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ON THE ROLE OF THE INFORMATION POLICY OF THE STATE IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

The research topic is aimed at analyzing the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the formation and implementation of information policy.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the concept and content of the term “information policy”, as well as the presence of this concept in the normative acts regulating the issues of domestic and foreign policy of Kazakhstan. The aim is also to analyze the problems caused by insufficient attention to the issues of modern information policy as an important component of national security.

The scientific and practical significance of the article lies in the fact that it substantiates the need to develop and implement the concept of information policy of Kazakhstan, where special attention should be paid to the issues of interaction between state bodies and the population of Kazakhstan in the conditions of military and emergency.

The research methods used were the method of systematic analysis of regulatory legal acts of Kazakhstan, as well as the method of comparative analysis of legislation and practice of Kazakhstan with issues of domestic and foreign policy of other countries.

The results of the study should include a recommendation on the need to develop a conceptual document on the information impact and interaction of the state with citizens in order to ensure the protection of the national interests of the country.

Key words: information policy; state information policy, national security, public administration.

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Ақпараттық қоғамдағы мемлекеттің ақпараттық саясатының рөлі туралы

Зерттеу тақырыбы ақпараттық саясатты қалыптастыру және іске асыру бойынша Қазақстан Республикасының заңнамасын талдауға бағытталған.

Мақаланың мақсаты – «ақпараттық саясат» терминінің түсінігі мен мазмұнын талдау, сондай-ақ осы Тұжырымдаманың Қазақстанның ішкі және сыртқы саясатының мәселелерін реттейтін нормативтік актілерде болуы. Мақсаты ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің маңызды құрамдас бөлігі ретінде қазіргі заманғы ақпараттық саясат мәселелеріне жеткіліксіз назар аударудан туындаған проблемаларды талдау болып табылады.

Мақаланың ғылыми және практикалық маңыздылығы онда әскери және төтенше жағдай кезінде мемлекеттік органдар мен Қазақстан халқының өзара іс-қимыл мәселелеріне ерекше назар аударылуға тиіс Қазақстанның ақпараттық саясатының тұжырымдамасын әзірлеу және енгізу қажеттігі негізделеді.

Зерттеу әдістері ретінде Қазақстанның Нормативтік құқықтық актілерін жүйелі талдау әдісі, сондай-ақ басқа елдердің ішкі және сыртқы саясаты мәселелерімен Қазақстанның заңнамасы мен практикасын салыстырмалы талдау әдісі қолданылды.

Жүргізілген зерттеу нәтижелері ретінде елдің ұлттық мүдделерін қорғауды қамтамасыз ету мақсатында ақпараттық ықпал ету және мемлекеттің азаматтармен өзара іс-қимылы мәселелері бойынша тұжырымдамалық құжат әзірлеу қажеттігі туралы ұсынымды көрсеткен жөн.

Түйін сөздер: ақпараттық саясат, мемлекеттік ақпараттық саясат, ұлттық қауіпсіздік, мемлекеттік басқару.

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О роли информационной политики государства в информационном обществе

Тема исследования направлена на анализ законодательства Республики Казахстан по формированию и реализации информационной политики. Целью статьи является анализ понятия и содержания термина «информационная политика», а также наличие данного понятия в нормативных актах, регламентирующих вопросы внутренней и внешней политики Казахстана. Целью также является анализ проблем, вызванных недостаточным вниманием к вопросам современной информационной политики как важного составляющего национальной безопасности.

Научная и практическая значимость статьи заключается в том, что в ней обосновывается необходимость разработки и внедрения концепции информационной политики Казахстана, где особое внимание должно быть обращено вопросам взаимодействия государственных органов и населения Казахстана в условиях военного и чрезвычайного положения.

В качестве методов исследования применялся метод системного анализа нормативных правовых актов Казахстана, а также метод сравнительного анализа законодательства и практики Казахстана и вопросов внутренней и внешней политики других стран. В качестве результатов проведенного исследования следует указать рекомендацию о необходимости разработки концептуального документа по вопросам информационного воздействия и взаимодействия государства с гражданами в целях обеспечения защиты национальных интересов страны.

