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SECURITIZATION OF UKRAINE'S INFORMATION SPHERE

Introduction. The end of the Cold War caused significant changes in the security environment, both internationally and nationally. These changes have been reflected in the concept of securitization presented by the Copenhagen School of International Security Theory. Unlike the traditional approach, the researchers of this school have developed an expanded understanding of the concept of security, which is no longer limited to just the military discourse. Thus, the theory of securitization allowed to raise the issue of protection of the Ukrainian information sphere to the rank of “national security” issues.

Review of recent publications. The main research paper in the theory of securitization is the study by Ole Wever, Barry Busan and Jaap de Wilde “Security: A new system of views for analysis” [2], who are the founders of this theory. It is also considerable to mention the book by B. Buzan “People, States and Fear: The Problem of National Security in International Relations” [1] and the research by O. Wever “Securitization and Desecuritization” [3]. Among domestic researchers, who deal with the information security of Ukraine, we can mention U. Ilnytska, V. Lipkan, E. Makarenko, J. Malik, N. Marchuk, G. Pocheptsov and others.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of this publication is to reveal the state and features of securitization of the information sphere of Ukraine.

Results of the research. Securitization implies that an issue, which is presented as an existential threat and requires urgent emergency measures, is justifying going

beyond normal political procedures [2: 25]. This act of public recognition of the object/subject as really dangerous (its legitimation) allows the speaker to apply emergency measures to eliminate the threat [3: 55]. So, if the traditional approaches raise the question “how do we become more secured”, the securitization theory addresses to “how the problem becomes a security issue”.

Representatives of the Copenhagen school consider securitization as an extreme form of politicization. They note: “In theory, any public issue can be located on the spectrum ranging from nonpoliticized (meaning the state does not deal with it and it is not in any other way made an issue of public debate and decision) through politicized (meaning the issue is part of public policy, requiring government decision and resource allocations or, more rarely, some other form of communal governance) to securitized (meaning the issue is presented as an existential threat, requiring emergency measures and justifying actions outside the normal bounds of political procedure)” [1: 23-24].

Considering the issue of information sphere of Ukraine, it can be noted that the phase of politicization has already occurred. This is confirmed by regulations, such as the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015”, the Law of Ukraine “On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine”, the Law of Ukraine “On the Concept of the National Informatization Program”, etc.

Since securitization theory suggests that management decisions are not taken in isolation from a society, so the elite desire to identify a particular case as a threat or a security key interest must be accompanied by sustained assessments, shared by most of society [1: 25]. The main reason that caused the urgency of solving the pressing issues of information security in Ukraine, was a hybrid war with Russia and the occupation of the Crimea. In the conditions of constant counteractions to external information threats, the use of various tools for formation of proper information policy became a necessary element in protecting the national interests of Ukraine. Therefore, in December 2014, the Ministry of Information Policy was established. In 2015-2016, the Ukrainian side imposed package sanctions against Russian media, journalists, cultural representatives, publishing houses, etc [5].

On May 15, 2017, the president of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko signed a decree which put into effect the decision of the National Security and Defense Council to update the list of sanctions against a number of Russian companies [6], including Russian social networks. It is important to mention the Decree of the President of Ukraine of February 25, 2017, which approved the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine, the purpose of which was: “counteracting the destructive information influence of the Russian Federation in the conditions of the hybrid war unleashed by it ” [4]. Despite the positive changes, providing security of information sphere of Ukraine has not yet acquired a systemic form, and more reminds narrowly directed countermeasures.

Conclusion. In order to understand how the problem of the information sphere has become an urgent problem of Ukraine’s security, the research turned to the theory

of securitization. As a result, Russian aggression in early 2014 was identified as the main reason for the relevance of solving information security issues in Ukraine.

In general, the understanding of the phenomenon and the concept of information security continue to be in formation, both in practice and in theory. The current state of Ukraine's information security in terms of hybrid war with Russia is going through a period of constant changes and improvements. Despite a number of decisive steps doing by the authorities to reform this area, such issues as regulatory, financial and technical support are still unresolved.

It should also be noted that the information aspect of Ukraine's security is characterized by the lack of systematic actions of the government in solving current problems in the information sphere. So, the creation of a strong and effective system of information security, the development of effective strategies and tactics to combat external media threats, should become priority tasks for public authorities and non-governmental institutions of Ukraine.

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INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF UKRAINE'S PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Introduction. Analyzing the formation of public diplomacy in Ukraine, we must admit that in our country there is actually no public diplomacy, which aims to create and promote a positive image of the state in the international arena.

After the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and before the start of the presidential election campaign in 2004, the formation of the country's image took place under the influence of a number of contradictory factors and was not recognized as an independent component of state policy. The Orange Revolution was to become a powerful stimulus and basis for Ukraine's position in the international arena. Government of that time did not use the available opportunities, and the corresponding strategy was not developed [1].

