

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIES

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Abstract: *This paper is an analysis of the (national) security strategy of five countries: Spain, Poland, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Georgia. The first four listed countries are NATO members, and Georgia aims to become one. The mentioned countries were chosen on purpose, because in the literature in our country the strategies of great powers and surrounding countries are most often analyzed. The basic research methods were historical-comparative and content analysis. The general conclusion can be as follows: The (national) security strategies of the analyzed countries are similar in approach to general security issues, but less or significantly different in terms of structure and scope of the document.*

Key words: *Strategy of (national) security; Spain; Poland, Czech Republic; Lithuania; Georgia*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is an interesting fact that the term "national security strategy" is not found in encyclopedias and dictionaries. The main reason for such a fact is the time of its (strategy) creation. In our theory, it is most often claimed that the national security strategy, as a document, was created during the time of American President Ronald Reagan (Kekovic, 2011; Kekovic & Dimitrijevic, 2017). That statement is true, but not precise. Namely, the phrase "national security strategy" actually first appeared in the USA, but not in 1987, but in the National Security Act from 1947. Namely, in Article 108 of that law, it was established that the President of the USA has the obligation to submit the National Security Strategy Report to Congress 150 days after taking office. The first such report was submitted by President Harry Truman in 1950, when that practice was stopped (Forca, 2022). Therefore, the Law on Reorganization of the Ministry of Defense (Goldwater-Nichols Act), from 1986 (Article 603), re-emphasized the stated obligation of the US President (<https://history.defense.gov/Historical-Sources/National-Security-Strategy/>). From President Ronald Reagan (1987) to Bill Clinton (end of 2000), that obligation was fulfilled almost every year. From President George Bush (the younger), i.e. from 2002, through Barack Obama, Donald Trump to Joseph Biden, the position has been taken that the national security strategy is not published every year, but that one such document is adopted during the term of the

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administration of one president (Forca,2021). Thus, from 1987 to 2022, 18 documents with the general name The National Security Strategy of the USA were published in the USA. The practice of adopting a document called a (national) security strategy was accepted by the largest number of countries in the world in the 21st century.

The contents of the document called the (national) security strategy vary greatly in terms of volume (number of pages), writing style and document structure. Generally speaking, in those documents, apart from the introduction and conclusion, positions on: security (strategic) environment; security challenges, risks and threats; national values, interests and goals; security policy, that is, the mechanisms and ways of achieving national interests and goals, as well as opposing security threats and the system of (national) security. (Forca, 2021).

In this paper, the (national) security strategies of the five mentioned countries were selected for analysis. Most of the strategies are named as "national security strategy". The selection was made on purpose, that is, the countries that appear less often in domestic literature, according to the subject of this work. The general matrix of the analysis of the (national) security strategies of the seven countries mentioned includes the questions: *name of the document; editorial signatory; way (style) of writing; number of pages and document structure; challenges, risks and threats; national values, interests and goals and the national security system.*

2. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF SPAIN

The most recent national security strategy was adopted by Spain in 2021, under the name Strategy National Security (Strategy National Security, 2021). It is an extremely voluminous document for this type of regulation, compared to other countries. Namely, the document was written on 114 pages, and the Editorial was signed by the Prime Minister of Spain, Pedro Sánchez.

The document contains the following information about the work on the strategy:

"The National Security Council was responsible for the preparation of the National Security for 2021. The creation of the Strategy is a process in which the Spanish ministries and the National Intelligence Center participated. Spanish autonomous communities and autonomous cities participated in this process, through the Sectoral Conference for National Security Issues. Furthermore, the National Security Strategy 2021 includes contributions from independent experts, individuals of renowned prestige, knowledge and experience in the field of security. The process was coordinated by the National Security Department of the Office of the Prime Minister, in the capacity of technical secretariat and permanent work. The strategy represents continuity and respects changes".

Its explicit definition is not given in the strategy, and the document itself is written in an essay style, the contents of which are structured in five main units: 1) Global security and vectors of transformation; 2) A safe and resilient Spain; 3) Risks and threats; 4) Integrated strategic planning and 5) National security system and crisis management. In addition to the five main units (parts) of the strategy, the structure of the document also includes: Summary and Introduction. The most extensive part of the document (pages 70-104) is the Integrated Strategic Planning.

