

# Vector of state information policy: digitalization of information systems of the population accounting in the Russian Federation

## Вектор государственной информационной политики: цифровизация информационных систем учета населения в Российской Федерации

**Trofimets I.A.**

PhD of Law, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Family and Housing Law, Kutafin Moscow State Law University (MSAL), Moscow  
e-mail: kosareva-khv@mail.ru

**Трофимец И.А.**

Канд. юрид. наук, доцент, доцент кафедры семейного права, Московский государственный юридический университет имени О. Е. Кутафина, г. Москва

### Abstract

The purpose of this research is monitoring of the state policy in the field of information and legal resources of population accounting in the Russian Federation and analyzing the chronology of formation and the current situation.

**Keywords:** state policy, strategy, concept, doctrine, vectors, directions, components, principles, efficiency, objects, information systems, population accounting.

### Аннотация

Целью данного исследования является мониторинг государственной политики в области информационно-правовых ресурсов учета населения в Российской Федерации и анализ хронологии становления и современного положения.

**Ключевые слова:** государственная политика, стратегия, концепция, доктрина, векторы, направления, составляющие, принципы, эффективность, объекты, информационные системы, учет населения.

For the first time the concept of politics was used by Aristotle in the IV century b.c. (before Christ) in his treatise of the same name. The ancient philosopher not only defined politics as a state activity, but also inextricably united it with law: "... the concept of justice is connected with the idea of the state, since law, which serves as a measure of justice, is the regulating norm of political communication ..." [1, p. 9]. From a scientific point of view, the concept of politics (state activity) is interdisciplinary, since the state and its functions in society for the integration of common and private interests are diverse (political and legal, i.e. the establishment and protection of law and order, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens; economic; social; environmental, etc.). Namely for this reason, the issues of state activity (politics) are of interest to representatives of different branches of knowledge: philosophers, political scientists, lawyers, sociologists, demographers, economists, environmentalists, etc. It seems that state policy is a system of interrelated political, legal, economic, socio-cultural, organizational and technical activities of the state in various spheres of life of the population (society), ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens living on its territory. Traditionally, public policy is divided into two types: external and internal, but regardless of this division, public policy also differs in its sectoral nature. It is difficult to assess which classification of public policy is primary, the division by the

nature of activity (by branches) or by jurisdiction (internal and external). It seems that there is a correlation on this issue.

The state itself forms the state policy in various areas of society and citizens' life through the actions of its competent authorities and officials (civil servants), formalizing its positions. If the concept of state policy has been established since antiquity, as well as some of its directions (economic, social, defense, tax policy, etc.), then state information policy is a category of technogenic civilization, the appearance of which is objectively conditioned by modern processes of global digitalization and the formation of the information society. The state information policy, due to its peculiarities, can relate to the foreign and domestic policy of the state. The basis for the formation of the state information policy is the monitoring of information resources in various fields. Due to the constant monitoring of the phenomena and processes taking place in public life, the state, when determining its information policy, can make managerial decisions aimed at creating an information space within its jurisdiction and ensuring information security in society. In the state information policy, a dichotomy is noted: external and internal directions, both logically related and mutually exclusive of each other. It is particularly difficult to determine the importance and significance of the directions within the state information policy. At the same time, it seems that the directions of the foreign state information policy that ensure the national security of the Russian Federation are a priority. However, such an approach to the formation of the state information policy does not detract from the value of its positions on internal affairs. It should be noted that due to the federal structure, the state information policy of the Russian Federation is established at the national level and at the levels of state entities – subjects of the Russian Federation. Modern state information policy is part of the strategic planning system for the development of the Russian information society. The new format of public relations causes a qualitative change in the public sector. The mechanisms and technologies of building state information policy are directly related to the structural and functional modification of the state, the evolution of center-periphery relations, and the desire to strengthen positions in the international arena.

