

*Primush R. B., PhD in Public Administration, doctoral student*

ORCID: 0000-0002-2408-6780

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN NATIONAL SECURITY PROTECTION:  
THE USA EXPERIENCE FOR UKRAINE**

*The article analyzes the experience of public administration in national security protection of the United States, and also identifies aspects that need to be implemented in the formation of state policy in Ukraine in the field of national security. In the course of the analysis, the concept of a decision-making and decision-making mechanism and also the management process in the national security system were considered. An algorithm for the decision-making process was outlined. Requirements for management decisions in the field of national security. The information system for ensuring national security was characterized.*

**Keywords:** *public administration in national security protection, USA, Ukraine, management decisions.*

**Problem statement.** Maintenance of security all over the world was the main focus of the following international projects: Dubois' Council of the Common European Union; "Union Council" by I. Podebrad; "Permanent Congress"; "Supreme Council" and others. In the 20th century, the Council of the League of Nations and the UN Security Council could be attributed to the international organizations created at the end of two world wars. The international organization League of Nations, whose goal was disarmament, collective security protection and diplomatic settlement of disputes between countries, operated until 1946, . The UN Security Council is a permanent body of the UN, which, in accordance with Art. 24 of the UN Charter gives primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The national security system of each state shall be based on conceptual normative legal acts representing the official views on the role of the state in the world,

its national values, national interests and threats to national security. Such documents are: "National Security Strategy" (USA, Russia, Ukraine, etc.), "White Book" (Germany), "White Paper" (Great Britain, France, China, Japan, etc.), "National Security Policy" (Canada, Turkey), "Strategic concept of national defense" (Italy), doctrines (for example, the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation, etc.), laws on national security (Kazakhstan) and other legal acts.

All these documents are basic in the field of national security protection, as they contain the foundations of state policy, the basic principles and the mechanism for implementing the goals and objectives in the field of national security and its types. They differ in their name.

**The purpose of the article:** is to analyze the foreign experience of public administration in national security protection.

**Presentation of the main material.** In many countries, after the end of World War II (1939-1945), a process began to reorganize the national security system. This process took place most actively in the United States, since after the accumulated experience as a result of the war, the approach to the implementation of foreign policy has changed significantly. The United States is a major power that currently influences the geopolitical situation in the world. Thus, in Germany and France there is no National Security Strategy in the generally accepted form, as it exists in Russia and the United States. The main provisions in the field of maintenance the security of France and Germany are contained in the White Paper and White Book respectively. China's national security strategy is also devoid of an active offensive position, and as the main powers on the issue of ensuring national security, it focuses on the United States and Russia.

An analysis of foreign experience in ensuring the national security of the CIS member states (Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, Tajikistan, etc.) allows us to conclude that it shall be carried out on the basis of conceptual documents similar to Russian legal acts of the period 2000-2010, which have their own national peculiarities.

Thus, in different countries of the world, national security shall be protected in accordance with conceptual political documents that reflect the national interests of

states, threats to national interests and the main directions of state policy to ensure national security and defense of states.

From a methodological point of view, the experience of ensuring the national security of the United States is important, since almost all Western countries took American views in this area as a basis..

In a major world power, the United States understands national security as the state of protection of the state from hostile acts or other types of interference, including from internal threats.

The main law of the United States of the highest legal force in the field of national security is the US Constitution, adopted in 1787, as amended in 1791 - the Bill of Rights. American constitutional law guarantees the protection of the individual; the right to life and liberty; the right to acquire property, own, use and dispose of it; the right to "pursuit of happiness"; freedom of movement throughout the various states and the choice of residence; the right to judicial protection; the right not to be subject to discriminatory taxation and other fundamental rights. According to the Declaration of Independence of 1776, the people have the right to establish a new government, based on such principles and with such organization of power as in the opinion of this people, can most contribute to their security and happiness.

The "national security strategy" of the United States was understood as part of a nationwide activity that covers all issues of the country's security. The National Security Strategy published by the White House was a fundamental doctrinal document in which the US administration set out for the domestic audience and the world community the goals, objectives and methods for their implementation in relation to issues of national and international security.

In 1986, the Goldwater-Nichols Act was adopted, on the basis of which the administration of US President R. Reagan prepared the "US National Security Strategy" as the fundamental document of military and foreign policy planning. The Strategy highlighted the following aspects: security, economic prosperity, the promotion of "universal American values", the strengthening of peace and order under American leadership.

