nation was brought in focus [6]. There was an awareness in the limited nature of the national security concept based only on external threats. It became clear that the focus on military security resulted in ignoring more dangerous threats [7].

Scientists emphasize that the notion of "national security" should be expanded integrally in several dimensions, in particular, political, economic, social, and ecological aspects. Another dimension to expand the concept of national security is the horizontal one "downwards from the state to individual citizens and another one – upwards from the state to the biosphere, i.e., in the vertical dimension. An integral dimension in national security is political responsibility for its provision" [8].

In the light of modern realities, legal security is seen as actual. It involves democratic values, providing the citizens with the right to participate actively in political processes as well as the national security management. Security includes both the protection of human rights and freedoms by the state and the legal possibilities the subjects have to defend the rights and freedoms provided to them [9, 10]. Experts in international law consider personal and humanitarian security to be the leading reference point in international relations [11].

Having carried out a short review of the notion of "national security", it is necessary to emphasize that the purpose of this research is comparison of the national security concepts not from the position of defense, politics or geopolitics but based on how cultural, historical and humanistic values are reflected in them. The choice for comparison of the national security strategies of the two countries: Germany and Russia, is not accidental and results from a number of reasons. Firstly, both states are from the Roman-German legal family. Secondly, being aware of its responsibility for starting the Second World War, Germany carries out the concept of antimilitary policy and is not a nuclear power, and Russia, which has nuclear weapons, carries out non-aggressive external politics, keeps to defensive doctrine and advocates non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. Thirdly, the collective principle is strong both in Russian and German mentality that is bound to be reflected in the normative acts related to national security. Fourthly, the states are connected with each other by cultural and historical roots.

2 Methods

The article's design (idea) is to identify the general and distinguishing features of the national security systems of Russia and Germany in order to implement the positive experience of the two countries and other states into strategic program documents providing national security of the two countries as well as other countries striving to develop the humanitarian component of their strategies. To achieve the research purpose, a complex of scientific methods was used. The national security strategies were investigated with the help of the dialectical

method that enabled the authors to look at the strategies in their dynamics and development in interconnection with the existing social relations. Based on this principle, the similarities, differences and contradictions between Russian and German national security strategies were identified. It was also used to detect their nature and conditionality by cultural, historical, political and other values. The historical and historical legal method allowed to demonstrate the dynamics and changeability of the national security strategies, their dependence on a specific historical environment, social, economic, and political factors existing in a certain period of the state's development. The comparative legal method was widely used in the research to carry out the comparison and reveal similarities, differences, common and specific features that exist in the humanitarian and social orientation of the national security concepts of Russia and Germany. Furthermore, the comparison was made between different legal systems that are part of the common Roman-German legal family. The formal legal method was the basis for the exploration of the legal norms provided for in the strategies of the two states without their connection with politics, economy, and ideology. It was used to study the special features of the normative acts providing different aspects of the national security, their intersystem and external interrelation as well as the hierarchy of the sources of law that exist in the system.

3 Analysis

3.1 Analysis and Discussion on the Main Social Values of the National Security Concept of Germany

Nowadays, Germany is one of the most developed European countries in political, democratic, social, and legal aspects. It can be stated that it holds leading positions in Europe. It is a state with a relatively low corruption level, developed democratic institute and civil society. The reunification of GDR and FRG influenced greatly on the modern national security concept. Main principles of national security were put forward by the Federal Ministry of Defense Volker R  he in the Defense Policy Guidelines soon after the Berlin Wall's fall. He made emphasis on protection of Germany from external threats; partnership nuclear-weapon state, allied ties with NATO countries; equal-right partnership with European countries and USA; influence on democratic processes and international institutions in other countries [12]. Therefore, the analysis of the document shows that an accent is made on external policy without taking into account possible internal threats.

When Angela Merkel came to power, considerable changes in the national security strategy were introduced. Thus, a modern doctrine of the Germany's national security has been formed during her administration that is described in the White Paper on Security Policy and the Future of the Bundeswehr (hereafter referred to as White Paper). Its main priorities include preservation of rights and freedoms with democracy; wellbeing of citizens and their protection from dangers; ensuring sovereignty and integrity of Germany; prevention of regional crises and conflicts that can impose a threat to the country's security; repel terrorism; withstand global challenges; facilitate respect to human rights and strengthening international order on the basis of international law; facilitating the development of free trade. The White Paper emphasizes that national security is oriented towards a comprehensive approach and emphasizes that it is impossible to guarantee security only by means of military forces [13].