A special chapter of the strategy, as we mentioned, is Risks and threats. The document explicitly lists 16 risks and threats to Spain's national security on 18 pages, which are analyzed to the extent necessary in the text. Explicitly stated risks and threats in the document are determined and elaborated in the following order:

- Strategic and regional tensions,

- Terrorism and violent radicalism,
- Epidemics and pandemics,
- Threats to critical infrastructure,
- Emergency situations and disasters,
- Espionage and foreign interference,
- Disinformation campaigns,
- Vulnerability of cyberspace,
- Vulnerability of maritime space,
- Aviation Vulnerability,
- Economic and financial instability,
- Organized and serious crime,
- Irregular migration flows,
- Energy vulnerability,
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction i
- Effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

In the document itself, there is no chapter on national values, interests and goals. However, in Part 2 - A Safe and Resilient Spain, when asked What is national security, three general objectives are highlighted: 1) Protection of the freedoms, rights and well-being of the population; 2) Guaranteeing the defense of Spain and its constitutional principles and values and 3) Contributing to international security, together with partners and allies, as well as commitments. Those three general goals (missions) are operationalized in the fourth unit (Integrated Strategic Planning) as three pillars of the strategy, and each pillar is elaborated through goals and sub-goals (33 activities), which is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Pillars, goals and sub-goals (activities) *(Editing by the author)*

PILLARS	GOALS	Sub-goals
FIRST: Spain that protects lives, rights and people's freedoms and constitutional order	Deterrence and defense	1 - 3
	The fight against terrorism and violent radicalization	4 - 8
	Responding to crisis situations	9 - 12
	Counterintelligence services, fight against disinformation campaigns and action against foreign interference	13 - 16
SECOND: Spain promoting the prosperity and well-being of its citizens	Security of common global values	17 - 19
	Economic and financial stability	20
	The fight against organized and serious crime	21 - 22
	Managing of migration routes	23 - 24
	Energy security and ecological transition	25
THIRD: Spain participating in conservation	Strengthening multilateralism	26 - 28
	Europe strategic autonomy	29 - 30
	High profile in NATO	31 (a, 6, u)

PILLARS	GOALS	Sub-goals
international peace and security and defends its strategic interests	Environmental protection, sustainable development and the fight against climate change	32 - 33

The national security system is elaborated in the last unit - National Security System and Crisis Management. The initial position in that whole states that: "The national security system includes all bodies, entities, resources, and procedures that enable the state to act in order to protect the freedom and well-being of its citizens, to guarantee the defense of Spain and its constitutional principles and values, and to together with our partners and allies contribute to international security".

At the top of the national security system is the Prime Minister, and Crisis Management consists of: the National Security Council; Connection mechanisms; Support bodies for the National Security Council (special committees) and the Department for National Security in the Office of the Prime Minister. Spain's national security system is linked to the common security of the EU and the NATO defense system. Executive parts of the system (armed forces, police, security services and others) are elaborated within pillars, goals and sub-goals.

3. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The most recent national security strategy of Poland was adopted on May 12, 2020, under the name National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland. As the beginning of the document states: "The strategy was approved by the President of the Republic at the request of the Council of Ministers." By the way, the document does not contain an editorial by any of the political figures, as is the case with other foreign strategies (National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, 2020).

The National Security Strategy of Poland is written in essay style (smaller part) and paragraph style (larger part), on 37 pages, and has the following units: Introduction; Security environment; Values, national interests and strategic goals in the field of national security; Pillar I – Security of the state and its citizens; Pillar II – Poland in the international security system; Pillar III – Identity and national heritage; Pillar IV - Social and economic development and environmental protection and Conclusion. The most extensive part of the document is the stated pillars of the strategy.

There is no explicit definition of strategy in the document, but it says:

"The strategy offers a comprehensive vision of shaping the national security of the Republic of Poland in all its dimensions. It includes the subject-oriented aspect (the internal dimension of national security as well as the international environment – bilateral relations, regional cooperation at the global level). scale and cooperation within international organizations) and object-oriented (includes all dimensions regarding the functioning of the national security system). National interests and strategic goals in the field of national security are formulated in accordance with the national values established by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland".

