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THE ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Inna Kulchii, PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor
Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University.
Oleh Kulchii, PhD in Law, Associate Professor
Poltava University of Economics and Trade.

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Introduction. Information security issue for modern Ukraine has the same level of importance as protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity, ensuring its economic security. The level of information security actively influences the state of political, economic, defense and other components of national security of Ukraine. It is known that very often information threat materializing means infliction of harm to the political, military, economic, social and environmental fields, etc. Therefore, at the present stage of Ukrainian state development it is extremely important to provide information security.

An overview of the latest sources of researches and publications. The study of information security problems has given attention of a significant number of scientists, in particular R. Kaliuzhnyi, O. Krupchan, V. Havlovskyi, M. Hutsaliuk, M. Shvets, V. Tsymbaliuk, B. Kormych and others. But issues of existing information security threats of the state in the context of globalization still require comprehensive analysis.

The purpose of the article. The article is concerned with the analyzing of the features, components, threats to information security of Ukraine and development of perspective mechanisms for ensuring of information security system.

Basic material and results.

Globalization means the extension, deepening and accelerating interactions in the global universe in all aspects of modern human life [1, p. 139]. Globalization caused by the growing interdependence of the modern world. As a result – significant weakening of national sovereignty. Protecting of national interests today requires not expansion of the state's living space but elimination of foreign influence in its internal affairs, ensuring the inviolability of its borders and defending their ideological basis. In consequence of world globalization processes, a new group of threats to national security of Ukraine arose. The most significant of these new threats are possibility of global control over non-government and world-wide information networks, electricity and transportation networks, the spread of mass uncontrolled and illegal migration, the emergence and spread of international terrorism and so on.

In modern scientific literature global security is characterized as a safety of the system of mutual relations of all world community from the threats of destabilization of situation, crises,

armed conflicts and wars. International safety is based on the observance of the universally recognized norms and principles of international law, that prohibits militarily (or by means of sabre rattling) settlement of disputes and conflicts by all countries of the world. Increasing globalization of the world prompted the creation of the Charter on Global Information Society that was adopted by the leaders of «eight» most developed countries of the world in Okinawa on July, 22, 2000. The Charter states that «all people without an exception, should be able to enjoy the benefits of the global information society», namely a society should be based on democratic principles such as the free exchange of information and knowledge, mutual tolerance and respect for other people's features [2, p. 603]. Proclaimed principles underlying the construction of an information society in Ukraine and reflected in the art. 5 of the Law of Ukraine «On Information» [3]. In a charter marked, that «all people without an exception must have the opportunity to use advantages of global informative company», a company is based namely on such democratic principles, as a free exchange by information and knowledge, mutual tolerance and respect to the features of other people [2, p. 603].

In elimination of information security threats and ensuring information sovereignty of Ukraine important role belongs to the state, that provides legal definitions and provide strategic directions of development and protection of the national information space, integrated public information policy; establishes the norms, principles and scope of activities of foreign and international subjects in the national information space of Ukraine; forms and protects the interests of Ukraine in the global information space, international information relations; generally guarantees information security of Ukraine at all.

From the standpoint of system analysis of Ukraine's information security four groups of information technology threats can be detached [4, p. 59].

The first group includes the appearance of information weapon that can affect the people's mind and the IT infrastructure of the state. The activity of individuals is driven under the influence of pharmaceutical and psychotropic drugs, computer data banks and information.

The second group of threats associated with the use of modern information technology achievements – manipulation with banking operations, computer hooliganism, illegal copying oh technology solutions.

The third group of threats shows itself in total control over people's lives, their moods, plans, over public institutions, over the country's population as a whole using computer systems.

The fourth group of threats is usage of information technology in the political struggle. Political engagement of mass media, black PR during election campaigns, concentration of mass media in the hands of few owners, the absence of independent mass media related with that threat.

In the current context information confrontation takes place between different actors – individuals, societies and the states, supranational entities. The main forms of information confrontation are information war, information crime, information terrorism. Modern information wars are a sign of high level of social development and relates to non-military methods of conflict resolution. Information war means actions aimed to achieve information superiority by applying measures of usage, disruption, destruction, destabilization and destruction of enemy's information potential and its functions [5, p. 266].