The White Paper is not the only document defining the national security strategy. It is pointed out that the federal government's concept called Civilian Crisis Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Consolidation is adopted in the development of the White Paper. The role of Bundeswehr is not limited to the defense policy implementation; it involves also interagency facilitation, assistance in the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters, particularly the severe ones. The document notes the interrelation of external and internal threats. It is noteworthy that the White Paper speaks of the need to integrate

humanitarian instruments in resolving crises and ensuring national security.

The document analysis showed that despite its accent on the Bundeswehr's role in ensuring national security much attention is paid to such values as human rights and rights of citizens; ensuring rights and freedoms of a man and citizen; inviolability of democratic institutions. It indicates a certain change in the security strategy that is seen not only in the light of the state interests but also those of its citizens. To a large extent, the White Paper has a framework character and serves as a basis for other normative acts that regulate national security in particular the 2011 Defense Policy Guidelines, the Bundeswehr Concept and Cyber Security Strategy. The security ensuring system of the Federal Republic of Germany has a systemic character and is based on such notions as "interest", "values", "risk", and "threat". It is noteworthy that the protection of German citizens is of a top priority and is carried out only by military and physical protection but also by rights and freedoms of a man and citizen. Thus, it can be concluded that democratic values provided for in different normative legal acts are the main object of security.

The underlying principles of the security policy of the Federal Republic of Germany are made of "value-based ideas about democracy, the legal state, and human rights" [14]. The German Basic Law (Constitution) has a significant influence on the formation of the national security strategy and, in particular, the fact that it enshrines the human rights as the highest values, which serves as the basis for the national identity. Therefore, it is no accident that cybercrime, serious crimes and organized crime, violence and crime among youth are listed as threats on the website of the Ministry of the Interior of Germany [15].

National security is the aggregate of many systems where the division into internal and external threats is conditional. Therefore, the existing system of measures is simultaneously aimed at minimizing both internal and external threats. Germany recognizes the idea of the security indivisibility which essence is rather simple: internal security is provided by ensuring external security and external security is provided by the internal one.

As it was noted earlier, the German Basic Law has an impact on the formation of the national security concept. Thus, Article 20 says that "Mindful also of its responsibility towards future generations, the state shall protect the natural foundations of life and animals by legislation and, in accordance with law and justice, by executive and judicial actions, all within the framework of the constitutional order". Article 73 determines the exclusive competence of the Federation in respect to protection of the basis of the free democratic regime and land (safeguard of the Constitution). The German Basic states the domination of human rights, legal and social character of the state; Article 1 establishes inviolability of human dignity and the state's duty to respect and protect it.

Legal values enshrined in the Basic Law influence the government activity. Thus, the website of the German Ministry of Internal Affairs says, "social security is one of the most important objectives of the internal policy. It includes security of citizens from violence, crime and terrorism as well as the protection of the Constitution. People can develop freely personally and professionally only in a society without threat of crime".

The Basic Law for the German Federal Republic states that "every person shall have the right to free development of his personality insofar as he does not violate the rights of others or offend against the constitutional order or the moral law" (Article 2). Thus, the social character of national security is visible. At the same time, Germany focuses on participation of civil society institutions in its provision. The White Paper defines civil society as the state's partner in the implementation of national security, which conditions the development of public-private partnership through the implementation of different programs for the safeguard of law and order where citizens are one of the

subjects in the process aimed at ensuring their interests and the interests of the state.

By involving the civil society institutions in the provision of national security, the state does not waive responsibility from itself. Protection of rights and freedoms of the citizens are one of its top priorities and responsibilities. The Basic Law emphasizes that the Federation has exclusive legislative power with respect to defense and protection of the population. The Federation and the Länder cooperate concerning "protection of the free democratic basic order, existence and security of the Federation or of a Land (protection of the constitution)" (Article 2). It is noteworthy that the German legislator uses the "constitutional protection" term, which not all constitutions of developed countries contain.

In the meantime, the civil society institutions are actively involved in working out strategic decisions regarding national security. Researchers point out that "research and analytics non-governmental centers make up an integral element of the system for developing internal policy solutions in European countries. The main task for the experts specializing in this field is to inform state officials about strategic aspects of external policy development" [16]. Furthermore, according to the Basic Law of Germany human rights are directly applicable. The civil control has a multilevel character and is combined with intrastate control.

