

# Information System of Anti-Crisis Management in the Context of Ensuring National Security

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## Summary

The main purpose of the study is to determine the main aspects of information support for anti-crisis management in the context of ensuring national security. In modern conditions, under the influence of COVID-19, it becomes important to develop a modern paradigm for the transformation of anti-crisis management, based on the determination of the laws of state development on the basis of the imperative of national interests and territorial integrity. These are, firstly, the patterns of development of the state system of public administration, secondly, the patterns of development of a complex of state interests, and thirdly, patterns of development of the modern model of the country's territorial integrity. As a result of the study, the key aspects of the anti-crisis management system were identified in the context of ensuring the security of national interests.

### Key words:

*Information support, anti-crisis management, safety, national interests.*

## 1. Introduction

The strategic direction of institutional changes in the public administration system is the transformation of the existing model of public power, the formation of a system of national interests, taking into account the challenges and threats to national security. According to the directions of reforming public administration, we are talking about the formation of a new model of public administration based on the harmonization of principles, tools, forms and methods of management activities, the formation of national values and ensuring national interests and security. At the same time, the modern process of creating a state determines the need to study the problems associated with the implementation of purposeful activities of public authorities to ensure national interests on the basis of the imperative of human and civil rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution. The importance of studying the problems of ensuring national interests in the context of anti-crisis management always lies in the institutional and theoretical determination of ways to improve the legal

framework for the activities of government bodies, the determination of threats to national security, and the formation of the content of the new public administration. It should be noted that at the present stage of state creation, a free interpretation of the basic provisions in the sphere of national interests leads to a decomposition of the national security system. After all, the national policy in the field of national security has long been characterized by a formal approach, declarativeness, inconsistency, delays in adopting laws, and lack of transparency in public administration decisions.

It should be noted that the process of the formation of national interests is quite often reduced to a simple methodological structure: national interests are a combination of purposeful organizational, legal, institutional measures implemented by national states at their own discretion, or as compliance with national traditions, mentality and history, or as a condition for protection (ensuring) the already achieved result (level) of development of the national state. Conceptually, the structure of the study of theoretical and methodological principles of the formation of national interests in the anti-crisis management system requires the solution of the following tasks:

- analysis of the historical and theoretical foundations of the development of management at different levels within the national state, determination of historical trends in the formation of the legal basis of public administration as an independent direction of the science of public administration and the determination of national interests on this basis;

- systematization of the European experience in rationalizing relations in the public administration system using modern research methodology in the field of national security.

A significant scientific legacy requires the study of the principles of anti-crisis management in the context of ensuring national interests, the development of

fundamentally new legislation based on the realities of the current state of the national security system. Further complex theoretical development also requires scientific and theoretical substantiation of subject-object relations in the system "national interests - national sovereignty", ensuring territorial integrity in the context of protecting national interests. The foreign experience of the formation and implementation of national interests at the state level remains insufficiently studied. Insufficient development of the scientific theory of ensuring national interests in the field of public administration science determined the choice of research problems.

## 2. Methodology

The system of anti-crisis management in the context of ensuring national security is influenced by a significant number of factors and variables. In 2020, the pandemic had a significant impact on the state of national security due to the impact of COVID-19. At the same time, the influence of this factor was ambiguous from the perspective of national economies, individual industries and different groups of labor resources. For the study, a number of data and methods from official sources of information were used. The point of view of scientists and experts in the interests and responsibilities of which includes the issue of regulating the system of ensuring national security was generalized.

For the study, the following methods were used: induction and deduction, comparison and systematization - when characterizing the features of ensuring national security; synthesis and analysis - to assess the anti-crisis management system in the context of protecting national interests; morphological analysis - to clarify the essence of the anti-crisis management system; graphic - for visual presentation of theoretical and methodological material; abstract-logical - for theoretical generalizations and conclusions of the study.

