
ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

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Abstract. *The problem of information security of Ukraine and protection of the national information space from influences is investigated. The theoretical aspects for establishing the concept of information security are analyzed; the levels of information security have been researched; information on the degree of secrecy is investigated; Practical recommendations on tools for protecting the Ukrainian information field were provided; the state information policy of Ukraine was improved.*

Keywords: *information security of Ukraine, information field; information threats; information wars; state information policy, tools for protecting information security.*

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Д. Е. Брусніцина, студентка**ІНФОРМАЦІЙНА БЕЗПЕКА УКРАЇНИ**

Анотація. *Досліджено проблему інформаційної безпеки України та захисту національного інформаційного простору від впливів. Проаналізовано теоретичні аспекти для встановлення поняття інформаційної безпеки; досліджено рівні забезпечення інформаційної безпеки; досліджено інформацію за ступенем секретності; надано практичні рекомендації щодо інструментів захисту українського інформаційного поля; вдосконалення державної інформаційної політики України.*

Ключові слова: *інформаційна безпека України, інформаційний поле; інформаційні загрози; інформаційні війни; державна інформаційна політика, інструменти захисту інформаційної безпеки.*

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Аннотация. *Исследована проблема информационной безопасности Украины и защиты национального информационного пространства от воздействий. Проанализированы теоретические аспекты для установления понятия информационной безопасности; исследовано уровне обеспечения информационной безопасности; исследовано информацию по степени секретности; даны практические рекомендации по инструментам защиты украинского информационного поля; совершенствования государственной информационной политики Украины.*

Ключевые слова: *информационная безопасность Украины, информационный поле; информационные угрозы; информационные войны; государственная информационная политика, инструменты защиты информационной безопасности.*

Urgency of the research. The usual life of a society is determined by the level of development, the quality of functioning and security of the information environment, as well as the level and status of normative and legal maintenance of these processes. Information legislation is aimed at consolidating the state information policy, which involves ensuring a guaranteed level of national security in the information sphere, the normal development of information technologies and means of protecting information and related rights.

Target setting. The process of informatization of the society is thriving by the Stream, and partly unpredictable. Informatization is made to create a single information space, within which there is

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accumulation, processing, storage, exchange of information between the subjects of this space - individual individuals, organizations, states.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. The information society as an object of scientific analysis is studied, first of all, in the most developed countries of the world and is studied by such scholars as F. Fukuyama, I. Masuda, V. Dyzard, Joule. Palton, Joule. Martin, T. Bakker, D. Moore, G. Crouch, R. Brightstein, M. Poniowski and others [1].

In the national science, the formation and development of an information society are developing R. Abdeyev, V. Aleksandrovskaya, O. Vershinskaya, A. Rakitov, G. Smolyan, D. Chereshkin and others.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Problems related to the development of the information society are studied by representatives of various branches of science. Features of the development of the information society were considered in the work of specialists in the field of medicine, sociology, psychology, cybernetics, pedagogy and others. Of great importance are works in which the period of national history, in which the formation of the information society in Ukraine took place, is investigated.

However, not all issues related to the development of the information society in Ukraine have been studied sufficiently. Their decision may be facilitated by a philosophical analysis of the specifics of the formation and development of the information society in Ukraine.

The research objective. The main purpose of this work is to identify the features of information security in Ukraine.

The statement of basic materials. Information security of the state is a state of its security, in which special information operations, acts of external information aggression, information terrorism, illegal removal of information with the help of special technical means, computer crimes and other destructive information influence does not cause significant harm to national interests.

There are three levels of information security [1-3]:

- level of personality (formation of rational, critical thinking based on the principles of freedom of choice);
- public level (formation of qualitative informational-analytical space, pluralism, multi-channel information retrieval, independent mass media owned by domestic owners);
- state level (informational and analytical support of activities of state bodies, information support of internal and foreign policy at the interstate level, system of protection of information with restricted access, counteraction to offenses in the information sphere, computer crimes)

One of the main threats of information security of the Law "On Fundamentals of National Security" is "attempts to manipulate public consciousness, in particular by disseminating inaccurate, incomplete or biased information." Other threats include [4]:

- manifestations of restriction of freedom of speech and access of citizens to information;
- media dissemination of the cult of violence, cruelty, pornography;
- computer crime and computer terrorism;
- disclosure of information constituting state secrets, as well as confidential information owned by the state or aimed at meeting the needs and national interests of society and state.

