

# Ensuring Information Security as a Function of the Modern State: the Experience of Ukraine

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## Summary

*Problem statement.* Currently, the problems of information security are due to the urgent need for integration of the state into the globalized information society and the search for effective solutions to ensure the functioning of the state in the information sphere. This is mostly due to the ineffectiveness of public authorities' proper information security policy and the need to review the doctrinal principles of its provision. Therefore, the *purpose* of the article is to update the approaches to the conceptual discourse on the problem of information security as a function of the modern state in the paradigm of security of information and communication space. *Methods.* The dialectical method allowed singling out and form updates of approaches to conceptual discourse on the problem of information security. The method of statistical comparisons was used to determine the subjects of information security, in the regulations on the activities for which there is no task of public policy. The comparative legal method was used to clarify the possibility of reviewing the essence of information security and its place in ensuring the organization and functioning of the state. The formal-logical method provided an opportunity to determine the legally defined norms for ensuring information security in accordance with the state information security policy and to identify shortcomings in the current legislation. *Results.* The definition of information security as a condition of protection of vital interests of man, society and the state under Ukrainian law is considered; the essence of the state as a subject of information security of Ukraine and the real involvement of doctrinally defined subjects of information security in the implementation of state information security policy. *Conclusions.* It is established that information security as a fundamental component of the security of information and communication space of the state is determined by the state of protection of vital interests of man, society and state. The substantive difference of "vital interests" is the basis for the division of information security, as a single socio-legal category, on information security of human, society and the state. The state is the main subject of information security in Ukraine. It is shown that the activity and involvement of the subjects of information security in the measures related to it correlate with the objectives of the information security policy in the regulations on the formation and activities of these entities. The list of subjects of information security indicated in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine includes subjects in the legal acts on the activity of which there is no task of conducting state policy, including in the field of information security.

**Keywords:** *informational security, functional state, subjects of information security, state information security policy, information and communication space*

## 1. Introduction

Today, one can confidently assert that providing information security is an extremely important function of any modern state. This has been confirmed by the relevant tasks of a number of state bodies to carry out their respective information security policy. In particular, in Ukraine Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which, regulates the principles of the mentioned policy "providing... information security is the most important function of the state, the matter of the whole Ukrainian people" [1].

On this occasion, K.V. Zakharenko notes that the information is a source of political power [2, p. 185], S.J. Schulhofer (2010) – that information democracy should combine reliable guarantees of national security with the maximum possible transparency and accountability [3]. O.V. Oliynyk analyzes the normative-legal principles of information security as a component of the national security of Ukraine, saying that "information security is the matter of all ministries, departments and other subjects of Ukraine" [4, p. 134].

At the same time, the diversity of views of domestic and foreign scientists and practitioners on the problems of information security, including the functions of the state in ensuring information security, is conditioned by the urgent need of the state's integration into the globalized information society and the search for the most effective solutions. For example, M.M. Zaytsev considers legislative acts of Ukraine, which determine the organization and the order of activity of military formations, law-enforcement bodies, bodies of state and local self-government and bodies of military administration on provision of information security [5]. O.I. Zozulia defines such the most priority direction of development of the constitutional-legal regulation of information security of Ukraine, "as the function of the state and its principles, the principles of information sovereignty, as well as the powers of the higher bodies of state power to ensure information security" [6]. M.E. Chmyr (2020) prefers information security in a globalized information society [7]. Alguliyev, Imamverdiyev, Mahmudov and Aliguliyev (2020) consider the role and responsibility of the information society in the system of national security in connection with

information security formation; classify spheres and vital interests as objects of national security [8].

At present, there are many controversial, sometimes quite opposite, opinions regarding understanding of the essence of information security and its place in the organization and functioning of the state. Thus, J. Malik presents, as it seems today, a fairly simplified theory of information security and its status in Ukraine, as well as prospects for the development of information society in the state [9]. C. Dackyuk, on the contrary, is too revolutionary, but quite obedient, believes that "in the modern world information is no longer the basis of security. The basis of security is communication concerning information" [10]. That is why, as for us, *today we should speak about the security of the information and communication space of the state*, which requires a review of the essence of information security and its place in the organization and functioning of the state.