Globalization processes do not allow us to deny the influence of foreign ideologies and models of public administration, doctrinal political, economic and technological developments on the state information policy. The opinion of the ruling elites, political teams and leaders, as well as the style of their activities, is not unimportant. Undoubtedly, the national and socio-cultural peculiarities of one's own state and society cannot be ignored. All these factors create a new paradigm of modern state information policy. The success or failure of information policy has a direct and significant impact on all sectors of the state and society. As a feature of the state information policy is its multicomponence, the components are legal (development of new normative legal acts regulating relations in the information society, their coordination with other sources of law, participation in international rulemaking, creation of uniform law enforcement practice), economic, organizational, scientific and technical directions. If we present the state information policy as a system and compare its elements such as components and directions, we can conclude that these are identical categories that act as constituent parts. However, in some cases, the component of the state information policy is a broader concept than the direction: the component is a specific element of the state information policy, and the direction is the path of development or in other words the "line of movement" of a particular component.

The main feature of the state information policy is the digitalization of all spheres of public life. This area is particularly affected by the public sector, and in particular, the goal of increasing the pace of digitalization of state information systems, including accounting for the population and the legal status of citizens, is noted.

It seems that the points of view of some researchers, which have been confirmed in the official position of the state and which are shared by the author of this publication, deserve attention. All researchers defined information policy as a tool of public administration and emphasized the importance of its proper formation in the conditions of the formation of the information society. The concept of G.N. Vachnadze (developed in Soviet Union times), on the

inadmissibility of aggressive foreign information policy of other states in the international arena (Great Britain, USA, etc.), namely the policy of disinformation, imposing their own positions by transmitting "necessary" information, etc. [2, p. 6], remains relevant today. Opposing the aggressive foreign information policy of other states requires the formation of appropriate information policy directions that would ensure national security. In the works of V.V. Vorobyov, the emphasis is on managing all spheres of society with the help of information [3, p. 3]. This approach deserves attention from the state when forming its own information policy. According to G.P. Fedorova, information systems are becoming one of the most important management tools, which cannot but influence the state information policy [4, p. 11]. Indeed, information systems are an important element of the information environment. K.V. Markelov made an attempt to prove that a balanced state information policy helps to mitigate the confrontation between the individual, society and the state, emphasizes the existence of common interests (for example, national security), and also guarantees recognition of the control function of state power in public life and permissibility in private life [5, p. 55-68]. A.B. Manoylo absolutely correctly believes, that the state information policy should satisfy and protect the interests of the authorities to the extent that the authorities are aware of and protect the interests of society and the individual in the information environment [6, p. 124]. It is impossible not to take into account the concept of the state information policy of V.D. Popov, who determined that "the most important goal of information policy is the development of the information society [7, p. 5]". Researcher suggested using an information-logical approach and an information paradigm for the formation of state information policy. I.V. Yudin in his dissertation came to the conclusion that "new modern mechanisms for the implementation of information policy using the latest technologies, designed to optimize and rationalize the process of managerial decision-making in public authorities and management, often contain a threat to information security, the timely prevention of which should contribute to the improvement of mechanisms and methods of state information policy [8, p. 11]." N.P. Arapova pointed out the purpose of the state information policy of the formation of patriotism as a means of ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation. [9, p. 10]. Yu.B. Kashlev in his writings said out the importance of such a direction of the state information policy of the Russian Federation as "the development of political communication within the framework of building a global information society [10, p. 30]". P.N. Kirichek wrote about the need for such an orientation of the state information policy as "conflict-free" [11, pp. 86 – 95]. It may be impossible to completely avoid the conflict of interests of different states in the international arena, as well as to maintain a balance of public and private interests at the national level. A striking example is the vector of the state information policy in the direction of digitalization of registration of citizens (birth, death) and consolidation of their legal statuses (marriage, divorce, paternity, adoption, name change), when public authorities allow interference in private life, motivating such an approach with issues of state and public security. We believe that in the conditions of global digitalization of information systems for population accounting and unlimited technical capabilities, the problem of the security of personal data of citizens is very acute. S.V. Konovchenko determined that the development of scientific knowledge and the ability of young people to innovate [12, p. 472] as important tasks in the formation of state information policy. It can be noted that this is reflected in the modern state information policy. It is impossible not to recognize the priority of information culture in the state information policy (V.V. Silkin [13, pp. 112 – 121]).

The doctrinal definition of the state information policy: "a special sphere of people's life related to the reproduction and dissemination of information satisfying the interests of the state and civil society, and aimed at ensuring a creative, constructive dialogue between them and their representatives" does not meet the general criteria of the definition of state policy, which is determined as the activity of a special education – the state, aimed at ensuring the vital activity of the population as a whole, and its individual citizens, in particular, that is, solving the main goals and objectives of managing society and participating in the life of the world community.

