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## **INFORMATION SECURITY AS ONE OF THE COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE**

*The article reveals the concept of information security, gives a brief analysis of the main threats in the information sphere, reveals the main sources of threats in the information sphere, discloses the concept of global information space.*

**Keywords:** *national security, information security, threat to information security, source of threat to information security, global information security.*

**Setting problem.** At the present stage of world history the role of information sphere of the life of society, which is understood as the sum of information, is growing more and more, information infrastructure, the subjects of information law relations and the system of regulation of social relations arising therefrom. For its part, the information sphere has a very significant impact on the political, economic, defense and other components of Ukrainian security. Therefore, we should conclude that national security is inherently dependent on ensuring information security, and in the course of further progress in the field of information technology, this interdependence will grow more and more.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The doctrinal analysis of information security problems showed that, despite the great interest in this issue, its study is mainly technical and applied in nature and focused on solving specific scientific and technical problems.

The work of domestic scientists O. Bodruk, A. Kaczynski, V. Kryshchenko, S. Pyrozhekov, T. Starodub, O. Shevchenko is devoted to the study of theoretical and

practical aspects of information security, addressed to the role of information processes. At the same time, information security as one of the components of national safety was not considered by scientists, which led to the author's scientific interest.

***Setting objectives.*** The aim of the article is to study the features of information security as one of the components of national security.

***Presenting main material.*** In modern literature, information security is understood as its protection from accidental or intentional interference in the process of its functioning, from attempts to steal, modify, and destroy its components. The scientific doctrine of information security of Ukraine gives a detailed definition of information security. It should be understood as the state of protection of national interests in the information environment, which determines the set of balanced interests of the individual, society and state.

In the opinion of the scientist M. V. Arsenyev, informational security is the removal of informational insecurity by real or potential threats due to control over the world's informational space and the availability of capabilities and tools to reflect these threats [2, p.55].

The main objects of the legal relations formed in the sphere of information security are the rights and freedoms of individuals in the information sphere, such as the right of access to information, the right to education, the right of access to cultural values, as well as the right of intellectual property; moral and cultural values of society, constitutional order, democracy and territorial integrity of the state.

One of the problems of information security is cybercrimes in the domestic market. Computer criminals targeting the networks of banks and credit institutions are of great concern. The main goal of attackers is not the banks themselves, but their clients, and the attacker can use their incompetence, acquired data for corrupt purposes. Threats can also come from the staff of the organization or firm. For example, in some organizations employees have access to the Internet to perform their duties, but the employee uses the global network for personal purposes and runs files on the computer, which later lead to losses. Among the main goals of Ukraine's protection from information and psychological

threats is the protection of the state and social groups of citizens from the negative influences of information, The protection of national interests and goals of Ukraine in the information space, as well as opposition to attempts to manipulate information at the expense of information on the part of political forces opposing Ukraine.

The most important interests of the individual in the information sphere are: full exercise of the right of access to information and free use of information for activities not prohibited by law, use of information for intellectual and cultural development, protection of personal data, protection of personal and family secrets. The interests of society in the information sphere are closely interrelated with the interests of the individual, the main interest of society in this sphere is to support the public good and fair relations between members of society, to prevent any form of discrimination. State interests in the information sphere are represented in the form of the following provisions:

- development of information infrastructure in order to reinforce the sovereignty, constitutional order and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- development of international cooperation in the information sphere.

The scientific literature divides threats into external and internal. External threats are, first of all, the activity of foreign intelligence and information structures, terrorist organizations, as well as the intense competition for ownership of information technology and resources, as well as the technological breakthrough of the world's leading powers and the growth of their basic capabilities. Intrinsic threats are the critical state of domestic industries and the unpleasant criminal situation, which contributes to the growth of state and criminal structures in the information sphere, Low level of protection of legal interests of citizens, insufficient law enforcement practice and Ukraine's lagging behind the leading countries in the level of informatization in important spheres of state activity. In this regard, special attention should be paid to such types of threats as: The intimidation of Ukrainian information agencies, mass media from the domestic information market and the dependence of the economic and political spheres of Ukrainian public life on foreign information structures; Manipulation of information (this includes disinformation, pretending or twisting information) [1, p. 240]

The most vulnerable to the information threat is the sphere of internal state policy, namely the following objects:

- Constitutional rights and freedoms of people and citizen;
- The constitutional order of Ukraine;
- Territorial integrity;
- National understanding;
- Stability of the state power;
- Publicly available information of the bodies of state power;
- mass media.

The main directions of foreign policy (as well as internal policy) are determined by the President of Ukraine. In this area, it is most important to protect the following objects from information threats:

- Information resources of the bodies of state power, which implement the external policy of the state;
- Information resources of foreign relations bodies of Ukraine abroad (diplomatic missions and consular offices);
- Ukrainian mass media abroad.

In our opinion, to reach the appropriate level of information security it is necessary to form a single state mechanism of security of information security of Ukraine, which will solve the following main tasks:

- 1) provision of information security, all the main components of the system of state security management;
- 2) development and elaboration of an effective system for obtaining the necessary information for implementation of major strategic, tactical and operational decisions in the field of information security management;
- 3) formation of information and analytical potential of the country;
- 4) development of a system for monitoring the state of information security due to detection of threats that arise both in the middle and from outside the system of national security management;

5) Preventing any unlawful activity on the part of the subjects of information system of national security.

The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" describes the following basic principles that define the order of state regulation in the appropriate area, including The rule of law, accountability, legality, oversight and adherence to the principles of democratic civil control over the functioning of the security and defense sector and the use of force; Compliance with international law, participation in the interests of Ukraine in international efforts to maintain peace and security, international systems and mechanisms of international collective security; development of the security and defense sector as the main instrument of implementation of state policy in the areas of national security and defense, etc. [3, p. 320-322].

Full and proper implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of people and citizen can be fully realized only if they have full and unhindered access to information, different knowledge and cultural values. Spiritual development of the individual, as well as mass awareness in general, most require protection from information threats, as information manipulation in these areas has gained significant momentum.

Also, I would like to add to what was said above, that temporarily security of information security can be divided into:

- security of information security of an individual, which should be understood as ensuring such a state and living conditions of the individual, in which all of his or her information rights and freedoms are fully exercised;

- Security of information security of society, which means the protection of the information interests of society against internal and external threats;

- Security of information security of the state, which is understood as a state of protection of the foundations of constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity in terms of means of protection of information;

- Ensuring global information security, which should be understood as the protection of the global information space against various information threats. [4, c. 43].

**Conclusions.** Thus, the most important task of ensuring information security is to balance the interests of individuals, society and the state and their effective cooperation within the global information space. This balance must be harmonized with the state policy in the sphere of security in general. In the conditions of globalization it is necessary to analyze changes in the foreign and domestic policy of other countries, as well as their legislation and law enforcement practice. All of the above is the most important condition for the effective functioning of the system of information security and protection of information.

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