Hence, the purpose of the article is to update approaches to the conceptual discourse on the problem of information security as a function of the modern state in the paradigm of information and communication space security. As for the information and communication space, for example, P.V. Vedmid lead presents it as a "form of the existence of relations that are formed in the process of information exchange between subjects and objects of public administration by means of the use of information and communication technologies for achievement of a certain goal" [11, p. 30]. The novelty of the article is the updated principles of perception of conceptual and understandable apparatus of providing information security as a function of modern state, as a transition to the paradigm of information and communication space security. The tasks of the work are to define information security as a condition of protection of vital interests of the person, society and the state according to the Ukrainian legislation; to understand the essence of the state as a subject of information security of Ukraine and real involvement of the doctrinal determined subjects of information security provision in the conduct of state policy of information security.

## 2. Theoretical Consideration

### 2.1. Information security as a condition of protection of vital interests of the human being, society and the state according to Ukrainian legislation

As O.B. Severinova notes, "one of the main factors in the development of the state is the formation of a single information and legal space, which ensures the activity of all actors, in particular citizens" [12, p. 76]. And the main task of the state is to ensure its information security.

According to paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Information Society

Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015 years" dated 09.01.2007 No. 537-V, *information security* is "the condition of protection of vital interests of the human being, society and the state, in which damage is prevented due to: incomplete, untimely and unreliability of the information used; negative informational impact; negative consequences of application of information technologies; unauthorized distribution, use and violation of integrity, confidentiality and accessibility of information" [13].

It follows from this that *the law-maker information security*, as a single social and legal category, *distributes on information security of the human being, information security of the society and information security of the state* in accordance with their "vital interests". At the same time, the definitions of the listed information security objects were officially issued only in 2016 in the Ukrainian Information Security Doctrine under the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of 29 December 2016 "On the Doctrine of information security of Ukraine" [14].

Thus, for the Doctrine [14], *"vital interests of the person (namely PERSON, not HUMAN BEING! – Authors.)* the provision of constitutional rights and freedoms of the human being in the collection, storage, use and dissemination of information; provision of constitutional human rights in the protection of private life; protection from destructive informational and psychological influences". This is the precurrency shift of emphasis to a person, not a human being, which creates a certain conflict, because, first of all, *a person in legal meaning* is "a general concept for *an individual and a legal entity*. Both subjects of law are the carriers of rights and duties; the law gives them the right to aserance" [15]. Secondly, the Decree of the President of Ukraine of a normative nature is an subordinate normative-legal act and should not contradict the law, in which terms "individual and a legal entity" are also used, but only in the sense of providing them with information services. And, as O.F. Skakun, "the term "human being" is more extensive than in the term "person". A human being is a category of common property, which combines both the concept of "individual" and the concept of "person"... The main thing in the legal concept of a person is the social value of a human being, due to which it is recognized as a subject of various rights and obligations" [16]. Therefore, in our opinion, there is a negative, mentioned O.O. Zolotar, tendency of appearance identified in relation to category "information security of a human being" to categories "person", "personality", "individual" [17, p. 75].

Here you can also consider the encyclopedic definition of Oxford Public International Law filed by Yu. Udich (2013), according to which "the concept of vital interest (intérêts vitaux) is a requirement of the state to exclude certain questions considered important, from legal evaluation, which is a potential exception to other legal obligations" [18]. As for the vital interests of society and vital interests of the state, *the national legislator has*

generally summarized them, probably considering them as a matter of concern. In particular, A. Safarov notes on this occasion that "the legislation of Ukraine does not contain any definitions concerning "vital interests of the citizen, society and the state" [19].

O.F. Skakun defines society as "a social system, a system of human interaction that is interconnected by interests in production, exchange, consumption of goods and sets boundaries of behavior in the common interest through social norms", and, in turn, the state – as a "political-territorial organization of power of the most influential part of a socially heterogeneous society, which through the apparatus of government and coercion implements its own policy and at the same time acts as an official representative of society and performs general social affairs on the basis of legal norms, which ensures the coordination of social and group, individual and public interests" [16]. Given the absolute heterogeneity of the concepts of society and the state, thematically separate their "vital interests" from the generalized list [14].