The main stages in the formation of the US national security strategy are:

- — determination of vital, important and humanitarian national interests;
- — development of national policy, determination of the goals of the national security strategy and ways to achieve them;

- — evaluation of the effectiveness of the national security strategy.

The strategy was presented to the US Congress in the form of special reports of the US presidents, who spoke in 1987, 1988. (R. Reagan), in 1990-1993. (J. Bush Sr.), in 1994-2000. (W. Clinton), in 2002 and 2006. (G. Bush Jr.), in 2010 and 2015. (B. Obama).

The US National Security Strategy acted in conjunction with the Quadrennial Military Policy Review, the Nuclear Posture Review, the Missile Defense Approach Review, the Cyber Security Strategy, and other national security documents.

In the 1990s the military threat from the USSR was no longer valid, therefore, the strengthening of the country's economy, the strengthening of military power in the world and the spread of democratic principles were taken as the basis for ensuring the national security of the United States.

After the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 in 2002 and 2006. national security strategies were prepared, proclaiming the following main provisions:

- — the main goal of US foreign policy is the fight against international terrorism, allowing the US to launch preemptive strikes against countries that support international terrorism;

- — promoting US economic prosperity and maintaining peace through good relations with the Great Powers;

- — promoting democracy in other countries and expanding the zone of peace;

- — NATO expansion eastward to Russia's borders;

- — a guarantee of the inviolability of the territory of the United States, its allies, and the American armed forces stationed in various regions of the world with the help of military-technical superiority.

The United States currently has the 2015 National Security Strategy adopted by US President Barack Obama, which maintains an emphasis on maintaining American leadership in the world. The introduction notes US involvement in the war, as well as

the ongoing economic crisis. The main threats to US national security include: the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, an increase in cybercrime, illegal immigration, energy problems, as well as climate change and US dependence on fossil fuels. Climate change, pandemics, transnational crime, etc. are called modern global challenges that can affect the national security of the United States.

The structure of the US National Security Strategy logically combines the following sections:

- 1) fundamental US security interests, prosperity and freedom of the American people;
- 2) US mission in the period of national development and the evolution of international relations;
- 3) fulfillment of national security goals by state structures, groups of influence, commercial and non-governmental organizations.

The most important theme of the US National Security Strategy is the protection of democracy and human rights, the realization of socio-economic rights and freedoms and getting rid of poverty. The document emphasizes the need to improve international law and strengthen intergovernmental organizations, especially with NATO countries, as well as with Japan, South Korea, Australia and other countries.

Decisions in the field of national security are made by the President of the United States, whose powers are defined in the US Constitution, in the current legislation of the country. The President of the United States is: the head of state; the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, who uses them to protect national interests; the head of the executive branch in charge of the government of the country; the main diplomat responsible for the state of US relations with other countries.

The Executive Office of the President of the United States carries out the implementation of the tasks set: preparation and development of recommendations submitted for approval to the President; coordination of the activities of the mechanism of state administration; control over the implementation by departments of key government decisions.

The executive apparatus includes the White House Bureau, whose employees influence the president's decisions in the field of national security. The President of the

United States has national security advisers, assistants in the form of informal advisers; temporary commissions to study and make recommendations on specific questions.

A special role in the implementation of national security policy is played by the Assistant to the President for National Security, acting as both a political analyst, coordinator, and the main adviser to the President of the country.

The Executive Office of the President of the United States consists of structures that include certain bureaus and councils, including the US National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency (hereinafter referred to as the CIA), to assist the President in implementing national security policies.

Control over the activities of the State Department shall be carried out by the Secretary of State (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State), who, as the chief foreign policy adviser to the president, also coordinates the activities of the US government abroad. The Secretary of State has deputies and assistants in the form of heads of territorial or functional bureaus.

The Agency for International Development, formed in 1961, the US Information Agency (1953), transformed into the Agency for International Relations (1978) and the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament are also involved in national security decision-making.

The largest agency in the structure of the US NSC is the Department of Defense, created in accordance with the US National Security Act in 1947 as a national military department. In 1949 it was transformed into the US Department of Defense. The secretary of defense is the chief assistant to the president for defense, who exercises the military leadership of the country. The US Secretary of Defense has a first deputy and deputies for policy and research. The Minister of Defense exercises control over the minister's office, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (hereinafter referred to as the JCS) and the ministries of the branches of the armed forces (the ministries of the army, navy, and air force).

