

Секция 2. Мировое хозяйство и международные экономические отношения:
развитие и обеспечение экономической безопасности

Ptashchenko Olena, PhD in Economics,
Associate Professor, Head of Marketing and Corporate Communications,
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Shevchenko Iryna, PhD in Economics,
lecturer at the Department of accounting and business consulting,
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Kosharna Valeriya, student,
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics
Kharkiv, Ukraine

INFORMATION SECURITY OF UKRAINE: THEORY AND TOOLS OF PROTECTION OF THE UKRAINIAN INFORMATION FIELD

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

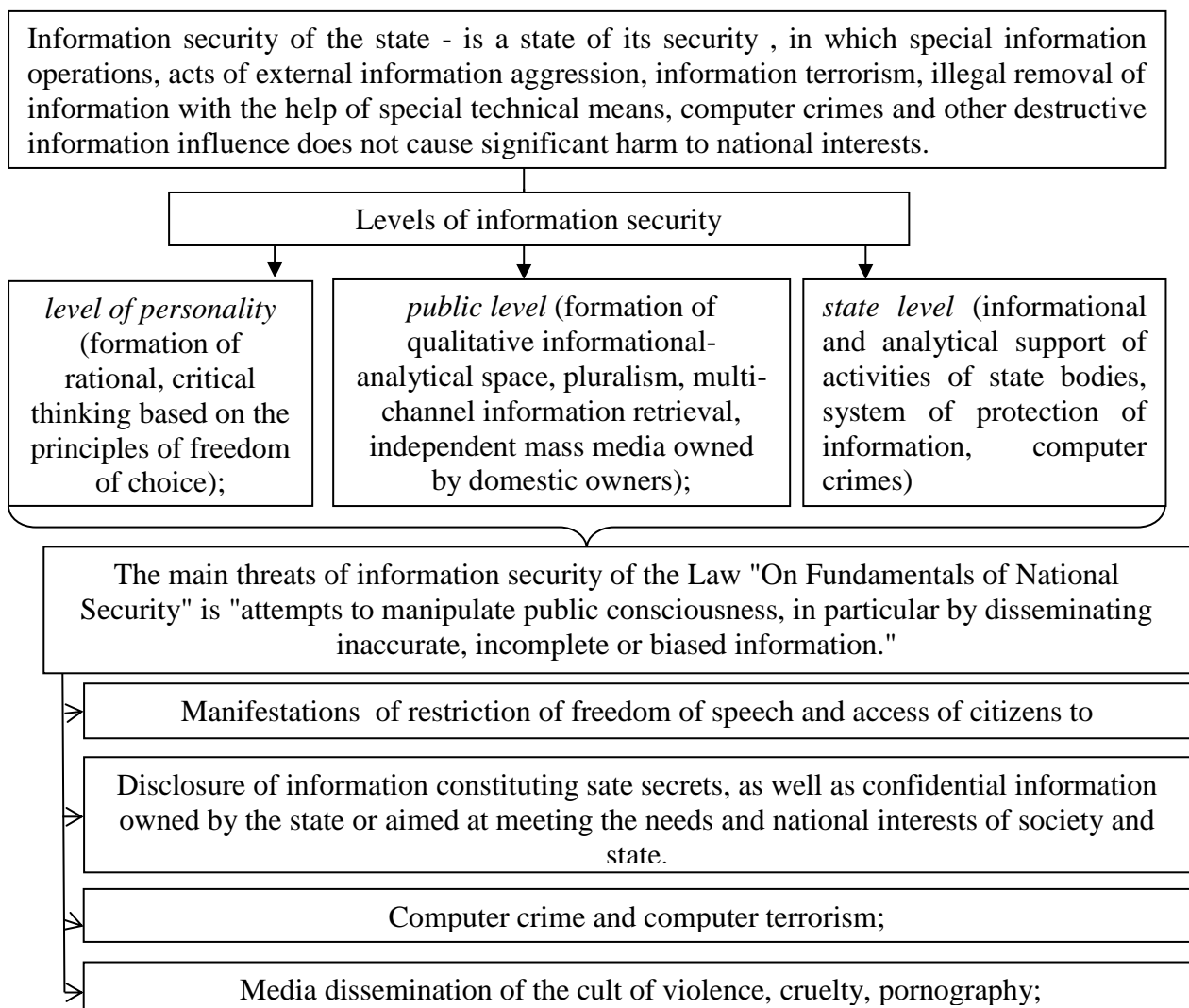


Fig.1. Levels and threats of information security

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: 1) dissemination of distorted, inaccurate and prejudiced information in the global information space that is detrimental to the national interests of Ukraine; 2) external destructive informational influences on public consciousness through the mass media, as well as the Internet; 3) destructive information influences aimed at undermining the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine; 4) 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: 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. 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 ».

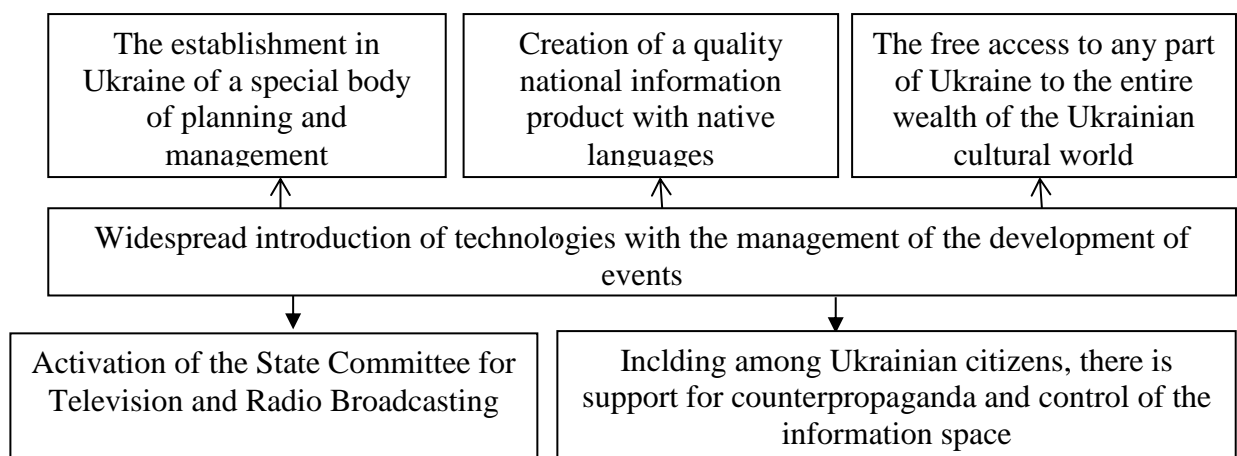


Fig.2. Widespread introduction of technologies with the management of the development of events

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, 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. 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. 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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