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ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

Шкарпицкая Виктория Кирилловна – аспирант кафедры административного и финансового права Национального университета «Одесская юридическая академия», помощник судьи Раздельнянского районного суда Одесской области

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Shkarpitskaya Viktoriya Kirillovna – Postgraduate Student at the Department of Administrative and Financial Law of the National University "Odessa Law Academy", Assistant Judge Rozdilnianskyi District Court of the Odessa region

shkarpitskaya@ukr.net

MECHANISMS OF ASSESSMENT OF THE RISKS AND THREATS FOR THE STATE SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF LOBBYING ACTIVITY

Tikhon YAROVOY,
Candidate of Sciences in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Department of Public Administration of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management

SUMMARY

The article proposes mechanisms for assessing the risks of the state security in the context of lobbying activities. Possible ways of ensuring the national security of the state with indication of threats and risks at an early stage are considered. This made it possible to study the process of the information-analytical support of the national security that has several stages: information gathering, analysis and forecast. In the framework of this research the model of information-analytical support is considered, in the basis of which are socio-economic indicators that make it possible to assess the economic potential of the state. The proposed model characterizes the processes of assessing the level of the national security using integral indicators and their forecast using mathematical methods. The problems of ensuring national security in the context of social lobbyism are investigated. The possibilities to implement lobbying activity collectively, using the modern information technologies are determined.

Key words: National security, lobbyism, public administration, civil society, state, risk assessment.

МЕХАНИЗМЫ ОЦЕНКИ РИСКОВ И УГРОЗ ДЛЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ЛОББИСТСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Тихон ЯРОВОЙ,
кандидат наук по государственному управлению, доцент, доцент кафедры публичного администрирования Межрегиональной Академии управления персоналом

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье предложены механизмы оценки рисков государственной безопасности в контексте лоббистской деятельности. Рассмотрены возможные пути обеспечения национальной безопасности государства с указанием угроз и рисков на ранней стадии возникновения. Это дало возможность исследовать процесс информационно-аналитического обеспечения национальной безопасности, который имеет ряд этапов: сбор информации, анализ и прогнозирование. В рамках данного исследования рассмотрена модель информационно-аналитического обеспечения, в обновлении которой лежат социально-экономические показатели, позволяющие оценить экономический потенциал государства. Предложенная модель характеризует процессы оценки уровня национальной безопасности с использованием интегральных показателей и их прогнозирования, используя математические методы. Исследованы проблемы обеспечения национальной безопасности в контексте социального лоббизма. Определены возможности реализовывать лоббистскую деятельность коллективно, используя современные информационные технологии.

Ключевые слова: национальная безопасность, лоббизм, государственное управление, гражданское общество, государство, оценки рисков.

Formulation of the problem. With the development of the information technology, the role of the society in the public administration is growing. First of all this is due to new opportunities to cover the social, political and economic processes in the general society. In addition, such a function of interaction between the citizens as communication is the main tool for solving the problems of lobbying their public interests. This is that represents the only effective

mechanism of the influence of the civil society on the processes of the public administration.

However, aware of the role of the modern technologies by the professional lobbyists who have not only financial opportunities for their effective use, but also administrative resources, the vast majority of the citizens can not be competitive compared to media corporations, leading media, individual transnational corporations, etc. These subjects of lobbying use media resources in their own interests, trying to carry out information operations in the social networks using both software tools (bots) and hired employees. They conduct their own PR companies in the social networks, monitor the user's minds in order to identify effective ways of social manipulation.

All this, as well as the reluctance of the vast majority of the conscious citizens to master information technology reduces their lobbying activity to nothing. Therefore, in resolving the civil security issues of state security should begin with the creation of effective, independent of the influence of other actors of lobbying, means of communication between the citizens.

So far, there is no tight control over the communication sphere of the citizens in Ukraine as is the case of Russia, China or North Korea, but the risks of such control by the pro-government financial and industrial groups already exist. In addition, in relation to Ukraine there is an external aggression that takes place not only in the area of hostilities, but also in the information space. Russian media resources are being used to undermine the moral and patriotic mood of Ukrainians, which, coupled with the difficult economic situation of the vast majority of the citizens, only exacerbates its negative influence.

These risks can quickly escalate into a threat, therefore the lack of effective mechanisms for their forecast and conditioned the writing of this article. The urgency of such needs is characterized by the fact that the threat is better to warn, and then than eliminate its consequences.

Examples of neglecting the systems for forecasting and assessing the risks in the public administration are the war in the East of our country and the annexation of the Crimea.

