

та залежно від напрямів і форм такої взаємодії, обумовлює взаємодію суб'єктів міжнародного права щодо забезпечення міжнародної безпеки.

У цілому, на наш погляд, така означена взаємодія має бут спрямована на протидію глобальним конфліктам, зокрема і збройним, як основної мети, задля досягнення якої національна так і міжнародна стратегії безпеки мають зосередитись на паралельному і взаємнопідсилюючому усуненні всіх цих загроз. Даний фактор повинен підсилити більш тісну співпрацю відповідних як державних так і міжнародних інститутів. Адже одна держава, зокрема й Україна, самостійно не зможе попередити та усунути наявні загрози або вирішити глобальні проблеми на прийнятному рівні.

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Ключові слова: міжнародна безпека, демократія, правовий режим, глобальні конфлікти.

Key words: international security, democracy, legal regime, global conflicts.

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THE INFORMATION WAR AGAINST UKRAINE IN 2022

On February 24, Russia launched a full-scale war against Ukraine, insidiously attacking us from the territory of Belarus. The Russian invasion is an economic, environmental, humanitarian and cultural catastrophe that will have far-reaching consequences for our country, the European community, and the whole world. There is no «real» war without information one, because if you are very good at propaganda – you don't need to shoot at all to win a war.

Nowadays the phrase «Who owns the information, he owns the world» becomes especially relevant. Today there is no need to own a huge territory to take over the world. Now in the information space there is a struggle for

influence over public opinion. In the conditions of successful manipulation of the consciousness of society, it is possible to achieve almost any goal: to destroy the opponent or to start a war. This goal can be achieved more quickly with the help of media that promote certain values, implement certain stereotypes in society, introduce misinformation or incite hatred, collect, process, analyze information, bringing it to various social groups in the right perspective and in the right for the state-aggressor light. And this, in turn, means that the issue of information security is becoming an urgent need not only for individual states but also for the world.

Thus, information war can be carried out simultaneously in a multidimensional communication space (psychological, economic, civilizational, religious, ethnic, etc.) to create a system for managing information flows and organizing information and psychological space for own purposes.

The main means of information warfare include:

- concealment of information;
- distortion of information;
- distraction from important events.

Like 'real' war, information war also has its consequences, which in their scale can be equated to real hostilities. The consequences of information war can be as follows:

- occupation of certain territories by the aggressor due to destabilization of the situation in the state or in some of its regions;
- international isolation of the state, as a result of which the state against which the information war is directed will not be able to influence in the international arena;
- the emergence of public distrust;
- splitting the population as a national and cultural environment, which will lead to its disappearance or adaptation to the traditions and language of the aggressor.

The Russian Federation exerts influence in a variety of ways: print periodicals, books, television, radio, social media, messengers. One of the methods widely used by the Russian Federation is misinformation and manipulation of information. With the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, new misinformation is emerging every day. This is, for example, the statement of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation dated on April 27, 2022 that Ukrainian experts are preparing for the Lisichansk production allegedly with the death of civilians as a result of Russian attack or information from The Russian foreign intelligence service about the plans of Security Service of Ukraine to carry out sabotage at a chemical plant, with further accusations against Russia. There are fraudulent advertisements about fundraising for the Armed Forces, dubious mailings in chats and messengers to create panic and destroy the fighting spirit of Ukrainian soldiers, and so on. This kind of misinformation can be perceived by the audience, which is not able to think, most of the audience thoughtlessly and

passively consumes a huge flow of information, without spending on its analysis, neither intellectual nor spiritual forces.

The use of psychological and psychotropic pressure is manifested in the use of Russian media methods of emotional influence on viewers: they show detailed scenes of murder and violence, intimidating stories about the «atrocities of Bandera.» The Russians also use methods of psychological pressure in today's conditions, when on the eve of some significant events, such as Easter, they announce possible provocations, shelling of the civilian population, allegedly by the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Also, the use of elements of psychological pressure not only against Ukraine but also against the whole world can be considered the Russian seizure of the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant, its shelling, which caused a fire in the third unit, capture and hostage of Chernobyl employees.

The method of diversification of public opinion is also used, which is manifested in the formation of negative judgments about the leadership of Ukraine, that the Ukrainian army is demoralized and unable to fight or impose the idea that Ukraine will not survive the winter without Russian gas and that the parties must return to revision of gas contracts.

Thus, it can be stated that in the information war against Ukraine, Russia uses almost the entire arsenal of influence on the minds of the people. Given this threat, Ukraine justifies steps to limit information influence from Russia (shutting down russian channels, banning some russian films, etc.) and creating a special institutional mechanism to combat information influence from Russia (cyberpolice). The public plays an important role in combating information war, people with an active position in life, who convey information on the Internet that is different from that imposed on society from the outside. In this case, we can mention the sites «Stopfake», the site «Peacemaker», the Telegram channel «Center for Countering Disinformation» and so on.

Ключові слова: інформаційна війна, війна, пропаганда, інформаційний простір.

Key words: information war, war, propaganda, information space.