The classical forms of control involve the activity of censorship-based media, public organizations and unions, universities and their associations. At the same time, parliamentary control over the executive power is well established. The check and balance system acts to provide for national security. Let us consider some of them. According to the Basic Law, "the Bundestag and its committees may require the presence of any member of the Federal Government" (Article 43); a Parliamentary Commissioner for the Armed Forces is appointed in order to safeguard basic rights and assist the Bundestag in parliamentary oversight (Article 45-b); the Federal Chancellor is elected by the Bundestag without debate based on the proposal of the Federal President (Article 63); The Bundestag may express a lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor by electing a successor by the majority of its members (Article 67).

The right to education and freedom of the freedom of scientific work are enshrined in the Basic Law of Germany, which causes attention to the social and cultural elements in the system of national security. Thus, the priority of education programs for the members of the military is emphasized in the White Paper. However, the social and cultural aspects of national security are not only in education of the military servants but also in the development of science, medicine, and high tech industries [17]. The fundamental principles of the Basic Law of Germany facilitate the development of science. In particular, it states the following: arts and sciences, research and teaching shall be free (Article 5); legislation that promotes research at the federal level (Article 74).

Globalization processes have intensified the flows of migrants, which resulted in the need for establishing a dialogue with them. It cannot be achieved only by means of government instruments, therefore, civil society institutes are involved in the realization of cultural and education programs with the Muslim world, which is gradually becoming a part of the German world. For example, a program called "Dialogue with the Muslim World" has been adopted at the federal level. It includes educational and cultural projects aimed at finding common universal values and mutual understanding [18].

Preservation of favorable environment is an important part of national security. Thus, Germany complies with international obligations resulting from the Kyoto Protocol on the reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases. The analysis of the website of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany shows that the country has adopted the concept for sustainable ecological development. It

points out that "sustainability is aimed at achieving equality between generations, social unity, enhancing the quality of life and developing international responsibility. In this respect, economic efficiency, protection of natural resources and social responsibility have to be combined" [19].

As preliminary conclusions on the national security strategy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the following should be noted. Firstly, the Basic Law of Germany where rights and freedoms are enshrined as the highest value had impact on its formation. The strategy itself is based not only on the White Paper but also on a number of other political and legal acts that develop it. Secondly, the underlying principles of the strategy are not limited to external policy interests but also include rights and freedoms of a man and citizen with humanistic values. The main objects of national security are citizens who are bearers of rights and freedoms; the state and its constitutional system. The implementation of the national security strategy is built based on the partnership between the state and the civil society, while there is a balance between the interests of the state and society in ensuring security. The third and fourth generations of human rights have had impact on the national security strategy and found reflection in a legal protection of ecology, security of information space as well as the establishment of a legal and cultural dialogue with migrants and their recognition as rightful members of society.

3.2 Analysis and Discussion on the Key Social Values of the National Security Strategy of Russia

Apart from the Constitution of the Russian Federation, there is a number of normative legal acts that determine national security: the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated October 5, 2015 No. 285-FZ "On Security" [20]; Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated December 31, 2015 No. 683 "On the Strategy of National Security of the Russian Federation"; "The Russian Federation's Concept of Public Safety" approved by the President of the Russian Federation on November 14, 2013 No. Pr-2685 [21]; "The Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation until 2025" approved by the President of the Russian Federation on November 28, 2014 No. Pr-2753, etc. The above-mentioned legal acts complement each other and develop specific statements of the national security strategy. For instance, the strategy for countering extremism in the Russian Federation was developed in order to elaborate the statement of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated June 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On Counteracting Extremist Activities". Without going into all the details of the normative legal acts that regulate national security, it can be noted that they are systemic in nature. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relatively independent branch of legislation aimed at regulating the activity on the provision of national security.

The official concept of national security is given in Paragraph 6 of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the National Security Strategy" where it is defined as: "the state of protection of an individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, which ensures the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation (hereinafter citizens), decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, sustainable social and economic development of the Russian Federation". As it follows from the legal definition of national security, its key notions include the "state of security"; "internal and external threats"; rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation as well as decent quality and standard of living are given top priority, which proves its social and humanistic orientation.