Ключевые слова: информационная политика, государственная информационная политика, национальная безопасность, государственное управление.

Introduction

The information society, in its modern sense, which arose from the middle of the twentieth century, which arose as a result of the symbiosis of the processes of globalization and the rapid development of IT technology, obliged the state resources to be activated.

If at the beginning of the development of active information relations, state institutions were only outside observers, then in the end it was the state that became the main regulator of such relations, which was caused by the need for control and legal regulation. The active introduction of information processes into all spheres of the life of the individual, society and the state has determined the formation of new spheres and functions of state activity. And these are, first of all, efforts to form information and legal relations, information policy of both individual institutions and the entire state or state associations, and as a result, the formation of the information function of the state, which was not so actively expressed in the entire previous history of the development of society and the state.

The processes that led to the formation of the modern information society largely proceeded spontaneously and were caused rather by the development and directions of technology formation and what people directed these technologies to. For ex-

ample, the Internet has led to the existence of social networks, which in fact have become one of the brightest tools of modern information, and then real military operations, wars. Or, the introduction of smart technologies has led to the functioning of Big-Data and other programs (Bioinformatics, Artificial intelligence, etc. other), which are used both in the field of medicine and in the field of data theft and processing. And everywhere the state is forced only to state and accept the emergence of new directions and try to ensure the possible regulation of such processes in order to protect the interests of the main subjects of such relations. And in the near future, it is necessary to predict further similar development.

On the one hand, modern state institutions face the challenges that information technologies create (consolidation of financial markets and trade, unlimited range of social movements, development of the digital economy), including the emergence of supranational trends that can get out of control at any moment and the danger of liquidation or deactualization of state institutions (<https://origin-archive.ifla.org/IV/ifla62/62-liuy3.htm>). On the other hand, it is state institutions that actively introduce information technologies in many areas of their activities, both in the process of data analysis, provision of public services, and in the process of interaction with citizens, public institutions, etc. In addition, it becomes one of the customers for the implementation

of information processes in society, for example, IT medicine, E-government, E-medicine, E-court, etc.

And in this direction, the experience of Kazakhstan is quite indicative. The state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan have been actively involved in the process of development and implementation of the main institutions of the information society in the consciousness and way of life of citizens since the late 90s and have achieved significant results. So, in 2020, Kazakhstan ranks 29th in the ranking of countries in terms of the level of e-government development (<https://nonews.co/directory/lists/countries/e-government>).

The state authorities of any country always face strategic tasks of ensuring national security and territorial integrity of the state, protecting the rights and legitimate interests of the Kazakh society, further development of social institutions and ensuring a decent standard of living for every citizen. And it has already happened that in achieving these objectives, a huge role belongs to information policy, which should cover all aspects of the information society and the prospects for its development both at the national level, regional and global.

The situation that is developing in the world and mainly in the immediate geopolitical proximity with Kazakhstan requires the intensification of efforts of state and public institutions of the country.

It is possible to emphasize only a few problems of the modern information policy of the country, which will show the unconditional importance of this direction of domestic and foreign policy.

For example, the direction that the New Kazakhstan has taken on the formation of a “Hearing state” is important, it also imposes a number of obligations on all levels of public administration. The ability to build a dialogue with their own citizens, who have the constitutional right to receive the necessary information (https://www.akorda.kz/ru/addresses/addresses_of_president/poslanie-glavy-gosudarstvakasym-zhomarta-tokaeva-narodu-kazahstana) and actively participate in the management of the state [3] is taken out as one of the cornerstones of the modern management process of Kazakhstan (<https://strategy2050.kz/ru/news/dauren-abaev-spravedlivo-gosudarstvo-prioritet-politiki-prezidenta/>). Which also requires a certain policy of information exchange and interaction of state bodies with their own population. The concept of a “Hearing state” was announced by the Head of State in the Address to the People of Kazakhstan “Constructive public dialogue is the basis of stability and prosperity of Kazakhstan” on September 2, 2019, then the lack

of experience in interacting with the population and informing it both at the highest and at the regional level, for example, in extreme situations, the January events of 2022 clearly showed which led to the information isolation of society, whereas the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On National Security” recognizes such actions as a threat to the information security of the country (<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1200000527>). In fact, complex organizational issues were revealed, and mainly the lack of interaction experience, with which many problems and accusations could have been avoided.

