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## **REGULATORY AND LEGAL BASIS FOR ENSURING CYBER SECURITY IN UKRAINE**

Legal and organizational foundations for ensuring the protection of the vital interests of a person and citizen, society and the state, national interests of Ukraine in cyberspace, the main goals, directions, and principles of state policy in the field of cyber security, the powers of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, individuals and citizens in this sphere, the main principles of coordination of their activities to ensure cyber security in our country are determined by the Law of Ukraine «On the Basic Principles of Cyber Security of Ukraine».

According to Clause 5, Part 1, Art. 1 of the above-mentioned Law, cyber security is the protection of the vital interests of a person and citizen, society, and the state during the use of cyberspace, which ensures the sustainable development of the information society and digital communication environment, timely detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to the national security of Ukraine in cyberspace [1].

Currently, cyber security issues in Ukraine, in addition to the above-mentioned law, are regulated by:

1. The Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine [2], which is a long-term planning document that defines the priorities of Ukraine's national interests in the field of cyber security, existing and potentially possible cyber threats to the vital interests of people and citizens, society and the state in cyberspace, priority areas, conceptual approaches to the formation and implementation of state policy regarding the safe functioning of cyberspace, its use in the interests of the individual, society and the state, increasing the effectiveness of the main subjects of cyber security, primarily subjects of the security and defense sector, regarding the performance of tasks in cyberspace, as well as the need for budgetary funding, sufficient to achieve the defined goals and perform the planned tasks, and the main directions of the use of

financial resources.

The cyber security strategy of Ukraine is the basis for the preparation of state programs and legal acts related to the provision of cyber security in Ukraine.

Implementation of the Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine is carried out based on national defense, security, economic, and intellectual potential with the use of public-private partnership mechanisms, as well as with the involvement of international advisory, financial, and logistical assistance.

2. The Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» [3], which defines and delimits the powers of state bodies in the spheres of national security and defense, including regarding the organization of preparation and approval of the Cyber Security Strategy of Ukraine.

3. The National Security Strategy of Ukraine [4], states that the modern model of globalization has enabled the spread of international terrorism and international crime, particularly in cyberspace. In addition, Ukraine, seeking to strengthen the international order based on democratic norms and values, takes an active part in countering terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, political and religious extremism, illegal migration, cyber threats, and the negative consequences of climate change, as well as in preventing and overcoming the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies.

Also, the considered Strategy defines as the main task of the development of the cyber security system the guarantee of cyber resilience and cyber security of the national information infrastructure, in particular in the conditions of digital transformation.

4. Laws of Ukraine «On Information» [5], which regulate relations regarding the creation, collection, receipt, storage, use, distribution, protection, and protection of information; «On information protection in information and telecommunication systems» [6], which regulates relations in the field of information protection in information, electronic communication and information and communication systems, etc.

In 2005, Ukraine ratified (with reservations and statements) the Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol [7], which recognized the need for cooperation between States and private enterprises to fight cybercrime and the need to protect legitimate interests in the use and development of information technologies.

The Convention defines that the effective fight against cybercrime requires greater, fast, and more effective functioning international cooperation in criminal matters. That is why the adoption of this international document was necessary to stop actions directed against the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer systems, networks, and computer data, as well as abuse of such systems, networks, and data, by establishing criminal liability for such behavior, granting powers sufficient to effectively combat such criminal offenses by facilitating their detection, investigation, and prosecution, both domestically and internationally, and making arrangements for prompt and reliable international cooperation.

As you can see, the issue of regulatory and legal provision of cyber security in Ukraine is sufficiently settled. At the same time, the problem of legislative regulation and the creation of state cyber security centers requires a comprehensive solution, to the activities of which it is advisable to involve representatives of both

the state and private sectors to adopt industry standards of security in the work of organizations, technical norms and principles of safety and confidentiality in the development of which must be followed by manufacturers of products and service providers in the field of information and communication technologies, including cloud technologies.

We support the point of view [8, p. 6] that raising cyber security awareness at all levels (from SOCs to the deployment of cybersecurity educational programs) is extremely important and relevant [9, 10]. Special attention is needed to develop an effective plan of measures in the field of both government and private computer and telecommunication networks security ensuring internal and external attacks, prevention of damage to the private and public sectors, and infrastructure from cyber attacks, creation of conditions for the safe functioning of cyberspace, its use in the interests of the individual, society and the state.

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## **THE CODIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IN UKRAINE**

Environmental legislation of Ukraine, which provides environmental protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources, environmental rights and responsibilities of human and citizen, has passed a difficult way their development. Today, this branch of law is an extensive system of legal acts, which have different regulatory level, legal force and scope.

This topic has been researched by such scientists as A. Hetman, A. Kobrin, V. Kostytsky, Yu. Shemshuchenko and others. In the manuscripts of these scientists were investigated the main forms of systematization of the environmental legislation in Ukraine, the current state of codification of sources. Simultaneously scientists offer their own proposals for the development of the future Environmental Code in Ukraine.

The environmental protection unit and the environmental safety unit are much more problematic, which means they are more prone to codification through the development and adoption of the Environmental Code and the Environmental Safety Act. Thus, the Environmental Code is more a perspective than a reality [1, p. 65].

In general, during the period of Ukraine's independence, environmental legislation was updated. There is a tendency to implement international legal documents on environmental issues as part of national legislation. Environmental law is a complex branch of law, It undoubtedly affects the content of the Environmental Code. In the theory of environmental law, subject of legal regulation is social relations in the field of interaction of society with the environment on the use and protection of natural resources, environmental protection and environmental safety [2, p. 29]. Thus, in environmental law there is a clear and