"Turan" University

UDC 342

Manuscript

DUISENKUL AKZHAN GAZIZKYZY

Legal regulation of state electronic service: current problems and ways to improve

8D04201 – Jurisprudence

Dissertation for a degree of Philosophy Doctor (PhD)

Scientific consultant:
Candidate of Law., Associate Professor
Department of Theory and History
of the State and Law,
Constitutional and Administrative Law
Al Farabi Kazakh National University
Ospanova D.A.

Foreign scientific consultant:
Doctor of Law, Associate Professor
G.V. Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
Plotskaya O.A.

The Republic of Kazakhstan

Almaty, 2025

CONTENT

NORMATIVE REFERENCES		3
DEFINITIONS		4
INTRODUCTION		**5**
1	**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC ELECTRONIC SERVICES**	14
1.1	Theoretical and methodological aspects of understanding state electronic services	14
1.2	The place and role of constitutional and legal regulation of the problems of providing public electronic services	28
1.3	Subjects and types of constitutional and legal relations in the field of	41
1.4	public electronic services	
2	**GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC SERVICES AND INFORMATION SECURITY: CONCEPT AND ESSENCE**	50
2.1	Theoretical and legal aspects of information in the context of providing public electronic services	50
2.2	The concept, content and actual problems of government electronic services and information security	62
2.3	Government electronic services in the structure of information security	76
3	**STATE ELECTRONIC SERVICES AND INFORMATION SECURITY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY**	85
3.1	Theoretical aspects of public electronic services and information security in the national security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan	85
3.2	Problems of provision and quality assurance of public electronic services	105
CONCLUSION		126
LIST OF SOURCES USED		131

NORMATIVE REFERENCES

This dissertation uses references to the following documents and regulatory legal acts:

Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: adopted at the republican referendum on August 30, 1995 (with amendments and additions as of 09/19/2022);

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 15, 2013 No. 88-V "On Public Services" (with amendments and additions as of 05/21/2025);

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 21, 2013 No. 94-V "On Personal Data and their protection" (with amendments and additions as of 07/05/2024);

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2015 No. 418- V "On Informatization" (with amendments and additions as of 07/05/2024);

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 7, 2003 No. 370 "On Electronic Document and electronic digital signature" (with amendments and additions as of 07/05/2024);

Administrative Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 350-VI dated June 29, 2020

Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 522 dated February 26, 2021, "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030"

Message from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan — Leader of the Nation N. A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Kazakhstan-2050" Strategy

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2024 No. 93-VIII "On Mass Media";

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 25, 2020 No. 347-VI "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the regulation of digital technologies" (as amended on December 31, 2022);

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 16, 2015 No. 401- V "On access to information";

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2021 No. 961 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies and the Digital Sphere" (Abrogated by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2023 No. 269);

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 30, 2017 No. 407 "On Approval of the Concept of Cybersecurity ("Cyber Shield of Kazakhstan") (with amendments and additions as of 03/17/2023);

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 12, 2017 No. 827 "On Approval of the Digital Kazakhstan State Program" (Expired by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 17, 2022 No. 311.);

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2023 No. 269 "On approval of the Concept of Digital Transformation, development of the information and communication technologies and Cybersecurity industry for 2023-2029".

DEFINITIONS

AML – Anti-Money Laundering
API – Application Programming Interface
CA – Certification Authority
CCRK – Civil Code of the Republic Kazakhstan
CIS – Commonwealth of Independent States
CRKAO – Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of Administrative Offenses
DRM – Digital Rights Management
e-Gov – Electronic Government
EGDI — E-Government Development Index
E-ID – Electronic Identification
e-KYC – Electronic Know Your Customer
ELA – Electronic Legal Act
EDS – Electronic Digital Signature
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
IGA – Intergovernmental Agreement
IT – Information Technology
LA – Law/Legislative Act
MoJ – Ministry of Justice
MoAIDD – Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development
NLA – Normative Legal Act
OSE – Online Service Environment
PA – Public Administration
PKI – Public Key Infrastructure
RK – Republic of Kazakhstan
SLA – Service Level Agreement
UI – User Interface
UX – User Experience
VC – Virtual Court

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic of dissertation research. This dissertation examines the legal provision of public electronic services in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with a particular focus on information security as an integral part of state security. The research object includes the concept, essence, functions, and internal content of public electronic services.

Special emphasis is placed on information security due to its critical role in ensuring the trustworthiness and effectiveness of electronic public services. The increasing digitalization of public administration creates new challenges requiring a comprehensive legal framework to protect personal data and to prevent cyber threats that can compromise state and individual security.

The dissertation further explores key challenges faced with providing public electronic services, including, but not limited to:

1. The need to use electronic devices and access the Internet is a problem for people who do not have experience with technology or do not have access to modern means of communication.
2. The incomprehensible or confusing interface of the portal of state electronic services makes it difficult to use the services even for experienced users. The lack of intuitive navigation is confusing.
3. The collection and storage of personal data of citizens requires a high level of security. Insufficient protection measures lead to leaks of personal information and cyber attacks, which is an unacceptable omission in order to ensure state security, among other things.
4. Not all citizens have equal access to technology. This creates inequalities in the ability to use government electronic services, especially among the older generation or people with disabilities. In this regard, there is a need to create conditions for improving the level of computer literacy among the population and developing a culture of using public electronic services independently.
5. System failures or technical problems on the side of government servers are one of the pressing issues and lead to unavailability of services.
6. citizens do not always have the opportunity to provide feedback on the quality of services provided or to express their comments.
7. In case of questions or problems, users face difficulties in obtaining qualified assistance.
8. The introduction of electronic services requires the provision of legal regulation of the procedure and process of providing public services.

The relevance of the research topic is due not only to the existing problems of providing public electronic services, but also to the rapid development of information processes and the transition to a new level of development of society, which requires special attention and efforts to ensure more efficient, secure and affordable provision of public electronic services.

The development of global information processes determines the need for Kazakhstan to enter the global information system, which in turn involves solving a

whole range of tasks, the main of which is to ensure the possibility of free search, production and protection of information, the formation of other accessible information resources, the provision of public electronic services that meet international standards, providing conditions for the creation, development and functioning of information systems, the formation of a single information space, integrated into the global information community.

In the context of rapid technological development and the introduction of information technologies in all spheres of public life, including public administration, issues related to the legal regulation of public electronic services are becoming particularly relevant. Modern society strives for more efficient, convenient and transparent mechanisms of interaction with government agencies and institutions. Public electronic services, as one of the important areas of digitalization of government structures, make it possible to ensure more prompt and high-quality provision of public services, as well as to increase the level of accessibility and convenience for citizens.

The urgency of the problem of legal regulation of public relations in the field of public electronic services and information security is due to the significant increase in the role of information security in all spheres and activities of individuals, society and the state in the context of the emergence of new types of threats of an internal and external nature, the development of new information legal relations requiring respect for the rights and protection of legitimate interests in the information sphere of both citizens and and the state.

However, at the same time, the process of introducing public electronic services is fraught with a number of difficulties and challenges, primarily related to the legal aspect. Legal regulation in this area faces the need to take into account rapid technological progress, ensure the protection of citizens' personal data, ensure equal access to services, and guarantee the reliability and security of electronic systems.

Of particular importance in this process is the problem of protecting information rights, which, in turn, is quite multifaceted and multifaceted. There is a growing need to adopt national legislation providing for and regulating liability for violations and improper enforcement of legislation in the field of information protection in the provision of public electronic services.

The most urgent problem from the point of view of ensuring state electronic services and information security is the possibility of legal regulation of information exchange and state electronic services and information security on the Internet. Various countries offer their own solutions to the problems that have arisen, international treaties and model international legislation are being developed and concluded. Taking into account that the information legislation of Kazakhstan is just beginning its development, often based on international experience and international cooperation, not every experience is acceptable and possible to use on local conditions.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation lies in the development and substantiation of new theoretical and legal approaches to the regulation of public electronic services in the context of ensuring information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Unlike previously existing works that examined either digitalization of public administration or information security separately, this study provides an

integrated legal framework that interrelates both phenomena.

For the first time in Kazakh legal science the concept of "state electronic services" has been systematized and redefined in relation to the national information security strategy, revealing its internal legal structure and administrative-functional content. This approach differs from existing classifications (e.g., in the works of Russian and American scholars), which treat electronic services mainly as administrative tools without linking them to the national security paradigm.

Moreover, an original system of legal principles for the provision of public electronic services has been proposed, based on a comparative analysis of normative models from Kazakhstan, Russia, and the United States. This system emphasizes the principles of transparency, accountability, technological neutrality, and protection of personal data, which allows the formation of a national model tailored to Kazakhstan's legal and institutional context.

The dissertation presents a new classification of restricted-access information, incorporating not only legal but also functional and sectoral criteria. This classification enhances the effectiveness of legal regulation and helps differentiate between types of sensitive data based on their importance for national security.

Also a theoretical justification is given for singling out the "informational function of the state", which is conceptualized as a separate element of state activity alongside legislative, executive, and judicial functions. This thesis expands the traditional understanding of public administration theory in Kazakh legal science.

Empirical legal analysis of current Kazakhstani legislation and practices revealed significant legal gaps and inconsistencies in the regulation of data protection and public e-services. Based on this, specific recommendations for legislative reform are proposed, including the introduction of a legal regime for the processing of personal data that ensures both user protection and administrative efficiency.

It is substantiated that information and psychological security should be legally recognized as a component of national security, especially considering the growing influence of digital platforms and social media. This thesis builds upon and critically reinterprets existing concepts from international legal doctrine.

In addition a model concept for a unified national information policy is proposed, based on the synthesis of international legal norms and domestic priorities, offering practical solutions for the improvement of Kazakhstan's information legislation.

This dissertation thus contributes to legal science by bridging the gap between theory and practice in the field of digital governance and national security. The presented findings and models are verifiable and based on doctrinal analysis, comparative legal methods, and the review of normative acts and institutional practices in the field.

Correlation of the thesis dissertation with other scientific researchers. A comprehensive study of the theoretical problems of public electronic services and information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan is being conducted for the first time. The theoretical substantiation and definition of the objective role and importance of public electronic services and information security in the modern social formation in the post-Soviet countries is just beginning, whereas in other countries these problems have

been raised for a long time, and their scientific analysis is an integral part of national security.

The processes of globalization, economic integration and informatization of society have caused a wave of new scientific developments in the field of ensuring the security of individuals, society and the state. Such Kazakhstani scientists as K.T. Arystanbekov, M. Abdraimova, K. I. Baizakova, S.S. Beisekov, Z. Kulzhabayeva, G.T. Kurenkeeva, S.N. Rakhmetov, A.A. Temirbekov and others devoted their work to certain aspects of national security, which are open for wide acquaintance.

The dissertation studies of D.K. Nurpeisov and A.S. Baykenzheev are devoted directly to the study of national security.

The problems of the formation and emerging information society, as well as issues of informatization and combating information (computer) crime, are reflected in the scientific works of M.A. Shakenov, T.B. Seitov, B.A. Tyuleubekova. The political and philosophical aspects of public electronic services and information security have become the subject of research by M. Ashimbaev, G.U. Dauletbayeva, G. Ibraeva, A. Orsarieva and others. In the legal science of Kazakhstan in the field of public electronic services and information security, the scientific works of L.T. Zhanuzakova, I.U. Aubakirova, B.K. Nurgazinov are widely available.

It should be noted that the individual components of the problem of constitutional and legal provision of national security, including information, the problem of the realization of information rights and freedoms of individuals, society and the state, as well as various aspects of the information policy of the state were studied in the works of K.K. Aitkhozhin, S.K. Amandykov, S.T. Alibekov, M.T. Baymakhanov, D.M.Baimakhanova, J. Baishev, M.S. Beibitova, J.D. Busurmanov, B.A. Zhetpisbayev, A.E. Zhatkanbayeva, S.Z. Zimanov, A.S. Ibraeva, E.U. Iztaev, Z.J. Kenzhaliev, V.A.Kim, O. K. Kopabaev, V.A. Malinovsky, E.B. Mukhamedzhanova, R.A. Podoprigora, S.N. Sabikenov, G.S. Sapargaliev, S.S. Sartaev, G.B. Safinov, M. Temirgaliev, V.N. Uvarov, A.A. Chernyakov.

Much attention has been paid to the theoretical problems of legal regulation of the process of providing state electronic services and information security by Russian scientists: A.I. Aleksentsev, Y.M. Baturin, I.L. Bachilo, P.A. Vaganov, O.A. Gorodov, S.N. Zagorodnikov, A.V.Kononov, V.A. Kopylov, V.N. Lopatin, A.I. Lukashev, G.N. Mukhin, T. Tropinina, M.M.Rassolov, Y. Rodnichev, A.G. Saidov, A.A. Fatyanov, D.Y. Shvets, A.A. Shmelev, V.I. Yarochkin.

The works of Russian human rights researchers M.V. Baglay, A.N. Golovistikova, L.Y. Grudtsina, Y.D. Ilyin, O.E. Kutafin, E.A. Lukashev and others are of undoubted interest. At the same time, the works of G.G. Pocheptsov, a researcher in the field of information warfare, as well as the works of foreign authors D. Banissard, S. Frankovsky, R. Goldman, E. Lentovsky, and others should be particularly noted. It is worth noting the contribution of such famous scientists from Kyrgyzstan as E.D. Beishimbiev, E.E. Duisenov, G.A. Mukambayeva, as well as well- known researchers from Uzbekistan A.Z. Mukhamedzhanov, A. Rakhmanov.

An analysis of the scientific literature on the topic of the dissertation research has shown that it has not received due study in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in a number

of post-Soviet states. A comprehensive study of the problems of legal support for public electronic services and information security has not been conducted, which is largely justified by the complexity and diversity of the chosen topic. The analysis of individual elements of government electronic services and information security does not allow us to fully assess the relevance and importance of the problem being raised, especially since the modern practice of information society life poses new issues to legal science and legislation that require prompt resolution. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the information legislation of Kazakhstan is just beginning its development.

The aim of the thesis dissertation. The main purpose of the dissertation research is a comprehensive analysis of the main theoretical and methodological issues of constitutional and legal provision of state electronic services and information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan.; A systematic and objective analysis of trends and patterns in the development of legislation in the field of information protection and information resources will identify positive and negative trends in information legislation, as well as possible solutions and mechanisms that will help improve legal regulation in order to ensure efficiency, security and meet the interests of all participants in this process.

These goals define the following tasks:

1. To analyze the concepts of "state electronic services" and "information," determine their legal nature, and assess the role of constitutional and legal consolidation of security concerning state electronic services and information security.
2. To investigate state electronic services and information security as integral components of the national security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the disclosure of their internal structure and main elements.
3. To identify the significance of state electronic services and information security within the system of legal, political, economic, and social relations in contemporary Kazakhstan.
4. To examine the current challenges and issues in the field of state electronic services, analyze their causes, and explore the need for the improvement of the legislative framework.
5. To study the legal aspects of information rights of individuals, society, and the state, including the right of access to information, analyze existing Kazakh legislation, and propose necessary improvements.
6. To develop recommendations for improving the legal regulation of state electronic services to ensure effective interaction between the society and the state in the digital environment.

