

DOI: 10.52363/passa-2024.1-4

UDC: 351:355:342.7

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THE POLICY OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE MILITARY SPHERE OF UKRAINE

The author develops recommendations on improvement of the policy of digital transformation of the military sphere. The author notes that the problems of the mechanism of influence of the policy of digital transformation on the military sphere, include both a number of problems of political and military-political authorities, and a number of specific ones. The author suggests improving the legislative and regulatory framework for the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere. Improving information law can become a “locomotive” for the democratic development of Ukraine and its military sphere, in particular. Besides, the author proposes creation of a single information space in the military sphere in Ukraine and the phased formation of a single information space.

Keywords: *policy, digital transformation, military sphere, military-political authorities.*

Formulation of the problem. The policy of digital transformation in the military sphere requires planning, thoughtfulness, and consistency in implementation. It seems that this problem can be more effectively analyzed in several successive stages. First, its priorities will be considered, then the problems arising from them, unresolved issues, and then the main directions for its improvement and proposals to the military-political authorities will be formulated.

Among the problems of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere there are particularly acute ones. Quite roughly, we can divide them into three groups: problems of the actual political power and military-political authorities, the mechanism of influence of the policy of digital transformation on the military sphere, the military sphere itself related to the implementation of the policy of digital transformation in the world, Ukraine and its Armed Forces. Accordingly, it is necessary to list these problems only schematically, and then in more detail form on the main directions for improving the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The aim of the study (Kusumaningrum A. & Liemanto A., 2023) is to explore the role of military digital leadership in digital transformation. The researcher uses a qualitative research method with a library research approach. Therefore, the researchers argue that qualitative research is the most effective way that can be used to find the answers and opinions of informants so that they can be deeply investigated. The results of the study show that there are differences in the characteristics and organizational culture of military organizations compared to organizations in general, where culture of military organizations is a strong one, which tends to be static in the long term. However, from the point of view of strategy, a military organization has different characteristics than a non-military organization, namely the principle of unity of command. So the role of military digital leadership is very much affecting the digital transformation that is happening in military organizations.

The author (Meunier François-Xavier, 2019) believes that the concept of duality covers a vast and complex area. This contribution provides a systemic analytical framework for understanding dual technological innovations beyond case studies. The question is in which institutional perimeter and in which organization of the innovation process it is necessary to understand the dual potential of technology. Thus, in parallel with the concept of the defense-industrial and technological base for dual technologies, the concept of a dual innovation system will allow for more integrated management between defense innovation policy and industrial policy. The aim is to emphasize the complementarity between the two concepts, the first serving to protect the whole and the second more specifically the technical system to consider all its applications.

The purpose of the study (Pinchuk, O., & Prokopenko, A., 2021) is to find ways to solve the urgent problem of improving the military education system. The authors studied the needs for the formation and development of digital competencies of military command officers in various areas of competence: information literacy, communication and collaboration, creation of digital content, security. Having a high level of competence in these areas, according to the authors, significantly affects the professional development of officers during their military career. Attention is focused on the possibility of implementing transdisciplinary integration in the system of advanced training of officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Taking into account the large number of scientific developments in the context of the digitalization of the military sphere, it should be noted that little attention was paid to the policy of digital transformation.

Accordingly, the purpose of the work is to develop recommendations on improvement of the policy of digital transformation of the military sphere of Ukraine.

Presenting main material. The problems of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere are seen as follows.

1. Problems of political power itself and military-political authorities in particular, which include:

- insufficient development of the term, category and process of state informatization policy;
- insufficient starting conditions for preparing society and the state for an information war;
- poor informatization of the military reform process;
- insufficient legislative consolidation of the main provisions of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere, lack of their transformation into orders and directives of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine and the relevant commanders;
- insufficiency of state information resources that can be used in the military sphere in the future;

- correction of the situation in society and the state, that is, in theoretical and legislative terms, and in reality, the policy of digital transformation is situated on the last place;

- lack of state support, both in general for informatization policy and in the military sphere in particular [2; 5].

The problems of the mechanism of influence of the policy of digital transformation on the military sphere, in our opinion, include both a number of problems of political and military-political authorities, and a number of specific ones. These include the following problems:

- weak organizational development of this mechanism;

- insufficient legal basis for the implementation of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere at the level of the state, Armed Forces and other law enforcement agencies;

- lack of information resources primarily from the state; excessive saturation of existing information flows;

- abundance of sources of information, which can disorient subjects of military policy and military-political activity;

- insufficient degree of accessibility of information sources, both for subjects of military policy and the military sphere: officers, bodies carrying out informational, psychological and educational influence on military personnel and the population of the country;

- rapid and increasingly accelerating obsolescence of information;

- poor structure of information, especially coming from non-state actors in informatization policy;

- need to train multidisciplinary specialists, both in the state and in military forces;

- large volume of functional responsibilities of specialists in the military sphere and in military-political authorities responsible for ensuring national and military security [3; 7].

To the third block of problems, we include problems of the military sphere itself, related to the implementation of informatization policy in the world, Ukraine and its

Armed Forces; these include both those inherent in the mechanism of influence of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere, political power, and specific ones that are related to the military sphere itself. Without listing everything, we will note only those ones that are related only to the military sphere:

- inconsistency of informatization of the system of individual educational work and moral and psychological support;

- lack of time to prepare management decisions;

- excess technical work (typing, copying, document production, etc.);

- difficulties in the exchange of analytical materials between various levels of management both within and between law enforcement agencies;

- insufficient differentiation of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere by types and branches of troops, by areas and specifics of military labor, etc. [1; 4].

Thus, having outlined in the most general terms, the shortcomings and problems of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere, we will analyze the main directions for its improvement in order to offer a holistic concept to the military-political authorities.