## 3. Results

The existence of a modern state cannot be imagined without a developed system of public administration - a rapidly developing phenomenon in a complex and ambiguous external geopolitical environment that generates new challenges and threats. In conditions of constant overcoming of significant information uncertainty, the state response to these challenges must be quick and effective. An important fact for a democratic state is the competition of political forces and the need to harmonize the interests of all political actors. All this creates difficulties in the exercise of power and in the adoption of

state and administrative decisions. Therefore, there is a need to create a reliable system of scientific support and intellectual support of public administration. State power in modern conditions needs systemic scientific support in solving strategic tasks of developing and making managerial decisions. Specifically, within the framework of this activity, there is the greatest ability to use science as an intellectual amplifier of public administration. The public administration system is characterized by the purpose of functioning - goal-setting, the integrity of its constituent parts, elements and interrelationships, and the effectiveness of public administration practice is achieved by the consistent use of the entire system of its principles [1].

One of the main systemic features or principles of the public administration system is the principle of scientific character (scientific validity, objectivity), which refers to the general systemic principles of public administration, together with the principles of legality, democracy, publicity, one-man management and collegiality, centralization and decentralization, planning and efficiency.

A number of factors can be identified that affect the ability of the public administration system to extract, process and use knowledge in the course of its activities. These groups of factors can be divided into (Table 1):

Table 1  
Influences on the control system in a safety context

№	Factors
1	Functional factors
2	Institutional factors
3	Motivational factors

1) functional factors characterizing the state of systems working with knowledge: these are systems for obtaining, processing (including transferring) and using knowledge in the field of public administration; it is a system of factors acting on the verge of theory and practice and allowing to combine different types of knowledge - not only theoretical and practical, but also scientific and traditional, as well as explicit and implicit;

2) institutional factors characterizing the state of special institutions that ensure the observance of the principle of scientific nature of public administration: education and science in the field of public administration;

specialized institutes for scientific and expert support of public administration;

3) motivational factors that characterize incentives to increase the degree of scientific substantiation of government decisions; It is expedient to include corruption in this group of factors as a factor that generally distorts the motivation for the behavior of individual subjects of the public administration system or even the entire system as a whole.

The development of methodological aspects is extremely important for any science, since not only knowledge, but also the ways of obtaining it, must be true, justified and rational. Such a development is quite complex and covers a huge range of problems, requires significant scientific erudition, culture, broad generalizations and the discipline of thinking. One of the most important methodological problems in the study of national security is the problem of correct correlation of the theoretical and empirical levels of scientific knowledge. To solve practical problems of the functioning of certain spheres of national security and the national security system, it is necessary to use specific methodological principles of research [2].

If we consider the process of self-regulation of the national security system from the point of view of managing this system, then it is advisable to take into account the importance of analyzing the political, economic and other initiatives of the top leadership of the state in the functioning of the system. society. Self-regulation is necessary for this system in organizing its life, structuring forces and means to solve the problems that society poses to it. However, if the tasks facing the system of ensuring national security cannot be solved in the amount of funds provided by society and society constantly ignores the requests of its structural elements, the system can direct the process of self-regulation into a destructive channel, or the management of this system begins to imitate its ability to fulfill its functional purpose."

Information and analytical activity to ensure public administration as a specific type of public administration practice has an unquestionably scientific nature, determined by a set of research principles, methodology, a set of tools that have a scientific interdisciplinary nature, a scientific type of argumentation of knowledge, a way of organizing the knowledge (information) obtained, etc. P. ... That is, analytical activity acts as a whole as a set of applied areas of scientific research of an interdisciplinary type, focused on obtaining objectively valid knowledge about certain specific objects, events and processes of the material and spiritual world in order to use the knowledge gained in the process of making public and administrative decisions.

The features of the periodization of the development of modern society certainly imply the presence of an information factor, that is, the influence of information technologies. On this basis, we can talk about the allocation of the information and digital age. In general, terminologically, the "information" or "digital" era are not components of historical science, therefore, it is rather difficult to determine its chronological boundaries and describe it in a historical context.

The information age in general and within the framework of this study is understood as a certain post-industrial (after the final completion of the stage of the industrial revolution, when the production sector in the economy in general is inferior to the service sector in terms of volumes), the period of human development, characterized by the widespread involvement of personal information processing facilities (comp. And their networks.

It is also important to focus on changing approaches to the essence of legal regulation of public relations in the context of globalization, taking into account the theoretically indicated legal problems - the erosion of state sovereignty, changes in the essence and forms of state influence, the combination and limitation of various powers in an open information society, the formation of new social structures in conditions cyberspace. With this understanding of legal problems, attempts have been made to find out the possibility of transforming law as a regulator into a kind of self-organization mechanisms in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management [3].

