Protection of Information Sovereignty as an Important Component of the Political Function of the State

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Summary

State information policy is an important component of foreign and domestic policy of the country and covers all spheres of society. The rapid development of the information sphere is accompanied by the emergence of fundamentally new threats to the interests of the individual, society, state and its national security. The article considers the components of the state information policy to ensure information security of the country and identifies the main activities of public authorities in this area. Internal and external information threats to the national security of Ukraine and ways to guarantee the information security of the country are analyzed. Information security is seen as a component of national security, as well as a global problem of information protection, information space, information sovereignty of the country and information support of government decisions. Approaches to ensure the process of continuity of the information security system of the state in order to monitor new threats, identify risks and levels of their intensity are proposed.

Key words:

state, politics, sovereignty, information, protection

In the modern world, a single global communication system is being created. States, international news agencies, transnational media corporations, non-governmental human rights organizations, etc. take part in this process. Today we are witnessing the fact that modern information technologies penetrate into all spheres of public life, cause not only new opportunities but also certain threats. Due to the emergence, accumulation, use and dissemination of a large amount of information in the world and its ability to spread almost instantly over long distances, the question of defining the information space and its relationship with the territory of the state, state security, state security.

In protecting its information interests, each state must take care of its information security. The strengthening of Ukrainian statehood requires the same. Balanced state information policy of Ukraine is formed as an integral part of its socio-economic policy, based on the priority of national interests and threats to national security. From a legal point of view, it is based on the principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and is implemented through the development and implementation of relevant national doctrines, strategies, concepts and programs in accordance with applicable law. There is an objective need in Ukraine

in the state and legal regulation of scientific, technological and information activities, which would correspond to the realities of the modern world and the level of development of information technologies, norms of international law, but at the same time would effectively protect their own Ukrainian national interests. Relationships related to information security, as the most important for society and the state today, require the fastest legislative regulation.

2. Theoretical Consideration

The latest information technologies create an information space in which there are virtually no state borders, but uncontrolled dissemination of information, as well as restrictions on its access, can cause significant damage to state and public interests. In this regard, there is a question of defining the boundaries of dissemination, collection, use, storage and access to information in the state and among its citizens, which, in turn, raises the issue of legal nature in defining such categories as information space, information sovereignty and information security of the state [1]. What is happening in the global information environment is becoming increasingly important for socio-cultural life. Thus, today the information space is being actively formed and the state seeks to establish control over the limitation of borders and to mark its own territory in a globalized environment.

In the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, the Law of Ukraine on State Policy of State Sovereignty of Ukraine in the Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts "information security becomes a priority in political, socio-economic, military-technical, legal and other spheres of society and is a system-forming element of the national security system as a whole [2; 3].

Sovereignty (German souverdnittt, French souverainete - supreme power, derived from the Latin. Super - over) in legal science is defined as the most important feature of the state in the form of its full independence, the supremacy of internal and external independence.

At all times, state sovereignty was limited to many factors. In today's world there is a need to rethink and re-evaluate the concept of "sovereignty". At the same time, there is an increasing tendency to renounce part of national sovereignty in favor of supranational and world communities, and international organizations. The most important thing in sovereignty - the right to war and peace - is under world control.

Preservation of territorial integrity and public peace in the country today cannot be ensured solely by military protection of sovereignty. There were such forms of attack on the state as restricting the flow of information through the international information network, misinformation, creating information chaos.

Research on humanitarian information security issues is based on the study of general methodological foundations of the information security process, patterns of development of the information sphere as a system-forming factor in society, ways and means of using the information sphere to implement the main socio-political tasks of Ukraine - accession to NATO and the European Union.

In the scientific literature, the thesis that the rapid development and widespread use of information and computer technology has led to the formation of a fundamental dependence of critical national infrastructures on the state of their protection in terms of information, which is reflected in the Law of Ukraine of October 5, 2017 in 2163-VIII "On the basic principles of cyber security of Ukraine" [4]. In addition, recently the information acquires new properties that determine both its socio-economic value and legal content. First of all, information is now perceived as an important economic resource. The use of information resources, effective organization of information processes can significantly increase the profitability of many types of productive activities, contribute to the solution of political, military-political, socio-economic, cultural, educational and social problems. Information is becoming an economic commodity that stimulates the growth of a new segment of the national economy - information services. As any product of information has an owner who has the right to dispose of information at its discretion, and its unauthorized use entails material losses for its owner, unauthorized actions with information become grounds for harm to the state, citizens, businesses. At the same time, in developed countries, information has become the main subject of work. That is, the industry, where manual labor has traditionally prevailed, has moved to the information base, respectively, information becomes a means of production, which also requires appropriate legal protection. It should be noted that in recent decades, information acquires the properties of a powerful means of influencing socio-political, ideological and socio-economic processes, becomes a kind of weapon that requires a system of counteraction, protection of information resources belonging to state bodies that make up the state, medical, personal and niche types of secrets.