A new phenomenon along with political terrorism became information terrorism or cyberterrorism that includes the purposeful actions of individual subjects or their groups aimed on disruption of automated information systems and networks [6, p. 62].

The goal of «information terrorism» is a violation of public security, intimidation of the population or influence on public authorities' decision-making and destruction of information systems that creates favorable conditions for new acts of terrorism committing. In UN Resolution (1996) was formulated the content of the main measures to eliminate international terrorism acts. Particularly states in the course of making measures to combat terrorism, including creating relevant legislation, should pay special attention to the risk of using by terrorists electronic or wire communications to commit criminal actions [7, p. 20].

Scientists distinguish such global threats to information security:

– unfriendly foreign countries' policies in the field of global information monitoring, information dissemination, and dissemination of new information technologies;

– the activities of foreign intelligence and special services;

– activity of foreign political and economic structure, directed against the interests of the state;

– criminal acts of international organizations, groups and individuals [8, p. 90].

Based on the definition of information security threats, there are several major sources of threats that may affect the interests of both the individual and society and the state.

The sources of information security threats include the interests of the individual that should be protected in the information society. They are primarily providing real constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen access to public information, on the use of information in the interests of not prohibited by law activities and in protecting of information that provides personal security, spiritual and intellectual development. The most dangerous source of threats to those interests considered significant expansion of possibilities of manipulating a human's consciousness by forming around it an individual «virtual information space» as well as the ability to use technology to influence its mental activity.

The complexity of the procedures that are implemented in modern technologies of access to the necessary information resources, critical increases the dependence of the individual from others who engaged in the development of information technologies, the definition of information search algorithms, its pretreatment, bringing to form convenient for perception, it bringing to the consumer. In fact, these people form information background for a human's life, defining the conditions in which he or she lives and acts, solves their life problems. That's why considered crucial to ensure the safety of human interaction with information structure.

Another dangerous source of threats to the interests of the individual is using personal data accumulated by various entities, including public authorities, as well as expanding concealed information gathering that is his personal and family secrets, information about his private.

One of the sources of threats to the public interest in the information sector is continuous complication of information systems and networks of critical infrastructure for society. These threats can show itself in the form of both intentional and unintentional errors, malfunctions and failures of equipment and software, harmful effects on the part of criminal structures and criminal elements. Objects of implementing such structures can serve energy systems, transport, pipeline and some other infrastructure.

Finally, a dangerous source of threats is the expansion of domestic and international computer criminality. They can show itself as attempts of fraudulent transactions using global or national information and telecommunication systems, laundering of illegal funds, obtaining unauthorized access to the financial, banking and other information that may be used with a mercenary motive [9, p. 120].

Threats to national interests can be shown itself by obtaining illegal access to information constituting state secrets, to other classified information, disclosure of which could cause losses to the state. However, the most dangerous sources of threats to national interests in the information society are the uncontrolled circulation of information weapons and the deployment of an arms race in this area.

Globalization, introduction of new information technologies, formation of information society strengthens the importance of such component of national security as information security. Today in Ukraine created and act key elements of information security system, but the activity of state bodies in this area, mechanisms of its interaction significantly hampered for various reasons.

Another threat of external origin is directed information influence on Ukraine and its subjects from the side of foreign states or competing companies. Analysis of national and international existence of information activities leads to the conclusion about potential threat of prepared information operations against Ukraine. Special information operations are not limited by the

military and political sphere. The objects of expansion can be economic structure (both public and private).

According to the foregoing can be offered: to prevent the outflow, theft, loss, distortion, falsification of information; prevent threats to national security, security of individuals, society as a whole; prevent unauthorized actions aimed at destroying, modification, copying, blocking information; prevent other forms of unlawful interference with information resources and information systems and databases; protect the constitutional rights of citizens to preserve the privacy and confidentiality of personal data, that included to information systems and resources of subjects and objects of various forms of ownership; ensure the rights of subjects of information processes in the course of development, production and use of information systems, technologies and means of its support.