It should be stated that the legal definition of security has undergone significant changes. Thus, in the Law of the Russian Federation dated March 5, 1992 No. 2446-1 "On Security", which is no longer in force, it was defined as "the condition of safety of the vital interests of an individual, society and the state from internal and external threats". If we carry out a comparative analysis of two conceptual definitions, then the second one does

not contain an indication of “rights and freedoms” (it has been replaced by the idea of interests); decent quality and standard of living. However, the rights and freedoms, the material and spiritual values of society, the state, as well as the constitutional system together with sovereignty are the main items of security (paragraph 3 of Article 1).

In the doctrinal provisions of the “national security” concept at the initial stage of its formation it was regarded within the narrow scope. For example, A.V. Chumak states in his work that the constitutional order and protection from external threats are at the core of national security, and the rights of the individual are only mentioned in the context of the reasonable balance with the interests of societies and the state [22]. Other studies have noted that the concept of national security is unreasonably expanding through pointing out economic, environmental issues, crimes against the person, and public safety [23-25]. Indeed, a single crime against the life of a particular person will not affect the state of national security, as well as a single crime in the economic realm. Neither do occasional environmental crimes constitute threats to national security. However, there may be such a limit when their combination threatens national security as a whole, due to high mortality or reduced life expectancy of citizens of the state, who are the holders of the rights and freedoms. The decrease in the population of the country with a huge territory ultimately leads to a decrease in the possibilities for its control, and therefore creates potential threats to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the state.

Thus, according to the Federal Service for National Statistics of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), the population of Russia in 2017 amounted to 146,793,744 people. During 2017, 515,890 people died, and 420,780 people were born. Thus, the population decline accounted for 95110 people. There is a large proportion of violent death and grievous bodily harm that can ultimately lead to death. Thus, in 2017, over 9,000 murders were committed and more than 24,000 crimes that inflicted grievous bodily harm; 20,161 people died as a result of road traffic accidents. More than 20,000 people committed suicide [26]. The number of deaths caused by alcohol was over forty-nine thousand. Every year about 70,000 people go missing in Russia, one third of whom cannot be found within a year or more. Criminologists logically assume that this one third is made up of latent murders. Thus, the official number of murders should be added to the part of the citizens missing. The average life expectancy among male population in 2017 was only 66 years.

According to official estimates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, damage from corruption and economic crimes amounted to more than 177.5 billion rubles [27]. According to the experts, in 2015, 944 people per 1 million inhabitants died of air pollution from PM2.5 particles in Russia. In terms of sulfur dioxide emissions, Russia is one of the world “leaders”. For instance, it is by 16.6 times higher than in France and by 10.5 times more than in Germany. For carbon monoxide (CO), with a smaller number of vehicles this figure is by 5.3 times higher than in Germany. The statistics provided by the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation on the reduction of environmental offenses does not mean their fewer occurrence, it only emphasizes their latent character. It is well known that the main factor provoking cancer is the unfavorable ecological situation. In 2017, 290,662 people died from malignant tumors in Russia (that is more than half of the number of dead). The cases of death from social diseases were registered, though in insignificant quantity. Thus, 21 deaths from syphilis and 341 cases of malnutrition were recorded.

Statistics, which reflect only a part of social reality, determine the formulation of additional tasks in the “Strategy of the National Security of the Russian Federation” (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy). As already indicated, for the purpose of this article we do not seek to analyze the whole Strategy but only focus on its social and humanistic aspects. Thus, paragraph 115 defines the main indicators for assessing the state of national security, including: “citizens’ satisfaction with the degree of protection of their constitutional rights and freedoms, personal

and property interests against criminal offense; life expectancy; a share of the territory of the Russian Federation that does not meet environmental standards”, etc. Only one of the ten indicators required for assessing the level of national security relates to defense as the indication of the share of modern weapons, military and special equipment.

The Strategy structure stands out particularly. Thus, in the fourth paragraph “National Security Protection”, one chapter focuses on military defense and the others – on national and social security; the improvement of the quality of life of the Russian Federation citizens; economic growth, science, technologies, and education; health care; culture; living systems ecology and sustainable nature management. The paragraph ends with the provision of strategic stability and equal strategic partnership.