The same problems are highlighted in the process of active external and internal information injections into the information field of Kazakhstan, or about the situation in Kazakhstan, namely calls for inciting ethnic hatred, prospects for territorial integrity, undermining the authority of the President and some political officials, and many others. This is obvious, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev stressed at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum in June 2022. Today, Kazakhstan is increasingly involved in the process of information influence and counteraction, which has a significant impact on the national interests of the country.

Another important direction of the information society is the readiness of business to digitalize global financial institutions and the ability to safely use and develop such tools. Digital assets are being actively formed in Kazakhstan, the legal basis for the functioning of the “digital tenge” has been created, the digitalization of banking and other financial services is being actively carried out. At the same time, during the current period of military operations in Europe, which affected the economy of Kazakhstan through economic sanctions imposed against the Russian Federation, this direction is being updated and requires more active attention from state and public institutions. This is justified by the presence of a huge block of conditions and obligations that Kazakhstan has assumed in the conditions of the EAEU.

The analysis of the history and main directions of the modern information legislation of Kazakhstan shows a significant backlog and a certain unwillingness to counter modern challenges that are already being actively introduced into the information field of the country and, accordingly, the consciousness of the population. And this is primarily the lack of experience in protecting the interests of the domestic IT market, the formation of conditions for the widespread introduction of available know-how and services, and much more.

Results

The current situation in both the economy and politics constantly poses new challenges. On the one hand, modern society, in which all existing tools of informatization and digitalization are actively and deeply implemented, requires all new technologies both in the field of business, entertainment, education, etc. So it is true that it also requires constant protection from negative infusions, attacks on personal borders, commercial interests, etc. This and much more requires constant forecasting and response from the state, which is predetermined by its essence as the main guarantor of security (Gobbs 1936: 369) and development (Russo 1998).

Accordingly, one of the most important tasks of modern Kazakhstan is the development and intensive implementation of a set of certain actions that should take into account the national interests of Kazakhstan. And the examples given clearly show the relevance and seriousness of this direction of state and public policy.

If we turn to the experience of foreign countries, we should pay attention to the fact that these and many other issues are put at the level of national policy. Thus, the 1996 Green Paper of the European Commission emphasizes that “To solve these problems, we need public policies that can help us take advantage of technological progress and that can ensure equal access to the information society and a fair distribution of the potential for prosperity” (European Commission 2000).

At the same time, the analysis of the current legislation of Kazakhstan showed the absence of an officially recognized concept of “information policy”. Whereas it is this term that is quite actively used in certain regulatory legal acts.

It should be emphasized at once that the state bodies responsible for the issues of “development and ensuring the sustainable functioning and security of the unified information space” of the Republic of Kazakhstan, outlining their functionality, use the term “information policy” very carefully. Thus, in the Regulation on the Ministry of Information and Public Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, this term is used only if the function of approving the methodology for determining the cost of services purchased for the state information policy in the media at the expense of the republican budget is indicated.

If we take a historical and legal perspective of the concept we are analyzing, it should be noted that for the first time it appeared not so long ago. Namely, it was only on December 10, 2002 that the De-

creed of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the formation of the Public Council on Mass Media (Information Policy) under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan” was adopted, which, without giving the concept of information state policy, establishes the functionality of this Public Council as a body assisting the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on interaction with the media (https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U020000993_links). The same concept persists today, when the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2020 formed the republican and regional commissions on state information policy in order to take into account and protect public interests in the conduct of state information policy, as well as meeting the needs of the population in information and is regulated by Chapter 1.2 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Mass Media”. And in fact, it was this Law that for the first time used such a concept as “State Information Policy” without disclosing it.

Accordingly, we conclude that information policy continues to be associated only with the activities of the mass media, which in modern conditions is unacceptable and even dangerous.

Information policy in the information society is the most important factor in its development and prosperity. And the correlation of these concepts plays an important social and legal significance.

