

Shevchuk A.V., Doctor of Economics, Prof.
Novovolynsk Research-Education Institute of Economics
and Management of Ternopil National Economic University

THE IMPACT OF DISCONNECTION OF THE REGION FROM THE GLOBAL INTERNET ON ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Russia's possibility of the disconnecting from global Internet was appear in the news in 2014 and at the end of 2016 [1]. It is the first time when country with large economy can change its connection type to the global Internet not at the beginning of its implementation as China, Iran or North Korea. Another country or just some region can do it in the future and not only on its own volition. Scenarios for disconnection of region from global Internet become nowadays more and more relevant and possible. The main questions are how much costs this process and what will be after this with economy of the region.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Mapping local Internet control and possibilities of some regions to control its Internet was investigated by Hal Roberts, David Larochelle, Rob Faris, John Palfrey from Harvard University [2], Murdoch, Steven J., and Ross Anderson [3] and others. The influence on economic development of the region by disconnection or filtering of Internet traffic is poorly investigated in our time.

The aim of this thesis is in estimating of the impact and economic role of disconnection of the region from the global Internet.

Discussion

Global Internet is one of the important drivers of development of the countries in our time. It is a financial network, news center, bank of exchange with new ideas, trends and goods. There are countries in the world that want to control traffic for its own population with propaganda reasons such as China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia. There are three possible scenarios for absolute disconnection of the region from global Internet:

- Region disconnects itself from global Internet;
- Another third party disconnects some region from Internet;
- Someone else disconnect region from Internet with hacker's attack.

First choice can be realized in the region with centralized management of Internet Service Providers (ISP). Internet traffic can be controlled in the autonomous systems (AS) by tagging with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS protocol) on controlled ISP's with routers and routing for non-tagged traffic with BGP disabled in these systems. So non-tagged traffic can be routed on high levels or trunked with no access to Internet clients and they will have no access to other IP addresses than in its internal AS. Now our civilization has such examples at national level filtration but not fully disabling of connection in China and North Korea. Some traffic filtration is used in Iran and Russia.

Second scenario can be realized with the same schema with source traffic detection on the Root DNS servers. Internet traffic from country with sanctions can be marked with MPLS with routing to all other AS disabled. There are some security fixes than with traffic delay from controlled country.

It enables some protection from hacker's attack from this country like attacks of the Russian hacker's on USA election process at the end of 2016. So the factors of the influence on the region with connection disabling can be economic and political.

Third scenario is some new from the out time. There were no such cases but it is possible.

Conclusions

The region that will be disconnected from global Internet with a high probability of fate will deteriorate in economic development, technology, science. Main minus in the overall – minus information change with the rest of the world, it will still grow faster. We can see it on many evolution examples. First time violation pace of development can't be allocated in near time but obviously will increase rapidly. Large and small businesses in particular suffer first losses. Business processes suffer significant losses because modern business relationship directly related to new technologies such as fast data transfer, conferencing, study global markets and experience. The economic impact and pressure regions to each other by means of disconnecting from the Internet can also be a tool for unfair competition and economic wars.

References

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Яренко Г.О., студентка
Київський національний університет
технологій та дизайну

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ВХІДНИХ ТОРГОВИХ БАР'ЄРІВ У РЕГІОНАЛЬНИХ ЗОНАХ ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Вхідні бар'єри у регіональних зонах глобального ринку обумовлені факторами і обставинами правового, організаційного, технологічного, економічного, фінансового та іншого характеру, що перешкоджають новим суб'єктам господарювання розпочати діяльність на певному товарному ринку. Для проведення дослідження наведемо класифікації вхідних бар'єрів: за структурою і поводженням суб'єкту; за об'єктивним і суб'єктивним характером бар'єрів. На рис. 1 представлено класифікацію бар'єрів за структурою і поводженням суб'єкту.

Одним з основних видів нетарифних бар'єрів є експортні та імпорتنі квоти. Квота – це кількісна межа товарів визначеної категорії, які дозволені до ввозу в країну чи вивозу з країни. Граничною формою квоти виступає ембарго – заборона державною владою ввозу з