Analysis of the recent publications and research. Much of the scientists studying the problem of ensuring national security are inclined to think about the need to create a united center for forecasting and analyzing the risks of the national security in Ukraine. These include O. Bodruk, Ye. Romanenko, H. Sytnyk, A. Semenchenko, V. Gorbulin and others. All of them believe that an early warning system for such threats is a prerequisite for countering both external and internal threats. So, according to H. Sytnyk new meaningful qualities for the structures created for expert-analytical support of the President of Ukraine and work in the sphere of implementation of the national security policy should be provided [1]. Also, the scientist gives a broad classification of negative phenomena that shares potential and real threats and challenges that have different degrees of probability of attack. So, the most dangerous phenomenon the researcher considers a real danger as a situation when losses are inevitable [2, p. 136].

Among the many problems of the national security research it is accepted to apply methods of scientific induction, when the general problem is investigated on the basis of its components. Thus, the national security can be considered as a multi-component system of related elements that characterizes all the areas of the public administration.

The bulk of the research on national security characterizes either the theoretical aspects of its security or the problem itself. Only a small number of works highlights the potential threats and risks, which is so lacking for the diagnosis of Ukraine's national security. For example, the model proposed by S. Belay shows a number of indicators that can reflect the level of the potential danger for the country. Basically these are socio-economic indicators that give an opportunity to assess the economic potential of the state, which solves its future. The proposed model characterizes the processes of assessing the level of the national security using integral indicators and forecasting them, using mathematical models [3]. The scientists from the National University of Communication of Ukraine have explored the capabilities of the civil society administration as a result of a combination of neuropsychology and information technology. This mixture was called political neuron marketing as an over-manipulative method of influence, using substitution, concealment, statements of fabricated results, as well as hidden or open inducement of the object of manipulation to certain actions. Another specificity and nature of influence is the use of the process [4, p. 110]. Such activities can clearly be seen as unfair lobbying by the political structures.

Thus, during the period of Ukraine's independence, effective tools for preventing threats and risks for national security were not created, and a thorough study of the theory of national security, its components, subjects, objects, elements, and most importantly different author definitions of this concept, which each year increases in geometric progression along with the number of defended doctoral and master's theses on this subject do not give practical application to the domestic science. Thus, today there is a lack of practical recommendations for solving the national security problems and they are primarily in the socio-economic plane that reflects the standard of living of the overwhelming majority of the population in Ukraine. Therefore, an important component in ensuring the security of the state can be considered the social lobbyism, which has a significant potential expressed in quantitative indicators of the population. However, in order for the quantity to turn into quality, it is necessary to direct this potential in such a way that every citizen has been heard and influenced the processes of the public administration. All this can be implemented with the use of the modern information technologies that allow unrestricted collective solution of the issues related to ensuring national security.

Unsolved earlier part of the general problem. The country's security is a complex system with related elements. Therefore, understanding the very concept of the state security as a state of security it can be argued that absolute security does not exist. In view of this, it can only be sustained by preventing the negative effects of the external and internal character. Consequently, the main need for its support is not only the forecast and assessment, but also the coverage of the threat in the social systems. In this

case, we can talk about the responsibility of the public administration for the inadequate or not effective, or deliberate ignoring of the danger that is known in advance. But usually, given the complexity of the processes of the public administration, it is almost always possible to find the reasons and justifies to the wrong decisions. Such phenomena can often be observed, both in Ukraine and in other countries, when no official recognized the falsehood of their own decision that led to economic, social, human, territorial, and other losses. And maybe this is due to certain circumstances the disclosure of which may also pose a threat to the national security. All this characterizes the problem of the public administration in the field of national security as an optimization problem the solution of which can be answered whether there is a general danger to prevent, whether there are resources available to prevent it, and that, in general, will determine the possibility of counteraction. This approach creates opportunities for a significant increase in the ability to prevent danger at an early stage. Although this requires substantial reform of information resources in the state, where each object should be quantified, according to a number of criteria and characteristics, however, it is necessary to start this process today. But, given the presence of a number of financial and industrial entities in the system of the public administration, whose lobbying interests are related to their own interests, the main lobbyists of this issue can be attributed to the vast majority of Ukrainian citizens.

The purpose of the article is the research of the approaches to ensuring national security of the state by the means of prevention of the threats and risks at an early stage, analysis of the possibilities to implement a mechanism for the prevention of the threats to the national security through the use of lobbying activities of the civil society. Consideration of decision-making problems in the public administration in the context of risks and dangers. Illumination of the need to optimize such solutions by taking into account the constraints: financial; administrative; social; economic resources; etc. Investigation

of expediency of the optimization methods of the mathematical programming in the system of the public administration for solving the problems of optimization of decision making under risk conditions.