At the heart of the perception of "network war" is the definition of networks as opposing the hierarchies that traditionally dominated in the past. The network, in contrast to the hierarchy, is quite independent of resources and skills, and itself becomes a source of strength for participants who previously acted independently. In itself, the formation of networks occurs thanks to the information revolution that led to the emergence of a networked society. The main problem that characterizes network wars from the point of view of counteraction is the absence of a single control center characteristic of hierarchies, that is, the totality of actions of individual network participants endows it with power. It is the network organization, according to the authors of the concept, that is the future of humanity in various spheres. As for "cyberwar", the issue of its regulation by legal means is considered by experts in international law, since certain features of the use of weapons in cyberspace also determine special approaches to law. At the same time, according to most cyberwarfare experts, the general provisions of the law of war are fully applicable.

Since the beginning of the Russian aggression against Ukraine in 2014, the term "hybrid war" has been in the field of vision of a wide range of scientists of different specialties. It was this factor that led to the emergence of the study of "hybrid war" from the sphere of military sciences and political science to a wide range of researchers who focus on the general understanding of this phenomenon, as well as on its individual manifestations. Despite numerous scientific studies on this matter, it should be noted that, firstly, "hybrid war" is used in the domestic scientific discussion almost as a synonym for the Russian-Ukrainian confrontation, which began with the aggression in Crimea. Secondly, the situation that has developed in our state practically excludes a detached scientific view of this problem.

So, the main features of the transformation of war in the information age, along with technological and organizational modernization in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management and ensuring national security, are: the complication of the information space; transformation of propaganda and counter-propaganda into a complex informational influence, with a rather frequent deviation of the ongoing processes from the will of their organizers; the transfer of hostilities to cyberspace in order to achieve military goals (sabotage, sabotage, propaganda) with simultaneous asymmetric actions in areas previously not typical of exclusively military operations (undermining the performance of payment systems, interference in elections to government bodies and influence on public consciousness and political processes etc.); an abnormal rise in the role and influence of non-state participants in conflicts and a change in the balance of power in this regard; increasing the complexity of the interaction of participants in conflicts due to the complication of network connections and mutual influences. That is, a similar influence in the information age occurs with respect to other threats. In the context of this, it is possible to analyze changes in the nature of crime, terrorism, political extremism, as well as economic threats [4-6].

The goal of the state in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management is to ensure security for each individual and society and is a condition for its existence. Therefore, the very maintenance of national security should be considered as the main function of a modern state. And the functions themselves are considered as such properties (directions of activity) of the state, which reflect its purpose. The basis of state security is the basis, condition and criterion for the scope of state regulation, that is, state intervention in public and private life. The essence of security in this sense can be considered a guarantee against excessive interference of the state (its organs) in public affairs. Ensuring national

security creates a precondition for the existence of other functions, the essence of which is also to ensure security in relevant areas that are critical for the activities of society. There are such interrelated functions of the country, namely: the function of ensuring state security; the function of ensuring military security (defense of the country); the function of ensuring economic safety; function of ensuring public safety; the function of ensuring environmental safety; function of ensuring information security.

Any of the specific functions can have corresponding components - subfunctions, the essence and size of which depend on the development of society and the characteristics of a political nature. These functions should include activities for the formation and implementation of state policy and define tasks for state bodies. Terminologically, other clarifications are possible regarding the names of functions and subfunctions, but their content remains unchanged, which consists in ensuring security and determines the volume of state intervention in public activities. The terminological separation of the information age can be carried out as a definition of the period of development of society, which assumes at different stages: widespread involvement in all spheres of life of personal information processing facilities (computer age), networks that constantly combine personal information processing facilities with the creation of appropriate conditions for communication between people (network era ) and a complete rejection of non-electronic media (digital era). In the information age, the functions of the state are also transformed, while simultaneously preserving their essence [7-10].

General trends in the development of modern society also affect the state of legal regulation of relations that develop during the implementation of state policy in the field of national security and defense. The formation of national security law in the modern system of domestic law is a rather complicated process. First of all, as a result of changes in the understanding of the division of law into branches (their components) and the allocation of complex branches of law.

