

One of the most famous approaches made by Kant is that liberty is natural for the individual until it does not influence negatively the natural liberty of other individuals. In other words every individual has an obligation to not constrain others by his choices or actions. It is in some way similar to the Kant's approach with his concept of categorical imperative: *'Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law'* (Kant 1993). Such approach means that there is no need in man-made law as an artificial one, everything that society needs is set of laws that will fill natural to that freedom and will not be based on the repressive system. In other words, even though Kant avoided mentioning it, the idea of natural liberty needs to be supported by the natural law. It must be mentioned that natural law in Kant's idea is not the same what it meant by Smith in his concept. While Smith uses concept of natural law in the meaning of God's law, Kant's approach could be described more as natural law, that developed by society through natural needs and behaviour.

Another dimension described by Kant is social contract. From his point of view social contract is necessary for successful existence of natural liberty. Even though social contract could sound similar to the concept of Thomas Hobbes, Kant declares that his vision of social contract is only a rational justification of state existence (Kant 2011). Social contract defines obligations and restrictions of the state and government, while natural liberty defines the role and freedoms of the society. Such balance is important as it makes natural liberty shaped to the norms of modern society.

As it could be seen, Immanuel Kant's views concerning liberty were in some way close to the ideas of Adam Smith, but at the same time they had its peculiar details. The necessity of existence of social contract that regulates the relations between the state and the individual is