Presentation of the main research material. Modern information and communication technologies make it possible to control the processes of the public administration at the level of the citizens, and to carry out certain lobbying activities in the field of ensuring national security. Therefore, the goal of the social lobbyism can be considered to create the necessary conditions for improving the economic potential of the country, so that it again became an independent subject of geopolitics. However, the complexity to withstand the internal and external challenges is due to multifactorial influences on the decision maker, on the decision itself, and also depends on the available opportunities to withstand the threats. Therefore, in order to determine the appropriateness of establishing the possibilities to withstand the danger, an optimization task can be solved that should take into account the permissible limits that characterize the availability of resources for its solution. As a result of this optimization, you can set a minimum and maximum optimization function.

In general, the optimization methods are used as tools of mathematical analysis for solving the problems in the economic and technical spheres, where there is a need to set the maximum and minimum of the target function in the presence of certain constraints. There are examples of application of the optimization tasks in the public administration in the literature [5]. The most striking one is the work of V. Hlushkov, who was pioneering the optimization of the public economic administration even in Soviet times (1960s), also using optimization methods for making decisions, offering to the humanity a nationwide automated system of accounting and information processing (NWAS). Although today, the level of information technology is in tens, or even hundreds of times greater than the time, such an idea is still not realized. Of course, at that time, resources for its implementation in the USSR were not enough (20 billion Soviet rubles [6] ≈22 billion dollars at that time. [7]).

From the memoirs of V. Hlushkov in 1982, the following should be highlighted, "The construction of such a system would allow us to collect and use economically, scientifically and technically and any other information in an optimal way, and to exchange it in the interests of the consumers, which is very important in our time for the transition to the information society" [8, p. 111]. The embodiment of such a system could change the course of history, since it would solve the socio-economic problems of the then USSR. Based on the planned decision-making system in the state, it should be based on optimization calculations. This, on the one hand, created some resistance from the party nomenclature, due to the inability to carry out their own lobbying activities, which reduced to the use of state resources by individual party officials in the form of scarce food, fine clothes, service cars and luxurious places of recreation, and on the other hand, by competing states and transnational corporations that sought the destruction of the USSR. Attacks on the life of the scientist also took place [9].

Scientists working on NWAS characterize it as a global optimization system, which allows you to make optimal solutions based on the algorithms embedded in it. It was planned to include all the infrastructure and strategic objects of the USSR, including industrial enterprises, military objects, social systems, agro-industrial complex, etc., into the information base of the NWAS.

One of the students of V. Hlushkov, V. Lyudvychenko, Professor of the Department of Computer Information Systems and Technologies of the Faculty of Computer Technologies of the Interregional Academy of Personnel Management continues to work on Hlushkov's research on optimization in the socio-economic systems of the public administration [10, p. 25].

Thus, objects of optimization can be considered objects of national security, presented in Fig. 1, and restrictions have available resources for their protection, bringing them to financial indicators. Given a large number of objects, one can use the simplex method that was developed by the Nobel Prize winner, an outstanding Soviet mathematician M. Kantarovych [11]. Thus, the target function of the linear programming

problem can be presented as the sum of costs for the localization of the threats of the national security (formula 1).

$$F = cx_1 + cx_2 + cx_3 \ldots cx_n \to min, \quad (1)$$

where:

F – target function that determines the minimum cost of the localization of the threats of the national security;

C – activities for the localization of the threats in a certain area of the national security;

$x_1 \ldots x_n$ – cost of localizing the threats of individual national security objects.

In this case, the availability of financial resources that may be used to localize the threats of the individual national security objects will be a constraint. They can be represented as linear equations (formula 2).

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \ldots + a_{1n}x_n + x_{n+1} = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \ldots + a_{2n}x_n + x_{n+2} = b_2 \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \ldots + a_{mn}x_n + x_{n+m} = b_m \\ x \geq 0 \end{array}\right\}, \quad (2)$$

where:

$a_1 \ldots a_n$ – costs of lobbying certain types of activities to prevent the national security threats in a particular area;

$x_1 \ldots x_n$ – price of such costs in each area;

$b_1 \ldots b_n$ – amount of the financial resources that may be used to localize the threat of a particular area of the national security.

The cost of the activities of localization of threats can be only positive, therefore $x \geq 0$.

The proposed approach can improve the quality of prediction of the potential threats by identifying the opportunities to counteract such threats, but the complexity of its implementation is to explore the available financial resources that can be used to prevent the threats.

