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TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE STATE IN THE SPHERE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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SUMMARY

The article deals with the technologies of ensuring the state security in the sphere of the public administration. The international experience was used, the practical aspects of which are covered in this article. The problems of ensuring the national security in Ukraine are highlighted, the main of which was the corruption component, capital withdrawal from the country, external aggression and information threats.

The priority directions of lobbying of the national interests by the citizens of Ukraine in the system of ensuring the state security are established, among which the necessity of consolidation of the civil society in order to increase its role in the information space is highlighted.

Key words: technologies for ensuring security, state, state administration, security, optimization, lobbying, civil society.

ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВА В СФЕРЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ: МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследованы технологии обеспечения безопасности государства в сфере государственного управления. Использовался международный опыт, практические аспекты которого отражены в данной статье. Освещены проблемы обеспечения национальной безопасности в Украине, основными из которых являются коррупционная составляющая вывода капиталов из страны, внешние агрессии и информационные угрозы.

Установлены приоритетные направления лоббирования интересов гражданами Украины в системе обеспечения безопасности государства, среди которых выделена необходимость проведения консолидации гражданского общества с целью увеличения его роли в информационном пространстве.

Ключевые слова: технологии обеспечения безопасности, государство, государственное управление, безопасность, оптимизация, лоббизм, гражданское общество.

Formulation of the problem. Understanding the need for influential business elites in Ukraine to invest in the Ukrainian economy plays a key role not only in ensuring the security of our state, but also in protecting such economic entities. This is due to the location of Ukraine in the center of the European continent, its powerful human resources, resources, a large amount of territories and other important natural, energy, environmental and social assets.

All of this potential in the leading countries of the world is a common object of security for enterprises, the state and citizens of these countries.

The political games in Ukraine led to the fact that the capital was received by a number of business circles during the stay of government officials loyal to them, migrating abroad, because of the threat of its loss, immediately after the change of one the political elite by others. The latter also repeat such a scenario within their political cycle.

This can not happen all the time, because resources are limited, which, according to the constitution of Ukraine, are the property of the Ukrainian people (Article 13 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1]).

Analysis of the recent publications and research. Foreign experience shows that there are opportunities for developing a reliable system of state security, which are reduced to the understanding of this need by the overwhelming majority of the population.

From the point of view of the security situation in the developed countries of the world, one should pay attention to the fact that in them the main arbiter in the system of its support is the state.

Having isolated a number of threats to the national security, the scientist V. Lipkan noted the main directions of protection of the national interests. In general, the structure of their implementation focuses on the external and internal threats and risks [2, с. 37].

Having highlighted these two objects of the national security, it should be noted that the internal security can be implemented by the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the country through active participation in the processes of the state building, economic issues, information, etc., while controlling the local government bodies.

The country's foreign security includes a number of features, in particular:

– access to foreign-policy relations has a limited number of citizens;

– the analysis of the threats and risks is carried out by a small circle of foreign policy departments which are subordinated to certain officials in the state;

– the economic potential of the country has a dependence on the external entities of the economic activity, which makes it dependent on economic factors;

– a small number of the civil society representatives are involved in the control of the foreign economic processes.

Therefore, the main function of the analysis and detection of the external threats and risks assumes the state in the person of foreign policy departments.

O. Tobolsky conducted a thorough study of the processes of interaction between the state bodies, enterprises and individuals in order to ensure the national security of many leading countries of the world, highlighting the possibilities for implementing the state policy in this area [3]. From this study it becomes clear that the overwhelming majority of the developed economies use their full potential to ensure their own security. To attract economic potential, help is provided to enterprises or citizens of these countries in a competitive relationship in the international market. Those in turn also carry out certain activities to ensure the security of the state, thus working in close cooperation.

In terms of GDP, the most developed countries include the United States, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, and some EU countries, whose state security systems can serve as examples for further research.

Thus, the USA Department of the State proceeds from the fact that information technology in the process of active interaction with the civil society and organizations of other countries is a key element of the "State Administration of the 21th Century", which makes it possible to solve and predict modern challenges and threats at different levels. Proposals for improving security in the USA are listed on the USA Department of the State website [4].