Only two subsections in the Strategy are related to the external threats and military defense, the others focused on the internal social, humanitarian, ecological economic and other problems of national security. The emphasis on the internal threats is reflected in scientific research as well, where the economic [28], cultural [29, 30], social [31], legal security [32], security of a person, and other its varieties [33] started to be distinguished as the parts of national security. The Strategy of the national security of Russia and the scientific studies that expand this notion are the result of actual state of social relations, internal and external threats, and the level of the development of the state and the insufficient protection of basic rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen. The expansion of the notion “national security” is the regularity associated with the realities of present time and the existing challenges and threats. The regulatory legal acts developing the provisions of the Strategy highlight certain types of security as the variety of national security. Thus, “The Conception of Social Security in the RF” notes that it “is the system of views of the provision of social security as a part of national security of the Russian Federation”. The Presidential Edict dated June 9, 2010 No. 690 “On the approval of Strategy of the national counter-drugs policy of the Russian Federation until 2020” notes that “the appropriate provisions of the Strategy of national security are being developed and detailed in it in respect to the sphere of counter-drugs activity”. The Presidential Edict dated December 19, 2012 No. 166 “On the Strategy of state national policy of the Russian Federation until 2025” notes that it is developed “considering the documents of national strategic planning in the spheres of the provision of state (national) security”. The Presidential Edict dated December 5, 2016 No. 646 “On the approval of the Doctrine of Information Security of the Russian Federation” states that it “constitutes a system of official views on ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation in the sphere of information”. Analogous provisions can be seen in “The Doctrine of Food Security of the Russian Federation”, “Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030” and other laws and regulations. National Anti-Corruption Strategy approved by the RF Presidential Decree dated April 13, 2010 call corruption as one of the consistent threats to the security of the Russian Federation.

Let us go back to the analysis of the main provisions of the Strategy. For example, in paragraph 5, it is noted that “the current Strategy is based on the symbiotic relationship and interdependence of national security of the Russian Federation and the social and economic development of the country”. The paragraph that covers national security highlights the protection of rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen. Whereby, criminal offenses against a person and property as well as the corruption are named among the threats to the state and public security. The Strategy contains the chapter covering the improvement of the quality of living of Russian citizens where the development of human potential, satisfaction of the material, social and spiritual needs of citizens and the decrease of social and income inequality are called the strategic objectives (Section 50).

In the Strategy, Russia recognizes the lag in the technological process that negatively influences the quality of life of Russian

citizens and, as a result, the fact that nowadays their rights and freedoms are more a declaration than a reality. Obviously, it is insufficient to declare human rights and freedoms in the RF Constitution, it is necessary to assure their actual effect, both the right to life and the good living standard itself. The number of suicides in Russia and recorded deaths by socially significant diseases (syphilis, malnutrition) is the registered indicator of the low quality of life. In the Strategy, the misappropriation of state funds is recognized as the threat to the quality of life and, by its nature, it is one of the varieties of corruption-related offense.

Russia declared the right to labor in the Constitution, but it is necessary to ensure fair payment for labor which would allow satisfying the demand of a person for personal development. Paragraph 52 of the Strategy confirms that "the improvement of the quality of life of citizens is guaranteed by means of food security, greater availability of comfortable housing, high-quality and safe goods and services, modern education and health protection, sports facilities, the creation of highly-effective working places, as well as favorable conditions for the improvement of social mobility, the quality of labor, its adequate remuneration, support of socially significant employment, the provision of accessibility of the facilities of social, engineering and transportation infrastructure for the disabled people and other groups of people with limited mobility, and adequate pension provision". From this provision, the social and humanistic orientation of the Strategy is obvious; the problem is in its actual securing.

The subsection of the strategy on economic growth is inextricably linked with the subsection on the quality of life, since it is difficult to ensure the latter without effective implementation of the economic function of the government. At its core, the budget revenue, the financial system stability, economic safety assurance as part of national security depend to a large extent on of the government's economic function fulfillment. Any law or government program that requires cash investment for its implementation turns into vain wishes without adequate financial support. In its turn, the economic development is impossible without science, technology and education, and that is what the next subsection of the Strategy is about. That is the way they are logically related: science, technology and education – economic growth – the quality of life. A significant shortcoming of the subsection addressed to science, technology and education, and especially regarding education, is that there is no indication of the threats preventing the development of this area, among which scientists and teachers of higher schools listed bureaucratization of the educational process, setting the quality of education equal to the quality of paperwork, introduction of formal indicators which defy common sense [34-36]. One should also mention the lack of consistency – on the one hand, the priority of cultural and spiritual values caused by historical traditions is proclaimed, and on the other hand, foreign standards are introduced in education by means of administrative methods.

