

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SECURITY

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Abstract: Features of the current stage of development of international cooperation of developed democracies show the need to form specific approaches to international cooperation, which would be based on the principles of information security of each of the member states of international events. The global threats that have arisen with the development of information and communication technologies carry the danger of their use to destructively affect a democratic society by formal and informal structures of countries focused on external aggression and revanchism. All this affects the national information security of each state and requires the formation of a set of measures aimed at countering such threats. At the same time, the international nature of information security threats necessitates the development of a joint information security strategy and the development of interstate cooperation within international organizations.

Keywords: information security, state security, international security, information communications, international cooperation, international organizations

1 Introduction

The formation of the issue of international information security has stood out in international practice since the mid-90s of the last century. This was facilitated by a number of factors, first of all - the variety of negative manifestations of the use of information and communication technologies. These new technologies have been able to have a negative impact on the realization of fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as on the integrity of state structures. Their rapid and large-scale development, the diverse impact on the subjects of relations, and the growing dependence of the world community on the proper functioning of information and communication networks and systems have increased attention to these new problems from both practical and theoretical points of view.

In addition, many confrontations between the intelligence agencies of different countries, their military structures, as well as economic and information battles, including economic espionage and financial sabotage, unfold in cyberspace. This fact determines the high importance of the processes taking place in the information space for modern political analysis, theory, and practice of political science and the recognition of information security as an element of the national security system.

Thus, there is currently a need to study the current problems of ensuring information security, protection of the national information space in view of real and potential threats, and destructive propaganda and manipulative information influences. This issue is especially relevant in Ukraine, which is the object of external information expansion, manipulative propaganda technologies, and destructive information invasion. In the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. There is a need to protect the national information space from negative information and psychological influences, as well as to guarantee information security and information sovereignty as factors in the functioning of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent state.

2 Literature review

Information security, problems of protection of the national information space have been studied by many scientists. In particular, it is worth noting the study of this issue, which is reflected in the works of A. I. Marushchak (2007), M. V.

Markova (2016), V. A. Lipkan (2006), B. A. Kormych (2004), and other experts. Among the topics considered by these researchers, theoretical issues on certain aspects of international legal issues of the Institute of International Information Security, issues of cooperation within regional international organizations took a significant place. To some extent, the role of the UN and ITU in shaping the norms of the institute of international information security was studied. In addition, in terms of innovative changes in information security, the nuances of cybersecurity, which are revealed in the studies of V. L. Buriachok (2011), D. V. Dubov (2011), V. Petryk (2009), G. Pocheptsov (2015), M. Pogoretsky (2009), V. P. Shelomentsev (2012) and other scientists. In certain aspects, information security of the state concerns even the specifics of business processes, which is revealed in the works of O. Stashchuk (2021), T. Shmatkovska (2020), V. Yakubiv (2019), M. Dziamulych (2020).

However, in the works of the above-mentioned experts, information security has been studied mainly as an integral element of national security and its integral component. At the same time, scientists have ignored the practical problems of clearly delineating information threats, studying their sources, comprehensive study of technologies of information and psychological wars and operations, identification and justification of methods to combat information and psychological negative influences. At the same time, as threats to the information security of the state in the modern conditions of information society development are dynamic and constantly changing, the relevant issues of scientific research do not lose their relevance to this day.

3 Material and methods

In modern worldview and philosophical thought, two main approaches to understanding the concept of "national security" are used. The founder of the first, realistic approach to understanding this concept is the American political scientist G. Morgenthau, who defined national security as the inviolability of the territory and institutions of the state, emphasizing military and political security, which is a traditional understanding. The second approach – Human Security – developed within the idealist theory of international relations and was characterized by the analysis of military, political, economic, social, humanitarian, environmental problems (Blumenau, 1985).