On the whole, it can be assumed that the "Fourth Technology Revolution" changed the structure of the use of information technologies for solving foreign-policy and internal political issues, using high-tech means for this. In addition, the information revolution has accelerated the pace of development of the international relations and created new instruments for influencing the state of the national security.

Emphasizing the role of information technology in the public administration, the experts in the organization of USA law-enforcement bodies (NCSL) highlight the relevance of information technology for the further development of the national security system of the country [5]. The main objects are the social systems, the economic sphere, food security and cybersecurity. All this within the framework of the concept of USA information security, which is regulated by a number of normative documents, in particular the doctrine of information operations by the armed forces and USA forces [6], indicates that information technology plays the leading role in the security of the superpower, since it is precisely with their help is the formation of the social sentiment, which today are decisive in the public administration.

If earlier the opinion of the individual citizens could not be taken into account, now the social networks provide an opportunity to hear everyone. The latter in their essence can not be controlled, because every day technological education of the citizens is becoming more and more, and the ability to use any means to create social networks become free and created by the same citizens themselves. Their developers in many cases are huge communities that create stand-alone networks [7], develop software for free public use [8], create communities for solving the social, economic, and other issues. At the end of 2019 for the first time serial sales of mobile phones based on free software have been announced, all the processes in which the owner can control [9].

All this can be described as lobbying activity of the overwhelming majority of the population not only within the limits of the individual country, but also on the international level as there is a huge number of communities that are united not only by territorial affiliation, but also by common interests.

At the same time, the number of socially dangerous formations and communities that are created as a result of various circumstances and endangering the terrorist, social, informational and economic nature of the population increases.

According to the USA Department of the State, there are currently more than 40 terrorist organizations in the world that can withstand the government power structures [10]. One of the main differences between such structures and socially active non-governmental organizations is financing.

The International Money Laundering (FATF) report states that the financing of the terrorist organizations is largely due to criminal activity, and in some cases due to the financing of some governments in order to overthrow the existing regimes. In this case, if in one case illegal armed groups will be called "terrorists", then in other foreign policy conditions they may well become "freedom fighters".

Among such sponsors may be not only the states that have sovereignty and are capable of conducting an independent foreign policy, but the international networks, foundations, non-governmental organizations, individuals, civic organizations, transnational corporations, as well as organized criminal groups, terrorist networks, rebel movements, etc.

The FATF has not conducted a specific study on terrorism sponsored at the state level. Nevertheless, the financing of terrorism or the provision of resources to terrorist organizations by any state runs counter to the observance of the standards and principles of the FATF, as well as UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) [11].

The funding socially active civil society, as a rule, occurs at the expense of either own funds of the citizens themselves or sponsors interested in their activities.

From the point of view of the national security, the common goal of the civil society is the economic development of the state, the protection of the national interests, the preservation of the natural resources and the social stability of the society itself. Therefore, the public opinion today, as never before, affects the domestic and foreign policy processes, as the system of the public administration is undergoing serious changes, and the main task in the sphere of ensuring the national security is the promotion of the following national interests both abroad and in the middle of the country: "ensuring the security of the country, citizens, allies and partners; support for economic development in the country and abroad; the spread of national values, the establishment of a just and sustainable international order that will provide peace, security, and new opportunities for the country".

Information technology is the largest instrument of influencing the public opinion today. Now almost everyone has a mobile phone with access to the Internet, thereby having constant access to the information resources. Therefore, the security issue in the modern conditions lies in the field of digital systems and technologies.

In the USA the decision to secure the country's foreign security in the field of digital technology is being implemented by the Department of "Electronic Diplomacy", which was established in 2003 under the USA Department of the State Information Resources. This unit performs work in three directions:

– provides background information and facilitates knowledge sharing;

– conducts consultations with the users;

– gives recommendations on the implementation of the information technology in the diplomatic process, supporting and promoting new technologies.

The electronic diplomacy creates an organizational innovation culture that allows the USA State Department staff to work at home and abroad at a new level.

The tasks of the "electronic diplomacy" are:

– information influence on the social groups outside the country (coverage of democratic values, freedom of speech, freedom of movement, etc.);

– creating new connections and networks between these groups;

– promotion of American interests and values [12].

At the stage of creating this department the USA Department of the State has been tasked with:

– to ensure freedom of the Internet;

– using the Internet and social networks to access a new audience;

– to ensure freedom of speech for those who are deprived of it on political grounds.

