

INFORMATION POLICY AS AN ELEMENT OF ENFORCING THE STATE'S INFORMATION SECURITY

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of key aspects of the formation of the information policy of the state in terms of the need to ensure its information security. It was determined that information security is not only an organic component of national security but also an important area of its provision. Information security is one of the most important concepts in science and various fields of human activity. The essence and complexity of this concept is the nature of the modern information society. The analysis of different approaches to determining the content of the concept of "information security" provides an opportunity to note the inexpediency of strict choice of a position

Keywords: Information policy, Information security, Methods of information security, Modern information society, National security, Threats to information security.

1 Introduction

As you know, information security plays an important role in ensuring the interests of any state. Creating a developed and secure information environment is a prerequisite for the development of the state and its society. Recently, the world is undergoing qualitative changes in management processes due to the intensive introduction of modern information technology. At the same time, the danger of unauthorized interference in the work of information systems is increasing, and the severity of the consequences of such interference has greatly increased. As a result, in many countries more and more attention is paid to the problems of information protection and finding solutions.

In protecting its information interests, each state must take care of its information security. Balanced state information policy of the state is formed as an integral part of its socio-economic policy, based on the priority of national interests and threats to national security. Therefore, from the legal point of view, it is based on the principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and is implemented in practice through the development and implementation of relevant national doctrines, strategies, concepts, and programs in accordance with applicable law. In the modern world, the objective necessity is the need for state and legal regulation of scientific, technological, and information activities that would meet the realities and general level of information technology development, international law, but would effectively protect the national interests of the state. At the same time, relations related to information security, as the most important for society and the state today, require the fastest legislative regulation.

It should be noted that countries that cannot ensure their own information security become uncompetitive and, as a result, cannot participate in the struggle for the allocation of markets and resources. It can be argued that the disappearance of great powers was not least due to the inability to effectively manage their own territory and the inconsistency of the information structure to the new conditions of existence. Therefore, it is indisputable that in any developed country there should be a system of information security, and the functions and powers of the relevant state bodies should be enshrined in law.

Thus, information security research is one of the most important tasks of national security. At the same time, the formation of information civilization requires a radical change of attitude not only to the study of the principles of information policy but the allocation within its information security policy, which includes studying and mastering the theoretical basis of these processes.

2 Literature Review

A successful information policy can have a significant impact on resolving domestic, foreign, and military conflicts. Information security is one of the essential components of the national security of the country, its provision through the consistent implementation of a well-formulated national information strategy would greatly contribute to success in solving problems in political, social, economic, and other spheres of state activity. In this aspect, a number of outstanding works of such scientists and practitioners as O. Agres [1], I. Aristova [3], O. Binert [6], H. Pocheptsov [20], N. Serdiuk [21], I. Yakoviyk [33], V. Zadiraka [37], I. Zhurakovska [39] and others are devoted to the study of the role of the state in the formation of the information society.

In addition, it should be noted that a number of publicists, such as O. Apostolyuk [2], A. Boiar [7], T. Shmatkovska [22-24], R. Sodoma [25-27], V. Suprun [31], Ya. Yanyshyn [34], V. Yarochkin V. [35], M. Yatsyshyn [38], O. Zolotar [40] developed the basic principles of information security, focused on determining the features of information security as a component of national security of the state, as well as - to determine the priority areas of information security.

In addition, the issue of information security in its content is quite complex and multifaceted, which necessitates the study and generalization of scientific works of representatives of various branches of science. In this aspect, it is worth noting the study of key points of regulation of the information sphere, which have become the object of scientific analysis in the works of such researchers as I. Balaniuk [4], S. Belan [5], Y. Chaliuk [9], M. Dziamulych [12-17], T. Gurzhiy [18], M. Dmytrenko [11], O. Kosogov [19], O. Stashchuk [28-30], A. Wojcikowskiy [32], O. Yatsukh [36]. It can be argued that these works are key to studying the problem of information security in modern conditions.

At the same time, it should be noted that a separate study requires structural and functional aspects of the process of ensuring the information security of the state in the context of its information policy.

3 Materials and Methods

Methods and classifications are important methods of analyzing the state of information security. In order to effectively protect the information security management system, various types of threats and dangers, risks, and challenges should be described and classified. And already on this basis the system of measures for the implementation of their management can be formulated.

Therefore, the methods of analysis of the level of information security include methods of studying causation. In particular, these methods reveal the causal links between threats and dangers; the causes and sources of certain risk factors are identified, and measures to neutralize them are developed. These methods include the following: the method of similarity, the method of divergence, the method of combining similarity and divergence, the method of accompanying changes, the method of residues.

