

crimes. To increase the number of police officers, the government should stimulate recruitment. Increasing the salaries of officers makes work more attractive and also reduces bribes. As the world's 15th largest economy, Mexico is trying to financially support more jobs in the higher-paying public police.

Implementing these policies certainly has the potential to create grievances amongst cartel workers – particularly for those prospering from impunity. However, given that the drug war can be defined as a conflict stemming from “greed” – that is, the cartels have not been fighting for ideological reasons – implementing these strategies is unlikely to incite further violence.

Conclusion

More than sixty-six thousand people have disappeared since 2006, primarily at the hands of criminal organizations such as the cartels. The United States has cooperated with Mexico on security and counternarcotics to varying degrees over several decades. Recent efforts have centered on the Merida Initiative; since Presidents George W. Bush and Calderon launched the partnership in 2007, the United States has appropriated more than \$3 billion for it. But now the Mexican government is actively working to overcome the country's economic problems, which should reduce the impact of cartels.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THE FACE OF NEW CHALLENGES

During the last 6 years, our country has been subjected to large-scale aggression by the Russian Federation and is in a state of hybrid war with it. The Russian Federation is very skilful in using almost all possible levers of aggression in the arsenal of the initiator of the undeclared war, from information attacks and propaganda to subversive, intelligence and activities aimed at supporting separatism and building pseudo-state formations in our territory.

The very concept of hybrid war is multifaceted and many-sided, one of the special and key factors of this concept is that such a war is characterized by both the use of conventional weapons and the use of elements of guerrilla warfare and terrorism to achieve certain criminal goals. Therefore, the issue of adaptation and reform of the national security sector in such conditions is very complex and problematic.

The problem is caused by the need to change and modernize not only the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine or other paramilitary formations, but also such elements of the security sector as information protection of society, change of diplomatic direction, change and improvement of intelligence (Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine) and counterintelligence, counter-terrorist body (Security Service of Ukraine), modernization and reform of the state economy, its transformation into a more defense-industrial vector of movement [5].

Undoubtedly, before talking about the national security sector, we should start with the normative definition of "national security", such a definition is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", according to which national security is the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and others. national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats. In my opinion, the fundamental element of reforming the national security sector is the legal consolidation of new changes, new threats and ways to overcome them, in other words, the adoption of current laws of Ukraine, bylaws, on the basis of which further changes will take place [2].

In this regard, many successful steps have been taken in recent years, and the result is the adoption in the early stages of aggression of a new package of defense documents, namely the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the National Security Strategy of Ukraine. It is in these defense planning documents that the Russian Federation is defined as the country of the aggressor, and specific actions and steps are defined to combat not only it, but any country that will encroach on our interests.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the changes have not bypassed the legislative side of national security, and it can be stated that most

defense documents have been reformed and adapted to modern military realities.

The next step in the development of the national security system in modern realities is the transfer of the army to NATO standards, ranging from material standards and financial support to standards in the field of weapons, equipment and military exercises.

Not so long ago, some changes have been made to the Constitution of Ukraine, specifically it is about the formal regulation of NATO and EU accession. Over the last 6 years, the Ukrainian military has conducted many joint military exercises with the armies of NATO member countries, and in my opinion it only makes our army more qualified and strengthens its technical and objective equipment. And all this leads to the protection of social and public values [1].

However, the process of fully transferring our armed forces to NATO standards is not rapid, and it should be noted that not all of the above standards can be applied in Ukraine, due to a number of subjective reasons, such as lack of large funds to equip the Armed Forces or lack of similar weapons, due to different technical and industrial conditions in Ukraine than in NATO member countries.

The next element that directly has a huge impact on the national security system is the diplomatic lever of influence on the aggressor. In recent years, Ukraine has made great strides in this area, the world community provides us with considerable support, through the application of economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, and through diplomatic condemnation of the aggressor country.

However, it should be noted that some countries, namely the United States and the United Kingdom, wanted a little more support, because they were the guarantors of our security, subject to the signing of the Budapest Memorandum in 1994.

The next element of the national security system that I think needs to be changed in the future is a change in the powers of the Security Service of Ukraine. If we turn to the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine", namely to the article 24, then in the list of powers of the service you can see the powers ranging from solving problems of defense of social and economic construction, ecology, scientific and technological progress, and to ensure security in the economy [3].

I believe that in the situation in which our country has been for more than 6 years, the SBU should engage exclusively in counterintelligence and counter-terrorism activities, and turn from a law enforcement agency into a purely special service. Therefore, after the SBU relinquishes its powers to protect relations in the economic space and other areas that can be

transferred to other state law enforcement agencies, the work to neutralize enemy intelligence networks, terrorist units and propaganda and subversive activities of enemy elements will be carried out more quickly and professionally.

So, to sum up, it must be said that Ukraine's national security system is undoubtedly changing very quickly and adapting to today's military realities, but there are still many gaps that need to be filled and subsequently modernized.

The whole complexity of hybrid warfare, as noted earlier, is that it is a simultaneous offensive in all directions, information, military, economic, and therefore countering the aggressor must be comprehensive and effective. Ukraine already has something to be proud of, our army has undergone a process of very rapid formation and this gives us positive hopes that later a completely new and impenetrable system of national security and defense of our country will be built that will be able to resist the aggressor on any battlefield.

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