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LEGAL REGULATION OF INFORMATIONAL RELATIONS IN UKRAINE: STATUS AND PROSPECTS

Legal regulation of social relations in the field of human rights and freedoms of man and the citizen *de jure* complies with international and European standards and is implemented by using such a type of legal acts as the Law of Ukraine. However, *de facto* standard for information rights and freedoms protection, including the right to access to information and to protection of personal data is poor. In contrast, the legal regulation of social relations associated with the protection of information and telecommunication infrastructure is mainly carried out by subordinate regulatory acts and requires coordination with European standards. Quantitative priority of regulatory acts aimed at regulating these informational relations is clearly observed. The peculiarity of the legal regulation of informational relations in Ukraine is characterized by a large number of uncoordinated with

each other legal acts of different validity and incompliance of these rules with the Constitution. Some of the most important informational relations, including Internet-related informational relations are regulated by subordinate regulatory acts. A characteristic feature of the national informational legislation is a large amount of declarative rules without a specific mechanism and procedure of their implementation, resulting in a high level of offences. In addition, the numerous blanket laws, abstract, subjective, technical concepts, which require an official explanation or clear consolidation of their definitions in the relevant legal acts, are inherent to current informational legislation.

This analysis necessitates concluding the ineffectiveness of current legal regulation of informational relationships and the need for improving the national information legislation.