The object of the study. The object of the dissertation research is the legal relations that arise in the process of legal regulation of public electronic services in the context of ensuring the security of individuals, society and the state.

The subject matter of the study is the legal mechanism for the formation and provision of state electronic services and information security, the basic principles, conceptual framework and functional components of state electronic services and

information security, the problems of the formation of information legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its implementation.

The following main provisions and conclusions of the dissertation research are submitted for the defense:

1. It is determined that public electronic services in the context of information security as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon face diverse and interrelated problems covering technical, social, organizational and political aspects. This determines the place and role of state electronic services and information security in the national security system of Kazakhstan, as well as the process of implementing tasks to form a democratic, rule-of-law state, an open civil society and a developed economy of the country.

2. It is concluded that there is a need for a balance between the digitalization of government structures and the availability of information. The transition to e¬services must be accompanied by efforts to ensure accessibility for all citizens, not just those with technical skills and access to technology.

3. The main scientific conclusions have been developed on the expediency of identifying and identifying specific principles for providing public electronic services and information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Such principles are: the principle of legality; the principle of balancing the interests of citizens, society and the state; the principle of comprehensive legal regulation of relations to achieve national interests in the information sphere and to counter these threats.; the principle of coordinating the activities of government agencies to improve the legal provision of public electronic services and information security; the principle of reasonable involvement of public organizations in monitoring state activities; protection of protected information; integration of Kazakhstani public electronic services and information security systems with international security systems; responsibility of state electronic services and information security entities for violations of national legislation in the information sphere.

4. It has been established that one of the critical aspects in the provision of public electronic services is to ensure a high level of protection of citizens' personal data. Technical and organizational security measures should be in the foreground.

5. The study revealed the relationship between the analysis of existing and emerging problems in the provision of public electronic services and taking into account changes in technology and user needs.

The theoretical significance of the dissertation research lies in the fact that for the first time it conceptually examines the theoretical and legal problems of providing state electronic services and information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the foundations of which are laid down in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The theoretical significance of the research is also determined by the importance and relevance of understanding the role of government electronic services and information security in the life of a modern individual, society and the state.

Based on the provisions presented for defense, we identify the following specific problems, potential solutions, and the expected effects of their implementation. The first identified problem is the lack of comprehensive legal regulation of public electronic

services. To address this, it is suggested to develop and adopt a special law titled "On State Electronic Services." This would ensure a holistic legal framework, eliminate regulatory fragmentation, and increase legal certainty.

The second problem concerns insufficient legal regulation of proactive services. A practical solution is to introduce a legal mechanism for the provision of public services without requiring a citizen's request. This would increase accessibility and convenience for citizens while reducing administrative burden.

Thirdly, there are violations of citizens' digital rights in the provision of services. The recommended action is the creation of the Institute of the Digital Rights Ombudsman. This measure would enhance guarantees of citizens' rights in the digital environment by introducing protection mechanisms.

The fourth issue is the unavailability of services for socially vulnerable categories of the population. Implementing digital assistants and consultants, such as chatbots, hotlines, and offline help, is proposed to reduce digital inequality and increase inclusion.

Fifth, the low level of digital literacy among the population presents a challenge. Addressing this requires the implementation of educational programs and online courses on the use of the eGov portal. This would raise citizens' awareness and reduce the number of errors and refusals in service use.

Sixth, the lack of a personalized approach to public electronic services has been identified. Developing a digital citizen profile and a rights calculator on the eGov portal is suggested. This would enable personalization of services and automatic notification of citizens' rights and available opportunities.

Seventh, there is insufficient quality control of public services. The introduction of constant monitoring of citizens' satisfaction and the creation of a rating system for government agencies is proposed. This approach would increase the responsibility of departments and stimulate improvements in service quality.

Finally, threats to information security and privacy remain a critical problem. It is proposed to enforce stricter requirements for personal data protection and to implement platform security audits. These actions would reduce the risks of data leaks and increase trust in the digital state.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation research is the dialectical method of cognition of social processes and socio-legal phenomena, its categorical and conceptual framework, principles of scientific cognition. Comparative legal and specific legal methods, as well as general scientific methods such as analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, modeling, and formalization are also actively used in the work. At the empirical level, the study of normative legal acts, other documents, printed publications, publications in the media, etc. is carried out.

The theoretical basis of the research was also scientific works that have become widely known in the field of theory of state and law, constitutional law, administrative law, constitutional law of foreign countries, comparative constitutional law by well-known constitutional experts from the USA, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and other countries.

The normative basis of the study was the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, constitutional laws, legislation and other normative legal acts of the

republic and a number of foreign countries.

The empirical basis of the research was materials from the practical activities of government agencies and non-governmental institutions, analytical materials and statistical data that are widely available, obtained from periodical literature and electronic sources.

Theoretical and practical significance of the results of the dissertation research. The theoretical significance of this thesis lies in the systematization and development of scientific ideas about the legal regulation of public electronic services in the context of digitalization of public administration and information security. In the course of the study, a comprehensive analysis of the constitutional and legal foundations, as well as administrative, criminal, and international legal aspects, was carried out, which made it possible to expand and deepen the theoretical basis of law in the field of digital public services. The results obtained contribute to the formation of a holistic conceptual model of legal support for public electronic services and information security, which actualizes research in the field of digital law and administrative law.

In addition, the dissertation contributes to the development of methodological approaches to the study of public electronic services as a legal institution, reveals the relationship between constitutional norms and the practice of their implementation in the digital environment, and clarifies the legal concept and structure of information security within the framework of national legislation. This creates the prerequisites for further scientific research and discussions in this area.

The practical significance of the work is due to the possibility of using its results in legislative activity and law enforcement practice of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The proposals and recommendations developed in the dissertation can be used as a basis for improving the regulatory framework for government electronic services, which will improve their quality, accessibility and security.

The research materials can be used by government agencies responsible for digitalization and information security, including in the development and implementation of administrative procedures and control mechanisms, as well as in the formation of policies to counter cyber threats and ensure information security.

In addition, the practical recommendations of the dissertation are in demand for educational programs in the field of law and public administration, serve as a methodological basis for training specialists, as well as for conducting specialized scientific and analytical research.

Thus, the theoretical and practical significance of the research determines its relevance and relevance both in the scientific community and in the public administration system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Approbation of the research results

1. Legal regulation of state electronic services in Kazakhstan: current problems and ways to improve // Data Science Journal, pp. 1–17.
2. Some Legal Issues of Applying Administrative Responsibility in the Provision of Public Electronic Services in the Republic of Kazakhstan // Scientific Works of the M. Yesbolatov Almaty Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – No. 2 (79), 2024. –pp. 97–103.

3. E-government: Problems of Public Administration // Bulletin of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Law Series). – No. 3 (111), 2024. – pp. 40–47.
4. Some Issues of Regulating Constitutional Legal Relations in the Context of Building an Electronic State // Bulletin of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Law Series). – No. 4 (108), 2023. – Pp. 22–31.
5. On the Issue of Transformation of Certain State Functions in the Information Society // Bulletin of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Law Series). – No. 4 (96), 2020. – Pp. 17–21.
6. Use of Information Technologies in Forensic Activities // Science and Life of Kazakhstan (Legal Sciences). – No. 6/1, 2020. – Pp. 49–54.

The structure and scope of the dissertation research. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three sections, including 8 subsections, conclusions and a list of sources used. The volume of the dissertation meets the requirements for this type of scientific research.

1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC ELECTRONIC SERVICES

1.1 Theoretical and methodological aspects of understanding state electronic services

State electronic services or e-government services are considered as a tool for digital transformation of public administration, aimed at increasing efficiency, transparency and accessibility of services for citizens and businesses. In the theory of e-government, there are several key models and directions, one of which is the model of a service-oriented state, where the emphasis is on providing services through digital platforms, simplifying the interaction between citizens and the state. Another model is the theory of change management, which in essence is the consideration and implementation of digital technologies in the public sector as a complex process requiring adaptation and reform. In addition to the above, there is a theory of user-system interaction: the study of issues of usability, accessibility and satisfaction of citizens [1].

Multidisciplinary methodological approaches are used to research and understand the development of public electronic services. Such as comprehensive system analysis, which examines e-government as a complex system combining technological, legal, organizational and social components. Methods for assessing the maturity of e-government (for example, the EGDI — E-Government Development Index model from the United Nations) are used to analyze the level of development of electronic services [2]. Qualitative research methods: interviews, surveys of users and experts to identify problems and expectations in the process of using the services. Quantitative methods and big data analysis: study of service usage statistics, identification of bottlenecks and prospects for development.

State electronic services or e-government services in Kazakhstan refer to the provision of public services through the use of information and communication technologies with the aim of improving the accessibility, transparency, quality, and efficiency of fulfilling requests from citizens and organizations. According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2015, No. 412-V "On Electronic Government, "state electronic services are defined as public services provided in electronic form through information systems and communication networks using means and technologies of information interaction" [3].

In a broader context, the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations, and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, now reorganized into the Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, states that electronic services are services that citizens, businesses, and government bodies can receive and provide through electronic channels (such as web portals, mobile applications, etc.), ensuring convenience and reducing time and financial costs [4].

In the context of Kazakhstan and neighboring countries, the theory of e-government is actively being transferred from international experience, taking into account national characteristics such as the level of digital literacy, infrastructure and

culture of interaction with government agencies.

Table 1. List of the state services provided in electronic format according to the offcial infromation provided by EGov [5].

State Body	**Government Services**
General Prosecutor's Office of the RK	Apostilization of documents issued by prosecution authorities; Certificate of no criminal record; Issuance of archival certificates by Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts
Ministry for Emergency Situations	Issuance of permits for use of technologies at hazardous production facilities and hazardous technical devices
Ministry of Agriculture of the RK	Acquisition of state-owned land; Change of land use purpose; Issuance of land deed; Phytosanitary certificates for export; Sturgeon caviar brand issuance; Provision of land plots outside settlements; Subsidizing interest rates for agro-industry; Land cadastral valuation; Coordination with state land cadastre
Ministry of Culture and Information of the RK	Apostil of archival references sent abroad; Coordination of foreign religious associations; Approval for construction and repurposing of religious buildings; Issuance of archival certificates; Temporary export permission of National Archival Fund documents; Registration and reregistration of missioners
Ministry of Defense of the RK	Apostilization of archive certificates and copies; Issuance of certificates to WWII veterans; Military registration cards and duplicates for reservists
Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry	Obtaining and revocation of digital signature

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the RK	Conclusion on transit of hazardous waste within Eurasian Economic Union
Ministry of Education of the RK	Guardianship establishment over orphans; Academic leave grants; Permits to visit children; Kindergarten waiting list; Recognition of education documents; Student transfers and restorations
Ministry of Finance of the RK	Tax forms for import/export in EEU; Apostilization of Ministry of Finance documents; Assignment of PIN; Income certificates; Residency confirmation; Origin of goods decisions; Declaration withdrawals; Deferred tax payments; FEACN classifications; Income tax refunds; Registration of private bailiffs, lawyers, mediators; Taxpayer registration; Tax declaration suspension/resumption; Tax debt inquiry and payments
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RK	Issuance of petitions for investment visas to non-residents
Ministry of Healthcare of the RK	Issuance of certificates on state registration of products
Ministry of Industry and Construction of the RK	Approval of permits for water protection; Permits for transit of specific goods; Assessment for water-related construction projects; Permission to attract equity funds; Housing privatization and assistance; Chemical production registration
Ministry of Justice of the RK	Amendments & apostilization of civil registry documents; Reissuance of birth, marriage, divorce certificates; Vital records registration and corrections; Real estate registration and cadastral certificates; Enforcement proceedings; Business and NGO registration; Liquidation and re-registration of legal entities; Registration of property pledges; Vital records recovery

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the RK	Acceptance of scientific award submissions; Accreditation of scientific entities; Guarantee letter for "Bolashak" scholars
Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the RK	Assignment of athlete titles and sports categories; Status assignment to sports schools; Compensation for sports injuries; Monthly financial support for athletes and trainers; Housing provision for Olympic/Paralympic/Deaflympic champions
Ministry of Transport of the RK	Certification of vessel crews; Certificates for small vessels operation; Permits for international passenger transport; Transit permits; Sailor's book issuance; Dangerous goods vehicle certification; Aviation personnel certificates; Flight operation certificates; Vessel registration
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RK	Apostil of archival inquiries; Documents for permanent residence abroad; Duplicate number plates; Issuance of national IDs, passports, residence permits; Permits for foreign IT specialists; Travel document issuance; Driving license issuance; Vehicle registration and deregistration; Registration at place of residence; Visa invitation approval; Registration of minors at residence
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the RK	Allowances (large families, disability, caregivers); Pensions assignment; Social assistance and welfare payments; Job seeker support; Burial payments; Guardianship establishment; Disability assistance and rehabilitation services; Refunds of overpaid contributions; Social insurance contributions information; Issuance and extension of labor immigrant permits; Payments for loss of breadwinner; Social service documentation and benefits
State Revenue Committee (Ministry of Finance of the RK)	Out-of-court bankruptcy procedures

Judicial Administration of the RK	Apostil of official court documents

The study of constitutional and legal security is associated with a number of methodological problems that complicate the formation of a holistic approach to this issue. Here are the main ones:

1. The lack of a unified theoretical approach. Constitutional and legal security is an interdisciplinary category that combines elements of constitutional law, the theory of state and law, as well as security theory. Because of this, there is no single universal approach to its study. Different schools of thought focus on different aspects: some researchers focus on legal stability, others on the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and others on institutional guarantees.

2. The diversity of national legal systems. Each country has unique constitutional and legal traditions, which makes it difficult to form universal research methods. For example, principles that ensure constitutional and legal security in one country may not work in another due to differences in legal and political systems.

3. The variability of legal norms and institutions. Constitutional and legal security is in constant dynamics due to changes in political systems, legal culture and international relations. This requires constant revision of concepts and techniques to ensure that they remain relevant and applicable in the face of new challenges.

4. The ambiguity of the concept of “security”. The issue of security itself is a complex one. Its interpretations can range from protecting the territorial integrity of the State to ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. In the context of constitutional law, the problem is that various aspects of security may conflict with each other - for example, strengthening State security may negatively affect the rights and freedoms of citizens.

5. The balance between state interests and human rights. One of the main problems is to find a balance between ensuring the security of the State and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. Constitutional and legal security presupposes the existence of guarantees of human rights, but in crisis situations, States often resort to measures that may restrict these rights.

6. Methodological difficulty of measurement. Security, especially in a legal context, is difficult to quantify. The indicators used to analyze the effectiveness of the legal system may be subjective or depend on the political situation.

Thus, the study of constitutional and legal security requires an integrated approach that takes into account different legal systems, historical features and the changing political situation in the world.

In T. Hobbes' theory of the "social contract", the concept of security is given a central place. In his treatise Leviathan, he noted that the essence of the "social contract" is that people, taking care of their safety, delegate their personal freedom to the sovereign, since in the natural state of savagery no one can guarantee their personal Proceeding from this, T. Hobbes understands the state "...one3 person, responsible for whose actions a huge number of people have made themselves by mutual agreement

among themselves, so that this person can use the power and means of all of them as he deems necessary for their peace and protection"[6, p.149].