There is a problem of ensuring information sovereignty. Now it is protected mainly by national legislation, there are almost no international agreements in this area. The policy of transnational corporations is directed against the information sovereignty of states. The global information space as a qualitatively new environment for the functioning and development of international relations, organically embodies economic, political, social and cultural processes, and information technologies themselves become a significant substantive characteristic of these processes, create fundamentally new conditions for the functioning and development of information resources. This determines the importance of solving Ukraine's problems of overcoming negative trends and creating a legally and organizationally logically complete system of management, formation, development, use, protection of information resources [5]. The Law of Ukraine "On the National Informatization Program" defines the information sovereignty of the state as the ability of the state to control and regulate the flow of information from outside the state in order to comply with the laws of Ukraine, citizens' rights and freedoms, guarantee national security. In another way, the concept of information sovereignty is revealed by the Law of Ukraine "On Information" and the Law of Ukraine "On Scientific and Technical Information", which stipulate that the basis of information sovereignty is national information resources.

The most comprehensive is the definition of information sovereignty, which is proposed in the scientific literature: "this is the exclusive right of Ukraine in accordance with the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine, international law independently and independently, information sphere, state internal and external information policy, dispose of own information resources, form the infrastructure of the

national information space, create conditions for its integration into the world information space and guarantee the information security of the state" [6]. Problems of ensuring information sovereignty have arisen as problems of the new information society, which are becoming increasingly important, and increasingly urgent issues related to the need to concretize ideas about the characteristics of information sovereignty, to clarify its implementation and improvement. The development of Ukraine as a legal democratic state is impossible without the transition and development of an information-open society, which presupposes the emergence of new forms of information interaction of state power with society. First of all, the state authorities should carry out open and honest information interaction with the public through the mass media.

Ukraine has become an object of information and psychological influences, operations, wars and its information security is under threat. It can be stated that: 1) the Ukrainian information space is unprotected from external negative propaganda and 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, unbiased and up-to-date information about events in Ukraine. As a result, the world community lacks information or receives it from other sources, which sometimes misinform, provide distorted, distorted, incomplete information. At the same time, a powerful media resource is actively used against Ukraine, foreign entities are expanding in the market of information services, negative information influences are intensifying, which are aimed at distorting reality, underestimating the international image of the state; 3) the activity of domestic mass media on systematic, objective coverage of facts, events and phenomena is insufficient and deprived of strategic planning; Ukraine's information and communication policy in the field of national security needs urgent revision and improvement. The level of information security of the state is largely determined by the level of its information infrastructure. Unfortunately, according to V. Petryk, the low general level of Ukraine's information infrastructure contributes to the expansion of the information services market by foreign companies, which creates favorable conditions for redistribution of airtime in favor of foreign programs, some of which clog the Ukrainian information space with their vision and traditions, thereby destructively affecting society and the state, destroying the moral and ethical foundations of the gene pool of the Ukrainian nation. Insufficient professional, intellectual and creative level of the domestic producer of information products and services, its uncompetitiveness not only on the world market, but also in Ukraine, leads to the fact that the Ukrainian audience, of course, prefers foreign information

programs. Insufficient control by the state over the observance of the laws of Ukraine by political forces, the media and individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the information sphere, leads to the fact that now there are many cases of airtime TV and radio programs aimed at destroying moral values, consciousness of Ukrainian nation. Thus, the national information space of Ukraine, unfortunately, faces significant threats, challenges that threaten the functioning of the state, its political and economic development, integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. A specific feature of globalization processes in the development of the information society is the loss of control by political institutions of the state over the content of the information space. This phenomenon has both positive consequences, in particular - the openness of national information systems, and negative, as it leads to significant problems in the implementation of targeted state information policy. That is why most developed countries at the highest state level pay serious attention to the creation and development of the national information space [7].

Recently, social media, such as the Information Resistance group, have been actively involved in the purposeful dissemination of information abroad. The group pursues a planned targeted policy of exposing (refuting) false information about events in Ukraine, about relations between Ukraine and Russia. The reasoned materials prepared by the experts are translated into different languages (English, German, French, Czech, Bulgarian, etc.) and disseminated through the information channels of the world media. The reason for the lack of radical changes in the positioning of the image of Ukraine in the world information space are the following factors: lack of clear coordination between the authorities; substantive and methodological shortcomings in the informational and explanatory work carried out in this regard by the Ukrainian public authorities; insufficient attention to the definition of the target audience, which, first of all, should be influenced by information during a particular event; attempts to directly destroy the existing negative stereotypes regarding the identification of the "image" of Ukraine only by refuting them, and not by consistent, systematic and purposeful work on their gradual replacement by new positive ones. Among the main factors that prevent Ukraine from creating a strong enough image in the world and at a sufficient level to represent Ukrainian issues in the information space of other countries are: insufficient level of Ukraine's integration into the world information space due to weak development of the necessary material and technical base; lack of specialists, especially in public authorities, in international information and PR-technologies; insufficient attention of central authorities to the problem of ensuring a positive international image of Ukraine.

Conclusions

The interests of the state in the information sphere are to create conditions for the harmonious development of the national information infrastructure, to implement the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen in obtaining and using information to ensure the inviolability of the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, political, economic and social stability, in the unconditional provision of law and order, the development of equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation.

Thus, in modern conditions, the Ukrainian state needs a purposeful information policy that would, on the one hand, meet the needs of everyone in information, giving it a comprehensive and harmonious development, and on the other - would serve as an effective tool to protect national security and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The development and implementation of such an information policy should become a priority for the central authorities and be an integral part of the strategy of socio-economic development and the program of socio-economic reforms in Ukraine.

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