Thus, according to the domestic legislator, the vital interests of society are the protection of Ukrainian society from the aggressive influence of destructive propaganda, especially by the Russian Federation; protection of Ukrainian society from the aggressive informational influence of the Russian Federation aimed at propaganda of war, incitement of national and religious enmity, change of the constitutional order by force or violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; development of media culture of society and socially responsible media environment; development of the information society, in particular its technological infrastructure; formation of an effective legal system for the protection of the person, society and the state from destructive propaganda influences; effective interaction of public authorities and civil society institutions during the formation and implementation of state policy in the information sphere.

According to the legislator, the vital interests of the state are directly protected by the protection of state secrets and other information, the requirements for the protection of which are established by law [14]. Everything else that remains of the "vital interests" of society and the state in the wording of the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine [14], in relation to the object of study is generally objectively impersonal. For example, it is "ensuring the free circulation of information", "forming a positive image of Ukraine in the world", "strengthening information links with the Ukrainian diaspora" and others.

In this case, for example, the thesis of "free circulation of information" corresponds to Articles 5, 6 and 11 of the profiled Law of Ukraine "On Information" of 02.10.1992 No. 2657-XII [20] on "free receipt, use, distribution, storage and protection of information", "free access to statistical data, archival, library and museum funds, other information banks,

databases, information resources", "free access to information concerning him personally", which actually outline the scope and rules of its application. The thesis "formation of a positive image of Ukraine in the world", of course, may relate to the list of "vital interests of the state", but it does not relate exclusively to information security. Because, as noted by A.P. Hunger and I.A. Krupenna, "a positive image is an important advantage in competition" [21, p. 63]. Where is the country's image, according to O.Yu. Chechel, "is a set of objective interdependent characteristics of the state system (economic, geographical, national, demographic, etc.), formed in the evolutionary development of statehood as a complex multifactorial subsystem of the world order, the effectiveness of interaction which determines trends in socio-economic, socio-political, national-confessional and other processes" [22, p. 83]. In our opinion, T. Popova's statement on the image "positioning of Ukraine in the world and promoting its interests by information means" [23] outlines all the limits of application of the concept of information security of the state in "forming a positive image of Ukraine in the world".

Therefore, the formation of a positive image of the state or any of its authorities, as we have previously studied on the example of the National Police of Ukraine [24], has no linear connection with its information security. Information security in general is derived from the object – whether data processing and storage systems, or the state – separate information security does not exist. Based on this, in the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007–2015" [13] for the social information sphere it would be more correct to speak directly about human information security, information security of the society and information security of the state, and not indirectly applying their "important interests".

The thesis on "strengthening information ties with the Ukrainian diaspora" has the same artificial nature in relation to information security as we do. Usually, information links are nothing more than a communication tool for exchanging or transmitting information. This fully corresponds to the previously stated statement of S. Datsyuk on communication about information as a basis for security [10]. In addition, all their "security sense" in this area, as you can see, according to K.V. Zakharenko is limited to involvement in the "development of mutually beneficial relations with the Ukrainian diaspora" [2, p. 87]. Where all the "mutual benefit", as follows from H. Manyuk, comes down to solving the question, "whether Ukraine should involve the Ukrainian diaspora in investing in the economy, work in government, education and promotion of Ukraine abroad" [25]. This is the whole modern pragmatism of information security implementation to "strengthen information links with the Ukrainian diaspora." And who should really be considered an "information security donor" – the state or the diaspora, which, according to T. Bevz, "to

be called a diaspora... must have... a sense of danger to the "mother" land and the main part of the people" [26, p. 34].