There are no chapters in the strategy that are explicitly named as challenges, risks and threats, but they are discussed in the first part - Security Environment. Thus, starting from the position that challenges, risks and threats are constantly increasing, the following are listed and described as the main threats to national security:

- Explicitly, the biggest threat to security in the strategy is expressed as: the neo-imperial policy of the authorities of the Russian Federation, which is also implemented by military force,

- persistent regional and internal conflicts in the southern European neighborhood represent another risk,
- Global insecurity is also fueled by, among other things, the undermining of disarmament treaties and agreements, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the threats of terrorism and organized crime,
- the increased probability of using tactical nuclear weapons in a classic military operation, including as a means of de-escalation, is considered particularly dangerous.
- The development of solutions based on fixed and mobile broadband (5G and next generations), Internet of Things, cloud computing, quantum technologies, service automation, machine learning, nanotechnology and artificial intelligence create new development opportunities for Poland, while creating previously unknown threats,
- Energy security,
- Economic and financial security,
- Health protection,
- Climate changes.

A special part of the strategy refers to the national values and interests and strategic goals of Poland in the sphere of security.

A) *Values*: independence and sovereignty of the state, security of its citizens, human and civil liberties and rights; dignity, justice, national identity and heritage, democratic rule of law, solidarity, international order based on the principles of international law and environmental protection.

B) *National interests*: 1. Preservation of independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and security of the state and its citizens. 2. The formation of an international order, based on solidarity and respect for international law, which guarantees the security and safe development of Poland. 3. Strengthening national identity and preservation of national heritage. 4. Ensuring conditions for sustainable and balanced social and economic development and environmental protection.

"The mentioned national interests form the pillars of the national security of the Republic of Poland." Their implementation is ensured through the achievement of strategic goals arising from them, which requires the planning and implementation of specific tasks and the possession and use of appropriate forces, means and capabilities". Each of the mentioned pillars (national interests of Poland) is operationalized and developed into 2-6 strategic goals (Table 2), which is the most extensive part of the strategy.

Table 2. National interests (pillars) and strategic goals of Poland in the security sphere
(Editing by the author)

PILLARS	STRATEGIC GOALS
Security of the state and citizens	Managing national security State resilience and common civil defense Polish Armed Forces Cyber security Information space
Poland in the international security system	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union Bilateral, regional and global cooperation.

PILLARS	STRATEGIC GOALS
Identity and national heritage	National identity of the Republic of Poland Creating a positive image of Poland
Social and economic development and environmental protection	Protection of health and family Migration policy Economic security Energy security Protection of the natural environment Scientific and technological potential

In the strategy, there is no separate unit in which the national security system of Poland is determined, but in Pillar 1 (Security of the state and citizens), in the part that talks about the Integral management of national security, there is a clause: "For the implementation of the above measures, the Law on the management of national security". Implicitly, the national security system of Poland consists of a civilian and a military part, which are an integral part of NATO and EU security and defense.

4. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Lithuania was adopted in 2017. (The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Lithuania, 2017). The document is written in paragraphs on 20 pages (22 paragraphs), and is structured into the following parts: 1. General provisions, 2. Basic assumptions of the national security policy, 3. National security interests of the Republic of Lithuania, 4. Threats, dangers and risk factors, 5. Priorities and objectives of the national security policy and 6. Final provisions. The strategy does not have an editorial signed by a political figure, as is the case in most strategies of foreign countries.

The General Provisions for the Strategy contain the following definition:

"The National Security Strategy (hereinafter: the Strategy) represents a set of provisions for defining the development of a secure state. The strategy defines the vital and primary interests of national security, key risk factors, dangers and threats that represent these interests, sets priorities and long-term and medium-term goals for the development of the national security system and foreign, defense and internal policies. The strategy is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Basics of National Security, the agreements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (hereinafter: "NATO") and the European Union (hereinafter: "EU"), as well as on the strategic goals and guidelines specified in NATO and EU documents".

