

**National security challenges in the development of the global information society**

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At the stage of modernization and globalization, new power relations are dynamically developing, which require adequate political and social regulation, which ensures the possibility of effective interaction of citizens with the state, an increase in the level of provided state and municipal services, openness and transparency of information in the activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies, in the implementation of elections and referendums [1]. From the point of view of comparative political science, the relevance of the development of a global information society is due to the need to further deepen scientific knowledge related to the institutionalization of the political system. The rapid acceleration of global information processes at the beginning of the XXI century and their impact on world development, as well as international information interaction in the formation of a single information space in the context of globalization, force us to take a fresh look at the development of modern trends and problems of this process, and, accordingly, the creation of legal foundations the global information society. The developing global information society today presents qualitatively new opportunities for the socialization of people and access to accumulated human knowledge, overcoming the digital inequality, reforming public administration based on the formation of electronic government and implementing the state's information policy on interaction with civil society in order to ensure openness and transparency. This is reflected in the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, in the European experience, as well as in the formation of state policy in post-Soviet countries and in the dynamics of the development of information law in the EAEU countries [2]. According to the policy framework in the EAEU countries in the field of international information security, international information security is understood as such a state of the global information space, which excludes the possibility of violating the rights of the individual, society and the rights of the state in the information sphere, as well as destructive and illegal impact on elements of the Eurasian information infrastructure [3]. The main threats in the field of international information security for the EAEU countries are the use of information and communication technologies: I) as an information weapon for military and political purposes contrary to international law, for the implementation of hostile actions and acts of aggression aimed at discrediting sovereignty, violating the territorial integrity of states and posing a threat to international peace, security and strategic stability; II) for terrorist purposes, including to exert a destructive effect on elements of critical information infrastructure, as well as to promote terrorism and attract new supporters to terrorist activities; III) to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign states of the EAEU countries, violate public order, incite interethnic, interracial and sectarian hatred, propagate racist and xenophobic ideas or theories that generate hatred and discrimination, incite to violence; IV) for the commission of crimes, including those related to illegal access to computer information, with the creation, use and distribution of malicious computer programs and tools. Only through interaction and taking into account the conditions for the formation of a global information society, including the formation of a single information space in the

Eurasian space from the EU member states, is it possible to build a global information society in which the forecasting of traditional values, such as the observance of democratic principles, human rights and normal economic, political, social and cultural relations in the world and its individual regions and countries. The dynamics of international relations, unfortunately, is directly related to the strengthening of new challenges and threats to security that face humanity in the formation of the system of international relations. Public relations in the global information society reflect the system of relationships between states and other subjects of international relations. The interconnectedness of social, political and economic relations is constantly growing, international ties between states, international organizations, transnational companies, regional associations of states are expanding and deepening. It is obvious that such dynamics and intensity of these international relations is global in nature and is, on the one hand, a factor in the progressive development of civilization, and, on the other hand, many times increases the scale of threats to international information security in the form of the use of information weapons, information wars, information or cybercrime, the use of information technologies. in the spread of terrorism and extremism [4]. In this regard, the need to develop a conceptual mechanism of the EAEU on the possibilities of solving global problems associated with the formation of a global information society, which provides for the requirements for the rules of behavior of actors in the Eurasian community, identifies new challenges and threats, is becoming increasingly obvious. There is no doubt that in the context of globalization, new challenges to state sovereignty arise, including in the information sphere. An important role in ensuring it is assigned to international law, which is a necessary mechanism in managing the processes of globalization. Also, to the problem of proper ensuring the sovereignty of the state, which is legal both at the international and national levels, the problem of digital sovereignty is added.

### **References**

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