Returning to the issue of proper systematization of national security law, one should first determine the general characteristics of its subject. The sphere of public relations regulated by national security law can be defined as a certain set of relations associated with the implementation of state policy in the field of national security and defense, as a function of the state.

The subject composition of ensuring national security can be determined depending on the solution of problems and the determination of the required scope of powers of

certain state bodies. In such conditions, an appropriate volume of legislative acts is formed, defining the constitutional, organizational and legal foundations of the activities of state bodies, as well as the proper regulation of their powers. The implementation of specific powers, especially in the field of national security, is also carried out at the level of by-laws, which constitute a fairly large array. It is necessary to take into account the current judicial practice, as well as the peculiarities of the application of law by individual subjects.

The importance of defining the interests of subjects of national security in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management lies in the need to study the correlation of individual interests, their hierarchy; in the same context, we can talk about certain interests as grounds for limiting individual human rights and freedoms. This is manifested in international legal acts on the protection of human rights, defining the interests of national security as a possible basis for the temporary restriction of rights. The concept of national interests is determined in the law of national security by legal regulation of their implementation in the activities of state bodies, as well as the possibility of such protection, carried out directly by the people [11].

The information age and its reflection, manifested in certain features of public relations, has an active influence on the law of national security. In particular, the traditional legal regulation of public relations in the context of the application of emergent technologies has been studied primarily from the point of view of appropriate government and state regulation. However, the need for state regulation of this area arises as a response to the public demand for security. The first issue requiring an urgent solution in this area is the issue of security (prohibitions on causing harm and effective and prompt compensation), which means, from the point of view of the theory of law, we are talking about legal responsibility. Emergent technology is based on existing ones and has a direct purpose, but it also has an abrupt nature, which leads to the impossibility of determining in advance the scope of application, and this limits regulatory measures. In modern economically developed countries, the goal of the regulatory influence of the state is to achieve, first of all, the goals of the proper functioning of the free market and free economy, with regard to the financial, banking, exchange trade, communications, transport, etc. At the same time, regulatory bodies are usually not government bodies that are directly subordinate to governments, but are formed on a parity basis according to a legislatively defined procedure [12-13]. Taking into account such a scheme of state regulation, the issue of its traditional implementation in the financial sphere or in exchange trading does not cause difficulties, since the relevant

specialists know all possible information regarding the technologies used and other information that affects the market.

The latest technology in the financial sector is another matter. For example, for a fairly long time, the influence on the legislation was due to the needs of ensuring the national security of the United States in relation to government restrictions on the development and trade of cryptographic protection means. The purpose of such restrictions was to prevent the use of cryptography by foreign states, terrorist and organized criminal groups. The proliferation of open source, sophisticated encryption software meant that encrypted messages could not be opened and read by law enforcement agencies. An attempt to establish certain restrictions on the free distribution of such programs has led to a heated discussion in the media, as well as lawsuits between public privacy activists and government agencies.

Returning to the prospective regulation of emergent technologies, it is necessary to identify a number of key points. First, we should talk about ensuring the general security of society, especially when it comes to legal norms that prohibit certain actions, first of all, using pre-destructive technologies. The main problem is the non-obviousness of destructiveness and possible errors in assessing the essence of technologies.

Secondly, state regulation of relations regarding the use of emerging technologies should be limited to the implementation of the state's economic function, which is to ensure economic diversity [14-17].

Thirdly, the provision of various priorities and preferences must be justified and follow from a real need. Unfortunately, in the current domestic legislation, the norms for the development of innovative activities, as well as the corresponding incentives, are largely of a purely declarative nature. These provisions may also apply to a complex legal institution (or a homogeneous set of relations) regarding the implementation of state regulation in the form of licensing with respect to certain types of economic activity in the interests of national security. Legislative requirements in this aspect can be roughly divided into indirect regulation and direct regulation.

The development of modern society as a result of its entry into the information age, causes a number of fundamental challenges for law as a regulator of public relations. The main range of problems is associated with the technological aspects of the information age and is conditioned by the following factors: the implementation of regulation by technical means (in particular, the provision of technological coercion instead of state);

transformation of legal personality; the emergence of new realities affecting public relations, and in the future - and the law. In such conditions, the law of national security can be distinguished into an industry, and a pragmatic approach should be traced in this issue, which is due to the possibility of the existence of legal specialization associated with the existing circle of special public relations in the field of national security and the implementation of anti-crisis management.