We consider it expedient to define the provisions common to the two concepts. They are characterized by the same awareness and understanding:

- 1) the place and importance of information technology, their relationship within the information space (cyberspace), the role in the implementation of the general concept of the information society;
- 2) the need to protect critical national infrastructures, global information and communication networks, and systems, as well as the integrity of accumulated information;
- 3) the complexity, severity, and number of threats to information and communication technologies related to both natural and anthropogenic processes and human activities;
- 4) ineffectiveness of traditional strategies (such as measures similarly applied in the process of arms control or deterrence);
- 5) state tasks arising at the national and international levels;
- 6) the need to join forces in order to preserve and expand the contribution that information and communication technologies make to ensuring the security and integrity of states;
- 7) the need for international cooperation in the development of risk reduction strategies for information and communication technologies (Zabara, 2013).

Thus, the architecture of the study of information security corresponds to the national security approach, due to the specifics of the object of study and is interrelated research, which in its organic set lays the foundations for a holistic view of information security in Ukraine and Europe in particular, as well as approaches to ensuring information security of Ukraine in the context of European integration.

4 Result and discussion

Information security is an integrated component of national security and is considered a priority function of the state. Information security, on the one hand, provides quality comprehensive information to citizens and free access to various sources of information, and on the other – is to control the spread of misinformation, promote the integrity of society, preserve information sovereignty, combat negative information, and psychological influences and protect national information space from manipulation, information wars, and operations. The solution to the complex problem of information security will allow protecting the interests of society and the state, as well as guarantee the rights of citizens to receive comprehensive, objective, and high-quality information.

There are two aspects to the interpretation of information security in the context of national security. On the one hand, information security is considered as an independent element of national security of any country, and on the other – an integrated component of any other security: military, economic, political, etc. The most complete definition is: information security 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, negative consequences of information technology, as well as unauthorized dissemination information (Illytska, 2016). This definition is optimal and reflects all aspects of the interaction of the subjects of information relations.

It should be noted that the development of information technologies is not only an important state function but also a prerequisite for ensuring the effective use of information resources accumulated by society to create a developed and secure information environment. This purpose is the organization of the information security system, the components of which are national interests in the information sphere, threats to these interests, information security itself as a tool to create favourable conditions for their implementation, which together constitute the object of government management, a system ensuring information security, i.e. the subject of management, moreover, the main directions of national security policy in the information sphere, as well as the internal and external environment.

It is clear that information security is provided by a set of measures, according to their study, some scientific attention is paid.

In practice, there are several types of methods of information security:

- one-level methods, which are based on one principle of information security management;
- multilevel methods are based on several principles of information security management, each of which serves to solve its own problem. At the same time, private technologies are not interconnected and are aimed only at specific factors of information threats;
- integrated methods – multilevel technologies, which are combined into a single system of coordinating functions at the organizational level to ensure information security based on the analysis of a set of risk factors that have a semantic connection or are generated from a single information centre of information impact;
- integrated highly intelligent methods - multilevel, multi-component technologies, which are built on the basis of powerful automated intelligent tools with organizational management (Lipkan, 2006).

Current research on the essence of information security also takes into account the fact that its essence is the inner content of the subject, which finds expression in the stable unity of all diverse and contradictory forms of existence. The basic characteristic of information security should be considered the probability of the threat of increased risk of threat or danger to the individual, society, and the state. The criterion for the effectiveness of information security is a high level of security at a minimum of the corresponding costs. So we can talk about the structure of the concept of information security. Its main element is the vital interests of the social system, which are correlated with external factors in the form of the interests of supranational or other nation-state structures within the international community. Within the national-state formation, its vital interests are in interaction with the interests of the elements that make up this formation. The latter are social groups, elites, organizations, parties, religious and ethnic groups, movements, and more. The combination of internal and external information threats creates the preconditions for the disruption of the safe functioning of the public administration system.

Political discussions at the International Seminar on Information Security, held in 1999 in Geneva and held under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) with the participation of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the UN Secretariat and representatives of more than one day. fifty countries around the world confirmed the urgency of the problem and the timeliness of its consideration within the UN. In determining the approaches to its solution, different positions were identified that corresponded to the strategic interests of the participants in the discussion.