The implementation of the proposed project requires software and hardware that can process large amounts of data on the existing national security objects in the state. However, the most important resource in this case is the organizational component. It is necessary to investigate every national security object in the country, quantitatively, on the level of possible economic losses in the event of the occurrence of certain threats. In addition, the cost of measures to warn and prevent such threats should be determined. Consequently, for the quantitative assessment of the vulnerability of the national security facilities, a strong human resource potential should be utilized, and the majority of the population of Ukraine may be the overwhelming potential.

Given that today mankind is undergoing a fourth technological revolution, when artificial intelligence is used in all the spheres of our life, there are opportunities for the implementation of similar systems as NWAS proposed by V. Hlushkov in the civil society. So, the use of large volumes of data, the joint development of software, its testing and improvement, the use of non-server mesh networks and many other means of the collective development of social projects, not only Ukrainian citizens, but also with the involvement of the world communities, today creates powerful opportunities for the realization of the planned and not realized by V. Hlushkov in the interests of the national security of the state.

Conclusions. According to research data, ensuring the national security of the state through the prevention of threats and risks at an early stage must be centralized and can be considered as a kind of lobbying activity.

The problem of ensuring the national security in our country lies in the absence of concrete actions, which, together with the significant scientific development of these issues, especially the theoretical aspects, which deals with different classifications, concepts, structures, subordination, etc., makes such a specification secondary.

The issue of irresponsibility for any decisions is not only in the legal plane, because there are always factors, circumstances or conditions under which the public administration can not take the right administration decision. In addition, given the phenomenon of corruption, which is common in our country, an official always finds the opportunity to avoid responsibility. Therefore, there is a need to introduce a transparent mechanism for optimizing administration decisions in the public administration based on the received data on the state of the threat, the availability of resources for the localization of such a threat, and possible variants of developments as a result of ignoring such dangers.

Solving these tasks requires significant organizational work, and the only potential for its implementation can be considered the overwhelming majority of the population of Ukraine. By lobbying the interests of the civil society, all the objects of the national security should be evaluated for the purpose of economic losses and the cost of their prevention.
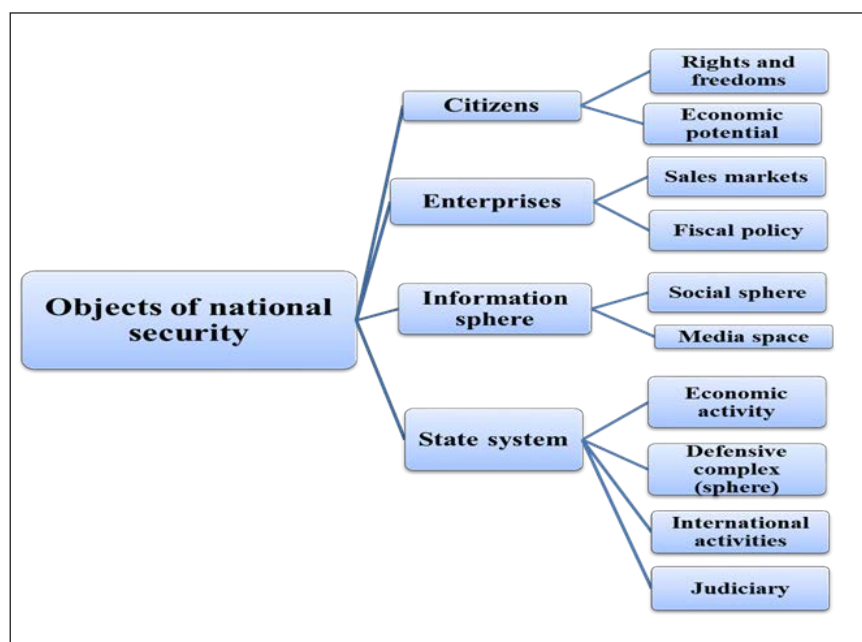

Fig. 1 Objects of the national security
Elaborated by the author based on the source: [2]

On the basis of the obtained data it is expedient to apply optimization methods of the mathematical analysis, which will allow to determine the most optimal administration decisions in the conditions of limitation of resources that can be used for the localization of the negative phenomena.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR
Yarovoy Tikhon Sergeyevich – Candidate of Sciences in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Department of Public Administration of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ
Яровой Тихон Сергеевич – кандидат наук по государственному управлению, доцент, доцент кафедры публичного администрирования Межрегиональной Академии управления персоналом

tikhon_9563963@ukr.net