It should also be noted that the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" of 09.01.2007 No. 537-V [13] *man (person), society and the state are positioned exclusively as objects, not subjects of information security*, which is determined by the specifics of their subject-object dimensions. As A. Apetyk critically notes in this regard, "it is not the clear tasks and responsibilities of information security, as it (*document. – Authors.*) is only the basis for developing projects, concepts, strategies, target programs and action plans for ensuring information security of Ukraine". The scientist emphasizes the need to establish the legal basis of norms and guarantees "legal mechanisms of information protection in the state, to provide an appropriate mechanism to prevent, respond to and investigate any encroachments on information security" [27]. Therefore, in our opinion, at least in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine, *the emphasis should be shifted to the state, as a direct subject of information security of Ukraine.*

## 2.2. The state as a subject of information security of Ukraine

The Draft Concept of Information Security of Ukraine [28] defines *the subjects of information security* as "citizens of Ukraine, citizens' associations, public organizations and other civil society institutions; the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, other central bodies of the executive power and bodies Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine, mass media and communications of various forms of ownership, enterprises, institutions, establishments and organizations of various forms of ownership engaged in information activities, scientific institutions, educational and training institutions of Ukraine, which, in particular, carry out research and training in various areas of information activities, in the field of information security". A much more extensive list of subjects of information security is proposed in the draft Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Information Security of Ukraine" [29].

At the same time, both the drafts of the Concept of Information Security of Ukraine [28] and the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Information Security of Ukraine" [29] and the Information Security Strategy under the Draft Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine "On Information Security Strategy" website of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine dated 02.04.2021 [30], *as of today are only reference*, as they have not acquired official status. Moreover, the Strategy itself as a draft decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine [30] has been significantly criticized by experts from the Institute of Mass Media [19] and is subject to revision.

Regarding the current Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine, according to R.Yu. Prav, the main *subjects of the national information security system* are: the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, the State Agency of Ukraine for Cinema and the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio, State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine, State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, intelligence agencies of Ukraine" [31, p. 5]. But it should be noted that the Doctrine [14] as subjects of the national information security system also identified the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and the National Institute for Strategic Studies, for some reason lost R.Yu. Prav, which in the end proposes to include the President of Ukraine, the prosecutor's office and the judiciary, the National Bank, the National Police [31, p. 6-7], etc. Conversely, corporations and communities and their communication capabilities are absent as subjects of information security, as S. Datsyuk points out [10].

In general, based on the fact that *the state*, according to V.V. Sukhonos, "is a public, political-territorial mechanism of organization of society, which has sovereignty, which is provided by law and a special system of taxes and / or fees" [32, p. 70], *the information security of the state is the state of public, political territorial mechanism of organization of a society* with sovereignty, which is provided by law and a special system of taxes and / or fees. In short, it is a state of protection of civil society and state institutions as a mechanism for the organization and functioning of the state. At the same time, society and state institutions (and edited by R.Yu. Prav – entities operating outside the system of public administration and public authorities of Ukraine [31, p. 4], and edited by K.V. Zakharenko – agents (*sik! – Authors.*) information security: the state, state bodies and structures [2, p. 187]) through self-realization of the mechanism of organization of society, among other priority functional tasks of self-preservation, also provide information security of the state. That is, *they directly act as the subject of its provision*. In this regard, D.I. Fedchenko notes that the subjects of information security are specially authorized to do so by international and national norms and act clearly within the limits set by law. And, accordingly, "each state individually determines... the list of objects and subjects of its provision" [33, p. 653-654]. The same R.Yu. Prav reminds of the doctrinal division of these subjects into state and non-state; with information-analytical, organizational-managerial and executive functions [31, p. 3]. This fully corresponds to the statement of K.V. Zakharenko on the sufficient complexity of the institutional structure of the subjects of national security [2, p. 155].

Obviously, we should focus on the list of subjects of information security provided indirectly in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine [14] provided through the section "Mechanism of Implementation of the Doctrine", but this and any other such list may be far from reliable and unreliable, complete, and depend on the current mechanism of the state. Moreover, there has been no Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine since March 2020, but they are still included in the Doctrine – the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine is currently in force. In addition, we consider the confidence of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine in 2021 in the "insufficient level of awareness of officials and officials of public authorities and local governments, as well as civil society institutions (*obviously, the subjects of information security. – Authors.*) with information security requirements" [34]. And because researchers typically circumvent this problem, it is urgent for information security actors to determine what part of their work is and how they face the challenge of information security policy.