A separate part of the document is called Threats, Dangers and Risk Factors, with a general introductory statement: "In the dynamic, complex and unpredictable security environment of the Republic of Lithuania, external and internal, military and non-military threats, dangers and risk factors are interconnected." Taking into account the changed security environment, conventional military threats to the Republic of Lithuania or any other country in the region are no longer just theoretical, as military and non-military (diplomatic, informational, cyber, economic, energy, financial, legal) measures against the national security of the Republic of Lithuania they can be used at the same time trying to influence the most vulnerable areas in the country". In accordance with the above, 15 threats, dangers and risk factors have been identified in the strategy:

- conventional military threats caused by the capacity and willingness of the Russian Federation to use military force to achieve its goals,

- covert military and intelligence threats used by foreign countries that can be used in an attempt to negatively influence the political system of the Republic of Lithuania,
- threats to the unity of the Euro-Atlantic community,
- regional and global instability - conflicts arising in countries outside NATO and the EU,
- terrorism, extremism and radicalism,
- information threats (military and non-state),
- cyber threats,
- economic and energy dependence, economic vulnerability,
- the development of unsafe nuclear energy projects near the borders of the Republic of Lithuania,
- social and regional exclusion and poverty,
- demographic crisis,
- corruption,
- organized crime,
- emergency situations on the international and national level
- crisis of values.

A special chapter of the document is called National Security Interests of the Republic of Lithuania. Those interests are determined as: 1) vital and 2) primary.

A) Vital interests

- 1) sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order;
- 2) civil society, respect for human and civil rights and freedoms and their protection;
- 3) peace and prosperity in the country.

B) Primary interests:

- 1) sustainability and unity of NATO and the EU, security, solidarity, democracy and well-being of all countries of the Euro-Atlantic community;
- 2) security, stability, spread of democratic and European values in all states located in the eastern neighborhood of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 3) sustainability of state development: economic, energy, environmental, informational, cyber, social security.

The most extensive chapter of the strategy is the National Security Policy, which is elaborated in the section called Priorities and Objectives of the National Security Policy. In the strategy, 18 priorities were determined, which were operationalized into 77 goals, designated as long-term and medium-term (Table 3).

Table 3. Priorities and objectives of national security policy (*Editing by the author*)

PRIORITIES	NUMBER OF LONG-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM GOALS
Strengthening the capacity of national defense	7
Strengthening NATO collective defense	5
Strengthening NATO crisis management and partnership	3
Strengthening EU unity and solidarity	6
Strengthening bilateral and multilateral relations	7
Active participation in strengthening international security and stability	6
Development of a system for identification, assessment and warning of threats, dangers and risks for national security	1
Strengthening intelligence capability	1
Strengthening national capabilities for crisis prevention and management	1
Strengthening civil protection	1
Strengthening common security	4
Strengthening national capabilities to fight terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization.	1
Ensuring information security and security of the Lithuanian political system	7
Strengthening the preparedness of the society for the defense of the state, strengthening the civil society and the cultural and national identity of the country	7
Strengthening economic and energy security	8
Strengthening cyber security	5
Strengthening social security, improving the demographic situation	4
Ensuring environmental protection	3

In the strategy, there is no separate chapter on the national security system of Lithuania, but it is emphasized that the security of Lithuania is part of the security of NATO and the EU, of which the country is a member.

5. SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

In 2015, the Czech Republic adopted the document Security Strategy of the Czech Republic (Security Strategy of the Czech Republic, 2015). The document is written in paragraph style (104 paragraphs), on 27 pages, and the Introduction was signed by the then Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka. Apart from the paragraphs, the document specifically emphasizes two parts: 1) Security threats and 2) The security system of the Czech Republic. Apart from the Introduction, the document is divided into the following parts: 1. Introduction, 2. Principles of the national security policy of the Czech Republic; 3. Security interests of the Czech Republic; 4. Security environment and 5. Strategy for the promotion of security interests of the Czech Republic. The last chapter is the most extensive.

In the Introduction to the document, the strategy is defined as follows:

"The Security Strategy of the Czech Republic is the Czech Republic's basic security policy document that serves as a reference framework for related strategies and policy concepts. It is a government act drawn up in consultation with the Cabinet of the President of the Republic

and the Parliament of the Czech Republic with the aim of seeking non-partisan approaches to security issues. The security community of the Czech Republic, including representatives of the government and the non-governmental sector, was also involved in the development of this strategy“.