In the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine, signed by the President in July 2009, the following threats of country's information security are highlighted:

- dissemination of distorted, inaccurate and prejudiced information in the global information space that is detrimental to the national interests of Ukraine;
- external destructive informational influences on public consciousness through the mass media, as well as the Internet;
- destructive information influences aimed at undermining the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine;
- manifestations of separatism in the media, as well as in the Internet, ethnic, linguistic, religious, and other grounds.

The problem of information security is considered in three main aspects:

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- protection of information
- control over national information space,
- sufficient information support of state and non-state bodies, public and private organizations.

Information security of Ukraine – the Constitution provides protection of political, state, public interests of country, universal and national values. It covers, firstly, observance of requirements of current legislation on the inadmissibility of abuse of the freedom of the media, the prevention of calls for violent changes in constitutional system and seizure of power, violation of the territorial integrity of state, the promotion of war, violence, cruelty, incitement to racial, national, religious hatred, attacks on rights and freedoms of a person, society, and secondly, the prevention of the placement of information constituting state secrets, or information with restricted access, as well as other forms of organization of information, information threats – set of factors that create the danger of violation of constitutional rights and freedoms through the state border of personality, state secrets, preservation of important information for the society through unauthorized distribution (leakage, abduction, copying), loss, distortion, forgery, destruction, modification, blocking information and other forms of unlawful interference such resources.

Ukraine has become the object of information and psychological influences, operations, wars and its information security have been threatened. It can be stated that:

1) The Ukrainian information space is unprotected from external negative propaganda-manipulative influences and becomes the object of information expansion;

2) There is no Ukrainian national information product in the world media space that would disseminate objective, impartial and up-to-date information about events in Ukraine.

As a result, the world community feels lack of information or receives it from other sources, which at times disinform, provide distorted, distorted, incomplete information.

The main legislative acts on issues of information security regulation of Ukraine: "On Information", "On State Statistics", "On Scientific and Technical Information", "On National Archival Fond and Archival Institutions", "On State Secrets", "On Protection of Information in automated systems ». There are also separate norms in the legislative acts of various types and levels, through which an attempt is made to regulate information relations in various subject areas: "On the State Tax Service", "On Property", "On the Militia", "On Customs", "On the Lawyers", "On the Notary", "On Civil Defense", "On the Security Service of Ukraine", "On the National Program of Informatization", the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Resolution "On Main Directions of Foreign Policy of Ukraine " [1-3, 5].

By degree of secrecy distinguish information:

- special importance (especially important);
- absolutely secret (strictly confidential),
- secret (confidential);
- for official use (not for print, distributed by mail),
- non-public (open).

The purpose of information security - mode-secret information support of the state, industry, enterprise, personality.

In particular, among the directions of the instruments of protection of the Ukrainian information field are identified:

- Ensuring information and psychological safety of Ukrainian citizens. "Content" and "technological" components of state information security. In particular, the activities of separatist media (in particular, such as the newspapers "XXI century" and "Novorossiya", TV channels "Lugansk-24", etc.) are not allowed. Prevent destabilization of Ukrainian society through online media.

- Establishing international cooperation on information security issues. To this end, the media activities of the key public figures of the state should be deprived of populism, inconsistency, divergence between words of business, non-publicity and non-publicity. There is an urgent need to create a high-quality counter-propaganda television channel for broadcasting abroad in Ukraine.

- Information and technology trends in counteracting anti-Ukrainian propaganda by anti-Ukrainian actors in Ukrainian society and Russia. Effective use of media communication management tools to

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counter active dissemination of rumors, compromise, etc.; the need to create a database of counterarguments.

