

II. HISTORICAL STUDIES, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SCIENCES

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NEW SOURCES OF THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE MODERN WORLD

Introduction. Global informatization of society, activation of international activity in the field of communication, rapid development of information technologies and new information technologies, increasing the needs of society in various information services, the formation of national and global information and telecommunication systems have led to the emergence of a new type of economy – Informational. The growth rate of information resources in modern circumstances has exceeded the growth rate of people’s information needs.

An extraordinary problem of assimilating rapidly growing resources has appeared, this can lead to information overload and information crisis. All these circumstances, taking into account the intensification of international activity in the field of information and communication, have led to the emergence and actualization of new threats to national security in all its spheres, especially in the informational and to modification of existing ones [2: 39].

The objective of the given paper is to discuss the new sources of threats to national security in the modern world in the plane of international relations.

The conditions under which information threats arise are not clearly defined; the reasons that give rise to them are numerous. Some of them remain in the field of morally-legal and socio-political consciousness, which is expressed by the category of "justice". The content of justice expresses the requirement of correspondence between the real significance of different individuals, social groups and their social status, between their rights and responsibilities, between acts and rewards, labor and remuneration, crime and punishment, etc. The discrepancy in these relationships is perceived as injustice, which is an information threat to social stability. People do not want to tolerate injustice that violates their natural rights. This situation leads to conflict of interest. Some people want to restore justice, while others oppose it, aspire to preserve the status quo. Thus, the most important condition of information security is a social and state system based on the principles of social justice. And this means that information threats are located in living conditions of society.

A constant source of information threats is also located in unregulated international relations, international competition and the collision of national interests, in the aggressiveness of nations, the distinction of vital goals and interests of states. Local wars, international terror, separatist movements begin with and are accompanied by information wars. Today many special services that have significant

material and human resources are included into subversive information activities against other states. Information security is a struggle for culture and mutual respect for the rights and responsibilities in international relations that are increasingly activated [2: 39].

For today, the technical support of the information component in the plane of international relations has made it so strong that even one person can cause harm. The development of information technology provides new boundless opportunities for managing the world through mass control.

Structure of the state can be changed by changing the information flows inside the country. Examples are the "rebuilding" in the Soviet Union or the Arab Revolution.

World powers are not well prepared for defense from information influence. Even US Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta clearly stated at the center of Woodrow Wilson on October 11, 2011: "At the same time with nuclear danger there is a completely new type of threat, to which we must be better prepared – the threat of a cyber attack. They have become an important problem, as we are faced with a large number of attacks from non-state actors, and from large countries, there is the possibility of a catastrophic destruction of critical infrastructure, which can cause significant damage to our country. The potential opportunity to paralyze the country with a cyber attack is very real." [3].

In the modern information society as the new sources of threats to the security of states, the following can be called:

- the activities of countries using the information infrastructure directed against the interests of the state;
- the desire of some countries to dominate in the international information space and competition between them for the possession of information technology;
- information interventions to the information space of a particular state;
- the race for "information armaments" and the development by some countries of the doctrines of information warfare;
- insufficiently developed legal framework for the regulation of information relations;
- lack of investigation of information influence and methods of struggle against it.

Conclusion. Conditions of emergence of informational impact threats on national security have not yet been sufficiently understood, but it is clear that threats can arise both from the outside and from the inside of the state. It is especially dangerous in the modern world, because a lot of developed countries use information technologies in almost all spheres of life. Information attacks can be aimed on the theft of valuable information, the dismantling of all or part of the infrastructure, causing financial damage and even the destruction of the state. An example of the collapse of the Soviet Union shows that we should not underestimate the informational violence and its devastating consequences for the state. Propaganda forces people to believe in the injustice of their own state in a dishonest way. At the

moment, Ukraine is facing such a threat, which actualizes the issue of protection against violence and counteraction to it.

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