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THE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT MAJOR ASPECTS IN THE BORDER SCOPE THREATS PREVENTION

The ongoing reform of border agencies in Ukraine, which is one of the important law enforcement components in the field of ensuring the protection of national interests from external threats manifested in the border area, predetermines the need for further study and analysis of the public management content in the field of ensuring the state border functioning.

The paper discusses the directions in the border scope threats appearance, which depend on a variety of conditions and factors, especially during wartime. Based on this, the paper emphasizes that ensuring national security as an object of management activity is carried out in the process of functioning of a specially created mechanism of state-legal influence, aimed at achieving the set goals and practical solution of important state tasks through the implementation of a set of relevant interrelated measures of a political, military, legal, organizational, logistical nature.

Keywords: *public management, mechanisms of public management, national security, border scope.*

Problem statement. In modern conditions, the scale and probability in the border scope threats depends on a variety of conditions and factors. The threat system is not static (permanent), they can appear and disappear, increase and decrease, while their composition, structure and relationships will change. Moreover, modern digital

technologies used by criminals can also pose a real threat to border security. In this regard, in order to conduct a system analysis of the threat complex, it is first of all necessary to take into account:

- the results of the ongoing state border policy in the interests of border security;
- the system of border security ensuring, the effectiveness and stability of its functioning;
- the state of the border service bodies that meets modern requirements for the main subject of ensuring border security;
- modern information and communication technologies introduction in the operational and service activities of the border service bodies and other subjects of border security.

Recent research and publications analysis. The scientific researches of the following domestic scientists are devoted to the problems of improving the border security facilities of Ukraine and determining the main risks and challenges: [1-5].

The purpose of the research: to analyze the public management major aspects in the border scope threats prevention.

Presentation of basic material of the research. Security as a category of social reality throughout the history of mankind has served as the task of ensuring the life of a person, family, society, state and, in general, international communities. It is a primary and necessary need that ensures the existence of objects of nature and society. To prevent crises in the state and society, to overcome them and to further develop both theory and practice, their systematic study is required to ensure the country in the border area. The security of the vital interests of the country in the border area (border security) from external threats can be characterized by the following subjective and objective reasons: the ability of officials to assess the factors in a timely and objective manner and identify real and possible threats in the border space in areas and in general (both in the country and in the geopolitical space); the presence of the necessary capabilities for the subjects of border policy to counteract real threats; the ability to expediently use the available

forces and means in the course of preventing and neutralizing the identified real threats [1].

For a systematic study of the content and nature of threats to the country's security in the border area, the following sequence of actions is possible [4]:

- analysis of the country interests in the border area, both external and internal;
- identification of external and internal factors affecting the interests of the country in the border area in order to determine which of them form a threat;
- determination of the source of origin and execution of each threat to the country's border security (individual defendants, special services, social strata and groups, political movements, parties, organizations and institutions, states and criminal groups, natural and man-made factors);
- identification of objects that threaten the country's security in the border area;
- analysis of the nature of the impact of threats on the functioning of objects according to the following criteria: leads to its elimination; destruction; physical death; violates the normative life of the object; prohibits the development and improvement of the object;
- does not allow its accelerated development by holding back promising sources of development and perfect methods of technology for its activities, as well as acquiring additional reserves;
- determination of the nature of the impact of threats on the object's relations with the external environment, isolation, unequal relations, partial loss of autonomy, complete dependence (the existence of progress development), the danger of dissolution in other structures;
- forecasting the direction of threats in the spheres of the object's life in the border space: the political system of the state, the economic life of the individual, society, state; spiritual development of society; habitat; demographic situation; defense and others;

- determination of the scale of the impact of threats to the country's security in the border area: local threats within one or several border regions (regions), a general threat in the country's border area;

- identification of sources of origin of threats: internal and external; study of possible ways and forms of impact of threats to the country's border security (direct threat); indirect, indirect; a crudely direct threat; softly penetrating danger; the threat of force; the threat of imposing interests, goals, values that are unusual for the object; the threat of a multi-purpose, complex impact; the threat of fragmented, selective impact; determination of possible time frames for the impact of threats to the country's security in the border area.

By the time of action, they can be characterized as permanent, episodic, periodic, long-term, short-term;

identification of means and channels of threat influence to the country's border security in the areas of: political, economic, military, social, information and psychological, humanitarian threats, information and technical, cyber threats, mafia and criminal structures, sabotage and subversion.