As stated, 11 security threats are specifically emphasized (beyond paragraphs) in the strategy, namely:

- Weakening of the cooperative security mechanism, as well as political and international legal obligations in the field of security,
- Instability and regional conflicts in and around the Euro-Atlantic area,
- Terrorism,
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of their delivery,
- Cyber attacks,
- Negative aspects of international migration,
- Extremism and the rise of inter-ethnic and social tensions,
- Organized crime, i.e. serious economic and financial crime, corruption, human trafficking and drug-related crime,
- Threats to the functioning of critical infrastructure,
- Interruptions in delivery of strategic raw materials or energy i
- Disasters of natural and anthropogenic origin and other emergency situations.

Considering the time of creation, the strategy points out (in the section: Security environment) that the threat in the form of aggression is slightly more likely. A special chapter of the strategy is named Security Interests of the Czech Republic. Those interests are classified in the document as: 1) Vital, 2) Strategic and 3) Other important interests (Table 4).

Table 4. Vital, strategic and other important interests *(Editing by the author)*

VITAL INTERESTS	STRATEGIC INTERESTS	OTHER IMPORTANT INTERESTS
Vital interests include: preservation of the sovereignty of the Czech Republic, territorial integrity and political independence and preservation of all constituent elements democratic rule of law, including the guarantee and protection of fundamental human rights and freedom of the population	security and stability, especially in the Euro-Atlantic area, • preventing and managing local and regional conflicts and mitigating their effects, • maintaining the UN's global stabilizing role and increasing its efficiency, • strengthening the cohesion and efficiency of NATO and the EU and maintaining the functioning and credible transatlantic relationship, • strengthening of NATO-EU strategic partnership, including strengthening	• reduction of crime, with an emphasis on economic crime, organized crime, information on crime and the fight against corruption, • strengthening the counter-intelligence and defense intelligence services of the Czech Republic, • fostering a tolerant civil society, combating extremism and its causes, • make government institutions and the judiciary more efficient and professional; for this

VITAL INTERESTS	STRATEGIC INTERESTS	OTHER IMPORTANT INTERESTS
	cooperation in the complementary development of defense and security capabilities, • the development of the role of the OSCE in preventing armed conflicts, in democratization and in building mutual trust and security, • a functional and transparent conventional arms control regime in Europe, • supporting and developing regional cooperation, • supporting international stability through cooperation with partner countries, • supporting democracy, basic freedoms and principles of the rule of law, • preservation of internal security and protection of the population, • preserving the economic security of the Czech Republic and strengthening the competitiveness of the economy, • preserving the energy, raw material and food security of the Czech Republic and the appropriate level of strategic reserves, • preservation of cyber security and defense of the Czech Republic, • prevention and suppression of security threats affecting the security of the Czech Republic and her allies.	purpose, improving the cooperation of state administration bodies with citizens and with legal and natural persons engaged in economic activities • development of citizens' associations and non-governmental organizations dealing with security, • improvement of public awareness and active involvement of the general public in the provision of security services, • scientific and technological development, with emphasis on new technologies and high added value of innovation, • development of technical and technological possibilities for processing and transmission confidential and sensitive information, with an emphasis on information protection and accessibility, • environmental Protection.

As well as security threats, the document pays special attention to determining the security system. In this sense, the strategy for the security system of the Czech Republic states:

"To protect its security interests, the Czech Republic establishes and develops a comprehensive, hierarchical security system that combines the political (domestic and foreign), military, internal security, population protection, economic, financial, legislative, legal and social levels. The system is based on laws that define the competences of individual components (legislative, executive and judicial authorities, local governments, legal and natural persons), their mutual relations and their relations with entities outside the security system, as well as their duties.

The security system of the Czech Republic provides an institutional framework/tool for creating and implementing security policy. The main function of the security system of the

Czech Republic is to manage and coordinate the work of individual components responsible for the protection of the security interests of the Czech Republic. The security of the Czech Republic is not only the task of structures explicitly designed for this purpose; authorities and local administrations, legal and natural persons, but everyone contributes their part in accordance with the law.