The choice of direct methods of analysis of the state of information security depends on the specific level and area of

organization of protection. At the same time, depending on the threat, the task of differentiating between different levels of threats and different levels of protection is possible. As for the field of information security, it usually distinguishes the following:

1. The physical level at which the organization and physical protection of information resources, information technology used, and management technologies.
2. Software and technical level, which identifies and verifies the authenticity of users, access control, logging and auditing, cryptography, shielding, ensuring high availability.
3. Management level, which is the management, coordination, and control of organizational, technological, and technical activities at all levels by a single system of information security.
4. At the technological level, the implementation of an information security policy is carried out through the use of a set of modern automated information technologies.
5. The level of the user at which the direct implementation of information security policy is carried out, aimed at reducing the reflective impact on information security objects, preventing information impact from the social environment.
6. Network level, where this policy is implemented in the format of coordination of components of the management system, which are interconnected by one goal.
7. At the procedural level, measures implemented by people are applied. Among them are the following groups of procedural measures: personnel management, physical protection, maintenance, response to security breaches, resuscitation planning [10].

Therefore, for our study, in addition to these, it is necessary to use several types of methods of information security, namely:

1. One-level method based on one principle of information security management.
2. Multilevel method, which is based on several principles of information security management, each of which serves to solve its own problem.
3. Integrated methods, which include multilevel technologies that are integrated into a single system with coordination functions at the organizational level, which are used to ensure information security, based on the analysis of a set of risk factors, which, in turn, have a semantic relationship or generated from a single information centre of information impact;
4. Integrated highly intelligent methods, which include multilevel, multi-component technologies, built on the basis of powerful automated intelligent tools with system organizational management [10].

In general, it should be noted that our study identifies possible forms and methods of relevant activities of public authorities, which require a detailed analysis of economic, social, political, and other states of society, state, and person, as well as the possible consequences of choosing other options for implementing this activity.

4 Results and Discussion

The information sphere has become a system-forming factor in the life of society and actively influences the state of political, economic, defence, and other components of Ukraine's security. However, when dealing with information, you need to be sure that the information used is high quality and in the process of transmission, dissemination was not distorted. Therefore, the issue of information security is an important component of the entire national security system of the country [37].

The concept of information security includes, on the one hand, ensuring quality information for citizens and free access to various sources of information and on the other – control over non-dissemination of classified information, promoting the

integrity of society, protection from negative information influences, and more. The solution to this complex problem will allow to protect the interests of society and the state, as well as to promote the realization of the right of citizens to receive comprehensive and high-quality information.

The problem of effective information security in the state involves solving such large-scale problems as the development of theoretical foundations for information security; creation of a system of bodies responsible for information security; solving the problem of information security management and automation; creation of a regulatory framework governing the solution of all tasks of information security; setting up the production of information security tools; organization of training of relevant specialists, etc.

The complex of issues of information security of the state includes such spheres of state activity as protection and restriction of information circulation; protection of the information infrastructure of the state; security of development of the information sphere of the state; protection of the national information market; prevention of information terrorism and information warfare.

In Ukraine, the main information threat to national security is the threat of the other party's influence on the country's information infrastructure, information resources, society, consciousness, subconscious, in order to impose on the state desired (for the other party) system of values, views, interests, and decisions in important areas of public and state activity, to manage their behaviour and development in the desired direction for the other party. In fact, this is a threat to Ukraine's sovereignty in key areas of public and state activity, which is implemented at the information level. Strategic information confrontation is an independent and fundamentally new type of confrontation, capable of resolving the conflict without the use of armed forces in the traditional sense. To study the patterns of information confrontation and analyze its quantitative characteristics, it is necessary to formalize both the concept of the level of information armament of the state and the mechanism of evolution of the resource potential of a particular state and the external environment. In this case, the information state of Ukraine was chosen as the basis of the analysis.

Thus, under modern conditions, the information component is becoming increasingly important and becoming one of the most important elements of national security. Information space, resources, infrastructure, and technologies significantly affect the level and pace of socio-economic, scientific, technical, and cultural development.

In the context of our study, it is necessary to pay attention to the content of the category of "security", which in human life plays the role of a landmark around which the values of human existence are grouped. Therefore, this concept should be considered as multifaceted. Literally, security means no danger. The need for security is one of the basic motivational mechanisms in human life, and in this respect, man is not much different from any of the other living beings. In addition, security is an undoubted value of universal character, as it is recognized by all people regardless of their racial, national or social background.

There are two aspects to the study of information security in the context of national security. On the one hand, it is an independent element of national security of any country, and on the other – an integrated component of any other security: military, economic, political, etc. One of the most complete definitions of information security is the following: it is a state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society, and the state, which minimizes damage due to incompleteness, timeliness, and inaccuracy of information, negative information impact, and negative consequences of information technology also due to unauthorized dissemination of information. This definition to some extent covers almost all areas of information interaction of state entities.

In practice, information security policy is implemented both by a system of public authorities and civil society institutions, whose competence includes addressing issues related to creating safe conditions for the functioning and development of the information sphere. Therefore, one of the factors that negatively affect the effectiveness of information security is the underdevelopment and institutionalization of civil society in Ukraine, which should be a tool to control the activities of public authorities and be a mechanism that ensures the definition and representation of national society interests.