Locke's theory of the state-legal principles of civil society is most closely related to the same problem – the problem of ensuring state security, while embracing both the security of the individual and the security of society. Creating the theory of "natural law" and continuing to develop the theory of "social contract", D. Locke argued that security is achieved only in the process of optimal development of society, whose members retain the necessary freedom and opportunity for development. Thus, the concept of security turns out to be related to the principle of separation of powers, with an established system of checks and balances. At the same time, for the first time, the concept of "people" is included in the theory of collective security. "The people have the right to repeal or amend laws if they consider that they contradict the task assigned to them, because all the power given to the guardian law is limited by the interests of the people, and if these interests are neglected, guardianship should be taken away and returned to the one who exercises it. he gave it away and can pass it on to others who are more trustworthy, in his opinion" [7, p.262]. The "social contract" was concluded for the sake of ensuring security, but when the state ceases to guarantee it, it itself becomes a source of threats, people must protect themselves from the state and, thus, guarantee themselves the most important rights. Thus, D. Locke admits the possibility of contrasting the security of the people and the security of the state. Although, in general, D. Locke's security concept meets certain general criteria. He identifies the security of an individual with the security of the whole, by which he means society, people. At the same time, in his opinion, the law is a tool for achieving both personal, public and state security [7, p. 283].

The theoretical understanding of the theory of security and its close relationship with law continues in Hegelian philosophy. Security is opposed by arbitrariness, that is, by some kind of illegal state. G. Hegel asserts that in man "security has become his second nature" [3, p.54]. Distinguishing between three main forms of social existence, G. Hegel defines the corresponding forms of security: the security of the family, the security of civil society and the security of the state [8, p. 77].

In the process of analyzing the problems of the security of the state, society and the individual, G. Hegel gives undoubted priority to the security of the state, noting that the security of the state serves as the basis for the security of the individual, but at the same time for the life and property of society as a whole. An individual can be sacrificed if the need arises. Security is elevated by G. Hegel to the rank of the highest priority: "The state is not a contract at all, and protecting and ensuring the life and property of individuals as individuals is not necessarily its essential essence.; The state is the supreme one, which attracts precisely this life and property and demands that they be sacrificed" [8, p.148].

Family, society and the state are interrelated forms of society's existence, which have the closest connection with each other. If in earlier periods the family and then society were defined as dominant, then, starting with the theory of Hegel, the state is considered as a kind of more perfect concept, in which the family and civil society are its components. Both the family and civil society reach their fullness and peak of

development only in the state [8, p. 162].

This theory was developed in the works of later researchers. Thus, M. Foucault, relying on the theory of the "social contract", defines power as the result of such a contract. Subjects with authority, based on the nature of the "contract", are assigned certain tasks, one of which is to ensure and maintain a state of security. That is, according to his "social contract", the state must guarantee the safety of its subjects (citizens). His theory of reasonable state power, cleansed from the arbitrariness that occurs every day, is interesting. And the instrument of such purification is the mind, capable of taking control of force [9, p.161].

Based on philosophical theory, modern security theory is becoming more and more applied. The vector of philosophical knowledge of security today is shifting towards more practical phenomena related to the need to prevent threats to everyday life, to ensure personal and social security directly. This has become one of the main goals of the entire system of State bodies and the acts of public administration they adopt. Accordingly, security theory has become one of the basic institutions in the system of public administration science.

Social and technological progress, which has received unprecedented development, not only does not eliminate existing dangers to life, but also significantly increases them. It is impossible not to agree with the opinion of A.Y. Mozdakov, who believes that "the growth of man's technical power, the increase in his power over the forces of nature inevitably entails an increase in the sources of danger in human life, or, if we are talking about dangers that existed earlier from the very beginning of human history, the scale of outgoing threats increased" [10, c.10].

It should be noted that there is an existing paradox – a person for whom ensuring security has been and remains the most important task, becomes a source of threats himself, as there are countless examples. It is enough to recall the threat of atomic war, Chernobyl, the wave of religious and other terrorism, uncontrolled mining, etc.

The concept of "security" is a complex and multifaceted social phenomenon. Literally, safety means no danger. Security itself is interpreted as a state of security. In the dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov, "security is a state in which there is no danger, there is protection from danger. Someone is safe" [11, p.47]. This concept is described in more detail by V.V. Serebryakov "Security is the activity of people, society, states, and the world community to identify, prevent, and eliminate dangers and threats that can destroy them, deprive them of fundamental material and spiritual values, cause unacceptable damage, and close the way for progressive development" [12, p.26].

Safety, its achievement and preservation presuppose the application of a certain set of measures aimed at eliminating an existing or perceived danger. A person as a social being can achieve a state of security only in the process of interpersonal relationships, jointly taking special protective measures. It is impossible to live in a society and not depend on it.

In a social environment, in the process of people's relationships with each other, their interests play an important role. Professor Baimakhanov M.T. noted that interests "... are a necessary attribute of public life, they group people, underlie the tasks and goals they set for themselves, contribute to their choice of certain actions and actions,

give inner meaning to all their activities. Interests influence the course of social development, the sequence of many important events, directly or indirectly affect the fate of people, the state of their affairs" [13, p.526].

There are different approaches to classifying interests. However, modern security theory takes as a basis the approach of subjects (bearers) of interests and, accordingly, identifies three main types of security: personal security, public security and state security.

V.N. Salnikov proposed a fairly holistic vision of the interests of the individual, society and the state in relation to security, based on the principle of their interrelationship.: "at the personal level, this is a reliable protection of personal and property security; ensuring a scientifically based and state-guaranteed minimum of material and economic conditions of existence with a tendency to improve them; real provision of constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual.

At the level of civil society organizations – overcoming confrontation in society, achieving and maintaining national accord on vital issues of political, economic, social, and ethnonational development of the country; overcoming the crisis demographic and environmental situation and ensuring public health; strengthening the formation of institutions of self-organization of the population. civil society; increasing the conscious activity of the population; overcoming the economic crisis and ensuring progressive economic development based on a market economy; forming a political and legal culture of the population consistent with the principles of civil society; ensuring the interests of the population recognized by international law in foreign countries; providing economic, social, political, informational conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual;

At the state level – to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state; to ensure the socio-political and economic stability of the country; to protect and ensure the legitimate rights, freedoms and interests of citizens; to improve public administration; to increase the effectiveness of the protection of the constitutional order, order, the fight against crime and corruption, the development of an effective system of international relations, based on partnership and cooperation; creation of a reliable defense capability"[14, p.8].

The individual, society and the state are in constant and inextricable connection with each other, their interests represent a single complex of interdependent and complementary categories, which is clearly seen in the process of analyzing the interests of each category. This connection is especially evident in security issues. Weak protection, insecurity of the interests of one of the considered categories automatically affects the interests and security of others. This is an axiom that requires no proof.

The essence of security, its achievement and maintenance is to create conditions for balancing different interests. The analysis of the evolution of approaches to this problem conducted by A. A. Prokhozhev allowed us to identify three main ones, namely: priority of interests, parity of interests and balance of interests [15, p.117].

Balance of interests is a method that allows you to more fully take into account the interests of each of the listed subjects in relation to each individual case, depending on the circumstances and the specific historical situation. It was he who was taken as

the basis of the modern concept of security, since only from this position can the concept of "security" be interpreted as ensuring the protection of the entire social system (society and the state) and its individual element (personality) from external and internal threats, where the latter act and realize both the opposing and common interests of each element. social community.

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that interests, their provision and protection are the key factor, the root cause of security. The main purpose of the security process based on the presence or possibility of a conflict of interests of the company is to ensure a balance of its interests. An analysis of the concept of state or national security in a number of countries shows that it is the balance of interests of the individual, society and the state that forms the basis of state security policy.

Achieving such a balance in the security process is one of the most difficult tasks. Often, achieving security requires the introduction of certain restrictive measures against individuals and legal entities. To a certain extent, the restriction of the legitimate interests of the individual, the interests of the population, its individual groups or society as a whole during certain emergencies has both logical origins and a well-formed scientific and legislative framework.

Thus, the administrative theory of public administration, among the four possible grounds for restricting human and civil rights and freedoms, defines the interests of national security, which, in turn, represent a balance of interests of the individual, society and the state [16, p.115]. Such grounds are established by law, they include a state of emergency or martial law, which are initially aimed at restricting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, organizations and public associations in order to localize and eliminate emergency situations. Such adequate measures are taken by state bodies in connection with the emergence of real and immediate threats to the constitutional order and the security of citizens [17, p.58]. At the same time, the degree of threat must correspond to the restrictions imposed. Such restrictions are provided for by the theory of the social contract, according to which people consciously go to certain limitations of their interests due to the achievement of more important things, such as life and its preservation.

The search for a balance of interests, its achievement and maintenance is ensured by the forces of the state, which, according to the theory of the "social contract", assumes responsibility for ensuring the security of the entire social whole, as well as the security of an individual.

The State is endowed with power, which is an inflexible authority with the ability to force other people to obey its will. The law is the instrument of manifestation and the basis for the realization of this will. "The law is a regulator of relations between people, which comes from the state and is protected from violations, along with education and persuasion, by such a measure peculiar only to law as the possibility of state coercion" [18, p. 19]. The State is called upon to identify, coordinate, consolidate, protect and thereby ensure the realization of its will through the adoption and implementation of generally binding legal norms, while the State will must represent a well-balanced public interest. "Otherwise, when the will of the state and the will of society are opposed, the objectively necessary, just, and legal parity of public, state, and personal interests is

lost, and law turns into legalized arbitrariness."

However, in practice, State interests occupy a dominant position in almost all national and socio-governmental systems, since they are provided by the entire system of state power. Explaining certain actions by the interests of national security, government agencies carry out measures or targeted policies, in the process of which the interests of citizens suffer significantly, as there are many examples. It is enough to recall the actions of the United States, Great Britain and a number of other countries in Afghanistan, Serbia, Iraq, or the provocative military actions in Georgia and Abkhazia.

Ensuring security through State coercion often leads to the opposition of security to public and individual interests. In order to ensure public or State security, government agencies ignore or are forced to restrict the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of individuals, a wide range of individuals, or the entire population (community of citizens).

This trend has always existed, but it is especially increasing due to the intensification of certain threats, the emergence of new types of danger, and the need to fight for certain interests of the state, which cannot but affect the interests of its people and citizens. Paradoxically, it is the concern for power that can sometimes pose the most serious threat. Such actions are justified by the same M. Foucault: "A state that guarantees security is a state that is obliged to intervene in all cases when the course of everyday life is disrupted by some exceptional event. And immediately the law turns out to be unacceptable; and immediately it turns out to be necessary... types of interference, the exceptional and illegal nature of which should not look like a sign of arbitrariness or excess of power, but rather looks like a sign of concern" [19]. The most striking example of this is the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States, when, as a result of the terrorist acts committed, the views of the world community on security, on the means and tools to ensure it, radically changed.

This event provided an opportunity for the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and several other countries to make significant adjustments to their security concepts. Thus, in the US National Security Strategy, the security of society and the security of the individual is considered exclusively through the prism of the idea of state security, which allowed operations to be carried out with impunity in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Georgia. Now personal and public safety are made dependent on the will and interests of the state, which, having all the necessary legal and technical tools, has the ability to control a person and exert pressure on him. For example, on October 26, 2001, the U.S. Congress passed the Patriot Act, which significantly expanded the boundaries of state control over citizens, expanded access to personal information, simplified data collection abroad, made it easier to obtain information about money laundering and other financial transactions, and tightened border controls. Since 2008, the United States has introduced a separate type of customs control – control over any type of media, the essence of which is that laptops, desktop computers, flash cards and other similar equipment imported into the country must be scanned by intelligence agencies for "suspicious information." If necessary, the media can be detained for up to 15 days.

The dissemination of information has also become limited. A new classification

of information has been introduced, defined as "secret, but not classified", which makes it possible not to "post" some information that was previously available on websites. On March 19, 2002, the US Presidential Administration issued a directive to heads of state departments prohibiting the publication and disclosure of "improper disclosure of information" about nuclear installations, weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological and chemical. This directive was based on the fact that the security services had detained a Princeton University student who, using government documents from the Government's Publishing Department of exceptional importance, had created his own atomic bomb without using plutonium as part of an educational project. This argument has allowed the public to be limited in obtaining a wide range of information and data, which is of great concern to the US public.

If until that day the value of security was perceived as something given, guaranteed and stable, then from that day on, security came to the fore, even by limiting individual freedom. Security is now seen as a necessary condition for freedom.

This example quite clearly shows the presence of certain excesses in the system of interests of the individual, society and the state, when security has become an excuse to achieve the interests of the state. This, in turn, causes serious protests from the US population and the international community, which eventually led to the undermining of the international authority of the United States and its government, criticism of its domestic and foreign policies and, consequently, undermining certain aspects of the national and state security of this country.

Due to the fact that the number of areas that pose certain security threats is constantly expanding, at the same time, the scope of state control is expanding and, consequently, the scope of opportunities for the use of state power. This leads to the possibility of significant restrictions, and sometimes infringement of the interests of citizens.

Based on this, the need for a clear distinction between the concepts of "social security" and "personal security" plays an important theoretical and methodological role. Social or otherwise public safety is the prevention, elimination and suppression of threats to the normal functioning of the whole society. Accordingly, social security is universal, whereas personal security can be characterized as the prevention, elimination and prevention of threats to the individual's existence. The security of an individual, as mentioned above, can be achieved only in a society in which his rights and freedoms are guaranteed by State instruments. "It is unacceptable to reduce the universal nature of social security to the subjective nature of group and personal preferences" [20, p. 18].

Lobbying for the interests of a certain group of individuals can lead to undermining the foundations of universal security, as exemplified by the global economic crisis caused by the fact that certain financial circles used the "soap bubble" for personal enrichment by robbing bank depositors, which could not but affect the interests of citizens who lost their personal savings, business, and work.

An important place in the security system of society is occupied by state security, the stability of which depends on the level of consistency of interests of various social groups of society.

There are three main levels of state stability. The first level is the stability of the

military and political leadership of the state. The second level is the stability of the political regime. The third level is the stability of the community and the people, which consists in preserving the territorial integrity of the state, ensuring the personal safety and well–being of its citizens, improving environmental protection and maintaining demographic balance [21, p.18].

It is the third level of stability that ensures the stability of the first and second levels. All types of their bearers are interested in ensuring the stability of public interests, protecting them and guaranteeing their implementation.

At the same time, society itself is endowed with the ability to exert a certain influence on the process of ensuring the security of individuals and the security of State institutions. The most fully developed civil society has such opportunities in which the relationship "personality-society-state" is the closest. For a long time, society in the post-Soviet countries did not act as an independent entity, independent of the state, and also did not have the appropriate control tools. It is only now that the state institutions of these countries, some to a greater and some to a lesser extent, are given the opportunity to influence the activities of government bodies.