- An urgent need is the widespread introduction of technologies, where the first place is the management of the development of events, which stipulates news braking, accelerating their dissemination, and prolonging the life of news. The brainstorming of news can be carried out in various ways, including: preventing events in the mass media, changing the mode of the event, shifting emphases, etc. The acceleration of news distribution is possible with such tools as the story of the event in many media, the emphasis on its importance in joining another important event, the use of comments.

- The establishment in Ukraine of a special body of planning and management that would coordinate the work of public authorities in identifying, at an early stage, signs of holding information campaigns by foreign countries (operations, campaigns, etc.), analyzing them, forming a set of national measures to prevent, neutralization and counteraction, as well as developed and implemented advocacy measures.

- Creation of a quality national information product, including Russian, Romanian, Hungarian and other languages, with the purpose of ousting a foreign information product that stimulates the preconditions for the emergence of threats to the national security of our state, as well as ensuring the filling of the world information space with positive information about Ukraine.

- One of the areas of resistance to the Russian information war should be the free access to any part of Ukraine (and beyond) to the entire wealth of the Ukrainian cultural world, to Ukrainian classical and contemporary artistic and scientific literature, magazines, music, archival materials, etc. Such access to a holistic Ukrainian culture - and its mediation should be ensured by the complete digitization of all encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books, classical and contemporary artistic, philosophical, cultural and scientific books and magazines - and access to all this should be free of charge in the context of the information warfare. At the same time, the release of "thick" magazines and "serious" electronic editions should be supported.

- Activation of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. It should be noted that in accordance with the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is the specially authorized central executive body to ensure the implementation of state policy in the information and publishing spheres and, in accordance with its tasks, among other things, should develop measures to prevent internal and / external information influence which threatens the national interests of the state.

- Citizens themselves are an important area in which to counteract information aggression. Today, among Ukrainian citizens, there is support for counterpropaganda and control of the information space. This is confirmed by the results of sociological research.

As a response to large-scale negative informational-psychological influences, operations and wars, the priority areas of state information policy and important steps by the Ukrainian authorities should be:

- 1) Ukraine's integration into the world and regional European information spaces;
- 2) integration into international information, information and telecommunication systems and organizations;
- 3) creation of its own national model of information space and ensuring the development of the information society;
- 4) modernization of the entire state information security system and the formation and implementation of an effective information policy;
- 5) improvement of legislation on information security, harmonization of national legislation with international standards and effective legal regulation of information processes;
- 6) development of the national information infrastructure;
- 7) increasing the competitiveness of domestic information products and information services;
- 8) implementation of modern information and communication technologies in the processes of public administration;
- 9) effective interaction of public authorities and civil society institutions during the formation,

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implementation and adjustment of state policy in the information sphere.

In today's globalized information society, where cyberspace is transformed into a battlefield, computer crime, cyberterrorism, and cyberwar are major threats to the information security of the state (and Ukraine in particular), which anticipate the confrontation of national interests in the Internet space, the use of computer and Internet- technology to harm the enemy. Often, cyberwar technologies, cyberterrorism are aimed at the sphere of state security and defense and constitute a real threat to the sovereignty of the state. Consequently, modern technologies of negative informational and psychological influences, which threaten the Ukrainian national information space and state sovereignty, are widely used against Ukraine. The security of Ukraine's information security in conditions of destabilizing negative informational and psychological influences and expansionist aggressive information policy of the Russian Federation requires consolidation of efforts at all levels of state power and civil society.

Conclusions. Information independence and information sovereignty are the priority interests of any state. It is they who determine the freedom and free development of the individual, society and the state as a whole and ensure their viability. The intensive development of the latest technologies in the field of communications and the rapid development of the knowledge society determine the need to pay attention to the possibilities of influencing individual and mass consciousness.

The emergence and intensification of threats in the information sphere, especially the threats from the conduct of information wars, significantly increases the role and importance of information security in the system of national security of Ukraine and causes the expansion of its content. Faith and control over national information communications in the 21st century can lead to a loss of national independence. Future wars - wars without the use of direct violence, the means of which are indirect actions, one of which methods may be information wars. Therefore, we must note this and apply the aforementioned methods and tools of combating information threats to improve the existence and development of our state.

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