In Ukraine, all types of information technologies, their production, and means of providing these technologies constitute a special field of activity, the development of which is determined by the state information policy and the National Informatization Program. Determination of the tasks of the National Informatization Program, priority directions of informatization development, volumes, sources, and the order of their budget financing is entrusted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and approved annually by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Ukraine's national security in the information sphere should be considered as integral integrity of four components – personal, public (public), commercial (corporate), and state security. Therefore, in the process of determining the nature of risks should take into account the following elements:

- Conceptual principles of political security, its principles, standards, and rules, consistent with current legislation and principles of ensuring the continuity of the information security system of the individual, society, commercial (corporate) structures and the state;
- Definition of objects and goals;
- Determination of acceptable from the point of view of ensuring the interests of all subjects structures of establishing control over security objects, as well as risk assessment and risk management;
- Defining the status and functional roles, expectations, and responsibilities of the actors involved, including reporting on events that pose a potential threat.

Adherence to democratic principles requires the state to mainly using indirect economic methods of regulating the information sphere, allowing direct administrative intervention only in an exhaustive list of cases. But, on the other hand, the widespread use of economic, indirect methods of influence requires significant material and financial resources in the country, which, given the state of the Ukrainian economy, imposes significant restrictions on their use.

It should be emphasized that in the context of global integration and fierce competition, the main arena of clashes and struggles of different national interests of states is the information space. Modern information technologies allow states to pursue their own interests without the use of military force, weaken or cause significant damage to the security of a competing state that does not have an effective system of protection against negative information influences.

Therefore, it should be noted that the main determining factors that negatively affect the information space in Ukraine should be considered:

- 1) Constant losses among personnel (killed, captured, wounded), which lead to the formation of distrust in the Ukrainian military-political leadership, which is allegedly unable to control the situation in Ukraine;
- 2) Imperfect national information security system contributes to reducing the level of patriotism;
- 3) The activity of external information measures by the Russian Federation influences the formation of the statement about the acceptability for Ukraine of the federal system of state and the end of hostilities in eastern Ukraine under the Kremlin regime [19].

Analyzing the research of Ukrainian specialists, the main goals of Ukraine's information security policy can be formulated as follows: realization of the constitutional rights of citizens, society, and the state to information; protection of the information sovereignty of Ukraine, in particular, the national information resource and systems of formation of public consciousness; ensuring the level of information sufficiency for decision-making by state institutions, enterprises, and citizens; the proper presence of the country in the world information space [8].

In addition, considering the relevance of the formation, functioning, and security of the national information space, experts identify the following goals:

- Strengthening information security of Ukraine, in general, its national security through more efficient use of national potential;
- raising the level and importance of domestic information product and technologies, national information resources, development of information infrastructure of Ukraine in accordance with its national interests on the basis of state sovereignty of Ukraine;
- Streamlining information relations in the national information space of Ukraine, especially changing the ratio of distribution in the country of domestic and foreign information products and information technologies in favour of domestic;
- State support of domestic subjects of the national information space, ensuring informational and spiritual, cultural identification of Ukraine in international information relations, raising the international prestige of the domestic information product and technologies, its producers [19].

Therefore, we come to the conclusion that the state policy in the field of information resources and informatization should be aimed at creating conditions for effective and high-quality information support for solving the problems of socio-economic development of the country. Among the main directions of state policy in the field of informatization are providing conditions for the development and protection of all forms of ownership of information resources; formation and protection of state information resources; creation and development of central and regional information systems and networks, ensuring their compatibility and interaction in a single information space, etc.

5 Conclusion

Thus, we come to the conclusion that the state information policy should reflect the pressing issues in the international sphere and the field of information security, etc. It is necessary to ensure legislative protection of the rights and interests of all subjects of information relations. The most difficult tasks here are to ensure harmonious information security of the state, individual, and society while identifying urgent priorities, which include the creation/restoration of the main points of protection of the national security system in the information sphere, practical implementation of the above scheme of the effective information security system states, revision of the list of new information threats, elimination of existing ones with the determination of the degree of possible consequences and levels of their intensity.

In general, information security policy as a social phenomenon is complex, including domestic and foreign policy, economic, technological, military, and other elements, and therefore requires an integrated approach. The activities of public authorities should be aimed at fulfilling specific tasks in this area and be united by a common goal – to provide appropriate conditions for the implementation of information security in Ukraine.

The main emphasis of the state information policy should be based on ensuring the right to reliable, complete, and timely information, freedom of speech and information activities,

prevention of interference in the content and internal organization of information processes, except as provided by law in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine; preservation and improvement of the domestic national information product and technologies, ensuring the informational and national-cultural identification of Ukraine in the world information space; guaranteeing state support and development of resources of scientific and technical products and information technologies.

At the same time, the information security system of the state is an integral part of the overall national security system and is a set of public authorities, non-governmental organizations, and citizens who must coordinate information security activities based on uniform legal norms, effectively counter information threats in modern conditions.

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