The real development of civil society institutions, ensuring the possibility of mutual dialogue and interaction, mutual assistance and mutual understanding are a serious tool to ensure the achievement of balanced interests of individuals, society and the state and, consequently, their security. The formation and development of democratic institutions is mainly aimed at achieving a certain balance of interests.

In this "trio" the interests of the individual play a special role. The modern concept of human rights and freedoms, despite its varieties (natural, European, American, Eurasian, etc.), puts the individual, his rights and freedoms in the foreground. The constitutional consolidation of the priority of the interests of the individual over the interests of society and the state testifies to the democratic orientation of the development of a particular country. But in practice, this principle often does not work due to the fact that it runs counter to the need for transformations or reforms in a particular area, for example, issues of social protection of citizens when market conditions are introduced or in the process of privatization or increased responsibility for certain offenses, etc. Although these transformations are carried out under the auspices of improving the welfare of society., ensuring the realization of the constitutional rights of citizens , etc .

In addition to its social nature, the concept and internal content of "security" has a legal nature, the significance of which cannot be overestimated. "Any social community, and especially a state, strives to ensure its security with the help of the law. ... The law is a regulatory instrument in the use of political and forceful methods of ensuring security" [22, p.54]. From a legal point of view, security is the state of protection of a legal entity from various threats.

In this regard, we should recall the role of the law in the security system. The law, being the official form of expression of the state will, is intended to regulate certain public legal relations. It is through legislative and law enforcement activities that government agencies ensure the fulfillment of their functions, including the functions of ensuring the security of individuals, society and the State. The very nature of law is

such that, due to its normativity and the ability to be a mandatory measure of freedom for everyone in a state-organized society, it is able to express the coordinated will of various social groups of society, establish, maintain, and protect a certain balance of interests of the individual, society, and the state. Each law, according to the theory of jurisprudence of interests, should be aimed at resolving conflicts between interests. When adopting laws, the legislator must compare the interests of different categories, coordinate and harmonize them. This will allow to achieve a state of justice to a certain extent, "while maintaining the stability of a rule-of-law state based on the law" [23, p.54].

M.T. Baimakhanov, noting the peculiarities of law as a means of mediating interests, highlights as one of them the fact that law "often ensures the coordination of such interests, seeks to bring them to a common denominator, to overcome the contradictions and conflicts existing between them" [24, p.528]. By bringing this compromise to the level of law, the State ensures the stability of certain regulated relations and, by smoothing out contradictions and conflicts, strives to achieve universal security.

Security must be guaranteed by law, since it is the law, being a form of expression of the state will, that is mandatory for all subjects of legal relations, which is supported by the activities of the entire system of control, supervisory and law enforcement agencies.

The security policy conducted by specially authorized state bodies must be ensured by the letter of the law. States are creating entire systems of special legislation – security legislation, which is a separate group of regulatory legal acts regulating all aspects of State security. Today, we can state the fact that there is a worldwide trend towards detailed and comprehensive legislative regulation of all aspects of State, as well as public and personal security. Thus, only public electronic services and information security issues in Germany are regulated by more than 150 legislative acts, in the USA this figure exceeds 500.

Taking into account the fact that security, in a broad sense, is the provision of normal conditions for self-realization to all citizens of the state, the protection of their lives, freedom and property from encroachments by an individual, organization or the state itself, it follows that economic, social, environmental, as well as many other aspects of life, their condition It cannot but affect general security issues. Accordingly, the laws governing these issues can also be considered regulatory legal acts that ensure security. This position may seem controversial. Of course, security should be understood as a state of protecting vital interests. But today, security has become comprehensive. It is no longer possible to talk only about protecting life and putting military security at the forefront, as it was in the twentieth century, or only about ensuring vital interests, as it was before. The transition of society to higher levels of development dictates new conditions. We should already be talking about the quality of life, social, environmental, psychological, spiritual, moral, etc. the conditions in which society, the individual and, consequently, the state exist. At the same time, it is the state that assumes the main functions of ensuring the quality of this existence, and the law acts as the main indicator and guarantor of the fulfillment of the duties assigned

to the state in the field of security.

From a theoretical point of view, this theory is generalizing, but at the same time it has the right to exist.

Laws adopted by government agencies should be based on the concept of State (national) security, which, in turn, is an official document establishing a scientifically based system of views on ensuring the protection of the constitutional rights of individuals and citizens, the values of society and fundamental State institutions. Such concepts are accepted in almost all countries of the world.

Based on the above, it should be concluded that the legal nature of security lies in the fact that security as a state of protection of the vital interests of legal entities is ensured by the letter of the law. Regulatory and individual acts of public administration adopted by the State should be aimed at ensuring a balance of interests of subjects of public relations regulated by them, thereby ensuring the protection and security of their interests. The security of the individual, society and the state is the main goal of state regulation, is ensured by the entire system of public administration and, accordingly, underlies any law. Accordingly, security should be considered as a legal definition, which is the purpose of legal regulation as such. A law aimed at undermining security or not fully taking into account this basic component of social existence is directly aimed at undermining the State. In the modern world, the need for security has become one of the main political priorities, while the need to ensure it has led to a revision of the position of world powers and small states, uniting them in an effort to achieve common, that is, collective security.

Collective security is a new method of combating existing and potential threats, as well as a new stage in the historical development of global coexistence, whereas theoretically it can be classified as a logical continuation of a social contract in which the subjects of a voluntary agreement are not people, but states. At the same time, the goal and grounds still remain the same – security.

It is in the sphere of legal regulation that serious changes are taking place. Security issues go beyond the scope of internal regulation. The vast majority of international treaties concluded are agreements aimed at ensuring security. Collective security has led to the creation of international communities and organizations, which, in turn, create a new mechanism for achieving a balance of interests.

This is largely justified by the fact that globalization has revealed the existence of another type of existing contradictions – contradictions between existing national (national) interests and global, planetary ones. States are not able to cope with such contradictions on their own. The most significant contradictions include the environmental situation, cultural integration, information impact, close mixing of economic institutions, etc.

Collective security has moved to a higher quality level and represents the voluntary cooperation of independent States to prevent and suppress threats to the vital interests of these countries, in order to achieve universal security. At the same time, collective security, which is a process of balancing the interests of States, is based on the norms and principles of international law, which national legislation must comply with.

1.2 The place and role of constitutional and legal regulation of the problems of providing public electronic services

The Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MDDIAI), presently known as the Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of Kazakhstan, is the primary executive body responsible for shaping and implementing state policy in the fields of digital development, information technologies, and electronic government[1]. Its powers include the development and implementation of policies and regulatory legal acts governing electronic government and the provision of state electronic services; coordination of activities among government bodies for the development and improvement of electronic service systems; oversight of the use of information systems and infrastructure for the provision of government services in electronic form; ensuring the security and protection of information within state information systems; and the introduction of standards and requirements for information technologies in public administration [25].

Additionally, the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan is the authorized body concerning electronic document management. This committee participates in ensuring the legality and accounting of documents, including electronic ones, which is crucial for the legitimacy of electronic services [26].

Alongside the bodies, the Agency for Information Security and Telecommunications is responsible for monitoring compliance with information security requirements and protecting user data during the provision of electronic services [27].

The National Corporation "Government for Citizens" is the organization responsible for the technical implementation and support of the state electronic services portal egov.kz. Its tasks include ensuring the platform's operability and accessibility, integrating with government agencies' databases, and providing technical support and service updates [28].

Other interested bodies include the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which participates in the formation of the legal framework and supervises the compliance of regulatory acts [29].

Despite what appears to be a structured distribution of responsibilities for the legal support of state electronic services, the system in Kazakhstan faces a number of challenges. These include insufficient legal regulation, resulting in the absence of a single, comprehensive normative legal act governing the provision of all types of electronic services [30]. The fragmented legal framework creates legal uncertainty. Furthermore, insufficient attention to the protection of personal data and information security in the implementation of electronic services entails significant risks [31].

Another notable issue is the low level of coordination among government agencies, which leads to inconsistent actions by various departments in implementing electronic services. The fragmentation of information systems hinders data integration and full information exchange. Technical and organizational problems are also significant. Insufficient technical infrastructure and outdated systems limit citizen

access to the internet in certain regions. There is a lack of qualified personnel to support and develop electronic services [32].

A major concern is the lack of public trust. The insufficient level of citizens' trust in electronic services, due to fears over data leakage or fraud, increases the overall vulnerability of information security systems, which may lead to cyberattacks and the compromise of government data [33].

In the current context of societal and governmental digitalization, issues of legal regulation of state electronic services acquire special importance for several reasons. The first is ensuring legal certainty and protecting citizens' rights. Legal regulation must guarantee that services are provided under transparent conditions, respecting users' rights and freedoms[11]. The second reason is the strengthening of personal data protection and confidentiality. Laws and normative acts must strictly govern data processing and prevent unauthorized use [34].

The next reason is ensuring information security. Given the threats of cyberattacks and interference with critical infrastructure, legal measures must be in place to protect electronic systems and data, including sanctions for violations [35].

Increasing public trust in the government and digital services is a priority emphasized in the presidential addresses to the people of Kazakhstan, making it another critical reason for proper legal regulation [36]. Legal regulation helps build trust among users and society at large, which promotes more active use of electronic services [30].

Enhancing the effectiveness of public administration is also impossible without a clearly established legal framework, which stimulates the integration and coordination of government authorities' efforts and reduces bureaucratic barriers [37].

Furthermore, on a global level, compliance with international examples and standards is required. Legal regulation brings Kazakhstan to the international level in the fields of electronic government and information security [38].

Thus, to improve the efficiency of providing state electronic services in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to enhance comprehensive legal regulation, integrating provisions on service delivery, personal data protection, information security, and administrative responsibility. This will not only improve service quality but also ensure reliable protection of state information and overall societal security [39].

Protecting the foundations of the constitutional system and state borders, ensuring the security of the state, maintaining its defense capability, as well as fulfilling constitutional obligations to recognize, respect and protect human and civil rights and freedoms, implementing constitutional principles of civil society and shaping democratic development are the fundamental goals and objectives of the Kazakh state. This is largely determined by the need to achieve a real balance of interests of the individual, society and the state.

The modern actualization of the problems of ensuring the national security of Kazakhstan, which is a fusion of the interests of the individual, society and the state, is justified by a number of reasons, which include:

1. the aggravation of security problems around the world caused by the intensification of terrorist and extremist movements, disagreements between the interests of states and international communities, the outbreak of a number of conflicts,

resolved in most cases by military by way , etc .;

2. the historically short period of existence of our independent state, the need to establish international relations, create a positive image, etc., the need to gain international prestige;

3. An economic crisis capable of undermining the economy of the state, as it was in a number of countries.

At the same time, security is a normal and natural state for both an individual and society and the state as a whole.

The most important place in the system of existing ways and means of achieving a security regime is occupied by law, which is expressed in the adoption and implementation of certain legal norms. The social purpose of the norms of law is to consolidate a certain order of things in society that form the rule of law, this position is defined by S.F. Kechekyan as follows: "The norms of law are not an end in themselves, but a means. The purpose for which the norms of law are established is to consolidate a certain order of public life ..." [40, p.31]. The role of law lies in the fact that through the establishment of legal obligations and the consolidation of rights, thereby forming legal relations that comply with the norms of law, the order of public relations is formed. By subordinating public relations to certain rules, the state regulates them, and the law acts as such a regulator.

In the system of legal means of ensuring the security of the individual, society and the State, the Constitution is of crucial importance.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Basic Law of the State, the most important political document designed to reflect the universal will of the people, expressed in a referendum, and thereby ensure the authority and binding nature of its norms. The Constitution, consolidating the most important principles, the foundations of the socio-economic and political organization of society, the structure of the state and the foundations of the legal status of an individual in society and the state, translates them into the legal field and thereby makes them mandatory for all lawmaking and law enforcement – law enforcement state bodies, public associations, officials and individuals [41, p. 6].

The normality of the Constitution is its main social purpose, manifested in the regulation of public relations, which, in turn, is aimed at ensuring the purposeful and harmonious functioning of the whole society, within a certain state. K.K. Aitkhozhin described the normative nature of the constitution most fully. "The Constitution as a whole is fully inherent in the purpose of regulatory regulation – to streamline public relations, introduce uniformity and stability into public life by establishing common rules. Its normativity is manifested in the fact that it plays an active role in creating not only a unified, but also a long-term, stable system of regulation and order. The Constitution is designed to address fundamental issues of establishing and ensuring the organization of public relations. It is a necessary, expedient regulator of social relations and, due to its inherent objective properties, is able to ensure their order on a single basis, acts as a specific factor of systemic processes in society" [42, p.12].

The Constitution establishes the basic principles of interaction between subjects of public relations, which were defined by the people who adopted it as a single

denominator and, thus, "contains a model of an ideal image of reality and orients the activities of social subjects to achieve it" [43, p.14]. And the ideal image in reality cannot but be based on security conditions, which, in turn, should be based on comprehensive consideration and balance of interests of all participants in constitutional and legal relations. Accordingly, security acts as a certain regime of the status status of the relevant subjects and, acquiring constitutional characteristics, becomes constitutional security.

The diversity and conflicting interests of different groups of society and each individual member of it can only weaken their security, while achieving civil peace, harmony and social justice is the key to universal security and the result of a balance of their interests. The Constitution, as a political and legal phenomenon designed to reflect the fundamental qualitative characteristics of society, the state and the individual in their relationship, can be considered as a normative and legal result of social contradictions and at the same time as a normative and legal basis for their resolution and achievement of the goals of security of the main subjects of constitutional and legal relations - the individual, society and the state. In this regard, it is impossible not to agree with the opinion of N.S. Bondar says that "From a legal point of view, the constitution acts as a political and legal basis for eliminating and overcoming social contradictions that express the divergent (and sometimes opposing) interests of the main political forces of society and constitute the actual constitution of society as a whole. The Constitution, as the basic law of the state, is designed to reflect relevant contradictions at the legal level and, as far as possible, contribute to their resolution
through specific, legal and constitutional instruments of influence on various spheres of public relations" [44, p.25].

K.K. Aitkhozhin attributes this feature of the constitution to its essence, noting that "the essence of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be understood as the highest political and legal expression of the will and interests of the Kazakh people, based on a high degree of social compromise (consent) of all its social strata and groups" [45, p.15].

The definition of the Constitution as a regulatory framework for achieving a balance of interests is embedded in the very concept of Basic Law. The Constitution of a modern democratic state is a legal consolidation of the common denominator of the interests and will of all social groups, nations and nationalities that make up a state-organized society. The procedure for its adoption is a guarantee that the Constitution takes into account the interests of all social groups and categories. Most countries of the world adopt constitutions by universal suffrage or by referendum, respectively, a constitution that does not meet the requirements of a particular society cannot be adopted and put into effect.

The role of the constitution is largely determined by the functions assigned to it. Constitutional scholars identify the constituent, organizational, and legal functions of the constitution, and the implementation of each of them is directly related to ensuring security.

Considering them on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it follows that:

- The constitutive function of the Constitution is to establish and consolidate the

basic principles and foundations of the constitutional system and state policy, the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens of the state, and their duties.