### 2.3. Information security policy of the subjects of information security

Cavelty and Wenger (2020) note that cybersecurity policy (*information security with the use of information technology. – Authors.*) is determined by national and international negotiation processes on the limits of responsibility of state, economic and social actors, as well as the agreement or disagreement over the means used by these entities [35], including at the state level.

Therefore, *ensuring information security of Ukraine* today is marked as one of the main directions of state information policy under Article 3 of the current Law of Ukraine "On Information" of 02.10.1992 No. 2657-XII [20]. This Law has undergone significant changes in the wording of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Information "of 13.01.2011 No. 2938-VI [36]. And until 2011 the provision of information security of Ukraine as a direction of state information policy in the Law was absent, and Article 6 of this Law at least then contained the now *extinct definition of the state information policy*. It meant "a set of basic directions and methods of state activity to obtain, use, disseminate and store information". A more modern definition of state information policy as "regulatory activities of public authorities aimed at developing the information sphere of society, which covers the whole set of production and relations related to the creation, storage, dissemination, transmission of information in all its forms and all media", submits V.K. Konah [37, p. 5]. According to O. Busol, the main *legal principles of information policy* are "technological neutrality of laws, promotion of international cooperation, support and protection of consumer interests in computer networks and systems" [38].

The term "*information security policy*" is a generalization of ensuring information security of Ukraine and state information policy. It is understood as "a set of requirements, rules, restrictions, recommendations that regulate the order of information activities... and aimed at achieving and maintaining the state of information security" [39]. According to Yu. Khokhlachev, the policy of information security of the object is "a set of guidelines, rules, procedures of actual methods by which the object is guided in its activities" [40].

Therefore, with regard to *the information security policy of the subjects of information security of Ukraine*, it is a set of guidelines, requirements, rules, restrictions, recommendations, procedures of actual methods that regulate the information activities of the subjects of information security and aimed at achieving and maintaining of information security of the state. And depending on the affiliation of the subject to the category of subjects of information security of the state, we can talk about the subjective and object level. They differ in the subject and level of information security strategies and tactics.

In general, some legal principles of information security policy by the subjects of information security can be determined in accordance with their list according to the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine [14; 31, p. 5]. And given that most of the subjects of information security are assigned to the central executive bodies, and they are *the leaders of a certain state policy*, it is obvious that they should be in the field of information security.

Thus, *the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine* under the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine" of 27.02.2014 No. 794-VII [41] takes care of environmental, national, food and fire safety of the state, should promote "the formation of a single information space in Ukraine". It is obvious that *information security is part of national security*, and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "provides", "implements measures", "directs, coordinates and controls". At the same time, the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as a whole is reduced to the adoption of regulations in this area. For example, regarding "implementation of *measures in the field of information security*, in particular, counteraction to disinformation campaigns and destructive propaganda" under the "Procedure for using funds provided in the state budget for collection, processing and distribution of official information products" by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 09.06.2021 No. 591; on the *audit of information security* of critical information infrastructure facilities according to the "Procedure for reviewing the state of cyber protection of critical information infrastructure, state information resources and information required to be protected by law" by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 11.11.2020 No. 1176, etc.

Regarding the latest measures, on September 15, 2021 the Government approved the Information Security Strategy of Ukraine as a draft Decree of the President of

Ukraine on the future decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and the explanatory note of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine. Its purpose is "counteraction to internal and external threats to information security, protection of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, support of information and measures of social and political stability, state defense, ensuring the rights and freedoms of every citizen" [42]. At the same time, the Strategy has not yet been approved by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and has not been implemented by the Decree of the President of Ukraine. Therefore, it is impossible to assess the ability of the Strategy to ensure information security of the state to achieve the declared results, such as "increasing the level of media culture and media literacy of the population" or "forming a national identity." A. Gore in this regard notes that "without the modernization of legislation, the strategy will remain a simple good wish" [43].

The Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine in accordance with the Regulation on the Ministry approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some issues of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy" 06.10.2019 No. 885 [44], "is the main body in the central executive body ensures the *formation and implementation of state policy in the field of information security*" (paragraph 2, item 1), which is also indicated by its task (paragraph 3, subparagraphs 1, item 3). The Ministry carries out normative and legal regulation, determines prospects and priority directions of development, provides methodical and practical assistance to mass media, carries out international cooperation, ensures fulfillment of obligations under international agreements of Ukraine in the *fields... of information security of Ukraine* (subparagraphs 5, 8, 131, 157 item 4).