Considering the low life expectancy of the population and the high mortality rate that leads to a decline in the population, the health care development and healthy lifestyle promotion in the Russian Federation is the most important focus in national security protection. The subsection specifically mentions the observance of the citizen's rights in the health protection field, and the provision of state guarantees related to these rights. By virtue of the massive spread of oncological and cardiovascular diseases, HIV infection, tuberculosis, drug and alcohol addiction, they are recognized as threats to national security since they lead to population decline.

State-organized society should be based on spiritual and moral values and civic consciousness, otherwise it is doomed to extinction. The Strategy reads that "traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include priority of moral values over material ones, protection of human life, human rights and freedoms, family, creative work, service to the Motherland, moral and ethical standards, humanism, mercy, justice, mutual assistance, collectivism, historical unity of all the Russians, and continuity

of the history of our country". Any state can be destroyed from inside by enforcing ideals alien to society. Therefore, the strategic goals of ensuring national security with regard to culture are the preservation and enhancement of traditional Russian moral values as the Russian identity basis of the Russian Federation nations and the single cultural space of the country. Blurring the distinction of identity in the long term leads to disappearance of statehood as such. In order to ensure national security, the processes of globalization should be carefully approached taking into account the existing moral traditions as much as possible. Thus, the normative church act "On the foundations of the social concept of the Russian Orthodox Church" states that it is necessary "to approach the process of legal and political internationalization with caution when pursuing policies related to the adoption of binding international agreements and the actions of international organizations, governments should assert the spiritual, cultural and other identity of countries and nations, and the legitimate interests of the state" [37].

A distinctive feature of the concept is the formal involvement of civil society institutions in its implementation. Thus, its general provisions point to the consolidation of the state with the institutions of civil society, and then following the logic of a normative act, civil society is defined as a partner in ensuring state and public security (paragraph 44); improving the quality of life (paragraph 53); economic growth (paragraph 62); health care (paragraph 74); ecology (paragraph 84); culture (paragraph 92). However, the problem is that a civil society is still being formed in Russia and the legal activity of citizens is at a rather low level.

4 Conclusion

The analysis of laws and regulations stating the strategy of national security of Russia and Germany shows that they have such similar external features indicating the characteristics of a system as the integrity, structure hierarchy, plurality, interdependence, as well as the securing the priorities both at the level of laws and other regulations what is largely caused by the entry of these two countries into the Romano-Germanic legal family.

From the substantive and not external side, the strategies of national security of two countries have both common and distinctive features. Thus, both strategies have human rights, a person and the society come first; their humanistic social orientation is traced; the ensuring of third and fourth rights of generation of a human are reflected in the regulatory documents establishing national security; the existence of common collectivity features in the mentalities of both nations are reflected in the form of participation of the civil society institutions in the national security protection. Global challenges in the form of migration, eliminating the distinctions of cultural identity are traced in the strategies of two states as well. Despite Germany is a NATO country, its strategy in international relations is created on the participation in the international authorities in order to ensure inherent security. The national security of Germany as well as of Russia is based on the concept of the unity of the internal and external threats and is not built according to the principle of the internal security provision exclusively at the account of global and external security.

In the light of the uneven economic and social development, there are significant differences between the national security strategies of the Russian Federation and Germany. Thus, foreign policy and defense in the Russian Strategy are given only two articles, and the focus is on the internal threats which lead to the reduction in the population of the state, namely: low quality of life, insufficient health care, high mortality level, drug addiction, socially significant diseases, corruption, and crimes. Stagnation in technical progress and the resource-based economy are officially recognized.

The defined differences do not mean that the security strategy of Germany lacks an orientation towards sociocultural, economic

and civilian elements, health of the nation, and technical progress, as they are a logical consequence of the recognition of human rights and human dignity as the highest value, and therefore are reflected in the strategy in the aspect of their development and improvement. Meanwhile, the Russian national security strategy focuses more on raising the life quality indexes to world standards, and internal threats. That is all predetermined by the fact that human rights and freedoms have not yet found a straightforward statement in the form of the highest value in the minds and mentality of all population segments, when one indication of them in the Constitution or another law should be sufficient. This is largely explained by the initial stage of the formation of democratic institutions in Russia, as well as the peculiarities of legal consciousness of state and municipal officers who perceive and adopt easier the provisions stated in the subordinate regulatory legal acts adopted by the highest official of the state.

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