- The organizational function is ensured by the fact that the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes the system of supreme state bodies, their powers and forms of activity, organizes their close interrelation and interaction, lays the foundations for the effective functioning of the entire mechanism of public administration.

- the legal function of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the basis of the entire legal system of the state, is that, having the highest legal force, the Basic Law establishes the system of regulatory legal acts in the country and their subordination.

That is, by establishing the foundations of the constitutional order, the rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, establishing a system of state bodies and a mechanism for their interaction, as well as being the basis of the entire legal system of the state, the Constitution enshrines the interests of the individual, society and the state as a whole. state. Accordingly, in the process of drafting and adopting constitutional norms, a balance of these interests must be achieved, otherwise the long-term existence of such a state may be questioned or will be ensured only by force.

Along with the above functions, a further analysis of the specifics of constitutional norms allowed us to identify another function of the Constitution – the function of harmonization and effective combination of interests. So, according to D.M. Baimakhanova, the implementation of this function is aimed at achieving a balance between:

- different classes and social groups.
- all nations and nationalities.
- harmonization of interests of the individual, society and the state. [46, p.10].

Achieving this kind of balance between the diverse interests of all social groups and their practical implementation is nothing more than ensuring the foundations of universal security. It goes without saying that the practical implementation of such a balance should be supported by the entire system of state and public institutions, but the legal framework for the possibility of exercising one's rights and freedoms without the threat of violation, unlawful restriction or without the risk of harm to other entities is guaranteed by law. The Constitution as a document represents a universal consensus of participants in constitutional and legal relations.

In this regard, the constitutions of most states commit to establish basic security criteria. They are most fully represented in the new constitutions, as well as in the constitutions of young states, including the Constitution of independent Kazakhstan.

The concept of "security" is a constitutional category. The Constitution reflects various characteristics of the state of security of subjects of constitutional and legal relations. Thus, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes the legal foundations of personal security, for example, physical security (articles 15-17), public electronic services and information security (articles 18-20), economic security (articles 6, 24, 26), social security (articles 28-30), environmental safety (articles 31, 38), etc. The foundations of state security are laid down in a number of articles of the

Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (paragraph 3 of Article 5, article 8, etc.). Public security is also reflected in articles 32 and 39 of the Basic Law.

At the same time, it should be noted that such a division of individual constitutional norms in relation to a certain type of security, including their gradation by subjects of regulated relations, is quite abstract, which is explained by the comprehensive nature of security. It is impossible to protect oneself from only one side, the security of one or more sides of life cannot guarantee a complete state of security that either exists or does not exist. Security can only be considered as a complex phenomenon covering absolutely all aspects of life, conditions for normal existence and functioning. Accordingly, the Basic Law should strive to cover all key aspects of the security of the individual, society and the State.

Based on the specifics of the security of society, constitutional norms consolidate the foundations of the security of the state and public institutions and underlie the security of the individual. So, paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which establishes as the fundamental principles of the Republic's activities social harmony, political stability, economic development for the benefit of the entire people, Kazakh patriotism, and the solution of the most important issues of public life by democratic methods, thereby laid the foundation for all activities of government agencies and the relationship between individuals, society and the state. Formulations such as "stability", "harmony", "development", "democratic methods", and "kindness" cannot but characterize the aspirations of the drafters and founders of the Constitution as peaceful and constructive.

Public consent is one of the most important conditions for ensuring national security. Society consists of many different social groups, which can be classified according to national, class, religious, social and other statuses. This cannot but lead to differences in their interests, ideas and obligations, and under certain objective and subjective conditions can lead to social conflicts, which, in turn, pose a significant threat to the life of the entire society and everyone. As an example, we can recall the not-so-distant events of social confrontation in France, when representatives of the "black" districts staged mass pogroms throughout Paris and near nearby settlements.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other legislative acts are aimed at consolidating equality, regardless of social, national, racial, religious and other differences. Thus, the legislation on the civil service of the Republic of Kazakhstan, criminal procedure, civil procedure proceedings, legislation in the field of education, health, social security and other regulatory legal acts prohibit any discrimination on the above grounds. At the same time, government agencies are required to require socio-political associations to comply with these requirements of the law, both in their statutory documentation and in practice.

Differences in religious beliefs are currently one of the main causes of both local and international conflicts. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Freedom of Religion and Religious Associations" dated January 15, 1992, No. 1128-XII guarantees the realization of citizens' rights to freedom of religion, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as in international acts and agreements on human rights. Kazakhstan's unprecedented measures to ensure mutual tolerance and

cooperation are highly appreciated by the international community.

Ensuring political stability and civil peace for multinational Kazakhstan is one of the main tasks of state regulation and national security policy. Political stability is a system of relations between various political actors, which is characterized by a certain integrity and the ability to effectively perform the functions assigned to it. "Civil peace" refers to the dominance in society of such relations between the government and the people, social groups and strata, political parties and public associations, as well as individuals who ensure the resolution of emerging contradictions and their regulation without the use of military violence and effectively serve to solve the creative tasks of society, its stabilization.

The only source of power in Kazakhstan is the people, who delegate the exercise of their power functions to government agencies. Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states: "No one may assume power in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The appropriation of power is prosecuted by law. "Allowing for and recognizing political and ideological diversity, in order to protect state interests, the Basic Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan prohibits the creation of political parties in state bodies and also establishes the principle of mutual non-interference of state bodies and public associations in each other's affairs (Article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Paragraph 3 of article 5 of the Constitution prohibits the creation and activity of public associations whose goals or actions are aimed at forcibly changing the constitutional order, violating the integrity of the Republic, undermining State security, inciting social, racial, national, religious, class and clan discord, as well as the creation of paramilitary groups not provided for by law. Paragraph 3 of article 20 prohibits agitation and propaganda of information that encourages citizens to such actions [47].

Political stability is a long–term process that is created when the unity of political, ideological, legal and socio-cultural values is achieved. According to G.S. Sapargaliyev, "The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan formulates such political and legal ideals, socio-cultural values that can unite all members of society and create a solid foundation for political stability" [48, p.17], while it is quite correctly noted that "there are many sources of political conflicts. Social factors play a leading role in political conflicts, such as differences in economic status between groups and social strata. This source of conflict can be eliminated by implementing economic, social, cultural and political transformations that can meet the needs and interests of the conflicting parties" [49, p. 18]. Comprehensively thought–out activities of relevant government agencies in the above-mentioned areas of life are the basis for preventing, suppressing and overcoming conflict situations, but at the same time, conflict is at least a bilateral relationship, and overcoming it is the desire of both participants. In this regard, political parties and other public associations are given the opportunity to contribute to ensuring political stability and, consequently, national security through compromise, dispute resolution through agreements, negotiations, etc. And the organizational basis of such moments is laid down by constitutional norms.

The theory of a social contract can be implemented only under the condition of certain conscious and voluntary restrictions on the rights and freedoms of the subjects

of this contract in order to achieve common goals and objectives that are vital to them all. General security is also only possible if certain restrictions are met. Thus, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as the official result of a public agreement, recognizing the absoluteness and inalienable rights and freedoms of man and citizen, also establishes that in order to protect the constitutional order, public order, human rights and freedoms, public health and morals, they may be restricted (paragraph 1 of Article 39). As for the right of citizens to assemble peacefully and without weapons, to hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations, marches and picketing, this principle is more clearly spelled out in art. 32 of the Constitution, according to which it may be limited by law in the interests of state security, public order, health protection, protection of the rights and freedoms of others, which is actually implemented by the norms of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the procedure for organizing and holding peaceful assemblies, meetings, rallies, marches, picketing and demonstrations in the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated March 17, 1995. Respect for the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of others, respect and observance of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the duty of all citizens of the country (paragraph 1 of Article 34). Thus, the Basic Law defines the mutual obligations of the state, society and individual to recognize and comply with such restrictions, as well as the fact that they can be imposed only in strictly defined situations and only at the legislative level.

State security, public order, and the rights and freedoms of citizens are defined by the Constitution as the main criteria for human coexistence, and to ensure them, people must make necessary restrictions on their rights.

The institution of human and civil rights and freedoms is important for assessing the protection of relevant values at the level of the individual, society and the State. The level of modern development of statehood based on democratic principles has led to the fact that human and civil rights, their guarantee and security are the main factors in the characteristics of the state itself and its constitutional system. "By characterizing the level of maturity of civil society and the rule of law, human rights sort of "label" society and the state in terms of civilizational, general democratic standards and patterns of their development" [50, p.25]. And this is in many ways a justified position. As a result, social stability and the degree of realization of national interests as a set of interests' individuals, societies, and states depend on the extent to which human rights are respected and guaranteed.

By exercising their rights and freedoms, a person secures their vital interests, which cannot but affect their level of security. In a broad sense, security is a guaranteed opportunity to exercise rights and freedoms. Unjustified restriction and infringement of individual rights and freedoms is a direct and shortest path to social unrest, dissatisfaction with the socio-political system, and the readiness of a society that is an association of dissatisfied individuals for social resistance, civil war, etc. There are countless examples of this in history, among the most recent being the mass riots in Honduras caused by regime tightening and government terror.

The constitutional security of the individual is a principle of a legal and democratic State. The state of personal security at the constitutional level ensures and embodies its constitutional security. Guaranteeing and creating conditions for citizens

to freely exercise their rights and freedoms is the foundation of the constitutional order in society and the State. At the present stage, the interests of the individual lie in the real provision of constitutional rights and freedoms, personal security, in improving the quality and standard of living, in physical, spiritual and intellectual development. This is based on the importance and role of the individual in modern society, as well as on the comprehensive nature of human rights as the main factor in protecting the entire social environment.

At the same time, any unjustified restriction of human and civil rights and freedoms is a threat to his or her security, as it affects his or her vital interests.

The comprehensive nature of human and civil rights and freedoms can be clearly seen in the process of analyzing constitutional norms. The Constitution enshrines the personal, social, economic, political, cultural, informational and other rights and freedoms of citizens, thereby laying the foundations for security in these areas of individual, society and State life.

Modern security theory identifies the following areas as the main types: social, economic, informational, military, external, and environmental. All these types of security, guarantees of their achievement and provision are fixed in the Basic Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Economic security occupies a special place in the national security system. This is due to the fact that the economy is one of the vital aspects of the activity of the individual, society and the state. All other types of security cannot be sufficiently ensured and implemented without an appropriate economic and financial base. "Social harmony and political stability are ultimately determined by the economic state of society ..." [51, p.148].

The main element of this type of security is to ensure the protection of economic interests. Based on the many existing definitions of economic security, its researchers agree that "economic security is a state of the economy in which national interests are protected from external and internal threats in order to sustainably reproduce the living conditions of individuals, society and the state" [51, p.212].

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaims economic development for the benefit of the people of Kazakhstan as one of the principles of State activity. The basis of the economy is industrial activity, property and taxes.

Property issues have found a separate justification in the provisions of the Basic Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The recognition of the institution of private property on a par with State property was a major victory for democratic institutions and served as the main incentive for the transition to a market economy. The need to legally consolidate private property and grant this institution equal rights with the institution of state property was one of the reasons for the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1995. At the same time, the New Law has consolidated other equally important aspects of the country's modern economy, such as freedom of business, state ownership of land, mineral resources, water, flora and fauna, etc. Thus, it is the state that takes over the functions of regulating the country's economy.

While setting out the basic criteria for economic activity, the Constitution clearly outlines the foundations of the country's economic security. These, in our opinion,

should include:

1. The institution of state property, based on the norms of the Constitution, retains the most vital objects, such as land and its subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources (paragraph 3 of Article 6). The value of these objects for the vital activity of the individual, society, the state and all mankind is indisputable. An important role in this process was played by the irreplaceability of possible losses that may occur in case of irresponsible use.

At the same time, state-owned facilities continue to be the most significant production facilities "of particular importance to the strategic interests of the country", the overall management of which is entrusted to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (paragraph 4 of Article 66 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan). In addition, the state establishes a list of property objects that are not subject to privatization, thereby guaranteeing the strategic interests of the country and not only in the economic sphere.

2. By obliging owners to use property for the benefit of society, the state thereby assumes the functions of a certain control over their activities. The tools of such control include registration, licensing, control and supervisory actions, as well as the legal responsibility of owners for the unfair use of property. Such administrative and legal regimes of state regulation are also based on the norm of the Constitution, which establishes that subjects and objects of property, the scope and limits of the exercise by owners of their rights, guarantees of their protection are determined by law. Defining the limits of the owner's exercise of his rights, the legislation is based on two key concepts, namely the institution of property and the relationship between the concept of private and public interests [52, p.10].

3. The Constitution defines the powers of state bodies in the field of economics and property issues. Thus, subparagraph 2) of paragraph 3 of Article 61 establishes that "Parliament has the right to adopt laws regulating the most important public relations, establishing fundamental principles and norms concerning: ... 2) the regime of ownership and other property rights" [53]. Thus, the Constitution defines the status of this aspect of life as one of the "most important", and its regulation at the level of the law guarantees compliance with the basic principles laid down by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Social security is a logical extension of economic security. Social protection of the population is one of the key functions of the state, its relevance and importance increases many times during financial and economic crises. Strengthening the fight against poverty and unemployment, providing stable financial support to low-income segments of the population, creating conditions for maintaining entrepreneurial activity of citizens and the stability of the banking sector were identified by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan as priorities for modern Kazakhstan during the current economic crisis.

Poverty and unemployment are one of the significant threats to political and public security, according to researchers in this field, these phenomena are irreversible socio-economic and political in nature [54, p. 24]. Awareness of this is important in the process of ensuring national security. Social protection of the population has an

administrative and legal basis and is provided by a single mechanism of state regulation implemented by special central executive authorities of the social sphere, as well as by targeted activities of local executive and representative authorities.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan enshrines the right to freedom of work (paragraph 1 of Article 24), the right to working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene, remuneration for work without discrimination, as well as social protection from unemployment (paragraph 2 of Article 24), the right to rest (paragraph 4 of Article 24), the right to the right to freedom of entrepreneurial activity (article 26, paragraph 4), the right to health protection (article 29), and the right to education (article 29). The Constitution also guarantees minimum wages and pensions, social security based on age, in case of illness, disability, loss of breadwinner and other legitimate reasons (paragraph 1 of article 28), marriage and

family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are protected by the State (paragraph 1 of article 27).

Social security, in turn, should be considered as one of the most important criteria of public safety, which is defined by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security" as political, legal, spiritual, moral, and social protection of the life, health, and well-being of citizens of Kazakhstan, as well as the values of Kazakh society from possible dangers and threats that may cause harm to them.