The other definitions of this fundamental category of information law found in the doctrine are also not without drawbacks, since they do not fully reflect its quintessence.

The information policy of the state is a special tool for influencing and achieving certain goals of the public authorities, both in their own interests and in the interests of civil society and individual citizens. The defining concept of the state information policy is such an object of public relations as information – a strategic resource of modern civilization. Thus, F.Y. Kushnarev wrote that "in the conditions of building an information society, information is an integral attribute of social management as a whole, information management is a part of it" [14, p. 50]. The state information policy is inextricably linked with the basic concepts of information law, such as information space, information society, information communication technologies, information systems (resources), information security, personal data, digital rights.

For the first time, the definition of the state information policy through the description of its main directions was presented in the Recommendation Legislative Act On the principles of regulation of information relations in the Member States of the Interparliamentary Assembly: "the state creates conditions that ensure: the establishment and observance of the legal regime of information of all kinds; financial support in the creation and dissemination of information in socially significant areas; conducting fundamental research on the creation of promising information technologies; technological, programmatic, legal and organizational compatibility of communication networks and information systems; exchange of information between regions, as well as between member States of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly; work in international communication networks and information systems." Perhaps this is the first official document where there is a mention of the strategic direction of the state activities in the field of information systems: "the state will create conditions that ensure ... technological, software, legal and organizational compatibility of communication networks and information systems." It seems that such a formulation cannot fully reflect the intentions of the State in the field of regulation of various information relations, including information security issues.

The state information policy, including in the field of information systems (resources), was further developed in the Concept of the State Information Policy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the Concept). The concept is not a normative legal act, it refers to doctrinal documents. The definition deserves attention: "the state information policy is a set of goals reflecting Russia's national interests in the information sphere, strategic directions for achieving them (tasks) and a system of measures implementing them", which seems to fully reflect the substratum of this category. The state information policy owes its appearance to the Concept that was developed by a group of Russian experts in the field of information law and information security at the initiative of the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Communications and Informatization and the State Duma Committee on Information Policy and Communications in order to specify the activities of public authorities on the formation of a unified information space and the formation of an information society, as well as Russia's entry into the world information community, to ensure the information security of the individual, society and the state, the formation of information services, including public services.

Since the state information policy in the Concept was not formed for the first time in the history of our state. Certain directions of the state information policy have already been fixed in some regulatory legal acts – sources of information law (for example, in Article 3 of the Federal Law No. 24-FZ of 20/02/1995 On Information, Informatization and Information Protection (expired)).

It is impossible not to recognize the fact that the rapid development of information and communication technologies requires constant adjustment of the state information policy so that it meets the realities of modernity. The competent state bodies, whose administration deals with the formation of the state information policy, are trying to respond promptly to changes in the technological level of development of society.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since the Concept was developed, and some of its positions are irrelevant today, due to their implementation or loss of significance for public

relations. However, its importance for the formation of modern state information policy cannot be denied, since many provisions are still being worked out. The basis for the Concept was the Constitution of the Russian Federation, national legislation and the Doctrine of information law, in which the directions of state activity in the field of information public relations are "scattered".

It was the Concept that expanded the concept of state information policy due to new directions related to the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens and organizations to publicly available information and effective information security. In the "pre-conceptual times", state policy in the field of information relations was reduced to the field of mass media, communications and telecommunications. The rapid development of information and communication technologies, the global digitalization of public relations required a revision of the policy in this area of society, which began a "progressive movement" from the industrial to the post-industrial, or more precisely, the information society.

It seems that the goal of the state information policy formulated in the Concept in building a unified information space of Russia will be finally achieved, including through the creation of state information and legal systems for population registration. Achieving this goal requires solving specific tasks of a legal, economic, technical and organizational nature. The difficulty in implementing this particular direction of the state information policy is seen in the search for harmonization of public and private interests. According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, citizens are guaranteed personal and family secrets (Articles 23-24). At the same time, the state constantly "interferes" in the private life of its citizens, such actions cannot be called arbitrary, since they are aimed at maintaining law and order in society and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, that is, they are proportionate to the goal of protecting public interests (Part 3 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). "Interference" on the part of the state, in particular, is manifested in the mandatory registration of biographical and demographic facts (birth, paternity, marriage, divorce, adoption, name change, death) and the formation of various information resources containing information about the population, including personal data.