The concept of “information society” is also a relatively new concept for world history. So, back in the 40s of the last century, A. Clark wrote about the prospect of the development of information services (Clark 1957), and in the 50s, the American economist F. Makhloop started talking about the prospects of the information economy (Machlup 1962). And already in the 70s, based on the analysis of research by Japanese scientists, Americans introduced such a concept as “information society”, which later resulted in a certain ideology, and a whole direction of modern economics, which actually covered all spheres of not only economics, but also politics.

For the first time, the concept of the information society was put forward by the Japanese (Masuda 1983), and accordingly, they were the first to promote it, which explains the sharp development of technology and technology in this country. And in the first concept of the 50s, the information society was outlined as a product of universal computerization, which will significantly facilitate production and allow the introduction of new technologies, which as a result will lead to the creation of “an information product that will essentially become the driving force of education and development of society” and this idea in fact, in our opinion, reflects the

whole essence information society in all its further manifestations.

Of course, the Americans and the rest of the world took this concept as a basis, giving it global significance and derived the concept of information society as a concept of post-industrial society, a historical phase of the development of civilization in which the main products of production are information and knowledge. Noting at the same time that the distinctive features are:

- the formation of a single information and communication space as part of the global information infrastructure;

- development of new and high technologies based on the mass use of advanced information technologies;

- creation and development of the information market and meeting the needs of society in information products and services;

- improving the level of education, scientific, technical and cultural exchange by expanding regional, national and international information interaction;

- creation of a system to ensure the rights of citizens and social institutions to freely receive, disseminate and use information, as well as a number of other provisions (Chereshkin 1998:10).

It is these features that have formed the basis of a number of existing international documents. Thus, the Okinawan Charter of the Global Information Society, adopted by the heads of State and Government of the Group of Eight on July 22, 2000, establishes that information and communication technologies are one of the most important factors influencing the formation of society in the twenty-first century and the goal of “IT-stimulated economic and social transformation lies in its ability to contribute to people and society in the use of knowledge and ideas. The information society, as we imagine it, allows people to use their potential more widely and realize their aspirations. To do this, we must ensure that IT serves to achieve the complementary goals of ensuring sustainable economic growth, improving public welfare, stimulating social harmony and fully realizing their potential in strengthening democracy, transparent and responsible governance of international peace and stability. Achieving these goals and solving emerging problems will require the development of effective national and international strategies” (http://old.unesco.kz/ip/countries/okinawa_harty_rus.htm).

It is in this direction that states are moving, striving to develop the IT market and technologies

that are increasingly being introduced and already predetermine a person’s life.

The recognition that Kazakhstan should be actively involved in the process of informatization was started in the late 90s of the last century. Thus, the State Program for the formation of “electronic Government” in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2007 and the Program adopted on its basis to reduce information inequality in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2009, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 13, 2006 No. 995 laid the foundations of state policy in this area. All subsequent state strategies and conceptual documents are based on the need for a more active and deep immersion in the information field and active development of the information and then digital society.

It should be noted that the State Program “Information Kazakhstan – 2020”, adopted on December 4, 2012, emphasizes a number of the most important foundations of the development of informatization, and then digitalization of Kazakhstan. Namely, it is recognized that “the leading role in the formation of the national strategy of information development, consolidation of all segments of society to achieve the goals of information and innovative development, coordination of business, all public institutions and citizens in the implementation of the national strategy is assigned to the state” (<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1300000464>). In addition, it should be emphasized that the Program notes that “In our country, the main emphasis was placed only on one of the components of the information society – on the formation and development of e-government, which was successfully implemented, as evidenced by high international ratings. However, the task of forming an information society is certainly broader than the development of only electronic government and the telecommunications industry.”

The very realization that in Kazakhstan, the basis of information policy was the creation of an Electronic government, which is “a system of information interaction of state bodies among themselves and with individuals and legal entities, based on automation and optimization of state functions, as well as intended for the provision of services in electronic form” (https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=33885902&doc_id2=33885902#activate_doc=2&pos=3;-98&pos2=309;-72), where the objects of regulation are “state electronic information resources, software of state bodies, Internet resource of a state body, objects of the information and communication

infrastructure of the “electronic government”, including objects of informatization of other persons intended for the formation of state electronic information resources, the implementation of state functions and the provision of public services.” Namely, this system is mainly aimed at ensuring the function of state regulation and the provision of public services. Whereas information policy is a broader concept and content.