The structure of the security system consists of: the President of the Republic, the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the Government, the National Security Council and its working bodies, central government bodies, regional and municipal offices, the armed forces, the armed security corps, intelligence services and rescue and emergency services. The overall responsibility for the security of the state, as well as for the management and operational capability of the overall security of the system belongs to the Government, as the supreme authority of the executive power".

6. CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF GEORGIA

The National Security Concept of Georgia is written in essay style on 28 pages, and is structured into the following parts: 1) Introduction, 2) Security Environment, 3) National Values of Georgia, 4) National Interests of Georgia, 5) Threats , risks and challenges to the national security of Georgia and 6) National security policy priorities. The most extensive part is the last chapter, which makes up 50% of the document (National Security Concept of Georgia, 2018).

The concept begins with a statement from the Constitution of Georgia: "It is the strong will of the citizens of Georgia to establish a democratic order, economic freedom, social rule of law, to ensure universal human rights and freedoms and to strengthen state independence and peaceful coexistence with other nations..." In the Introduction of the document for the concept, it is stated: "The concept of national security of Georgia is a basic document that explains the fundamental national values and national interests, the vision of the safe development of the nation, threats, risks and challenges, and determines the main directions of the national security policy". The concept does not have an editorial document signed by a political figure, representative of the government.

Threats, challenges and risks are a separate chapter of the document, in which they are identified as follows:

- Occupation of Georgian territories by the Russian Federation and acts of terrorism organized by the Russian Federation from the occupied territories,
- The risk of renewed military aggression by Russia,
- Violation of the rights of internally displaced persons and refugees from the occupied territories,
- Conflicts in the Caucasus,
- International terrorism and transnational organized crime,
- Economic and social challenges,
- Energy challenges,
- Cyber threats,
- Environmental challenges,
- Demographic challenges,

- Challenges of civic integration i
- Destruction or damage to monuments of cultural heritage.

National values (6) and national interests (14) of Georgia are two separate chapters of the document, but in this paper they will be presented together for easier comparison. (Table 5).

Table 5. National values and national interests of Georgia (*Editing by the author*)

NATIONAL VALUES	NATIONAL INTERESTS
Preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity	Ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity
Freedom	Developing state institutions and strengthening democracy
Democracy and the rule of law	Development of an effective national security system
Security	Strengthening national unity and civil harmony
Prosperity	European and Euro-Atlantic integration
Peace	Ensuring stable long-term economic growth
	Ensuring energy security
	Ensuring regional stability
	Strengthening the transit role of Georgia
	Ensuring the environmental security of Georgia and the region
	Taking care of civil integration and preservation of national and cultural distinctiveness
	Strengthening cyber security
	Demographic security
	Relations with the diaspora

There is no separate chapter on the national security system of Georgia in the document. Data on that system are found in the third stated national interest - Development of an effective national security system, where only one position is stated: "Georgia aims to create a security system that guarantees the further development of Georgian statehood and the safety of its citizens".

7. CONCLUSION

The paper analyzes the security strategies of five countries, of which four are NATO members, one aims to become a member of the Alliance. In accordance with the comparison criteria matrix, it can be concluded:

A) *name of the document*: In 3 cases the document was named as National Security Strategy, in one (Lithuania) as National Security Concept, and in one (Czech Republic) as Security Strategy;

B) *signatory of the editorial*: Three documents do not have an editorial, and two do. The editorial was signed by the presidents of government (Spain and the Czech Republic);

C) *way (style) of writing*: Three documents were written in essays, two in paragraphs;

D) *number of pages and structure of the document*; The number of sides is very different and varies from 20 (Lithuania), 27 (Czech Republic), 28 (Georgia), 37 (Poland), to 114 (Spain). The structure of the document is very different;

E) *challenges, risks and threats*; Challenges, risks and threats are a mandatory part of the document, whether they are explicitly (a separate chapter) or implicitly (within the document). Their number is different: 9 (Poland), 11 (Czech Republic), 12 (Georgia), 15 (Lithuania) to 16 (Spain);

F) *national values, interests and goals*; There is a very different approach to determining national values, interests and goals, in terms of their name, operationalization and number;

G) *national security system*. Data on the national security system are stated explicitly and implicitly. States that give implicit access to the national security system, pass a special law for it.

The results of the analyzed security strategies show the different approach of individual countries and can be an inspiration for our approach to security issues.

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