Therefore, given the powerful financial capabilities, the population, the monopoly of the national currency in the world, the USA remains the leader in the economic, military and main informational competition of the leading countries.

The countries with insignificant territorial and economic opportunities have to pursue a consolidated security policy in alliances to ensure their own security. So, for example, the Japanese government is making diverse efforts in this area.

Not so long ago Japan's policy on the national security did not have a coherent and consistent conceptual framework. The document entitled "Basic National Defense Policy" [13], adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Japan in 1957, contained only abstract slogans: support for UN activities; development of the international cooperation; protection of the country on the basis of Japanese-American security cooperation, etc. On December 17, 2013, the Government of Japan adopted a number of documents defining a national strategy for ensuring the national security in the near future. Among them - the National Security Strategy [14], the main directions of the National Defense Program [15] and the Defense Capabilities Development Program. The study of these documents allows us to draw conclusions about the new developments in Japan's security policy. Such a policy would have long-term implications for the whole system of the international relations in the East Asia.

The most important of these documents is the National Security Strategy, which contains a conceptual vision of the problems of the national security and approaches to their solution for the next ten years. According to this document the security guarantees are not limited to the defense sphere. To address the national security issues, the economic, social and information components are considered first, covering the sphere of diplomacy, economic and technological policy. The main objective of Japan's security system is to achieve world peace, which is in line with the optimal concept of protecting the national interests. Due to the lack of territories, population and military capabilities, taking active measures to resolve the territorial issues occurs only within the framework of diplomatic negotiations, which can not always be successfully resolved [16].

In spite of all, Japan is a leader among technologically advanced states with a high level of economy and strong social standards, an optimal foreign policy based on the export of high technology to the rest of the world.

In terms of the social consciousness of the citizens, the state and the business sector, the country collectively defends the national interests. An example of such work is the long-term dominance of such Japanese brands in the international markets as: Toyota, Samsung, LG, Toshiba, Panasonic, Sony, etc. All this is an example of effective public administration, which allowed a country with small territories and natural resources to be a leader among the economically developed countries of the world.

Thus, considering the foreign experience of ensuring the national security, it should be noted the importance of the information technology in the social systems, as well as the fact that the "Fourth Technological Revolution" has formed a new world order, where each citizen has an inextricable connection with the social systems, means of communication, artificial intelligence and information about safety.

Unsolved earlier parts of the general problem. Without understanding the need for collective defense of the common interests by the civil society in Ukraine, loud calls for unity, national ideas, patriotism, restoration of historical justice, restoration of tolerance, democratic values, European values, the level of national security will not increase, because it depends on the economic, informational, resource and the social potential of our country.

Until such time as the interests of the financial and industrial groups lobbying for the country, which, thanks to the authorities, have the opportunity to increase their own wealth, the state from which it does not receive the profits it could receive, the level of poverty, investment unattractiveness, withdrawal from the country of capital abduction, the abduction of natural resources, the reduction of production, the transformation of the country into the raw material appendage of economically developed countries of the world, can be realized if this problem is not resolved.

The purpose of the article is to: study the technologies of ensuring the state security in the sphere of the public administration using the international experience. Consideration of the innovative directions of the development of the national security system of the USA and Japan.

Establishing the priority directions of lobbying of the national interests by the citizens of Ukraine in the system of ensuring the state security. Studying of the role of information technologies in the socio-economic and political systems of the country. Providing suggestions for improving the concept of Ukraine's national security on the basis of optimization of the administration decisions and monitoring of the external and internal threats.

Presentation of the main research material. The information technology in the public administration has created a new sphere of interaction and confrontation of the lobbying interests, which has a number of peculiarities that can influence the security of the country. The growth of dependence on the social systems in all the spheres of the human activity, including the economic sphere, allows them to influence them through cyberspace. Likewise, the personality and the society, as elements of the information space, become dependent on the information technologies that give rise to new challenges and threats.

It is not for nothing that the governments of the leading countries of the world create whole agencies that are engaged in detecting, warning and counteracting negative influences in the cyberspace. Similarly, Ukraine will have a positive USA experience in the information environment to provide the national security.