In March 2021, the *Center for Strategic Communications and Information Security* was established under the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine. Its work "focuses on countering external threats, uniting the efforts of the state and public organizations in the fight against misinformation, rapid response to fakes, as well as the promotion of Ukrainian narratives". Its tasks are "building strategic communications; counteracting misinformation and building resilience to it. Constantly informing about information attacks against Ukraine on the Center's resources; raising awareness of hybrid threats; regularly informing about hybrid aggression by Russia at the international level; the development of mechanisms to counteract the disinformation together with international partners" [45].

Apparently, the Center on its own website positions itself as a key body in ensuring information policy and security in Ukraine. It is "one of the mechanisms to counter misinformation by joint efforts of the state and civil society. The work of the Center is focused on communication against external threats, in particular – information attacks

of the Russian Federation" [46]. Its activities are aimed at the so-called "development and development of proactive narratives", "development of messages", "joint efforts", "formation of a public platform", "training", "dialogue" and more. At the same time, there is no information on significant real developments in the conduct or maintenance of state information policy and information security. In addition, information security in the activities of the Center should not be limited exclusively to the Russian Federation, given that A. Safarov points out that "Ukraine's information security strategy until 2025 proposes reformatting the information environment without reference to aggression by the Russian Federation" [19].

Among the main tasks of the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine* under the Regulation on the Ministry of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 30.03.2016 No. 281 is to ensure international security, "participation in the formation and implementation of state policy aimed at Ukraine's integration into the European... security... space" [47]. As noted by M.V. Kovalchuk, "the concept of "security space" is associated with integration associations in conjunction with the common security policy of member countries" [48, p. 35]. And although the *implementation of information security policy is not the task of this Ministry*, its principles, in our opinion, are the communication and information structures of the security legal space. An example of this is the participation of the Ministry in the organization of information exchange on the military budget, emergency military activities, the principles of military and political security on the European continent [49].

As for other subjects of information security, then, as noted by G.M. Krasnostup, "the specially authorized central body of executive power to ensure the implementation of state policy in the information and publishing spheres is the *State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting*, which operates in accordance with its Regulations approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on July 11, 2007 No. 897.

At the same time, according to the third part of Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Television and Radio Broadcasting" the only body of state regulation in the field of television and radio broadcasting is the *National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting* – a special constitutional, permanent state agency.

Currently, according to Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine" the competence of the *National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine* includes the definition of strategic national interests of Ukraine, conceptual approaches and areas of national security and defense, in particular in the information sphere [50]. Therefore, for example, only since 2001, by decisions of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on information security, decrees of the President of Ukraine were issued No. 1193/2001 of 06.12.2001, No. 63/2002 of 22.01.2002, No. 462/2009 from 18.06.2009, No. 377/2008 from 23.04.2008, No. 449/2014

from 01.05.2014, No. 47/2017 from 25.02.2017, No. 198/2021 from 18.05.2021.

At present, the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine has already approved the information security strategy on October 15, 2021. But as of today, contrary to expectations, *without publishing the text of the adopted document*. In this regard, very briefly, "speaking of another strategy approved today – information security, the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine noted that this document is extremely relevant given the growing number of special information operations by the Russian Federation" [51].

The National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting in the field of information security adopted decisions No. 707 from 15.05.2012, No. 1455 from 18.12.2014, No. 2377 from 14.12.2017, No. 252 from 11.03.2021, No. 843 dated 01.07.2021. In addition, for example, on 25.01.2018 there was a public discussion of proposals to improve the legal requirements in the field of information security of the country; March 11, 2021 – approval of the Information Security Strategy of Ukraine and the action plan for the development of the Internet in the country.

The activities of the *State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting* under the Regulation on the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 13.08.2014 No. 341 are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Culture and Information Policy, and implements the state policy in the information sphere.