With the negative factors formation that can lead to the emergence of threats to border security, it is necessary to improve the forms of countering them. This should take into account:

- criminal environment tecnification;
- vulnerability of state border protection;
- timely elimination of the causes and conditions leading to a decrease in the effectiveness of its protection;

- general management of the entire system of protection of the state border, operational monitoring of the situation on the state border and the border area and the adoption of reasonable and timely decisions in the case of managing operations to find, develop and detain border violators, criminals;

- databank for collecting, storing and issuing information to users;
- priority areas for the development of border service bodies, taking into

account modern digital technologies and ways to implement them;

- rational distribution and use of resources intended to ensure border security, based on the dynamically changing operational environment in the context of digitalization and the capabilities of the state;

- forms and methods of interaction between state bodies empowered in the field of state border policy, as well as work with the population in the border area in the interests of protecting interests in the border area, their improvement, etc [2].

It is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that the state of protection of national interests in the border scope, which is the area of coordinated activities of state bodies empowered in the field of state border policy and the limits of distribution of political, organizational, legal, diplomatic, economic, defense, border, including intelligence, counterintelligence, operational-search, customs, environmental, sanitary-quarantine, environmental and other measures, requires unity of approaches to the formation and implementation of state border policy in the interests of security, especially in the context of the use of modern digital technologies by crime in committing crimes of an international nature, transnational crimes.

- The main forms of ensuring border security are:
- protection of the state border;
- operational provision of protection of the state border;
- passing through the state border of individuals, vehicles and goods;
- maintaining law and order in the border area and in the border environment, including the state border, checkpoints across the state border and related facilities within the country, border territory, airspace, transboundary (border) water bodies, inland waters, underwater environment.

Considering that the security of any object lies in a certain state of its interconnections and interactions with other objects and systems of their activity, conditions and environmental factors in which the object is not harmed, it seems logical that the main purpose of border security is to influence the provision of international and social stability, creating favorable prerequisites and conditions for strengthening and

improving the well-being of people and the country as a whole, its sustainable and progressive development, mutually beneficial interstate cooperation.

Taking into account the digitalization development, the priority areas for improving border security can be:

- improvement of the international legal framework for regulating cooperation between states in the field of universal and regional security systems, domestic law in the field of ensuring border security, including coordination of the activities of state bodies empowered in the field of state border policy;

- improvement of the infrastructure of the state border and the border area, increasing the capabilities of integrated systems for its protection, the corresponding operational situation;

- assistance of the enhancement of transit opportunities, considering the implementation of sustainable development goals and partnership obligations;

- development and implementation of management and ensuring forms the protection of the state border in the digitalization context;

- international cooperation expansion and strengthening on border issues in order to maintain stability in the border area, international technical assistance attraction to ensure border security;

- development of a system of information and analytical support for the activities of the border service bodies in order to form effective solutions in the interests of border security;

- increasing the security of information processes in the operational and service and other activities of the border service bodies;

- the capabilities improvement of the border service operational units, directions and forms of interaction with similar units of the subjects of the border security system;

- improving educational activities in the border service, increasing the effectiveness of scientific support for border security[3].

As a result, it can be stated that border security is the most important component of

the security system of the individual, society and the state, one of the conditions for the mutual coexistence of various social systems and systems of their activities, the main purpose of which is to influence the provision of international and social stability, the creation of favorable conditions and conditions for strengthening and improving the well-being of people and the country as a whole, its sustainable and progressive development in the context of digitalization, mutually beneficial interstate cooperation.

Digital technologies transform the activities of the border service bodies, ensure the functioning as a separate unit and interacting subjects of the border security system in the following positions:

- development and implementation of measures for the integrated management of the state border;
- improving the system of information and analytical support for the activities of the border service bodies for the timely formation of effective decisions in the interests of border security;
- increasing the level of automation of information processes and their security in the protection of the state border and its operational support;
- passage across the state border of individuals, vehicles and goods;
- maintaining law and order in the border area;
- promptly providing the subjects of border security with the necessary information that requires detail and completeness in a form convenient for perception in order to develop grounded management decisions, etc.

The recently increased uncertainty and unpredictability of the international military-political situation development are actively generating not only external, but also internal threats to the country's border security. They are aimed at all scopes of activity of the individual, family, society, state in the border area. In most countries, such reasons, as a rule, are the separatism of border regions, uncontrolled disintegration processes in the state, social, socio-economic, political, territorial, religious, national and other contradictions, including organized crime, escalating in border regions [5].

Conclusions. As a conclusion, internal threats to national security in the border

regions are currently determined primarily by economic, political, legal, intellectual, social, cultural, religious, economic and other difficulties. Separately, the negative impact in the field of information security should be considered as the most acute threat to which the whole world is exposed today.

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