The position of developed countries provided for the recognition of the problem of international information security as:

- hypothetical power confrontation;
- transfer of the concept of international information security to the regional or thematic level;
- selection of such components as criminal and terrorist international information threats from the complex problem of international information security and creation of an international mechanism for control of such information crimes.

The position of countries that do not belong to the Western model of civilization provided the following proposals:

- establishment of an international legal norm on the prohibition of the use of means of influencing information resources and information potential of international, regional, and national purposes;
- creation of a special International Court of Information Crime;
- joint development of global protection against information aggression.

The Statement of the International Meeting proclaimed the approval of the Program of Action for the Prevention of Information Wars and the Limitation of the Information Arms Race.

The Geneva meeting revealed a strategic problem of international information security - the problem of dominance in the global information sphere with the use of information weapons, i.e. the desire to control large territories and societies, the problem of information imbalance of international law (Borysova, 2013).

However, in the information society begins to change not only the level of automation of production but also the production itself – its product becomes more capacious, which means an increase in the share of innovation, design, and marketing in its value. The production of information rather than a tangible product determines the information society. Knowledge becomes the main strategic resource of such a society, information penetrates into all spheres of society and the state. The point is

that the concept of the “information sphere” is being adjusted. These processes are actively taking place in the information-developed countries of the world, in particular in the countries of the European Union.

Conceptually, it can be argued that national security is a holistic existential phenomenon, so it cannot be represented by a set of correlatively related components (economic, information, political security, etc.). National security should be analysed through the prism of its systemic properties, so it is advisable to talk about national security in the information sphere, environmental, and others. After all, with the advent of other “components”, national security as such will not change its essence. At the same time, when it comes to manifestations of national security in various spheres of life, the emergence of new social relations or spheres of life will not affect the content of national security in any way, only change its form, as national security will be manifested in new spheres. Therefore, the level of information security of the state is largely determined by the level of its information infrastructure.

The fact is that there are two main areas of international legal regulation of the use of information and communication technologies: information (“content”) and communication (“technical”). In the doctrine, the relevant information and communication elements are defined as functional.

In the international legal issues of information security, they are considered from the standpoint of counteracting the use of information and communication technologies aimed at harming fundamental human rights and freedoms and critical structures of states. In particular, in the case of information (“content”) – it is to counteract the cross-border dissemination of information through information and communication technologies, which contradicts the principles and norms of international law, incites ethnic, interracial, and interfaith hostility, disseminates racist, xenophobic written images or any demonstration of ideas or theories that promote, incite hatred, discrimination or violence against any person or group of persons. In addition, manifestations can be expressed through the use of information infrastructure to house information resources that promote violence in order to intimidate, suppress, and impose certain behaviours; spreading calls for the overthrow of the existing state system and government in other states, carrying out extremist and terrorist acts; reports on committed or planned acts (including in information and communication networks), etc. (Zabara, 2012). In the case of the communication (“technical”) direction, it is counteracting the use of communication systems, processes, and resources against communication networks and critical structures of other states, which harms the functioning of financial, political, economic, and social systems.

These functional elements (information and communication) are closely related to the structural elements (criminal, terrorist, and military). In fact, there is a situation when each of the structural elements corresponds to a certain range of multilevel functional elements. This link is confirmed by the provisions of a number of regional international agreements, in particular: The Convention on Cybercrime of 23 November 2001 and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, which criminalizes acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems of January 28, 2003 adopted by the Council of Europe.

However, it should be noted that national interests in the information sphere are derived from national values. Thus, the interests of information security derive from such values as human rights, freedom, economic prosperity, and the power of the country. That is why the main interest for Ukraine is its survival as a free, independent nation while preserving fundamental values and security institutions. One of the mechanisms for guaranteeing this process is an effectively functioning system of public administration, which is the subject and object of information security at the same time. And in this case, the efforts of many countries to ensure their own information security at the expense of other countries are of

concern, on the one hand, and on the other - confidence in the need to form a viable system of information security of the government. Therefore, information security acts as a characteristic of a stable, stable state of the public administration system, which under the influence of internal and external threats and dangers retains essential characteristics for its own existence.