The spiritual and moral side is one of the most important components of human life and underlies human relationships, human attitudes towards life values, society, the state, etc. It is protected by traditions, customs, moral standards and the law. In the system of spiritual and moral development of a person, a special place is occupied by language, which is one of the categories of a person's national identity, and this, in turn, means "a person's awareness of his belonging to a certain nation (ethnic group), its characteristic features. ".. culture, features of economic life, psychological and spiritual appearance, adherence to traditions..." [55, p. 115]. Kazakhstan, being a multinational state, realizing the importance and value of language for the national identity of the individual, takes care of creating conditions for the study and development of the languages of the people of Kazakhstan (paragraph 3 of Article 7) and constitutionally enshrines the right of every citizen to use his native language and culture, freely choose the language of communication, education, professional training and creativity (paragraph 2, Article 19). The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Languages" dated July 11, 1997 implements these norms of the Constitution, enshrining the duty of the State to ensure equal respect for all languages of the peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is reflected in the real activities of the state to support the creation of national centers, mass media published in the languages of the peoples of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the creation of national schools, kindergartens, etc. Respect for national values and national self-determination is one of the most important measures to ensure public safety. National and religious feelings, in addition to physiological ones, are among the main human feelings, the impact of which can lead to serious consequences. Historical facts show that it is these two feelings that underlie the bloodiest wars of mankind. In this regard, caring for them is the key to interethnic and interreligious harmony, since nation and religion are often closely interrelated

categories. Recognition of any actions capable of violating interethnic harmony as unconstitutional (art. 39) is the basis of legislation providing for liability for such illegal actions.

The foundations of the external security of sovereign Kazakhstan are laid down in the norm of the Constitution, which enshrines the right of the State to ensure the integrity, inviolability and inalienable character of its territory (paragraph 2 of Article 2). The Military Doctrine of Kazakhstan dated March 21, 2007, No. 299, which is "a system of fundamental views on ensuring the military security of the state, preventing wars and armed conflicts, developing and using the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations, "as well as the country's foreign policy, ensuring the implementation of art. Article 8 of the Constitution proclaims Kazakhstan's commitment to respect the principles and norms of international law, as well as to pursue a policy of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between States, their equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the rejection of the use of armed force first. Thus, Kazakhstan proclaims itself a peace-loving state, which reserves the right to defend its interests, if necessary, by military means.

The Constitution also establishes the right of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the event of aggression against the Republic or an immediate external threat to its security, to impose martial law and declare full or partial mobilization (paragraph 17 of article 44). The protection of the country is the sacred duty of every citizen (paragraph 1 of article 36).

Environmental safety issues are reflected in the Basic Law by approving environmental protection, favorable for human life and health, as a state goal (paragraph 1 of Article 38), as well as imposing on citizens the obligation to preserve nature and take care of natural resources (Article 38). The Concept of Environmental Safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the activities of environmental authorities, as well as environmental management enterprises, is based on these norms and for the sake of their implementation.

The fundamentals of public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state are also reflected in the norms of the Basic Law, the analysis of which will be carried out in a special section of the work.

By establishing a range of human and civil rights and freedoms, and fixing possible grounds for their restriction, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan defines the basis of the mechanism for implementing its norms, consolidating the mechanism of public administration and the main powers of the highest state bodies.

Issues of security and its provision are classified by the Basic Law as the most important, they are attributed to the competence of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and all three branches of government.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, being a symbol and guarantor of the unity of the people and state power, the inviolability of the Constitution, human and civil rights and freedoms, is endowed with a wide range of powers in the field of ensuring the security of all subjects of constitutional and legal relations. His approval of government programs, including in the field of domestic and foreign policy, military

doctrine, the creation of government agencies, and the appointment of key government figures are aimed at ensuring the normal functioning of the state and public institutions in a safe environment. His powers are quite broad even during emergencies and are aimed at their elimination. The creation by the President of a specialized body, the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as a fairly wide range of powers in relation to the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan are also aimed at monitoring the interests of individuals, society and the state in the process of ensuring national security, ensuring a balance of interests (Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Equally important are the powers of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan as the highest representative body exercising legislative functions (article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan). In accordance with article 53 of the Basic Law, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan resolves issues of war and peace in a joint session (4) Article 53) and decides on the proposal of the President of the Republic on the use of the Armed Forces of the Republic to fulfill international obligations to maintain peace and security (5) Article 53), thereby directly expressing its will in the decision-making process. the most important security issues of the country. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the article. 61 The Parliament has the right to issue laws regulating the most important public relations directly related to the security of individuals, society and the State, as they include issues of the legal personality of individuals and legal entities, civil rights and freedoms, social and financial spheres, the economy of Kazakhstan, as well as ensuring the defense and security of the State.

The Constitution clearly defines the powers of the highest executive authority, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Article 66 of the Basic Law establishes that the Government is authorized to develop the main directions of the socio-economic policy of the state, its defense, security, and public order, and organizes their implementation. These functions are implemented through the leadership of specially authorized executive authorities of the country, endowed with a wide range of powers and forces to ensure the internal and external security of the republic.

Thus, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, being the basic law of the country, has defined key positions in security issues as a single compromise of the interests of the individual, society and the state, assigning the main functional responsibilities for its provision to government agencies and officials.

The versatility of security as a complex and complex-forming concept could not but affect the content of the Constitution, an analysis of the norms of which indicates that they reflect the most important, fundamental criteria of all components of national security. At the same time, it is quite difficult to clearly distinguish between these foundations and relate them only to a single component, since they are quite close to each other, and the conditions for their provision are interdependent and complement each other. Accordingly, the measures taken to ensure the security of individuals, society and the State should be considered comprehensively. Only in the system do they represent the foundations of the security of the individual, society and the state, as a balance of their interests and are considered as national security.

Having laid the foundations of national security, the Constitution formed the basis of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, special concepts and state program documents, thereby ensuring the direct realization of the interests of the individual, society and the state in the process of achieving their vital interests.

1.3 Subjects, objects and types of constitutional and legal relations in the field of public electronic services

In both scientific and practical understanding of security issues as a political and legal phenomenon, an important place is occupied by a clear definition of the range of objects and subjects of legal relations regulating the process of ensuring security itself. As already defined in the previous subsection of the work, the foundations of such a definition are laid in the analysis of constitutional norms and the constitutional-legal relations arising from them.

Constitutional and legal relations are the basis for the entire complex of legal relations related to security. At the same time, the analysis of such relationships is of fundamental importance, since it seems impossible to ensure security itself outside the framework of the law. It is through legal relations, as a result of the influence of legal norms entailing the emergence of certain mutual rights and obligations, that the required behavior of people is achieved, and a certain order underlying the state of security is ensured. At the same time, ensuring law and order and security is one of the main goals of the legislative and law enforcement activities of all government agencies.

Speaking about the specifics and classification of legal relations aimed at ensuring security, one should keep in mind the content of the very concept of "legal relationship". "A legal relationship is an individualized social bond between individuals that arises on the basis of legal norms, characterized by the presence of subjective legal rights and obligations and supported (guaranteed) by the coercive force of the state" [56, p. 82].

The specificity of security as a certain state lies in the fact that, unlike the rights that are given (by God, the state, etc.), it is achieved, for this it is necessary to make significant efforts, take necessary, purposeful actions, as a rule, from the most interested subject. The process of achieving and maintaining security is ensured by a huge range of measures, both State and non-State, and this process includes almost all subjects of law who, by entering into certain legal relationships, exercise their rights and obligations and thereby directly protect and achieve their vital interests. Security is a state, as noted above, which cannot be achieved and maintained without legal regulation, and this is precisely the goal of the entire set of legal relations. The security of an individual and society as a whole is the goal of the very existence of the State and is achieved with the help of all necessary legal instruments.

The comprehensive nature of security, as a certain condition, also determines that it is ensured by all types of legal norms, regardless of their industry or other affiliation and their direct application. At the same time, these norms and legal relations are based on constitutional norms and legal relations, which are determined by a number of factors.

Firstly, there is a high political potential of constitutional and legal relations. Constitutional and legal relations "represent the quintessence of existing political and legal relations in society. Political relations express the interests of all political groups and the fundamental interests of society as a whole. Politics, based on economics and being its concentrated expression, covers all spheres of society" [57, p.111]. In other words, constitutional and legal relations are a generalized legal form of political relations contained in the letter of the law. Taking into account that any government policy is aimed at achieving and ensuring certain interests, which together can be considered as a state of protection of these interests, that is, their security. Based on this, it can be concluded that constitutional and legal relations represent a special, generalized legal form of political and legal relations aimed, among other things (and ultimately) at ensuring the security of the individual, society and the state.

Secondly, the general nature of constitutional and legal relations. According to constitutional scholars, it is the Constitution that has the highest degree of generalization. It is the general nature of constitutional and legal relations that corresponds to the nature of constitutional and legal regulation and the impact on public relations. It is the general nature of constitutional and legal relations that allows them to express the general legal status of subjects, consolidate their most important rights and duties, as well as responsibility to each other. Thus, the foundations of society, the foundations of the state and state regulation are being strengthened, and the legal basis for the coexistence of citizens and the legal status of an individual citizen is being laid.

Thirdly, the fact that constitutional legal relations in the process of their direct implementation are closely intertwined with other legal relations and often become the basis for their emergence. Constitutional legal relations cannot develop and be implemented outside of sectoral legal relations. Security issues are regulated and thus ensured by all branches and institutions of law, without exception, and the foundations of this are laid by the Constitution as the main political document.

The implementation of the principles, duties and rights of subjects of constitutional and legal relations, state functions and tasks proclaimed by the Constitution is carried out by separate branches of law. Thus, the legal aspects of ensuring environmental safety are regulated by the norms of environmental law, economic security, in turn, is ensured by the norms of a number of branches of law, such as civil law, investment law, currency law, banking law, financial law and others. The norms of administrative law, in turn, provide both the legal basis for public safety and consolidate the specifics and mechanism of public administration in all spheres of life, including national security. Its norms, like those of criminal law, establish the grounds and measures of legal responsibility for offenses, thereby providing a mandatory mechanism for protecting individual, public and State interests.

Another specific feature of constitutional and legal relations is the special range of their subjects.

The subject of law is one of the basic legal concepts. According to S.F. Kechekyan, the subjects of law are a) persons participating or b) able to participate in legal relations [58, p.84], who, by virtue of entry (or possibility) of entry into legal relations, acquire certain rights and obligations provided for by the norms of civil

legislation.

Constitutional legal relations cover the entire range of subjects of law. "The subject of constitutional norms," writes Y.M. Tikhomirov, "is primarily social communities - people, classes, nations, strata, collectives, as well as individuals. This type of subject is characteristic of constitutional norms as political and legal norms [59, p.129]. This circle was specified by O.O. Mironov, based on whose opinion, in relation to Kazakhstan, the following circle of subjects of constitutional and legal relations should be distinguished: 1) social communities, people, nations, nationalities; 2) social entities – the state and its administrative-territorial units; the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Chairmen of the chambers of Parliament, deputies, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, other state bodies exercising state power in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan by virtue of and within their powers; local self-government bodies; 3) local self-government bodies of general use; 4) state bodies, their subdivisions and officials, collectives of citizens; 5) social individuals – citizens, foreigners and stateless persons [60, p. 53].

The Constitution defines the basis of their legal status, defines the range of their rights and duties, which corresponds to their social function and role. Defining the range of subjects of constitutional and legal relations in the process of ensuring security, one should recall another characteristic of subjects of law given by S.F. Kechekyan: "A person capable of acting as a subject of law can act, i.e. independently determine the means for his own purposes, use the actions of other persons." individuals as a means of achieving goals, within the limits allowed by the norms of law" [61, p. 93]. This characteristic of the subjects of constitutional and legal relations is key in determining their capabilities to ensure their own and common security. Only by clearly defining the range of your life interests, the possibility of achieving and protecting them, and the ability to compromise, if necessary, including giving up some of your rights and freedoms, using the services of other entities, can you achieve your stated goals. All the listed subjects of constitutional and legal relations possess these abilities and, accordingly, act as subjects of constitutional and legal security relations.

It is necessary to take into account the terms of reference of these structures in the process of ensuring personal and general security. Security is a condition that requires constant maintenance and purposeful activity by interested parties, otherwise an imbalance of interests and an aggravation of certain threats may occur.

When defining the powers of subjects of constitutional law on security issues, the concept of subjects of competence is very important. These include persons and authorized institutions who are obliged and have the right to act in a certain field and on the basis of established powers. In the process of ensuring security, the range of subjects of competence is quite wide and sufficiently defined by the norms of the Constitution as the basic law and detailed by the norms of legislation and by-laws.

The people act as a special subject of constitutional and legal relations. By "people" we mean, in particular, a certain group of people who share a number of characteristics — language, culture, territory, religion, historical past, etc. In this sense, the word "people" can be replaced by the term ethnos. The term "people" is also used to

refer to the entire population of a country, regardless of its ethnicity. In a political sense, the people often oppose the "government." At the same time, the uniqueness and exclusivity of the legal status of the people as a subject of constitutional and legal relations is obvious, which is determined by the fact that the Constitution as the Basic Law was adopted by political consensus by the people through a nationwide referendum. In addition, the people are the sole bearer of State power (paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan), whose legal personality is absolute and not subject to restrictions. As Z.J. Kenzhaliev correctly points out "The people of Kazakhstan are the main actors of the constitutional system and constitutional and legal construction in the Republic of Kazakhstan. He is the main and only creator of statehood in the "native Kazakh land" [62, p. 43].

The people assume the most important responsibilities for the exercise of State power directly and through their representatives. Direct governance is ensured through the expression of the will of the people in national referendums and free elections, while other functions are carried out through the mediation of State bodies (paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan). This determines the dominant role of the people in the system of subjects of constitutional and legal relations, as well as the range of powers of this category in the process of interaction with other subjects. At the same time, it is people who should be considered as one of the main subjects of public relations in the process of achieving and ensuring security. In addition, the concept of "people", depending on the type of security, in our opinion, can appear in both meanings, that is, as a population living in a certain territory, and as an ethnic group. Thus, according to S.F. Kechekyan, "the people are the subject of law as the bearer of sovereignty, as the holder of the right to the independent development of their culture" [63, p. 127].

The people, as a political category, as a bearer of sovereign state power, acting as a subject of constitutional and legal relations, thereby performs key functions to ensure the security of both themselves and their individual representatives (public associations, collectives of citizens, subjects), and the state as a whole. This is achieved through the direct exercise of assumed powers, in this case of a constitutional and legal nature. By adopting the country's Constitution in the process of holding a referendum, the people legally formalize a consensus, a balance of interests of all major social groups and an individual.

The content of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan shows that the principles and foundations of interaction between individuals, society and the state, nationalities and ethnic groups, public associations, including those pursuing political goals, and various social strata expressed in it are primarily aimed at ensuring their safe coexistence, thereby the will of the people is expressed and implemented.

The will of the people to secure external and internal coexistence is also expressed in the activities of the President, government agencies, officials, and the acts of public administration they adopt, that is, indirectly. In this case, the people are participants in specific constitutional and legal relations that arise during the formation of state authorities, the election of the President and deputies of representative authorities, among which the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan occupies a special place as

the representative legislative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The security of the people as an ethnic group, that is, the nation, is important, which is especially important in the modern period – a period of unlimited information influence, integration of national cultures, their mixing, and globalization. The right to self-determination in sovereign Kazakhstan is mainly expressed in ensuring the preservation of national origins, national cultures, which is one of the components of the cultural security of an ethnic group. The Constitution provides for certain measures, in particular, ensuring equality of representatives of different ethnic groups, recognition and development of languages, etc. It should be noted that it is precisely this component of the security of peoples' cultures that is becoming increasingly relevant and problematic, for which a number of States are adopting special programs.