And again we return to the concept of “information policy”, but in a different mode – the state. But at the same time, it should be noted that there are different points of view regarding the content of this concept.

The difference in approaches has developed historically. If initially the term “information policy” was applied more to the issue of informatization of society, the creation of efforts to develop information technologies for increasingly active informing of the population of the country, etc. similar aspects. This allowed us to approach the formation of various concepts and strategies of the state’s information policy. And then to the development and use of various propaganda tools, etc.

Further development of society, deeper penetration of technologies into almost all spheres of science and technology, economics and politics led to the need to recognize that information state policy should cover huge areas, for example, management, healthcare, personal and national security, various areas of natural sciences and humanities, education and much more. Accordingly, this requires regulatory regulation, and above all to ensure the ordering and stabilization of certain emerging or already existing social relations. Namely, based on the specifics of information exchange, which includes procedures for creating, processing, transporting, accessing and using information. Accordingly, each of these stages is subject to legal regulation to ensure that their implementation is orderly and the interests of all possible participants in such legal relations are protected. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of a huge number of specifics and features in real practice.

Accordingly, information legislation arises, which, together with the national, and then with the ongoing policy of promoting certain national ideas, conducting state or other policy, forms an information policy in a broader sense.

Information relations are a classic “law-state-society” relationship, where law plays the role of a conductor and regulator of relations. Accordingly, the concept of “information policy” should include such processes as: the formation of cultural and

educational processes; the formation of information and its dissemination and use in various fields of natural and humanistic science; decision-making processes and structures of government bodies of both the private and public sectors; educational direction; the processes of making financial and other decisions and it is especially desirable to follow the management decisions of the state, since it is the state in the person of state regulatory and management bodies that has a dominant role.

In the domestic reality, information legislation has been developed and is more or less successfully operating, but it is impossible to talk about the existence of an information policy at the proper level. In fact, the information legislation regulates the main issues of ownership of information, issues of information exchange through the media and in some way through the Internet, issues of informatization and digitalization, provision of information state and financial services. However, there is no complete picture as such.

Separate regulatory acts regulate the issues of informing the population, which is particularly emphasized in connection with the construction of a “hearing state”, for example, the Administrative Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 29, 2020 No. 350-VI (<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2000000350>) or the Law on Mass Media (https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1013966). A number of NPA regulates general issues of informing certain categories of subjects, for example, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan” (https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z020000345_) or the PEC of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K1400000234>). At the same time, such a fragmentary attitude does not give real results.

It should be noted that there were attempts to form an information policy in Kazakhstan, but in a truncated form, namely, the Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted and successfully operated until 2016, which was “developed in order to ensure the interests of society and the state in the information sphere, as well as the protection of constitutional rights of citizens” and it noted, that “The information security of the country in this document is considered from two interrelated aspects: technical and socio-political. The technical aspect implies ensuring the protection of national information resources, information systems, information and telecommunications infrastructure from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, violation, modification, reading, verification, recording or destruction to ensure the integrity, confidentiality

and availability of information. The socio-political aspect is to protect the national information space and mass media distribution systems from purposeful negative informational and organizational impact that could harm the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan” and we consider this approach to be correct” (<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1100000174>).

Both should pay attention to the goals pursued by this Concept, namely:

- 1) realization of the constitutional rights of citizens to receive, store and distribute complete, reliable and timely information;
- 2) equal participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in world information relations;
- 3) effective information support of state policy;
- 4) ensuring the reliability and stability of the operation of critical information systems;
- 5) uninterrupted functioning and reliable protection of the unified national information space.

Such goals are very correct at the present time of the presence of potential and real threats to the national security of the country and especially the territorial integrity of Kazakhstan.

At the same time, attention should be paid to the development of national and international ideas, cultural values, educational work and promotion of cultural and scientific achievements of Kazakhstan, which should also be covered by the information policy of Kazakhstan. The country should actively promote itself in the information space as a country of democratic values that continues to adhere to the ideas of friendly coexistence of various ethnic groups and peoples.