To the main, the directions for improving the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere for political and military-political authorities are the following.

1. Improving the legislative and regulatory framework for the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere. Improving information law can become a “locomotive” for the democratic development of Ukraine and its military sphere, in particular.

In this case, we should proceed from the principle of unconditional legal equality of all participants in the process of information interaction, regardless of their political, social and economic status. Access to world information resources and global information networks must be ensured. Restriction of access to information should be considered as an exception to the general principle of openness of information and is carried out only on the basis of legislation, including taking into account the right of ownership of information. Legal entities and individuals who collect, accumulate and process personal data and confidential information must be responsible for their security and use. The

protection of society from false, distorted and unreliable information coming through the media must be ensured by the state.

In this regard, we believe it would be advisable to propose a special section to the Concept of Information Policy of Ukraine dedicated to the military sphere. In addition, a holistic concept of the policy of digital transformation of Ukrainian society and the state needs to be developed at the state level, highlighting the specifics of the military-political sphere and the digitalization of military-political relations. In our opinion, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine should prepare a concept for its implementation within the armed forces arising from the state digital policy. Also, in our opinion, a single coordination center should be created in the state, which would link into a single system the process of implementing the informatization policy in all military and law enforcement agencies [2; 6].

2. Creation of a single information space in the military sphere in Ukraine and the phased formation of a single information space.

Modern information support systems are unthinkable without the creation of information networks, which contain promising opportunities for the formation of a single information space for all units and formations of the Armed Forces. That is why the most important task of the policy of digital transformation in the military sphere, along with saturating them with modern computer equipment, is the formation of information networks. The solution of this problem can begin with the creation of local networks in the “connection-part” link, ensuring the processes of making and promptly communicating management decisions to subordinates and training personnel.

Thus, over time, it is possible to create a distributed automated information system and the formation of a unified information space in the military sphere, allowing one to effectively solve problems in real time. Even a brief overview of the possibilities for using information technologies in the military sphere allows us to conclude that they are highly effective and promising. Information technologies are the core of the information support system in the military sphere. The optimal combination of traditional and new, mass and individual information technologies is an important factor in increasing its efficiency.

In modern conditions, the introduction of information technologies is associated with the need to supply the troops with a variety of electronic and computer equipment in large quantities, with increasing information training and culture of military personnel, creating and improving the base for the operation and repair of computer and telecommunication equipment and, finally, accelerating digital transformation in the military sphere [3; 4].

3. Ensuring the protection of information resources, which is a set of organizational and technical measures aimed at ensuring their security under the influence of enemy information weapons and eliminating the possibility of information leakage at all stages of its existence. Changes in the socio-economic and political development of the country necessitate constant improvement of the system of processing, transmission, and storage of information. At the same time, the problem of ensuring its reliability, preserving its properties, that is, protecting information, becomes urgent. Ensuring the ability of law enforcement agencies to carry out reliable defense of the state based on the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought in the field of information science, computer technology, communication tools and their targeted use for managing and improving the defense potential of the state and ensuring the national security of Ukraine is an urgent task [1; 7].

At the same time, the presence of unresolved issues of ensuring information security in the context of a natural increase in the openness of society creates the preconditions for unauthorized access to information resources. As Ukraine becomes an increasingly active subject in world politics and economics, this entails the need to reliably ensure the security of significant amounts of confidential information. The transition of the developed countries of the world to the “doctrine of the information society” with such inevitable consequences as information crimes, information terrorism and even the possibility of conducting information wars, have become important factors in the growing relevance of information security problems [2; 4].

The task is to ensure a level of information security that would guarantee, in addition to military-strategic and defense security, the preservation and strengthening of Ukrainian democratic statehood, political and social stability of society; protection of the

rights and freedoms of citizens; efficient functioning of the economy and especially its financial and credit component; equal entry of the country into the global information space, including the inclusion of its information resources in global information and telecommunication networks; preservation of national values and traditions; maximum reduction of the possibility of spreading unreliable and false information [3; 5].

At the present stage of Ukraine's development, it is necessary to ensure the reliable functioning and development of security of information and telecommunication systems, which are the technical basis of the state's information infrastructure, the most important tool of public authorities.

The most important condition affecting the objectivity and reliability of information, as well as the effectiveness of its use, is the improvement of information support. It depends on many factors, among which ensuring the protection of information, the security of information means and the information protection of information consumers is of particular relevance. Ensuring information security can be carried out in the form of information patronage and information cooperation.

5. Further consistent informatization of the military reform process. Military development, as a system of economic, socio-political, military and other measures of the state, carried out in the interests of ensuring its defense power, is the most important area of digitalization, which determines the structure and all spheres of life of the troops [4; 5].

5. Creation of political and organizational conditions for preparing society, state and security forces for "information war" and information warfare of various types. In particular, information warfare is a new form of struggle between countries, which represents a targeted, comprehensive information impact on the enemy's information resources and the protection of one's own resources in the interests of achieving of a set of political and military goals. Moreover, information warfare can take place both in the absence of armed struggle and a state of war between countries, and when states are in a state of war [2; 7].

Conclusions. Thus, we can talk about the emergence of information weapons in the military sphere as a set of media and information technologies designed to achieve set

goals in the information war. The use of new information technologies will lead to the demassification of future weapons systems.

The essence of information warfare is to ensure influence on the information resource of the opposing side, including its Armed Forces, in order to force the military-political leadership of one side to make decisions consistent with the intentions of the other side. The consequences of the targeted use of information weapons are comparable to the consequences of the use of means of armed struggle. At the same time, these consequences are not always obvious, appear gradually and are difficult to eliminate.

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