According to Y.M. Tikhomirov: "The people as a source of power has its highest measure and, as the bearer of sovereignty, concentrates the main social functions. They are distributed in civil society between the state and other institutions" [64, p.190]. The main power functions are transferred by the people to the state, which is absolutely logical and correct, since the state is nothing more than the result of the selforganization of the people.

The State acts as the bearer of property rights, the subject of the right to territory, the subject of legislative and law enforcement activities, the subject of law in international activities, etc. In all general and specific constitutional and legal relations, the state acts with a specific purpose - to protect the rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, society and its own, to ensure their implementation and achieve the necessary balance, universal security.

By virtue of the duties assigned to the State, it ensures both external and internal security, the inviolability of state borders, the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, economic development, public order and financial stability, etc., which together constitute a system of national interests – the basis of national security. security, including the security of the individual, society and the State. The implementation of these and many other state functions is entrusted to the entire system of state power, despite its division into legislative, executive and judicial, while each branch of government implements the tasks and goals assigned to it, determined by their functional purpose.

All these tasks and functions are directly implemented through the activities of government agencies. State bodies act as the main carrier of the functions of the state, ensuring its stability and adaptation to changing conditions of political, economic and social development. State bodies are the main element of the State administration apparatus and are endowed with appropriate competence and authority. The division of powers between government agencies is precisely the process that, according to A.F.Maly. However, it only contributes to the improvement of the rational organization of the management of public affairs, the distribution of not only rights and duties, but also responsibilities [65, p.96].

All government agencies are involved in ensuring security within their authority and competence, regardless of the level and field of activity, which is again explained by the comprehensive nature of security. At the same time, specialized national security

agencies, law enforcement agencies and paramilitary services play a special role, although the current trend of increasing and strengthening the security system cannot fully solve the existing problems. In this regard, as already mentioned, international bodies, organizations, associations, etc. are being created. in the field of education.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan defines the basis of the powers and competencies of the supreme bodies of State administration and officials, which are regulated in detail by relevant legislative acts and by-laws.

The formation of clear and consistent constitutional and legal foundations for personal security is a necessary prerequisite for achieving a high standard of living and improving the well-being of citizens, creating conditions for a safe, free and comfortable life, and developing democracy and civil society.

A person acts as one of the main subjects of constitutional and legal relations, whose rights, freedoms and legitimate interests are guaranteed by the norms of the Constitution. Constitutional norms, unlike the norms of other branches of law, have a universal character of regulating the legal status of an individual. Constitutional norms, as noted above, cover the basic human and civil rights and freedoms, which, as L. D. Voevodina correctly noted, express the fundamental ties and relationships between society and its members, the state and its citizens [66, p. 22].

Personal security is a state of protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, which consists in the mandatory preservation of the essence of the values reflected in them and determined on the basis of controlled qualitative and quantitative parameters maintained in dynamic equilibrium. Personal security consists of the personal, political and socio-economic security of a person and citizen, corresponding to the basic types of constitutional rights and freedoms, as well as state electronic services and information security, covering the entire system of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

Through the consolidation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, as well as through the establishment of direct duties of state bodies and public associations to a person, the Constitution guarantees the foundations of his security, and security in almost all spheres of his life. The Basic Law establishes a set of human rights to ensure human security, including in the process of interaction with the State and public institutions. At the same time, the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan do not clearly fix the place of security in the constitutional status of the individual, whereas the individual's right to security is a complex constitutional institution encompassing the entire system of constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual. This institution operates a priori and is disclosed through the institute of rights and freedoms, as a result of which other regulatory legal acts regulating security relations also do not allow for a clear definition of the universal category of security. The legislator's approach to personal security is particularly contradictory, which is reflected in the legally uncertain status of a person as an object of protection, in ignoring the active principle of the individual as a subject of relations to ensure his own safety.

The next equally important subject of constitutional and legal relations arising in the process of ensuring security are public associations.

Public associations are voluntary associations of citizens created to achieve

common goals, objectives and express common interests. Representing the interests of citizens and endowed with a certain range of rights and powers in the field of protection of their rights and freedoms, public associations are thus another subject of constitutional and legal relations in the field of security. They perform this function depending on what interests they represent, for what purpose they were created and what powers they are legally endowed with.

It should also be noted that the institution of public associations representing the interests of citizens, namely individual strata, groups of the population, is thus an expression of public interests and, accordingly, protects and assists in matters of security, both for an individual and for individual government entities. For example, trade unions representing the interests of an employee in court are usually representatives of the labor interests of their members.

In fact, the interests of society are represented precisely through the work and effectiveness of public associations, political parties, religious organizations, etc., which is important in determining their role in the security system.

The issues of the object of constitutional and legal relations in the field of security are quite relevant, due to the uniqueness of the very concept of "security", its universal and comprehensive nature.

The lack of a unified approach to the definition of the object of law is due to its diversity. An attempt to cover all its contents leads to different formulations, therefore one of the most streamlined formulations is given by O. S. Ioffe "what the law is aimed at or what it affects" [67, p. 90]. More specifically, S.F. Kechekyan: "The object of law is the desired legal effect, it is the subject of the legal control that is achieved by the content of the law (or the content of the legal relationship)" [68, p. 138]. S.S. Alekseev, defining the object of legal relations as "phenomena (objects) of the world around us, to which subjective legal rights and obligations are directed," classifies them into tangible and intangible, referring to them a variety of tangible and intangible benefits that can meet the needs of subjects, i.e. the interest of society. authorized person [69, p.154].

The objects of constitutional and legal relations are mainly the highest social values, which include: the foundations of the constitutional system, the individual, his rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, state sovereignty, political and ideological diversity, democratic institutions, peaceful coexistence, international cooperation, social harmony, economic development and stability, etc. others. All of them are recognized and elevated to the rank of constitutional and are enshrined in the constitutional principles, and then in various policy documents. Alekseev provides the following classification of tangible and intangible assets, which are the object of relevant constitutional and legal relations: a) socio-economic and socio-political benefits; b) the benefits underlying the social and political freedoms of citizens; c) personal benefits [69, p. 156]. The achievement of all these benefits and values is aimed at ensuring the interests, in this case, the interests of the individual, society and the state.

It is these social values, elevated to the rank of constitutional principles of the existence of the individual, society and the state, that represent nothing more than their interests, or rather, the balance of their interests, which can be expressed in the formulation – universal interest. It is of universal interest to achieve and ensure a

permanent state of security for all subjects of constitutional and legal relations, which in general can be defined as an individual, society and the state.

It is security that is nothing more than the reason for the self-organization of society, the end result of which is the state and the law. Accordingly, both the law and the state are obliged to ensure universal security, and the basic principles and organizational principles of this activity cannot be reflected anywhere else than in the Basic Law – the Constitution, which is a national document developed and adopted only by the will of the people.

Some form of security is specified in some norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for example, state security (paragraph 3 of Article 5, paragraph 3 of Article 20, article 32), national security (paragraph 2 of Article 23), labor protection (paragraph 2 of Article 24), etc. However, the vast majority of the norms that establish certain provisions are aimed at ensuring interests and, consequently, security not directly, but in the context, which, in turn, in no way detracts from their essence and significance. The context of these norms finds its expression in laws, which, in turn, are implemented through the adoption of a whole range of subordinate regulations. At the same time, as mentioned above, government policy documents and concepts are based on constitutional norms.

In conclusion, we can conclude that one of the main reasons and goals of the adoption of the Constitution, which is a document expressing the will of the people, representing a universal (popular) consensus, is to achieve and ensure security. Constitutional norms establish the basic principles and organizational foundations of ensuring security, as a result of the balance of interests of the individual, society and the state.

The legal regulation of public electronic services in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on a system of regulatory legal acts that form the basis for the development of digitalization of public administration and ensuring interaction between the state and citizens in the digital environment. Key documents directly related to the topic of the dissertation include the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 15, 2013 No. 88-V "On Public Services"1, the Administrative Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 29, 2020 No. 350-VI2, as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 26, 2021. No. 522 "On approval of the Concept of Public Administration Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030" [70].

The Law "On Public Services" establishes the basic principles, criteria and mechanisms for the provision of public services, including in electronic form. In particular, the document defines the concept of a public service, establishes the procedure for its provision, and regulates the rights and obligations of both applicants and government agencies, thereby providing legal guarantees for the availability, quality, and transparency of public services1. The law clearly identifies electronic services as a priority area for the development of public services, which serves as the basis for the formation of an e-government infrastructure. In this regard, the analytical focus of the dissertation on the legal regulation of public electronic services is fully consistent with the provisions of this law and complements them with a more specialized

analysis.

The Administrative Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (APPC) dated June 29, 2020 is a key regulatory act regulating administrative procedures, including the procedure for providing public services, the interaction of citizens and organizations with government agencies, as well as the mechanism for resolving administrative disputes [71]. In the context of electronic public services, the APPC defines standards for conducting administrative processes in digital format, facilitates simplification of procedures and increases their transparency. This code forms a universal framework within which government electronic services are developed, and is an important tool for ensuring legal order and protecting applicants' rights in the digital space.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 522 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030" sets strategic guidelines for the development of public administration, where significant attention is paid to digitalization and the introduction of innovative technologies in public administration [72]. The document sets out the goal of improving the efficiency of public services through the active development of e-government and creating comfortable conditions for citizens and businesses when interacting with the government through digital platforms. The concept provides for a comprehensive modernization of the regulatory framework at all levels of government, which necessitates a thorough legal analysis and improvement of legislation in the field of public electronic services.

In addition to these documents, the legal regulation of public electronic services must take into account a number of related laws and regulations, such as legislation on personal data, information security, electronic signatures and electronic document management, which creates a comprehensive regulatory framework for the functioning of e-government.

Thus, the study of the regulatory framework of public electronic services is of key importance for understanding the legal mechanism of their provision in the context of digitalization. The introduction of the mentioned regulations into the content of the dissertation increases its theoretical validity and practical significance, providing an integrated approach to the analysis of the legal regulation of public electronic services in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the sources used reflect the current state of legislation and take into account the main directions of state policy, which contributes to the development of sound recommendations for the development and improvement of the legal system.

2 GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC SERVICES AND INFORMATION SECURITY: THE ESSENCE AND PROBLEMS

2.1 Theoretical and legal aspects of information in the context of providing public electronic services

The definition of the concept of "information" and its role in various social processes plays an important role in modern science. This problem is increasingly being heard in the works of political scientists, economists, sociologists, and lawyers.

This issue deserves separate legal consideration. In the theory of state and law, it is necessary to identify and study the concept and features of the information society, the possibilities and tools of its legal regulation, mechanisms for ensuring a unified global information space and its impact on state ideology and statehood as a whole, as well as a number of other problems generated by the formation and development of the modern information society. In the system of modern constitutional law, issues of information and information relations are conditioned by the need for legal regulation, ensuring and protecting the information rights of citizens. In the theory of public administration, issues of information support for management processes, legal regulation of information turnover, issues of state control over information exchange processes, as well as public electronic services and information security are becoming increasingly relevant. All these problems are both scientific and applied.

The need for scientific development of theory and legislation in the information sphere is increasing, which is explained by the rapid development of information processes and the role of information in all spheres of individual life, society and the state.

Throughout its adult life, humanity has used information channels that have evolved from primitive gestures and sounds to modern electronic means of transmitting arrays of information. Rapid progress in the field of information processing and transmission has led to an unprecedented increase in the need for information resources, which eventually led to the emergence of a new post-industrial system - the information society.

Not so long ago, terms such as "information exchange", "information document management", "information services", "cyberspace", "information resources", "information warfare" and "information weapons" appeared and came into use. They function both in a special information environment and are represented in the legal field. Moreover, the very attempt at a legal interpretation of the concept of "information" was undertaken only at the end of the twentieth century. Information, as a social category, was taken into account only at the beginning of the twentieth century, as a result of the improvement of communication theory and the increasing role of information exchange in the public sphere. [73, p. 122]

Information is a universal and multifaceted concept. It is crucial in various fields of knowledge and science. It is indisputable that scientists claim that information is one of the most complex, contradictory and conflicting branches of knowledge. There are many approaches, concepts, and definitions of information in modern science.

At the same time, various sciences consider this concept only from a certain point of view, refracting it in their own plan. Information (from Latin. Information – explanation, presentation, awareness) It is considered by signalmen as a set of transmitted and received symbols and signals. Such a vision affects only the symbolic essence of information, without affecting its content. In 1948, N. Wiener gave the concept of "information" a semantic meaning, namely, "the designation of the content received from the outside world in the process of adapting our senses to it" [73, p.31].

Until the middle of the twentieth century, information was associated in the scientific community as messages and information transmitted from person to person in written or oral form. With the development of natural sciences, biology, engineering genetics and technology, since the middle of the twentieth century, a scientific opinion has developed that information is "the exchange of information between humans, humans and automata, automata and non-automata, the exchange of signals in the animal and plant world; the transmission of signs from cell to cell, from organism to organism (genetic information), one of the basic concepts of cybernetics)" [74, p.348].

The most common point of view on the essence of information is its identification with knowledge. The same approach is used in the modern theory of cybernetics – semantics, which studies the meaning, meaningfulness and usefulness of information for its consumer. [75, p. 45]. A new concept of the "infosphere" has appeared in science — it is the total knowledge about the world as a whole [76, p.18]. This version causes endless controversy. O.I. Semenkov argues that it was the content side of information that made it possible to combine concepts such as "knowledge" and "information", which led to the creation of the fundamental concept of "information resource" [77, p.274]. This theory is refuted by psychologists, who believe that a person's ability to understand the content of incoming data allows him to protect himself from negative information, that is, a kind of government electronic services and an information security mechanism are being developed.

Some theories of the meaningful meaning of information are radically different. N. Wiener argued that "information is information, not energy or matter," and that information is an impact, reflection, and cognition. Whereas later, in the process of a more complete and systematic analysis of information as a phenomenon, scientists put forward excellent positions. [73, p.332]. The analysis of the concepts of "information" and "matter" allowed V. N. Lopatin substantiates the theory of duality of these categories: "Information acts as a measure of organization and a means of organizing and developing any form of matter, which allows us to assert that all matter is informational. The fact that information is realized only through objects of matter and their properties allows us to assert that all information is material. Solving the methodological problem of the primacy of matter or information, it can be assumed that both principles can be called the two-pronged fundamental principle of existing nature and the world".

In philosophical understanding, information is a special energetic force that ensures the connection and interrelation of elements of natural, social and spiritual origin [78, p.118].

It is safe to say that there is still no universal concept of information that could

cover all aspects of this phenomenon. It remains only to agree with the opinion of scientists that phenomena such as information, energy and matter cannot be defined, measured and fully comprehended. Some scientists recall the divine nature of these phenomena, this theory also deserves attention. The Bible says that the first was the word (information). The Holy Book of the Quran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (SA) and is also information. Which, from a theological point of view, is also a confirmation of this theory.