The sphere of public relations regulated by the law of national security in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management is a certain set of public relations associated with the implementation of state policy in the field of national security and defense as a function of the state. These relations, in particular, arise in the course of state defense, protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, as well as regulation of the activities of the relevant state bodies in the field of national security and defense. In the context of this, it should be about regulating the activities of some other bodies whose areas of competence are involved in the security and defense sector.

Priority areas for further developments in the field of ensuring national security in such conditions will be research:

- the influence of the phenomenon of national security on the development of the political system of the state and the system of public administration in the context of digital transformation and globalization of the information space;
- directions of development of legislation and law in the context of the application of emergent technologies (technologies of leap forward development), which create the latest challenges and threats to national security in the information age;
- legal and organizational foundations for the protection of rights, security and privacy of human life in the context of the development of artificial intelligence, information and communication systems and networks, information (digital) technologies, products and services;
- determining the balance between the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms and the legitimate interests of society and the state in the field of national security;
- development of a system of state control in compliance with the legality of the activities of local self-government bodies, primarily on issues of national security, in the context of administrative-territorial reform and decentralization of power.

## 4. Discussions

Discussing the results of the study, it should be noted that the emergence and development of various emergent technologies in the modern world has been determined, that is, radically new, fast-growing, consistent with existing technologies, but at the same time having a significant impact on public life in various areas, which cannot be foreseen in advance. The need for state regulation of relations associated with the use of technologies arises primarily as a response to the public demand for security, first of all, a ban on damage and effective and prompt compensation. In this context, firstly, we should talk about ensuring the general security of society, taking into account the non-obvious destructiveness and possible errors in assessing the impact of technology. Secondly, state regulation of relations on the use of emerging technologies of an economic nature (for example, cryptocurrencies) should be limited to the implementation of the economic security function. Thirdly, the provision of various priorities and preferences in the field of technology should be justified and flow from a real social need in the context of the implementation of anti-crisis management.

## 5. Conclusions

The crisis is an integral part of the continuous process of social development and the engine of evolutionary and revolutionary changes in the social, scientific, technical, economic, spiritual life of mankind. Depending on the variety, type, nature of origin, scale and characteristics of the course, the crisis has a certain degree of controllability. This predetermines the need to introduce an effective anti-crisis regulation mechanism.

The activities of the subjects are aimed at regulating the aggregated object of anti-crisis regulation - the economic crisis and factors of the cyclical nature of economic development: savings and investments; financial (fiscal, monetary, inflationary); human capital; innovation and scientific and technological progress; demographic; institutional; ecological; income inequality; global economic dynamics.

The strategic goal of anti-crisis regulation of national security follows from the realities and prospects for the development of the world economy in the context of global post-industrialization. This is the formation of an anti-crisis potential to resist external and internal disturbances and stimulate the factors of economic development aimed at building a post-industrial information economic system.

The degree of efficiency of solving any problem to the greatest extent depends on the definition of a set of methods and means, the use of which allows you to achieve the desired end result. Economic and legal methods of regulation are used to create favorable conditions for the development of business units of all forms of ownership, provide infrastructure, support entrepreneurship, stimulate the organization and effective functioning of market business activity, create conditions for motivating production and preventing its decline, strengthening the financial and credit system, stimulating scientific -technical progress, investment, restructuring, etc. Administrative methods can be applied in areas that are not covered by the market, but depend on it, or when economic methods do not give the desired result, for example, in a crisis.

The effectiveness of institutions is determined by the possibility of resolving political differences, ensuring political stability and envisioned government policies, which together contribute to sustainability and form the basis for the dynamic development of the economic system. For the socio-economic development of the state, the greatest threat is posed by the risks of socio-political instability, a shift in emphasis in making managerial decisions from a systemic to a situational approach, the adoption of legislative acts aimed at solving current economic problems. At the same time, strong institutions increase the country's ability to resolve internal political differences and, accordingly, the establishment of political stability and policy consistency contribute to sustainable economic growth. Weak institutions make it difficult to adapt to economic shocks and increase the likelihood of upheavals and revolutions.

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