All subsequent documents in the field of information exchange were fixated on technological aspects. Namely, at the end of 2016, the State Program “Information Kazakhstan – 2020” was adopted, the objectives of which were:

1. Ensuring the effectiveness of the public administration system.
2. Ensuring the availability of information and communication infrastructure.
3. Creating an information environment for the socio-economic and cultural development of society.
4. Development of the domestic information space.

The same direction was continued by the State Program “Digital Kazakhstan”, which was planned from 2018 to 2022 and was aimed at “Accelerating the pace of development of the economy of the republic and improving the quality of life of the population through the use of digital technologies

in the medium term, as well as creating conditions for the transition of the economy of Kazakhstan to a fundamentally new trajectory of development, ensuring the creation of the digital economy of the future in the long term.”

Currently, the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed a draft Concept of digital Transformation of Kazakhstan, the purpose of which is to increase the well-being of citizens and promote economic growth based on the introduction of technologies.

That is, in fact, all these documents have a clearly defined focus – the creation of technological and technical efforts for further informatization and digitalization of public activities and the economy of the country.

The issues of spiritual and moral development of Kazakhstan at a certain time were designated by the Program “Rukhani Zhangyru Program”, which was developed on the basis of the provisions of the article of the Head of State “Looking into the future: modernization of public consciousness”, which was published on April 12, 2017 (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/karaganda-bilim/activities/11204?lang=kk>). However, in the light of recent events, this program does not enjoy the proper authority for such documents and does not really cover all areas of spiritual, moral and socio-cultural development of society.

The Government of Kazakhstan has actually redirected the issue of implementing the country’s information policy to the sectoral and regional levels through the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Some Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on information issues” dated December 30, 2020 No. 394-VI SAM. In fact, each ministry has its own industry information program, which is aimed at publicizing the activities of this department (https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=39537340&doc_id2=1013966#pos=1;-8&pos2=127;-98), at the same time, the analysis of the NPA of ministries and akimats did not reveal a single document that would fix the main directions of information activities of these bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, but at the same time each department allocates large financial resources from the republican or regional budgets for the implementation of information policy.

In addition, we agree with the opinion of ISCA expert Tastenov, who notes that “The internal information response is characterized by an insufficient level of efficiency and quality of

official materials provided by state bodies. The untimely response to high-profile events on the part of various state bodies has already become the subject of traditional criticism from a number of media outlets. ... To promote state statements, the expert community, analytical, sociological structures, as well as public opinion leaders, etc. are not widely and universally involved. In general, preventive information campaigns at the regional and republican levels are poorly applied, which should work to prevent and prevent the occurrence of potentially resonant events in society.

Thus, these problems hinder the effective implementation of the state information policy and require measures to eliminate them” (<https://isca.kz/ru/analytics-ru/737>).

Conclusion

Accordingly, we believe that the modern domestic policy of Kazakhstan needs analysis and development of a strategic document on information policy issues. This document should contain clear directions for the implementation of information policy throughout the country, indicating the areas of work of central and local executive authorities. This document should cover all areas of spiritual, moral and socio-cultural development of society with an emphasis on the possibility of using digital technologies (which is more effective in working

with young people and the middle generation), as well as issues of digitalization of the country's economy.

In addition, we believe that it is necessary to develop a protocol for information interaction of state bodies of Kazakhstan in a state of war or emergency. As mentioned earlier, the practice of both lockdown and the practice of emergency in January 2022 showed a complete lack of practice and regulatory legal regulation. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 11, 2022 No. 136-VII “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Improving the Procedure for Law Enforcement service, Increasing Legal and Social Protection and Responsibility of Law Enforcement officers, Special State Bodies and Military Personnel, interdepartmental coordination, Independence of internal affairs bodies, strengthening Responsibility for Individual criminal offenses and arms trafficking” did not specify the issue of informing the population during such events, at the same time retaining the reference to art. 41-1. The procedure for suspending the operation of networks and (or) means of communication of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2004 No. 567-II “On Communications” (https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1036912&doc_id2=1049207#activate_doc=2&pos=300;-76&pos2=1265;-96).

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