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BASICS OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND CONCEPTS OF INFORMATION LAW

Today, in the context of the development of the information society, with the increase in the volume of information processed in information and telecommunication systems, the probability of risks associated with the existence of threats to information security also increases. Therefore, solving the problem of information security is an urgent task and is important for society. Due to the development of the information society, information security should reflect the state of protection of state and public interests in the information sphere from external and internal threats, so information security problems are of paramount importance in all spheres of activity.

The object of the study is information security and law.

The subject of the study is the concept, content, essence and most important features of information security and law.

The purpose of the study is to find out the concept, elements, features and meaning of information security, means of ensuring as well as the basic concepts of law on the basis of the developed scientific material.

The concept of information security can be viewed from several perspectives:

1). Information security is a state of protection of the information environment of the society that ensures its formation, use and development in the interests of citizens, organizations, and the state. The information environment is understood as the sphere of activity of subjects related to the creation, processing and consumption of information [1, p. 54].

2). Information security is a state of protection of vital interests of person, society and state, which prevents damage through: incomplete, untimely and inaccuracy of information; negative information impact; negative consequences of using information technologies; unauthorized dissemination, use, and violation of the integrity, confidentiality and availability of information.[2, p. 130]

Objects of information security can be: consciousness, subconsciousness, psyche of people; information and technical systems of various scales and purposes. Social objects of information security include the individual, the collective, the state, society, and world community.

The subjects of information security include: the state that performs its functions through the relevant authorities; citizens, public or other organizations and associations that have the authority to ensure information security in accordance with the law. [3, p. 84]

The essence and content of information security is manifested in a special way at each level of governance, in particular at:

- 1) strategic – Cabinet Of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 2) tactical – the Central bodies of Executive power;

3) operational – local Executive authorities, the leading place among which is occupied by local state administrations.

The levels of information security:

- legal regulations – laws, regulations, etc.;
- administrative action of a General nature taken by the organs of public administration;
- procedural – specific information security procedures;
- software and technical – specific technical measures to ensure information security. [6]

Types of information security:

1) information security of the individual is characterized by the protection of the psyche and consciousness from dangerous information influences: manipulation, misinformation, incitement to suicide, image, etc.

2) Information security of society and the state is characterized by the degree of their security and uniformity of the main spheres of life (economy, science, technosphere, management, military Affairs, public consciousness, etc.) in relation to dangerous (destabilizing, destructive, which affect the interests of the country, etc.) information impacts, both to the introduction and to the theft of information. It is determined by the ability to neutralize such effects [3, p. 79].

The concept of information security of the state is a systematized set of information about the information security of the state and ways to ensure it.

In the concept of information security of the state:

- a system classification of destabilizing factors and information threats to the security of individuals, society and the state is carried out;
- the main provisions on the organization of information security of the state are justified;
- proposals on ways and forms of information security are being developed.[4, p. 24-25]

Threats to information security – a set of conditions and factors that create a threat to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state in the information sphere. The main threats to information security are divided into three groups:

- 1) threats of influence of low-quality information (false, incorrect information, misinformation) on the individual, society, and the state;
- 2) threats of unauthorized and illegal influence of third parties on information and information resources (their production, formation and use systems);
- 3) threats to information rights and freedom of the individual (the right to produce information, distribute it, search for, receive, transmit and use it; the right to intellectual property of information, including material).

Threat factors are divided by species into political, economic, and organizational-technical [7].

Information security is a set of measures designed to achieve a state of security of the needs of the individual, society and the state in information [6].

Information law is a complex branch of law, a set of legal norms that defines public relations regarding information as a public resource, functions of information

systems in order to meet the needs and interests of a person, citizen, social communities, society, state, and international community.

Main functions of information law:

- 1) normative – definition of norms and rules of behavior of subjects of information relations;
- 2) communicative – indication in separate articles of references to legislative acts that are the backbone of various intersectoral institutions of law;
- 3) regulatory – defining the rights and obligations of subjects to regulate public information relations;
- 4) security-establishment of guarantees and boundaries of lawful behavior of subjects who carry out measures to prevent and prevent offenses, as well as monitoring compliance with lawful behavior;
- 5) protective-definition of legal conditions, procedures and subjects that protect against committed offenses, as well as responsibility for them in accordance with the norms of civil, administrative, labor, and criminal law;
- 6) integrative system combination of a set of certain legal norms regulating information relations in Ukraine in various subsystems of law (regarding information law, it is a link between the leading traditional branches of law) [5, p. 4].

An important factor is the dynamism of information law, which was formed due to such factors as: the strengthening of the role of human and civil rights and freedoms in the information activities of society and the state, the development of information technologies, the official recognition of the processes of globalization and the formation of the information society and related changes in the production, political and social spheres of public life. Consequently, the role of legal regulation of information relations and interest in forming a stable and self-sufficient legal regulation in this area is growing strongly [2, p. 42].

Conclusion

Therefore, information security is important, as a large amount of information is stored on electronic media and the necessary means to protect information from a variety of threats. Information security is one of the aspects of considering information relations within the framework of information legislation from the point of view of protecting the vital interests of the individual, society, and the state and focusing on threats to these interests and on mechanisms for eliminating or preventing threats by legal methods.

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