It can be argued about the recognition of the principle of reciprocity in information policy: the state, with the consent of citizens, collects, stores, uses and distributes information about a person's private life and, according to Article 33 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the guaranteed right of citizens to appeal, public authorities are obliged to create information resources in their field of activity and provide information from them upon request. The mechanism for implementing this direction of the state information policy is prescribed in Federal Law No. 8-FZ of 09/02/2009 On ensuring access to information on the activities of State bodies and local Self-Government bodies. It seems that in such a legislative approach, the balance (harmonization) of public and private interests of the state information policy in the Russian Federation is precisely noted.

For the effectiveness of the state information policy, a coordinated solution of several main tasks is necessary: the creation of a legislative framework for building an information society, the scientific and technical development of information and communication technologies, the modernization of infrastructure, the formation and use of information systems (resources), providing citizens and organizations with access to significant information and electronic products (services), digital knowledge training and the development of digital skills of all members of society, including individuals and government representatives (professional training), improving international information cooperation, ensuring information security.

When forming and implementing the state information policy, it is necessary to adhere to certain principles that will characterize its directions as effective. Such guiding principles include: the principle of openness, the principle of equality of interests (harmonization of interests), the principle of consistency, the principle of priority of domestic producers, the principle of social orientation, the principle of state support, the principle of priority of law. For the first time, these principles were formulated in the Concept, although they were already mentioned in separate official documents earlier.

The key provision of the state information policy in the Concept is the objects of information public relations: information resources; state information systems; information and telecommunication infrastructure; information and telecommunication technologies; information products and services; the market of information, information technologies, tools, products and services; scientific and production potential, information law, mass media; mass computerization. It seems that when determining the objects of state information policy, a philosophical approach was used, when not only objects of the material world (things), phenomena and processes, but also the subjects of public relations themselves are called as the object of state activity in the information sphere. Such an important category as information was not designated as an object of state information policy. It seems that it was done consciously, since the concept of information is inextricably linked with another concept of an information resource, where information is the main object.

The concept calls the degree of accessibility of information resources to meet the needs of society and individual citizens one of the indicators of the effectiveness of the implementation of state information policy. The State information policy in the field of information resources (state information systems) developed in the Concept is quite specific and relevant. Among the main directions it was noted: further improvement of the organizational and legal basis for the management and coordination of activities in the field of creation and use of these objects, the delimitation of powers for the possession and disposal of state information resources between the Russian Federation, the subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments, the development and implementation of financial and economic justifications and programs; the creation of a state monitoring system in this area of public relations. Some of these areas have been implemented (or practically implemented. For example, the creation of a system of state monitoring in the field of state information systems is a Register of federal state information systems. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1235 of 14/11/2015 On the Federal State Information System for the Coordination of Informatization came into force. It provided for the creation of this information resource.

Due to the special significance and importance of information from state information systems, "the tasks of formation, accumulation, dissemination and commercial use of national information resources should be attributed to the tasks of national importance". Socially significant state information systems are subject to budget financing – this is another direction of the state information policy. The population living on a sovereign territory is a sign of the state, developed in the general theory of law. State information and legal accounting systems of citizens are not directly classified as socially significant, however, it seems that the information contained in them (the Unified State Register of Civil Status Records and the Unified Federal Information Register containing information about the Population of the Russian Federation) represent the capital of society and are components of the national security of the state, which requires a special approach from the sides of the state on the problem of countering challenges, risks and threats to these information resources. The development of the information infrastructure sector, which provides various information services to the population, primarily in the field of public administration, is directly related to this direction of the state information policy. Another area that is in conjunction with these is the improvement of digital literacy of the population and the provision of home computerization. If, according to experts, 25 years ago in Russia, "home computers make up no more than 5-7% of the country's computer park," the situation has changed now. According to the latest published data from Rosstat of Russia, households with personal computers and Internet access (as a percentage of the total number of households) make up 73.6% in urban areas, 56.4% in rural areas. It can be assumed that the situation in solving the problem of universal home computerization is only improving.