Conclusion. Thus, the priority interests of Ukraine in the field of information security should be: ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of speech, obtaining and using of information to strengthen moral and cultural values of the society; development of integrated national information space which will strengthen the integrity and inviolability of the country; adequate information support of public policy – namely, to bring to Ukrainian and international community objective information on domestic and foreign policy of Ukraine.

Interests of the state in the information sphere is to create conditions for the harmonious development of information infrastructure, implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of human and citizen in the interests of strengthening the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, the establishment of political and social stability, economic prosperity, unconditional implementation of laws and maintaining law enforcement, international cooperation based on partnership. Also, it is reasonable to continue further examination of international experience in solving information security issues as a component of national security of the state.

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Кульчій Інна Олексіївна, кандидат наук з державного управління, доцент. Полтавський національний технічний університет імені Юрія Кондратюка. **Кульчій Олег Олександрович,** кандидат юридичних наук, доцент. Полтавський університет економіки і торгівлі. **Аналіз інформаційної безпеки держави в умовах глобалізації.** Метою статті є аналіз особливостей, складових, загроз інформаційній безпеці України та розроблення подальших механізмів забезпечення системи інформаційної безпеки. Досліджено групи інформаційно-технологічних небезпек, серед яких виділено інформаційну зброю, інформаційну злочинність, інформаційний тероризм, інформаційне маніпулювання. Проаналізовано основні загрози інформаційній безпеці особи, держави та суспільства. Доведено, що у процесі забезпечення інформаційної безпеки важливо розуміти характер, природу, сутність і зміст загроз та небезпек, уміти своєчасно ідентифікувати джерело загрози. Запропоновано у сфері інформаційної безпеки держави продовжити заходи щодо запобігання відтоку, розкраданню, втраті, перекручуванню, підробленню інформації; запобігання загрозам державній безпеці, безпеці особистості, суспільства в цілому; запобігання несанкціонованим діям зі знищення, модифікації, копіювання, блокування інформації; запобігання іншим формам незаконного втручання в інформаційні ресурси та інформаційні бази даних і системи; забезпечення правового режиму документованої інформації як об'єкта власності; захисту конституційних прав громадян на збереження особистої таємниці та конфіденційності персональних даних, що є в інформаційних системах і ресурсах суб'єктів та об'єктів різних форм власності.

Ключові слова: інформаційна безпека, загрози інформаційній безпеці, інформаційна війна, інформаційний тероризм, інформаційна зброя, інформаційна злочинність.

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Kulchii Inna Oleksiivna, PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University. **Kulchii Oleh Oleksandrovych,** PhD in Law, Associate Professor, Poltava University of Economics and Trade. **The Analysis of Information Security in the Context of Globalization.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the peculiarities, constituents, threats of information security of Ukraine and the development of perspective mechanisms for ensuring the information security system. The groups of information and technological threats, including information weapons, information crime, information terrorism, information manipulation, were considered. The main threats to the information security of a person, state and society are analyzed and preventive measures are proposed.

***Key words*:** information security, threats to information security, information war, information terrorism, information weapons, information crime.

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Кульчий Инна Алексеевна, кандидат наук по государственному управлению, доцент. Полтавский национальный технический университет имени Юрия Кондратюка. **Кульчий Олег Александрович**, кандидат юридических наук, доцент. Полтавский университет экономики и торговли. **Анализ информационной безопасности государства в условиях глобализации**. Целью статьи является анализ особенностей и угроз информационной безопасности Украины, а также разработка дальнейших механизмов обеспечения системы информационной безопасности. Исследованы группы информационно-технологических опасностей, среди которых выделены информационное оружие, информационная преступность, информационный терроризм, информационное манипулирование. Проанализированы основные угрозы информационной безопасности личности, государства и общества и предложены меры по их предотвращению.

Ключевые слова: информационная безопасность, угрозы информационной безопасности, информационная война, информационный терроризм, информационное оружие, информационная преступность.