*The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine* in accordance with subparagraph 117<sup>1</sup> paragraph 4 of the Regulations on the Ministry of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulation on the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine" from 26.11.2014 No. 671 "takes measures to ensure information security and cybersecurity preparation of the state to repel military aggression in cyberspace (cyber defense)" and in relation to its subparagraph 5 paragraph 5 "ensures... implementation of state policy in the field of *безпеки information security* and cybersecurity, as well as technical protection of information, control over its preservation..." [52]. Such measures include, for example, the Rules of Information and Cyber Security in the Anti-terrorist operation in eastern Ukraine area [53], orders of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulation on Information Technology Management" dated 11.05.2021 No. 116, "On approval of the Regulation on the Information Policy Directorate in the field of defense and strategic communications of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine" from 31.08.2020 No. 309, "On approval of the Regulations on the Directorate for Digital Transformation and Information Security Policy in the field of defense of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine" from 25.11.2020 No. 440, etc. By the way, of the two named Directorates, the last one seems to be the most promising and important

in terms of the list of tasks and taking into account possible duplications [54].

In our opinion, *the State Agency of Ukraine for Cinematography* can only indirectly be related to information security, which is confirmed by the content of its tasks under the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulation on the State Agency of Ukraine for Cinema" from 17.07.2014 No. 277 [55]. Moreover, its activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of the already considered Ministry of Culture and Information Policy.

*The Security Service of Ukraine*, as a state body of special purpose with law enforcement functions, by its status *does not pursue state policy in the field of information security*. But in accordance with Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine" of 25.03.1992 No. 2229-XII [56], its Central Administration is responsible for the state security, coordinates and controls the activities of the unit (Department) of counterintelligence protection of state interests in the field of information security. The SSU website, on the request for "information security", lists 2,467 reports on its activities, such as "The head of the SSU and representatives of the US Atlantic Council discussed security issues", "discussed the reform of the SSU during the NATO-Ukraine Commission meeting in Brussels" etc.

*The State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine* in accordance with subparagraph 95<sup>5</sup>, paragraph 4 of the Regulations on the Administration of the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine pursuant to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 03.09.2014 No. 411 "ensures implementation of the information security audit system in critical infrastructure facilities, establishes requirements for auditors of information security" [57].

The Law of Ukraine "On Intelligence Bodies of Ukraine" (dated March 22, 2001 No. 2331-III), which determined "the legal basis for the organization and activities of state bodies engaged in intelligence activities to protect the national interests of Ukraine from external threats, the procedure of control and supervision of their activities..." including in the information sphere, ceased to be in force. In this regard, certain functions in accordance with paragraph 5 of the IX Law of Ukraine "On Intelligence" of 17.09.2020 No. 912-IX [58], were assigned to the *Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine and the intelligence body of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine*.

At the same time, due to certain specifics, information in this area on the activities of the SSU, the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine and intelligence agencies is limited.

Conversely, in a certain way the activity of objects of mainly economic-financial and educational orientation in relation to the information security policy is regulated,



which is not a normative definition of the subjects of information security of Ukraine. These are, for example, the *National Energy Company "Ukrenergo"*, *private joint stock company "First Investment Bank"*, *joint stock company "Oschadbank"* and the *National University "Lviv Polytechnic"* [59-62] and others.

## Conclusions

According to domestic legislation, information security as a fundamental component of security of information and communication space of the state is determined by the state of protection of vital interests of man, society and the state. The term "person" instead of "human being" used in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine is a legal conflict with the current Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015", which also needs to be modernized as obsolete. The substantive difference of "vital interests" is the basis for the division of information security, as a single socio-legal category, on human information security, information security of society and information security of the state. The state is the main subject of information security of Ukraine.

The activity and involvement of the subjects of information security in the measures related to it correlate with the objectives of the information security policy in the normative-legal acts on the establishment and operation of these entities. The list of subjects of information security specified in the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine includes the entities in the normative-legal acts on the formation and activity of which there is no task of conducting state policy, including in the field of information security. At the same time, the activity of some objects of mainly economic-financial and educational orientation in relation to the information security policy is regulated, which are not by the normative definition of the subjects of information security of Ukraine.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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