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TRANS-EUROPEAN COMPONENT OF THE EUROPEAN INFORMATION SPACE

У статті розглядається сутність та структура транс'європейського інформаційного простору. Особливу увагу автор приділяє аналізу процесів формування структур та суб'єктів інформаційної діяльності загальноєвропейського масштабу. На думку автора, формування транс'європейського інформаційного простору сприяє подоланню диспозицій країн і регіонів та забезпечує системну взаємодію суб'єктів інформаційного життя.

Ключові слова: європейський інформаційний простір, транс'європейський простір, Європейський Союз, Рада Європи, НАТО, ОБСЄ.

The article is devoted to the nature and structure of the trans-European information space. Particular attention is paid to the development of the trans-European information space which includes the processes of the structure and subjects' formation of the information activity of the trans-European standard. According to the author, the creation of the European information space helps to overcome the traditional dispositions of the countries and regions and also to provide systematical co-operation of the subjects of the information life.

Key words: European information space, trans-European space, the European Union, the Council of Europe, NATO and the OSCE.

В статье рассматривается сущность и структура трансъевропейского информационного пространства. Особое внимание

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автор уделяет анализу процессов формирования структур и субъектов информационной деятельности общеевропейского масштаба. По мнению автора, формирование трансъевропейского информационного пространства способствует преодолению диспозиций стран и регионов и обеспечивает системное взаимодействие субъектов информационного жизни.

Ключевые слова: европейское информационное пространство, трансъевропейское пространство, Европейский Союз, Совет Европы, НАТО, ОБСЕ.

The scientific problem and its meaning. The entrance of the world civilization into the 21st century is defined by the intensification of the information relations and the communication globalization. The Russian scientist S. Zujew says that these processes haven't only frequently increased an amount of accessible information, but have helped in a creation of a special space, in which the specific forms of behavior and activity have been formed. They were different from those, which have existed on the previous stage of the social development. Due to this, the terms "unitary information space", "world information space" and "global information space" were spread into social sciences.

The analysis of the last researches on this problem. Russian scientist V. Mashlykin was one of the first in the post Soviet period in the 90th of the 20th century, who used this term. But even now no one of these terms has definite definition and they are used in different contexts.

Nowadays the attention of scientists and experts of our country to the separate components of the European information space is increasing. Normative and legal regulations of the European information space were investigated by O. Oshytko [10], separate actors of the European information space were studied by political scientist Y. Kalashnjuk [3]. The analysis of the role of the Polish television in the European information space was published in "Russian mass media in the Ukrainian and European information space.

Russian, Ukrainian and EU television: monitoring face, expert assessments, and professional standards" [11], analysis of the virtual Polish space was made by S. Odynets [8], the main European information servers EUROPA were analyzed by S. Kuznjetsova and V. Kolosov in the manual of the international information [4].

The aim of my research is to investigate the nature and structure of the trans-European information space and analyze the structure formation processes and subjects of the information activity of the European standard.

Exposition of the main material and substantiation of the received results of the research. The Russian investigator O. Manojlo thinks that the modern geopolitical space is getting newer and consists of information space [7, p. 70]. That's why, nowadays, the information space is described on the basis of geopolitical discourse with the help of different territorial scopes of its manifestation – global, regional, national.

Ukrainian researchers mention that the global information space is qualitatively new environment of functioning and development of the international relations which consists of economical, political, social and cultural processes. The information technologies are becoming a contextual characteristic of these processes, and create new conditions of functioning and the development of the information resources [9].

National information space is treated as the totality of the national information resources and information infrastructure, which allows on the basis of the only principles and general rules to provide the information co-operation among citizens, society, country with their equal rights in accessing to the open information resources, maximum satisfying of information necessity of the state subjects on the whole territory with the keeping to the balance of the interests for the entrance into the global information space and providing the information security according to the Constitution of the country and international legal norms [9].

The term **"regional information space"** is used in two aspects. The first is the understanding of the information space as a part of a national information space, which is characterized by heterogeneity and fragmentivity. The second is that the regional information space can be understood as a part of a global information space, which includes the space of several different countries.

The term **"European information space"** was introduced in the post Soviet scientific space by Russian investigator V. Mashlykin [6]. However, the generally recognized understanding hasn't been still formed.

The European information space is narrowly treated by V. Mashlykin. To his mind, the European information space includes territorially divided computers in the European countries, which are connected with each other in the network by means of telecommunications; special information masses like automated databases, methods and means of Applied Mathematics such as: algorithms and programs which provide complexes of computer functioning; Applied Linguistics' means such as: classificators and thesauruses (machine vocabularies of terms), which present the only special European systematized language basis, which is built on the usage of the languages of the main countries of the Europe; organized activities which provide the existence of such components of the European information space; different legal norms, international contracts, conferences, the expert groups activity and others [6, p. 6].

The scientist notices that the implantation in practice of such components can't be realized without scientific achievements not only in technical sciences, but in the field of social studies: economics, politics, international law, international relations and regional researches. The level of the information space development essentially influences on those spheres of society. The human behavior, the formation of social and political movements, social security depends on this level [6, p. 6]. That's why, I should treat this term not only as the information and communication technologies and information systems, but

also as the problem of the information resources, the information sphere and the information environment.

