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INFORMATION SECURITY AS PART OF UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SECURITY

Introduction. Due to the rapid development of information and communication technologies for the effective provision of foreign and domestic policy of the state, information policy is becoming increasingly important. Information security stems from the problem of information provision of both the individual and society as a whole. The issue of information security is especially important for Ukraine, due to the aggression of the Russian Federation, which was not limited to armed confrontation [4]. Therefore, a well-thought-out and balanced information policy can significantly affect the solution of domestic and foreign policy problems.

Review of recent publications. Despite the relative novelty of the issue related to state information security, the scientific community is working on it quite actively. The issue of the state role in creating the information society is a subject of researching of G. Pocheptsov and I. Aristova. The basic principles of information security have been developed by V.Suprun, V.Yarochkin and oth. Particular attention is paid to the study of the information security concept. In this field such researchers have carried out their investigations: O. Ditvinenko, V. Kalaida, O. Prokhozhev.

Objectives of the paper: to analyze the role of information security in the framework of Ukraine's national security.

Results of the research. The term "Information Security" means the protection level of Ukraine's national interests in the information sphere, which also includes individual and social interests. Due to the globalization of the modern information space, there is a significant weakening of the state information sovereignty. The level of development as well as the state of the information space affect any country being secure in general [5]. That is why one of the international activity directions in the information sphere is the creating and improvement of the measures system for international information security in particular.

Ukraine's national security in the information sphere should be considered as the integrity of four components – personal, public, commercial (corporate) and state security. The Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Security of

Ukraine" [6] defines the main directions of the state policy on national security in the information sphere. Summarizing them, one can identify the following trends: ensuring the information sovereignty of Ukraine and taking comprehensive measures to protect the national information space. National security is directly related, first, to the political image of the state, which in the modern information society is largely formed under the media influence. It is clear that a strong, self-sufficient, and independent individual in conducting international politics can resist inciting ethnic conflict and propaganda or the commission of crimes, including those involving unauthorized access to automated management decision-making systems in national and military security systems. In the last one, Ukraine has experience of how to act.

It is worth mentioning the viruses "Uroboros" or "Petya.A", which were launched in 2017 to undermine the financial system of Ukraine. Unfortunately, this case has shown that the Ukrainian authorities cannot ensure that threats to the national information space would be prevented in a timely manner. Moreover, the problem of premature creation of the means necessary for information confrontation is especially difficult today. In terms of national security, it is also necessary to address the importance of information technology in the military sphere. The possibilities for unrestricted movement of information are more often used to achieve geopolitical, military-political, as well as terrorist, extremist, criminal and other illegal goals to the detriment of international security and strategic stability [3].

One of the main negative factors influencing the state of information security is the increase of opportunities for information technology impact on the information infrastructure for military purposes. At the same time, the activities of organizations conducting intelligence on the work of scientific state organizations, in particular the defense industry, are intensifying. The use of information means by special services of aggressor states and psychological influence aimed at destabilizing the domestic political and social situation in various regions of the world, leads to undermining the sovereignty and violation of the states territorial integrity.

Recognizing the fact that the effectiveness of information security in European cyberspace also depends on the development of cooperation between states Ukraine is working actively in this direction as well. Thus, recent years have been spent building relations with NATO and implementing many projects. Previously, Ukraine's main problem in supporting the national information space was that the authorities were fighting the consequences of the attacks that had already taken place, rather than working ahead. But now threats can be identified at an early stage, which is probably a key factor in successful security provision. Analyzing the indicators of the Global Cybersecurity Index from 2014 to 2018, one can see that Ukraine is not standing still, especially in recent years, when there is an intensification of cooperation with the Alliance [2].

If in 2014-2016 it held 70-th place in the world rankings, with a score of 0.353, then in 2017 this figure almost doubled, reaching 0.501, and gave Ukraine 59-th place in the world. The following year, the figure increased further – 0.661 (max. 1) and in 2018 Ukraine ranked 54-th. Despite the fact that in Ukraine all types of information technologies, their production and means of their provision constitute a

special field of activity, in reality, there are many problems in the process of ensuring Ukraine's information security: insufficient coordination of the activities commited by authorities and military formations in the implementation of a unified state policy to ensure national security. In addition the lag of Ukraine from developed countries at the level of public authorities informatization, legal and financial sphere, industry and citizens' social life.

Conclusion. Summarizing the above presented material, it should be noted that in the current development of the information society, the protection of the national information space and information security have become priority strategic objectives for many countries [1]. Information security is a system-forming factor, combining within a single information space all the other components of the national security. In this case, information security as a state national security component can be considered as an independent constituent part.

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