The main structure in the US NSC is the "intelligence community" of the United States, created in 1971. Its main function is to provide the country's leadership with reliable and complete information in solving foreign policy problems, using the armed forces, making decisions in crisis situations, as well as in exercising leadership armed

forces in wartime. The structure of the "intelligence community" includes: the CIA, the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Defense Intelligence Agency and other structures.

An important branch in the "intelligence community" is the CIA, created in 1947 in accordance with the US National Security Act. The CIA is headed by a director who is also the coordinator of the "intelligence community". He plays a major role in bringing information to the President and his staff, is responsible for informing the activities of the entire "intelligence community", provides foreign policy information and analytical documents to government decision-makers, and makes recommendations for coordinating actions to obtain information necessary for foreign policy activities.

The information needs of the US leadership in developing and making decisions are fulfilled by a centralized information and analytical support system, in which all functional elements (CIA, State Department, FBI, Intelligence Agency of the Ministry of Defense, National Security Administration, various analysis centers, scientific information exchange services, "think tanks" business) are in relationships determined by target programs and projects currently being implemented. Within the framework of solving a specific problem, problem groups are created that make it possible to use the knowledge, qualifications and competence of the specialists participating in the group without a strict functional distribution of the powers of managers.

Under the director of the CIA, there is the National Intelligence Council and the Main Directorate of National Intelligence Information, which consist of analysts on various issues (regional issues, counter-terrorism, drug control, strategic, economic, scientific and technical areas).

Under the director of the CIA, there is a strategic warning group, one of the tasks of which is to determine the level of threats to national security in the event of a crisis situation in any part of the world, change the regime of operational agencies in accordance with the threat, and also develop, together with analytical bodies, a "Warning Memorandum" for National Security Council and the President of the United States.

In order to assess threats, operational centers of the intelligence and information support system of the US military-political leadership were created, which function on a daily basis; in a crisis that does not pose a serious threat to the national security of the United States, and in a crisis situation that poses a threat to the national security of the United States.

In addition to the "intelligence community", independent research firms and the scientific community are engaged in informing the US leadership. There are "think tanks" of business that prepare special reports on the main problems of modern international political and economic relations, as well as on the most acute domestic socio-political problems of developed countries, containing recommendations for their joint policy.

An important role in the intelligence system is played by the National Security Agency, which solves the problem of identifying ties with foreign governments. The US National Security Council was established under the US National Security Act in 1947 as the highest advisory body to the President of the United States. Currently, his activities are of a directive nature. The main task of the US NSC is "the coordination of domestic, foreign and military policy on matters of national security in order to ensure more effective cooperation of military services in matters related to the sphere of national security." Numerous reorganizations in the activities of the US NSC did not make any fundamental changes in the activities of the NSC in terms of the range of problems under consideration.

The tasks of the US NSC are:

- — assessment of US goals, commitments and risks in relation to its actual and potential military power in the interests of national security;
- — consideration of policy on matters of common interest of government ministries and departments relevant to national security;
- — providing advice to the President of the United States.

The main purpose of the creation of the US National Security Council was to coordinate the State Department and the Department of Defense, which are the main departments in ensuring US national security. Members of the US NSC include: the US President (Chairman of the US NSC), Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary



of Defense, Director of the CIA, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, US Permanent Representative to the UN. It is important to emphasize that at present, the US NSC, along with the above and some other officials, includes the Minister of Justice, who is the US Attorney General.

In the United States, there is a certain mechanism for the development and implementation of decisions to ensure national security. The first step in this process is the definition of national interests. In general terms, national interests are seen as "the most important needs and desires of the nation. "On the basis of national interests, national goals are formed, which determine the "intentions and tasks of the state." The achievement of national goals is ensured by a national strategy - the highest level of state activity in the field of politics using all sources of power (political, economic, national-psychological and military). The development of a military strategy and also proposals for determining the national interests and national goals of the United States for the current period are the prerogative of the US NSC. The final decision to choose from a variety of alternatives belongs to the President of the United States.

Based on the national strategy adopted by the president, the US NSC, with the involvement of various experts, develops goals in the field of national security. These goals define the fundamental principles and interests that the United States needs to ensure or protect in the face of challenges, dangers and threats in foreign and domestic terms. Based on the National Security Strategy, the Military Strategy developed by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff is adopted.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the United States is the world leader in national interests protecting. America strives to maintain its leadership as the world's only superpower, establish effective political and economic relations with the most powerful states, create institutions that promote economic cooperation and solve security problems, support democratic processes in the world in order to spread American ideals.

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