

7. CNN. 2016 Presidential Election Investigation Fast Facts [Electronic resource]. Retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2017/10/12/us/2016-presidential-election-investigation-fast-facts/index.html>

8. Barr W.P. (Attorney General). Letter to Congress on Special Counsel's Report [Electronic resource] / W.P. Barr. Retrieved from: <https://games-cdn.washingtonpost.com/notes/prod/default/documents/9048a12b-2332-4645-a1be-d645db216eb5/note/6f3248a4-4d94-4d5f-ad42-8ff6ccb1a89e.pdf#page=1>

9. Kolbasiuk M. White House National Cyber Strategy: An Analysis [Electronic resource] / M. Kolbasiuk. Retrieved from: <https://www.bankinfosecurity.com/white-house-national-cyber-strategy-analysis-a-11558>

Mariia Dakaliuk

University of Prešov,

Prešov, Slovakia

Research Supervisor: M.M. Kasianova, Doc. of Political Science, Prof.

Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

NATO INFORMATION POLICY

Introduction. Today informatization is not just a local sphere of public life, it currently covers all spheres, and its consequences affect the life of a person, society, state, this influence becomes more and more significant. Society, using modern opportunities in the field of information, has acquired mechanisms, which allow to take control over the activities of the state and influence political decision-making. NATO is an organization which actively uses information technology, and therefore there is a need to consider it as an example of the effective use of information as a weapon. In our opinion, Ukraine needs to use the experience of NATO in the information war, which the Russian Federation is waging against it.

Review of recent publications. Aspects of the NATO information policy are increasingly being covered in the media around the world, especially over the last decade. Primary sources have become valuable for research, for example, the strategic concept of NATO [6]. The NATO Strategic Concept, adopted at the Lisbon summit in November 2010, reflected the perception of cyber threats [4]. This document also became one of the primary sources for researching the problem. Among the periodicals, we can single out an article in the BBC news edition "Ukraine-Russia clash: NATO's dilemma in the Black Sea" [1].

The objective of the paper is to discuss the basic features of NATO information policy, methods of the Alliance for providing security in cyberspace, as well as to analyze the applicability of these methods for Ukraine.

Results of the research. Recently, NATO has paid considerable attention to the role of technology, information weapons and psycho-propaganda operations in the wars of the 21st century, which significantly change the nature of the use of various

types of troops in military operations, as well as geopolitical and civilian confrontation of key players.

Information-psychological technologies are a large-scale application of methods and means of information influence on the way of thinking of not only military troops, but also of the whole population of the opposite side in order to achieve political, diplomatic, military, economic and other goals. The use of these technologies leads to the disruption of military control systems, informational influence on the state and military leadership, military personnel, the formation of favorable public opinion about events that occur in the zone of military conflict, and contribute to the achievement of military-political and military-strategic goals in the war.

The basis for the development of concepts and doctrines of the information warfare in most of the leading Western countries, as well as NATO guidance documents, are approaches to the organization and conduct of information operations which exist in the US military.

In March 1997, an agreement was made between the Parties of the North Atlantic Treaty on the protection of information. The security and defense policy, operational concepts, and the collective defense system are determined by the NATO Strategic Concept [6].

The strategic concept clearly outlines the current challenges and notes that new risks that threaten peace and stability are becoming increasingly obvious: oppression and conflicts on ethnic grounds; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; global proliferation of weapons technology; terrorism; attempts to use the Alliance's growing dependence on information systems by conducting information operations designed to destroy such systems, try to use such strategies to counter NATO's superiority in conventional weapons.

The priority is the introduction of modern surveillance systems, information processing and communications, as well as high-precision weapons. In the report of the RAND corporation "The future of NATO: the impact on the state and capabilities of the US Army." [2] it is emphasized that the Alliance has faced today the new threats, forced to shift the emphasis from the issues of ensuring territorial security in the direction of increasing technical power. RAND analysts believe that NATO countries should finance the development of the information infrastructure of national armed forces in order to make them easier and more mobile [2].

Information warfare and propaganda initiated by Russia convincingly proved that the importance of strategic communications has increased significantly in the age of new technologies. In addition to informational aggression against Ukraine, cyberwar is also underway.

Conclusion. In the modern world the information war has become one of the most widespread conflicts, and its importance in the military confrontations of the 21st century will only grow. Whereas at the present stage Russia is a country that quite successfully conducts an aggressive information policy against NATO and individual states. Unfortunately, NATO, although it has a high potential for confronting information threats and a developed structure of relevant bodies, today

does not have a single clear strategy to counter the Russian Federation in this area. And Ukraine itself still loses its position in the information space. However, there is an understanding from both the leadership of NATO and from the leadership of individual states about the dangers that informational attacks carry. The consolidation of efforts in the area of countering these challenges should be a factor that if not levels, then at least minimizes the negative impact of the Russian information campaign not only in the region, but throughout the world.

References

1. Marcus J. Ukraine Russia clash: NATO's dilemma in the Black Sea [Electronic resource] / J. Marcus // BBC News. 2018. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-46425777>.
2. NATO's Future: Implications for U.S. Military Capabilities and Posture [Electronic resource]. Retrieved from: https://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1162.html
3. Partnership for Peace. NATO summit Brussels 10th January 1994. NATO Graphics studio. 8 p.
4. Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation [Electronic resource] // Heads of State and Government in Lisbon. Retrieved from: <http://www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf>.
5. The North Atlantic Treaty, Washington D.C. 1949 // The NATO Handbook. Brussels: Office Information and Press, 1998-1999. 404 p.
6. Стратегічна концепція НАТО [Електронний ресурс]. 1999. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/uk/natohq/official_texts_27433.htm.
Stratehichna kontseptsiya NATO [Strategic concept of NATO] [Elektronnyy resurs]. 1999. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/uk/natohq/official_texts_27433.htm. [in Ukrainian]

Iryna Derun

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: I. V. Bohinska, PhD in History, Assoc. Prof.
Language Advisor: V. I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.*

TNCs AND PROBLEMS OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Introduction. Multinational corporations play an important role in international trade and contribute to the globalization of the world economy today. The profits of the largest TNCs exceed the value of GDP in many low and middle income countries.