

## **INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF STATE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SPHERE OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION IN UKRAINE**

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The modern military threat and global terrorist threats make it necessary to form a comprehensive system of national security protection. Objects of critical infrastructure in such a situation can become objects of sabotage, terrorist acts, corruption abuses, and unauthorized interventions. Taking into account such circumstances, the need to form the latest state policy in the field of critical infrastructure protection becomes an urgent issue. The key priority at the national level should be preventive measures agreed between security and law enforcement agencies [1]. In this direction of scientific research, we note the position of G. Yu. Zubko [2]. The scientist emphasizes the need to ensure infrastructural identity and infrastructural capacity. It is proposed to achieve this in the field of operation of critical infrastructure objects due to the formation of a powerful and systematic infrastructure complex in tandem with an effective functional state policy.

The analysis of modern institutional features of the state policy of critical infrastructure protection made it possible to identify several functional systems:

1. Unified state system of civil protection. They are created in the relevant spheres of public life by central bodies of executive power. Its purpose is to protect the population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and during a special period, prevention and response to emergency situations [3; 4].

2. The unified state system of prevention, response and termination of terrorist acts and minimization of their consequences. The purpose of its creation is to counter terrorist attacks that threaten people's lives and health. As well as prevention of sabotage at critical infrastructure facilities. System participants develop strategic programs to combat terrorism and more local recommendations, form plans to prevent terrorist manifestations [5].

3. State system of physical protection. It is aimed at the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear installations, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation. Subjects of the state system of physical protection include the body of state regulation of nuclear and radiation safety, central bodies of executive power that carry out state management, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine regarding physical protection, the Security Service of

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Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, central bodies of executive power that carry out law enforcement activity [6].

4. National cyber security system. The purpose of the operation is to strengthen the capacity of the national cyber security system to prevent armed aggression against Ukraine in cyberspace or with its use. Neutralization of intelligence and subversive activities, minimization of threats of cybercrime and cyberterrorism [7; 8].

Biryukov D. S. [9] points out that there is no universal institutional model for the protection of critical infrastructure objects. When forming the architecture of state policy in this area, the government should focus on a number of indicators: dominant threats, the size and structure of the economy, culture, public policy; general institutional practice. At the same time, the scientist singles out two common institutional models:

1. State management in the field of safety of critical infrastructure objects based on the principles of self-regulation, incentives and voluntary compliance with standards.

2. State management in the field of security of critical infrastructure objects based on the principles of "compulsory". An approach based on the idea of creating a mandatory legal framework accompanied by punitive measures for operators of critical infrastructure facilities that do not meet the required standards.

An analysis of the modern institutional features of the state policy of critical infrastructure protection made it possible to identify the main subject structure:

1. Critical infrastructure operator – a legal entity of any form of ownership and (or) a natural person-entrepreneur who, on the basis of ownership, lease or other legal grounds, manages a critical infrastructure object and is responsible for its current functioning.

2. Sectoral body in the field of critical infrastructure protection – a state body designated by legislation as responsible for ensuring the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of critical infrastructure protection in a separate critical infrastructure sector.

3. The authorized body in the field of protection of critical infrastructure of Ukraine – the body that ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of critical infrastructure protection, performs functional management of the national system of critical infrastructure protection, ensures coordination of the activities of ministries and critical infrastructure operators on issues of ensuring stability and protection of critical infrastructure objects.

On July 12, 2022, the government adopted the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the establishment of a state service for the protection of critical infrastructure and ensuring the national stability system of Ukraine" [10].

The newly created central body of executive power has a special status, the activities of which are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of

Ukraine through the Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It will ensure the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of critical infrastructure protection and ensuring the national resilience system. The main objectives of this institute are:

- 1) formation and implementation of state policy in the field of critical infrastructure protection and ensuring the national system of stability;
- 2) implementation of functional management of the national critical infrastructure protection system and the national resilience system;
- 3) ensuring the coordination of activities of ministries and operators of critical infrastructure in matters of ensuring stability and protection of critical infrastructure objects [10].

So, let's conclude that the current threatening circumstances that have arisen in connection with Russia's military aggression have exacerbated the issue of the need to strengthen the protection of critical infrastructure facilities. The institutional composition of the state policy of critical infrastructure protection is characterized by the presence of several effective subsystems. However, it is worth paying attention to the need to coordinate their joint activities. This refers to the improvement of the system and legal provision, which will allow to cover the most important, significant and priority types of strategic risks for critical infrastructure from the point of view of the national security of the state and the threats caused by them.

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