The State information policy defines general rules and guidelines in the field of regulation of information public relations. Certain areas of the state information policy have received legal formalization in Strategies, plans for the phased achievement of the set goals. Of particular note is the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation On the Strategy for the

Development of the Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017-2030 (hereinafter – the 2017 Strategy). It is this official document that is the main one, it expresses the modern internal and external state information policy, and defines the goals, objectives and means of its implementation in the field of information and communication technologies, directions for the development of the information society, the formation of the digital economy, ensuring national interests and the implementation of strategic priorities. As follows from the provisions of the 2017 Strategy. Its legal basis is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 172-FZ of 28/06/2014 On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation and the Information Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation. Other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation of various legal force defining the directions of application of information and communication technologies in the Russian Federation (item 2).

The main principles of the 2017 Strategy can be qualified as the basic directions of the internal state information policy: ensuring the rights of citizens to access information; ensuring freedom of choice of means of obtaining knowledge when working with information; preserving traditional and familiar forms of obtaining goods and services for citizens (other than digital); priority of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and compliance with norms of behavior based on these values when using information and communication technologies; ensuring legality and reasonable sufficiency in the collection, accumulation and dissemination of information about citizens and organizations; ensuring state protection of the interests of Russian citizens in the information sphere. It is these provisions that determine the foundations of the emerging Russian information society.

The principles of the state information policy laid down in the 2017 Strategy generally correspond to the foreign and domestic policy of our state, defined in Federal Law No. 172-FZ of 28/06/2014 On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation, which, in particular, predicts socio-economic development, an important component of which is sustainable, dynamic and balanced scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation for a long-term period. A special place in this document is occupied by the provisions regulating the activities of strategic planning participants in goal setting, forecasting, planning and programming of ensuring national security of the Russian Federation, an element of which is information security.

One of the main directions of the state information policy is to ensure information security. Pursuant to Federal Law No. 390-FZ of 28/12/2010 On Security and Federal Law No. 172-FZ of 28/06/2014 On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 31/12/2015 No. 683 On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the 2015 Strategy) defined an action plan, including on the federal information system of strategic planning, which includes information resources of public authorities, as well as information security, taking into account the national priorities of the Russian Federation. Implementation of the 2015 Strategy Action Plan It led to the adoption of a new regulatory legal act, namely, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 400 of 02/07/2021 On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the 2021 Strategy).

The 2021 Strategy formulates the main directions of foreign information policy related to the issues of ensuring the information security of the state. Modern challenges, threats and risks to the information space of Russia and its information society are prevented by various legal, organizational and technical measures, which, unfortunately, are not always effective. As negative trends in the use of information and communication technologies, there is an increase in interference in domestic affairs, violation of sovereignty and undermining of territorial integrity, an increase in cyber-attacks on information systems, including critical infrastructure, the activation of foreign intelligence services in the information space of Russia, the spread of disinformation on the Internet (waging so-called information wars), etc. The problem of

identification and authentication in a virtual environment complicates not only the suppression and detection of cybercrimes, but also the prosecution for information security violations.

The 16 main tasks set by the state to address information security issues are summarized in the 2021 Strategy (item 57). These, in particular, include: creating a safe environment for reliable information circulation; improving the security of the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation and the stability of its functioning; developing systems for anticipating, identifying and preventing threats to the information security of the Russian Federation; establishing sources for preventing information technology impacts, etc. All tasks are extremely important and do not require prioritization to solve them.

Another official document, the importance of which for the formation of the state information policy, cannot be overestimated. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 646 of 05/12/2016 Information Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation defines strategic goals and main directions of information security, analyzes the most important information threats, assesses the state of information security, it is noted that the introduction of information technologies unrelated to information security significantly increases the likelihood of information threats. It is concluded that the state of national information security is primarily affected by the fact that some foreign states are expanding their capabilities to use information technologies, various terrorist and extremist organizations are widely using information impact mechanisms, and the number of computer crimes is growing.