I suggest considering the European information space as a real, virtual phenomenon, which is one of the main spheres of the European integration, which consists of the national information spaces of European countries and trans-European information space with the transnational structures of Europe as the subjects.

The European information space can be observed on the levels of its the trans-European and national components. Its basis consists of the trans-European information space which includes information activity of the transnational European structures and in fact defines the functioning of the national information space of the countries, which are involved in the trans-European processes.

By taking into consideration the methodology of the information space components analysis suggested by Ukrainian investigators [9] I will try to describe the structure of the trans-European information space with the help of the elements of the real and virtual character.

Organizational component of the trans-European information space consists of the broad system of the information institutions and organizations which provide the existence and the development of the information sphere of the European society. To the international European institutions the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Organizations for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Central European Initiative are referred. They are the subjects of the trans-European information policy and they form the organizational component of the definite information space. They realize the active trans-European information policy in the information and communication field, co-operate with the international organizations, unions and non-governmental institutions and also with separate countries. They initiate the creation of the European information systems, the integration of the means of mass information and communication, the formation scientific and technical

potential in the field of the information and communication resources, the intensification of the research activity and the creation of the normative and legal basis of the information activity in Europe.

The programs and projects aimed to establish the European information space is rexlized not only with the help of the international European organizations, but also with a support of non-governmental European organization, which works in the field of information and communication. To the non-governmental European institutions the European non-governmental organizations of general competence and the European non-governmental organizations of special competence can be referred. They are the subjects of the trans-European information policy and form the organizational component of the definite information space.

To the **non-governmental European organizations** of the general competence European Centre of the Parliamentary Research is referred. It provides the development of the international relations in the field of information and communication on the level of public organizations and helps the NGO to participate in the creation of international policy in this field, to organize the scientific researches of the international problems of communication, to form a social opinion about the strategy of the civilization development etc.

The European non-governmental organizations of the special competence are aimed to solve the problems in the field of international relations on the separate directions of the international communication, to provide the dialogue between state authority and private sector, to unify the experts for the professional standards development and to organize broad representative contacts of the NGO on the international level.

Ukrainian researches claimed that the European non-governmental organizations of special competence concentrate on the problems of the general European level and create the architecture of the information relations in the region, what stimulate the processes of the liberalization and competition, also

develop an effective policy as to the new information technologies and services, give the possibility to solve the actual questions of the political and social development of the European countries [1].

The legal component as a component of the European information space includes the system of the legal providing of the marked information space which forms those documents of normative and legal character which are created by different trans-European and national structures. Nowadays we can talk about the European information law as a complex field of the science of law which consists of general and special parts.

Norms and principles, which regulate the general statutes, forms and methods of the states information activity, international organizations, non-governmental institutions and others subjects of the European information space, belong to the first part. Specific institutions and norms of the European information law such as law of mass communication, telecommunication and connection, Cyberspace and Global Internet Network, information intellectual property and law of the information security – to the second.

There is another one component of the European infrastructure which includes **information and telecommunication systems** such as computer networks, telecommunication networks and systems of a specific purpose and general usage, networks and channels of messaging, means of communication and management of the information streams. **The information technologies** are an organized totality of the trans-European systems, means and methods which on the basis of the information infrastructure provides processing, storing, development, expansion usage and protection of the information recourses.

Computer systems and programs as structural elements of the European information space include a set of different components. B. Mashlykin considers the basis of modern European information space to be the international information telecommunication systems such as: "European Information Network on International Relations and Area Studies" (INIRAS), "International

Relations and Security Network" (ISN), "Consortium of the Military and Civil Organizations in the European Security" (Consortium Pf) [7].

A system of the trans-European means of mass information and communication as a part of the trans-European space includes the totality of published and electronic means of mass information such as television and radio companies, information agencies, complexes of publishing, cinematographic, library, archival and etc. "Official Journal of the European Union" is the one of the official periodicals which is a component of the trans-European information space. It regularly publishes legislative acts, proposals, decisions and other preparatory documents of the Union institutions. The official journal is the only one periodical which is published every working day in all official languages of the European Union.

The recourse component of the European information space includes separate documents, results of the intellectual, creative and information activity, databases and databanks, all kinds of archives, libraries, museum funds and others which contain the information fixed on the appropriate data mediums (Database EUR-Lex; European digital library, e-Content, eContentplus1 programs etc).

Conclusions. The development of the trans-European information space includes the processes of the structure and subjects' formation of the information activity of the trans-European standard. In which the information and PR agencies, the telecommunication companies and producers of the technological software are co-operated. The creation of the European information space helps to overcome the traditional dispositions of the countries and regions and also to provide a systematical co-operation of the subjects of the information life. Due to the new information and telecommunication technologies, network social communications are formed, feedbacks between the trans-European institutions and national states are getting better and also free access to the socially important and self-benefit information is provided [12].

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