Taking into account the active dissemination and use of the information technologies, it can be argued that information has become a strategic resource. The level of development of the national information infrastructure depends on the economic, defense and political potential of both technologically advanced and developing countries. Considering the example of the USA, it can be seen as the initial stage in the development of information systems in security matters, initially the formation of a global information society and the Internet, which then contributed to the preservation of the instruments of influence in the hands of the USA.

The consequence of the active use of the information technologies in all the spheres is the emergence of a personality,

society and state's dependence on the uninterrupted and reliable functioning of the information and communication systems. Dependency, in turn, leads to new threats based on the use of vulnerabilities in such systems. The international regulations highlight such threats. Thus, the UN documents highlight a number of threats to the national security by information and telecommunication systems [17], which recognized that sources of the threats may be terrorists, cybercriminals, and the states. It identifies two basic approaches to protecting against the threats coming from the global information space: security and cyber security, as well as information security. These approaches are not exclusive, however, they reflect the socio-cultural, economic and political peculiarities of the states and are aimed at realizing the respective national interests.

Considering the concept of information security, it should be noted that it is wider than cybersecurity, and in addition to the issues related to the technical security of information, the problems of protecting the personality and the society from destructive information influence are also considered.

In the world the processes of formation of the groups of states that seek to achieve a collective security status, formed by such organizations as NATO, EU, SCO, BRICS, are actively taking place.

There are no well-established mechanisms for consolidating the civil society in Ukraine that would allow the organization of an effective, organized national security policy. On the one hand, the foreign policy issues are widely covered, and on the other hand, corruption, abuse of power and the theft of the state property (deforestation, illegal mining of amber, etc.) are not considered as a key issue at all. Corruption at the highest state level is covered by the mass media as a playful emptiness of those in power, showing publicly their wealth that can not be gleaned honestly. At the same time, the increase in public debt, deforestation, the overpopulation of agrarian areas with pesticides, air pollution and other problems are covered secondaryly. This information product is not so vividly perceived by the civil society such as the pre-election debate or the privacy of individual politicians. It is a pity that the threat that can be caused by the destruction of the country's main potential cannot be communicated to the citizens.

Therefore, since the mass media are subordinate to individuals in the country having their own economic and political interests, they can not highlight the danger to the full extent, in order to solve the issues of ensuring the national security of the state, it is necessary to create a concept for the consolidation of the nation, based on free and open information and communication technologies for unhindered access of every Ukrainian to objective and non-obtrusive information. A separate community should be formed to carry out preventive information measures, with the aim of preventing and blocking deliberately biased information by the separate mass media. Also, to create a system for the dissemination of important and relevant information to the civil society in a short time, to respond quickly to the threats and challenges of the national security. Such cases include illegal logging, illegal construction, illegal mining, rapid response to attempts to exert pressure on the civil society on the part of hired illegal force structures, etc. The range of issues concerning the national security is very broad.

At the state level to include cybersecurity in the number of priority directions of the strategic development of Ukraine. To form the concept of the information security of Ukraine. In order to separate from the authorities, to consolidate at the legislative level the rights of lobbyists and create a body for the evaluation and regulation of lobbying in Ukraine, which is subject to the President of Ukraine. To provide access to the public organizations for the information on the activities of the influential financial groups in Ukraine. To develop a set of measures aimed at counteracting the withdrawal of capital from Ukraine.

To localize the threats of using the information technology for military-political purposes at the national and international level, first of all, it is necessary to create the conditions for: the formation of an international information security system based on universally accepted principles and norms of the international law.

Conclusion. The main threats to Ukraine's national security should include external aggression, withdrawal of capital from the country, and information threats. In order to address the information security issues and conduct information activities both externally and in the middle of the country, the USA uses the best human, technical and intellectual potential that can be considered as an example for Ukraine.

The information revolution has accelerated the pace of development of the international relations and created new instruments for influencing the state of the national security of the countries. At the same time, there were threats the localization of which requires modernization of the system of ensuring national security, taking into account modern information technologies.

The proposed system of dissemination of important and relevant information among the civil society will enable the rapid response to the threats and challenges of the national security.

The need to consolidate the rights of lobbyists at the legislative level, as well as the creation of a body for the assessment and regulation of lobbying in Ukraine is due to the current challenges for the national security that lie in all the areas of the country's livelihood.

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