Integration in the field of telecommunications and computer networks, the rapid development of world markets for information technologies and information society services, the formation of a transnational information space have created prerequisites and conditions that violate traditional mechanisms for ensuring the geopolitical integrity and sovereignty of states, which has serious consequences for many elements of the state structure of society. The increased awareness of the importance of international legal instruments in combination with economic and other means of influence has led to an increased role of ethical factors in regulating information relations in the "technogenic environment". Thus, the call for compliance with ethical norms (norms of morality and morality) in the information space is one of the new trends of the state information policy.

A little bit about the structure of the state information policy. The basis of the state information policy is the legal regime and effective enforcement mechanisms, which in its context relate to the rights of citizens, organizations and the state in the information space and are associated with the free receipt, processing, transmission and use of publicly available information, protection of confidential information, as well as restricted access information from unauthorized interference. The legal regime is determined by the regulatory framework for regulating information relations, which is constantly being improved, including in order to monitor compliance with the rule of law in this area of public relations.

Legislative activity to regulate information relations in Russian society is a legal component of the state information policy. There are two aspects of the legal component of the state information policy: technological (regulation of the development of the information environment, including information and communication technologies) and substantive (protection of the rights of participants in information relations). However, the current laws do not provide answers to many questions (the lack of a clear qualification of information for public, restricted access and confidential), as a result of which law enforcement officers face great difficulties in practice, which is reflected in the violation of the rights of citizens and organizations in the information space. Indeed, the information society is at the stage of its formation, public relations between its members have not yet been fully settled, some areas of public relations of the information space are beyond legal support. Information law, on whose shoulders the solution of this important problem has been shifted, is still a fairly "young" branch of law, which explains the imperfection of many of its sources. Basic legislative acts of this branch of law are several Federal Laws: On Information, Informatization and Information Protection, On Mass Media, On Participation in International Information Exchange, On



Communications, On State Support of Mass Media and Book Publishing in the Russian Federation, On State Secrets. They are edited in accordance with the established procedure as necessary, based on the needs of constantly updated information relations. It can be said that the legal component of the state information policy should, first of all, determine the legal status of the subjects of information relations, indicating the scope of their rights and obligations in the information space by mandatory correlation with the constitutional right to information (in relation to themselves, family members, the activities of state bodies and officials, etc.).

The state acts on the basis of the principle of legal equality of all subjects of information interaction, regardless of their political, socio-economic status. Restrictions on access to information are an exception to the general principle of access to information and are applied only in cases established by law (with respect to restricted access information and confidential information). Responsibility for the violation of information security is personalized, which means the application of sanctions to the direct culprit.

The current trend of the state information policy in the Russian Federation is access to global information resources. This trend has been formed within the framework of the global policy of integration of the information society. The Russian Federation is part of the international community, which requires a policy of interaction of the national information infrastructure with global information networks (first of all, the transnational "artery" – the Internet) in terms of meeting the needs for the exchange of information technologies, goods and services. As before, it remains important both for the Russian Federation itself and for the international community, its participation "in the development of international legislation and regulatory support for the functioning of global open information networks." In this area of the state information policy, it is necessary to continue to develop national standards for the exchange of information and its protection in accordance with generally accepted international standards, including the transfer of information about the personal data of Russian citizens, in order to be compatible. An effective state information policy in the field of geopolitics and international security will contribute to the restoration of the role of the Russian Federation as a full participant in the international information society with a developed information and communication infrastructure, information resources and the most modern computer and communication technologies.

Problems hindering the effective implementation of the State information policy:

legal – lack of an up-to-date regulatory framework for regulating information relations and ensuring information security;

scientific and technical (technological) – inconsistency of the level of scientific and technological development, including the material base, with the technological needs of the economy, the public sector and the entire information society;

socio-economic – the lack of proper qualifications of professional participants in information relations, insufficient budget financing of socially significant state information systems (civil status, health, education, employment, social security, etc.), as well as tax and customs services, information support of government agencies, elections, law and order, emergency response;

socio-cultural – a low level of culture of behavior of members of the information society in the information space.

The main goal of the state information policy is the consistent digitalization of all spheres of life of Russian society with progressive integration into the global information space – building an information society. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to correlate all directions of the state information policy.