In this aspect, an effective mechanism for ensuring the integrity of the individual, society, and the state as a single organism is the state management of national information security. Despite the priority and value of the interests of a particular person, any developed country builds its own system through the primacy of public administration. This does not mean the de facto exclusion of specific citizens and public organizations from the process of ensuring the national security of the state. Strictly speaking, vital interests reflect the fundamental, basic needs of the state, violations or inability to meet which can lead to its collapse. Because of this, it is natural that each state has its own national interests. This important point should be taken into account when creating systems of collective, international, global information security.

It should be noted that attention to the problem of information security has not bypassed Ukraine, which has recently suffered from anti-Ukrainian influence, which promotes separatism, violence, national enmity and is an attempt to destroy Ukraine's national identity, destroy ethnic harmony, encroach on the constitutional order of Ukraine, the territorial integrity of the state, etc. The problem of ensuring information security of Ukraine became relevant during the war in the East when the Russian Federation is information expansion, biased and biased coverage of facts and phenomena, and technology of Russian information and psychological operations aimed at ensuring dominance in the Ukrainian (as well as global) information space and to maintain media advantage. Through Russian propaganda information and psychological campaigns, actions, and media events, not only the public consciousness of the citizens of Ukraine is influenced, but also the world community.

Therefore, taking into account these threats, measures to ensure the information security of Ukraine should be carried out by ensuring the information sovereignty of Ukraine; improvement of state regulation of information sphere development by creating normative-legal and economic preconditions for the development of national information infrastructure and resources, the introduction of the newest technologies in this sphere, filling of internal and world information space with reliable information about Ukraine; ensuring strict observance of the constitutional right of citizens to freedom of speech, access to information, prevention of illegal interference of public authorities, local governments, their officials in the activities of the media, discrimination in the information sphere and harassment of journalists for political positions; taking comprehensive measures to protect the national information space and counteract the monopolization of the information sphere of Ukraine, etc.

5 Conclusions.

In order to prevent information expansion, the activities of the state in the information space should be carried out in the following areas:

- 1) implementation of preventive strategy and tactics (preventive measures);
- 2) implementation of the response strategy (prompt response to information attacks of the enemy and active offensive);
- 3) protection of the national information space.

The main purpose of these measures is to ensure dominance and media advantage in the information space. In addition, the priority tasks of information structures of government bodies should be: control over information flows; providing objective, comprehensive information, providing professional comments and explanations about events; systematic coverage of the

official position of officials and political leaders.

Thus, in the conditions of modern information confrontations, the expansionist policy of the Russian Federation, the national information space of Ukraine is insufficiently protected from external negative propaganda informational and psychological influences, threats. Therefore, the protection of information sovereignty, the creation of a powerful and effective system of information security of Ukraine, the development of effective strategies and tactics to combat media threats should become priorities of public authorities and non-governmental institutions.

In the modern development of the information society, the protection of the national information space and information security has already become priority strategic objectives of many countries. Information security is recognized as an integral part of the national security system. At the same time, information security as a component of the national security of the state can be considered as an independent part.

The international nature of information security threats necessitates the development of a joint information security strategy and the development of interstate cooperation within international organizations in this area.

Issues of information security are extremely important for the Ukrainian state at the present stage, which is primarily due to the need to resist illegal encroachments on the information space of Ukraine. Given that European integration is a strategically recognized priority of Ukraine's foreign policy, the task for the Ukrainian authorities should be to develop an effective dialogue with the EU on information security. In addition, it is necessary to study in detail the practical experience of foreign countries that already have an organizational and legal basis for information security and make the most of their experience in national legislation and the implementation of effective measures in this area.

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