Review of recent publications. The historiography of public diplomacy in the system of international and foreign policy is quite extensive. Among the domestic scholars, a significant contribution to the study of the general political influence of information and communication technologies on the political activity of the state by O. Rozumna, D. Kuleba, T. Peresunko and others should be singled out. However, this topic needs more detailed consideration.

Objectives of the paper: to consider the phenomenon of public diplomacy as an important tool of states international activity.

Results of the research. According to O. Rozumna, since the organization of cultural and information centers is entrusted not only to such Ukraine's institutions as: the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, but also the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcastin.

It is worth strengthening their participation in planning the work of the relevant

cultural representations of the Ukrainian state abroad [5]. But unfortunately, the more responsible institutions in this area, the less effective they are. Therefore, experts from the National Institute for Strategic Studies of Ukraine claim that the ineffective work of such centers has shown that they do not resemble the set goals and are not yet able to properly strengthen Ukraine's integration into the European cultural space. In addition, the measures of cultural diplomacy carried out in the framework of cultural and information centers are also insufficient for the effective promotion of Ukrainian culture [5].

The probable reason for the often ill-conceived and rather passive activity of cultural information centers at diplomatic missions is the difference in approaches to understanding the issue of culture and cultural diplomacy in the European Union and Ukraine [2]. Taking the above mentioned into account relying on the realities of Ukraine today, it is not surprising that at a time when Ukraine is on the front pages of foreign media, however, not always in a positive light, as never before is the start of state instruments of public diplomacy activities of relevant Ukraine's ministries – the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the Ministry of Information Policy [2].

Nowadays, in order to promote Ukrainian culture to the international community, in accordance with the List of Foreign Diplomatic Institutions of Ukraine approved in 2006 and updated in 2008 and 2012, which included cultural and information centers, including 27 at diplomatic missions of Ukraine and 4 at the Consulates General of Ukraine [3].

But in practice, the activities of these centers are ineffective. For example, in an analytical note of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, summarizing the work of cultural missions of Ukraine abroad during 2011-2013, the authors outline the following trends in their activities: small staff and lack of cultural management specialists complicate the presentation of national culture and its promotion in the international arena; specialization of centers only on dissemination of general information about Ukraine; the lack of cultural cooperation projects leads to a rather narrow "corridor" in which cultural diplomacy becomes impossible; the topics of disseminated information about Ukraine are mostly devoted to the history and past glory of the Ukrainian people, its traditional culture, while modern Ukrainian culture remains out of the attention of researchers and propagandists, which significantly complicates the perception and understanding of modern Ukrainians.

In most cases, Ukrainian diplomatic missions demonstrate a formal approach to cultural diplomacy, linking it only to exchanges of delegations, most of which are officials of diplomatic services or line ministries, which only creates visibility and impugns the substantive part and expediency of cultural diplomacy as such [4].

Conclusion. Thus, the development of public diplomacy in independent Ukraine did not receive adequate organizational and state support and did not gain sufficient implementation in the political sphere. At the same time, we can state the promotion of this type of diplomacy in the cultural sphere through the implementation of various projects, foundations, international exchanges, festivals and more.

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RUSSIA'S CURRENT VIEW ON STRENGTHENING US-JAPAN SECURITY COOPERATION

Introduction. According to Russian officials, the main risk the revival of US-Japan security cooperation might cause is that it could significantly worsen the dynamics of security in the Asian region. "Active pacifism" was defined as the central concept of Japan's foreign strategy. Unlike the "passive" pacifism of the Cold War period, which is based on force-free approach, "active" pacifism allows force usage to maintain international peace and security. These measures have become a cause for concern among Russian politicians, which is likely to lead to an intensification of its own defense capabilities in the Far East.

Review of recent publications. Analysis of issues on the subject engaged a number of researchers, in particular A. Ivanov and O. Smirnova, employees of the Russian Center for East Asian and SCO Studies. An outstanding Russian orientalist S. Volkov has devoted his articles to structural analysis on the topic considered.

Objectives of the paper: to analyze whether the Russians should be afraid of strengthening the US-Japan Cooperation and the Asia-Pacific region; to determine the degree of Russian's interest in intensifying tensions in the region; to identify the real threats to national security.

Results of the research. Japan's defense policy at the present stage is characterized by the following main features: introduction of permit for collective self-defense; increased defense spending; development of amendments proposals to the Constitution of Japan. Today's Japan has all the attributes of a state with a strong defense sector. In terms of total spending the budget on the defense, Japan is ranked 6-th in 2021 ranked with the result of 51.7 billion US dollars [1]. Japan actually has armed forces (self-defense forces) and its army is one of the ten strongest armies in the world. In 2013-2019, Russian-Japanese relations accumulated significant positive experience expanding political-diplomatic, trade-economic and humanitarian cooperation. However, these relations are significantly affected by the general international situation, namely the confrontation between Russia and the United States, which support Japan, and the fact that Russia is actively developing the