The State information policy works in combination with the state policy to ensure national security. The issues of ensuring information security as an element of the national security of the Russian Federation are common. The Institute of Information Security is designed to ensure the preservation of state, military and other secrets of the Russian Federation, protect information and telecommunications infrastructure, information technologies and information

systems from cybercrime, and stimulate the necessary level of scientific and technical developments. Tougher responsibility for violation of the rights of participants in information relations – ensuring information security.

In the economic sector, the implementation of the state information policy will make it possible to develop the right strategy for socio-economic development based on a constant increase in investments in the information environment of society, interest in promoting commercial information and its infrastructure, information products and services, orientation to the balance of the information market.

In public administration, the implementation of the state information policy may open up the possibility of transition to a new format of administration by the society at the federal, regional and municipal levels by creating comprehensive, reliable and accessible information systems (databases) on all aspects, including state information systems for population accounting, in order to provide reliable information on the basis of modern information and communication technologies in a timely manner, information to all subjects. Centralization of information about the population in order to improve the quality of public services provided to citizens – the creation of an electronic state. The extraterritoriality of state information systems of population registration for the purpose of universal accessibility of public services provided to citizens.

In the field of education, science and culture, the state information policy should contribute to the intellectual development and improvement of digital literacy of the population, the acquisition of digital knowledge and the formation of digital skills. In addition, participation in global information networks will allow demonstrating the scientific and cultural potential of the country and promoting the traditional values of our nation. Stimulating compliance with ethical standards of behavior in the information space.

In terms of the state information policy on information resources, the following areas remain relevant: the development and implementation of organizational and financial and economic instruments for regulating activities related to the production and use of state information systems, the creation of a national system for monitoring the state of the information space for population accounting, coordination of the activities of state bodies authorized in the field of formation and use of information systems for population accounting. The problem of balanced and stable socio-political development is largely a problem of the quality of legal decisions of a normative nature. One of the key factors determining the positive socio-political dynamics is the factor of communication between the government and society on the spectrum of political and legal problems that require coordinated and adequate managerial and law-making decisions [15, p. 12].

For the effectiveness and efficiency of the state information policy, possible modes of implementation are taken into account when forming it. Political scientists note three modes of implementation of state policy in any sphere: compromise, manipulation and rhetoric. The predominance or combination of these methods depends on the political, socio-economic and cultural state of social development. The analysis of the state information policy in the Russian Federation allows us to conclude that compromise and rhetoric are the priority modes.

### Reference

1. Aristotle. Politics. M., 2022. 384 p.
2. Vachnadze G.N. Aggression against reason: Information imperialism. M., 1988. 271 p.
3. Vorobyev V.V. Information management and its evaluation criteria. M., 2016. 46 p.
4. Fedorova G.H. Information systems. M., 2013. 208 p.
5. Markelov K. V. Between civil society and the state: information policy at the crossroads // Sociology of Power. 2004. No. 5. pp. 55-68.
6. Manoylo A.V. State information policy in special conditions. M., 2003. 388 p.  
Mukhamedova L.I. Social informationology. M., 2007. 172 p.

7. Popov V.D. Theoretical and methodological foundations of information policy // Information policy. M., 2003. 65 p.
8. Yudin I.V. State information policy in the Russian Federation: mechanisms of implementation in modern conditions: diss. ... candidate of Political Sciences. M., 2009. 211 p.
9. Arapova N.P. Socio-informatiological approach in the theory of information wars: diss. ... candidate of Political Sciences. M., 2003. 181 p.
10. Kashlev Yu.B. The formation of the global information society and the place of Russia // in the collection of materials of the "round table" and lectures of teachers of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia: "Information. Diplomacy. Psychology". M., 2002. 614 p. (P. 15-30).
11. Kirichek P.N. Modern information policy: imperative-mode transformation // Socis. 2007. No. 10. pp. 86-95.
12. Konovchenko S.V. Information policy in Russia. M., 2004. 527 p.
13. Silkin V.V. Modernization of public administration (socio-informationological analysis) // // Sociology of power. 2005. No. 3. pp. 112-121.
14. Kushnarev F.Yu. Information policy of state management bodies as an object of political analysis // Power. 2004. No. 8. p. 50.
15. Trofimov V.V. The idea of the rule of law in the state and socio-authority dialogue in law-making as a factor in its implementation // The Rule-of-Law State: Theory and Practice. 2023. №. 2. pp. 5-13.