Comparing the concepts of "management" and "information" allows us to identify three main types of information:

Biological information is the process of transferring data within or between living organisms.

Machine information is the process of transferring data between machines;

Social is the transfer of information between people in the process of human communication.

It is difficult to overestimate the role and importance of information in the social sphere.

In recent decades, the concept of "information" and its root derivatives have further expanded the scope of use and have been used to describe such social and economic phenomena as: economic information; information business; government electronic services and information security; information protection, etc. This suggests that this category is one of the most important in modern science and practically characterizes modern civilization. If the 19th century was called the century of industrial production, the 20th century - the century of management, then the 21st century - the century of information. "Today we are witnessing an increase in the importance of information for us personally, as well as for the state and society as a whole. The increasing role of information in almost all spheres and directions of life is due to many factors and, above all, the formation of the information sector of the economy, equal in importance and sometimes superior in resource potential to its traditional divisions such as industry, agriculture and the service sector. The degree of development of the information sector has a significant impact not only on the system of industrial relations, but also determines the real limits of the ability of members of society to search, receive and disseminate information. This lays the foundation for the existence of an information technology system in society ..." [79, p.3].

Nowadays, with the increasing role of information, information exchange and other information processes, the legal regulation of information relations requires more and more permission. The laws of almost all countries have adopted special regulations governing the procedures for the exchange of official information, informatization processes, the protection of certain types of information, etc. They provide various formulations of relevant concepts in the field of information, informatization and information security.

However, no unified approach to the concept of "information" has been developed. There are different points of view in legislation where terms such as "information resources", "information", "data", "information arrays", "databases", "documents", "electronic documents", "computer information", "information systems",

"websites", "electronic government", "information services", "information carriers", "information relations", "information exchange", "electronic portals", "information crime" and many others are the norm, due to the current trends in the development of public relations in various spheres of public life.

The most relevant is the development of a unified concept of the conceptual framework. This problem is fully present in the theory of law and, accordingly, in legislative and law enforcement activities.

The need for legal regulation of information relations requires a clear system and classification, a unified approach to basic concepts and the development of a unified terminology. According to I.L. Bachilo, all of the above terms, like many others, should be considered as the basis of the theory of the system of information objects, or otherwise as an organizational form of information [80, p.30]. It is necessary to agree with the opinion of I.L. Bachilo and V. N. Lopatin that such a system has not yet been developed due to differences in opinions and theories of interpretation of these terms.

The opinions of scientists are also divided regarding the definition of the concept of "information". Thus, V. A. Kopylov suggests understanding the object of law as information - "information (data) created in the course of intellectual activity about the surrounding world and the processes taking place in them, or messages informing about the state of affairs" [81, p. 48]. G.V. Atamanchuk, a well-known expert in the field of public administration theory, notes that It is "information as a set of any information, data, facts, characteristics about relevant subjects, phenomena, processes, relationships, events, etc. data collected and systematized in an easy-to-use form forms the basis of public administration" [82, p.240].

According to M.A. Shakenov, it is advisable to understand information "as a perceived and accepted characteristic of the surrounding world in all its diversity, which arises in the process of cognition of the latter and allows, based on measuring the properties of objects, phenomena, processes, facts and their reflection in various forms of perception, to distinguish their signs, meanings and establish connections and dependencies with the whole variety of manifestations of the material, spiritual, and ideological world" [83, p. 18].

All of the above concepts cannot be called absolutely legal, although they are cited by legal scholars. It is impossible to completely abstract from philosophical and pragmatic theories of understanding information, since they are its components. Therefore, in the legislation, information is considered as a resource (informative value). This is because the law must have a very specific object and subject of its regulation.

There is no definition of the concept of "information" as such in Kazakh legislation. In the Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2016, information was understood as "information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, regardless of the form of their presentation, stored or circulating in society, biological, technical and technological systems"[84]. In current regulatory legal acts, the concept of information is not given. Legal technique allows you not to define a term used in a law in two cases: when this term is already used in other laws and a definition has already been given for it, as well as in cases where this term has an unambiguous understanding, established in language and science, and does

not correspond to require explanation. However, the concept of "information" requires legislative consolidation, since it is the legal status, that is, the legal regime of information, that determines the correct regulation of all legal relations in the sphere of information turnover and its protection.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Legal Statistics and Special Accounting" dated December 22, 2003 No. 510-II means "information about persons, objects, facts, events, circumstances and other legal phenomena and processes occurring in the criminal, civil, administrative and legal spheres, regardless of the forms of their representation, recorded in the information accounting document" [85]. This concept follows from the essence of the regulatory legal act that establishes it, but it may give some insight into the legislator's understanding of the term "information", namely, as information about persons, objects, facts, events, circumstances and other phenomena and processes, regardless of the form of their representation and fixation. A similar concept is given by the Law of the Russian Federation "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection", which defines information as "information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, regardless of the form of their presentation."[86].

The legislator approaches the concept of "information" through its organizational form, which is a more familiar and universal form of document. The laws of almost all countries of the world community consider the document and its other forms, such as databases, electronic documents, databases, etc., as the subject of regulation of information law.

A document, regardless of its form, as a subject of regulated legal relations is regulated by both public and private branches of law. That is, the information itself has a number of features that allow it to be considered as an object of study and regulation by various branches of law.

The uniqueness of information as a phenomenon is explained by its specific features. Some of them have been studied in detail by various sciences. For example, the ability to transmit information formed the basis for the creation of various types of communication and became the object of study in such sciences as cybernetics and computer science. And the ability to change and spread has given rise to journalism, journalism, etc.

"The question of the properties of information in general is also revealed in the system of documentary and communication disciplines. And although, unlike the specific classification of information, the coverage of this issue still lacks the necessary completeness and consistency, nevertheless, based on the available scattered data, it is possible to draw up a general picture."

From a technical point of view, information has the following characteristics: discontinuity and continuity; orderliness and randomness; redundancy and insufficiency; updatability and non-renewability (aging); the ability to shrink (collapse) and grow (unfold), accumulate (cumulate) and use, encode and decode, capture and translate, replicate (reproduce) In addition to the above, it is necessary to point out such important properties of information as infinity, uncreativeness and inexhaustibility, and, on the other hand, completeness, creativity, destructibility. Important properties of

information are the ability to statics and dynamics, movement in time and space, and inseparability from physical and material media. The nature of the information is determined by the nature of the material medium.

In our opinion, the most obvious signs of information should include:

1. Her ability to be physically inalienable. This is considered in two aspects: a) information at the time of transfer from one person to another, from one object to another, does not disappear or be forgotten, but continues to exist, and b) when transferring the alienation of information, it must be transferred along with the rights to it.

2. The separability of information is explained by the fact that it is separated from its carrier and is capable of transmission, while there are a large number of forms of information transmission – orally, in writing, by signs, symbols, signals, on electronic media, visually, etc. In this case, the information conveyed by the signs is usually referred to as data.

3. The property of an information object means that in most cases information is transmitted on some kind of medium - things. At the same time, the information content property is preserved. That is, the information recorded on the media acts as an object of ownership and an object of copyright.

4. Reproducibility of information is a consequence of its ability to stand out and be used on various types of media, of which there can be a great many. Accordingly, this information can be provided to an unlimited number of people.

5. The organizational form of information is determined by scientists by the fact that information can be given the form of a document, that is, a certain formality.

6. The instantaneity of information means that information on any medium can be registered, at the request of its manufacturer, government agencies, private structures, etc. "The concept of instantiation allows you to take into account documented information and thereby connects the content side of the information (semantics) with its "real" framing, i.e. when displayed on a medium, the concept of a factored copy of the document, and, therefore, the mechanism of registration of information objects is taken into account, in particular, the circulation of originals of documents" [86, p. 37].

7. The content of the information. Any information contains information about the world around us, people, events, facts, and phenomena.

Based on the properties of information, scientists have formulated certain information postulates:

1. Information is a universal property of matter;
2. Any interaction in nature and society is based on information;
3. Every process of doing work is a process of informational interaction.;
4. The reality of displaying an information product;
5. Reality is reflected in space and time.;
6. Nothing comes from nothing.;
7. Information retains its value unchanged as long as the storage medium remains unchanged.;
8. Nothing just disappears.

Such a feature of information as its content deserves special attention.

It is the content of the information that determines its significance. Due to the need to ensure a greater volume of information turnover, humanity has carried out and continues to carry out scientific and technological revolutions. The transformations that have taken place in approaches to the processing, storage and dissemination of information, as well as the accumulation of information resources, are commonly referred to as information revolutions.

1. The invention of writing;
2. Book printing;
3. Radio and television;
4. Creation of electronic computers;
5. Creation of a cross-border global Internet network.

Information has always been quite an important condition of human life. In the modern period, the role of information has increased significantly. This is the primary basis of many vital processes. Today, it is generally recognized that information is the most important means of organizing and regulating both public and private life. It is information that is the form and means of transferring acquired, accumulated and created knowledge, an effective tool and "subject" of management.

Scientists in the field of human development claim that the volume of world knowledge has increased a billion times since the first information revolution, that is, since the invention of writing. The motto of the 19th century is intellectual competitiveness. The beginnings of the twentieth century - globalization, the development of information technology, and the Internet - led to the creation of a cross-border information society. The possibilities of instant receipt, consumption, exchange, search and processing of information have increased many times. The extraction, processing, and dissemination of information has become a business.

The increasing role of information in public and private life has led to the emergence of another function of the State – information. This once again confirms the theory of M.T. Baymakhanov and D.M. Baymakhanova about the constant development of the state function depending on the development of society and the promotion of the function of consolidating, protecting and guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of citizens in the context of building a democratic society, a legal and social state [87, p.42].

The information content of management processes has always existed, but right now much attention is being paid to this aspect. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that information is not only the basis, but also the product of public administration processes.

In modern conditions, crucial attention is paid to the quality of information. In its most general form, information must meet certain requirements: be up-to-date; concise; complete; new (fresh, this term is absolutely acceptable here); economical and useful.

Modern society is constantly demanding a new and new flow of information. Due to this, there are many different media outlets, the book industry, the television industry, the daily press, etc. In addition, information is also important in the political life of society. Building and developing a civil society is basically impossible without building open information flows, information about political and social processes in society. A

new direction has appeared in political science – sociological information, which is considered as a reflection of objective reality in the public consciousness.

Information plays a fairly important role in the life of every modern person. Information is necessary both in the course of work, and at the household level, in personal life. Our life is no longer real without television, radio, the latest press, the Internet, etc. The scientific approach to information primarily involves its systematization and classification. Various theories are expressed.

The most common classification is based on access to information. Traditionally, there is a distinction between open access information and information with limited access.

Open information, or in other words, public access information, is information that is not restricted to all individuals and legal entities. It, in turn, can be classified into: mass information; information provided by official bodies; information subject to mandatory provision; other information that can be obtained by individuals and legal entities in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Mass information is information provided to an unlimited number of people. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2024 No. 93-VIII Law of Republic of Kazakhstan "On Mass Media" establishes that "mass information is printed, audiovisual and other messages and materials intended for an unlimited number of people."[88]. The dissemination of this information is carried out through the mass media and the Internet, which together represent multimedia tools. Such information is intended to inform the public, including to provide entertainment, educational leisure, promotional events, etc. It was the emergence of mass media, the possibility of distributing information and data to an unlimited number of people that allowed humanity to ensure the influx of knowledge, comprehensive development and well-being.

Official information is also one of the types of open information. The official nature of the information is determined by its source, i.e. government agencies and institutions. Information and data provided by official sources on paper and electronic media, executed in accordance with the procedure established by law, acquire the status of documents. Currently, there is a certain turning point in the process of activity of government agencies, namely in the process of interaction of government agencies with the public, in particular in providing official information. Previously, official information was provided on the basis of requests and in the interests of government agencies and institutions themselves, including through the mass media (official reports), but now the state is obliged to provide as much official information as possible to a large number of the population. The proclamation of the principle of transparency in public administration, ensuring transparency in the activities of government agencies and public decision-making is designed to ensure free access of citizens to this kind of information.

One of the measures to ensure individual rights and freedoms is the legislative consolidation of information, access to which cannot be restricted. It is quite broad and is aimed at ensuring the protection and realization of citizens' rights and freedoms. Paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes:

"All laws and international treaties to which Kazakhstan is a party are published. The official publication of normative legal acts concerning the rights, freedoms and duties of citizens is a prerequisite for their application." Paragraph 3 of Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes that "state bodies, public associations, officials and mass media are obliged to provide every citizen with the opportunity to familiarize himself with documents affecting his rights and interests, decisions and sources of information." This rule is reinforced by paragraph 2 of Article 31, which states: "Concealment by officials of facts and circumstances threatening human life and health entails liability in accordance with the law."

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Secrets" dated March 15, 1999 No. 349-1 expands and details the range of information required to be provided at the request of individuals and legal entities. Paragraph 1 of article 17 defines the range of information that is not subject to secrecy:

1) emergency situations and disasters that threaten the safety and health of citizens and their consequences, as well as natural disasters, their official forecasts and consequences;

2) on the state of ecology, health, sanitation, demography, education, culture, agriculture, as well as on the state of crime;

3) on privileges, compensations and benefits provided by the state to citizens, officials and organizations;

4) on the facts of violation of the rights and freedoms of a citizen;

5) on the amount of gold and foreign exchange assets of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the state (budgetary) reserve of precious metals and precious stones;

6) on the facts of violation of the law by state bodies and organizations, their officials;

7) mass repressions for political, social and other reasons, including information stored in archives, with the exception of information provided for by current legislation.

Confidential information is a separate institution of information law and a separate layer of information resources. The terms "confidentiality", "secret" and "classified" are used mostly as synonyms, whereas from a legal point of view they are different. The word "confidential" comes from the Latin confidential – trust, confidential, not subject to disclosure, secret. The word "secret" is borrowed from the French – secret [89].

Falling into the category of "restricted access information", State secrets and confidential information represent separate legal regimes, including protection regimes. Confidential information, in turn, is diverse, and its clear classification has not yet been developed. There are various attempts at systematization, and approaches to it are also different.

So, A. I. Aleksentsev offers classification according to:

1. the owner of the information (for certain types they may match);

2. areas (spheres) of activity in which information constituting this type of secret may be located;

3. who is entrusted with the protection of such secrets [90, p. 65].

This classification is classified according to the secrecy regime, since it is the secrecy regime that is determined by all three of the above information characteristics. In addition, the concept of "information owner" in this case may not always be an important point. So, for example, the owner of information can transfer the rights of ownership and use of this information to another person, while giving a non-disclosure agreement himself, as a carrier of information subject to the information secrecy regime. If it concerns state secrets, then the state assumes the right of ownership, possession and disposal, but this principle does not apply in copyright, etc.

Paragraph 3) of the classification system proposed by A.I. Aleksentsev, namely by the range of subjects charged with keeping secrets, is controversial for a number of reasons. In particular, the obligation to protect certain secrets automatically follows from the secrecy regime and the issue of ownership of information, the owner himself must organize and ensure security. In addition, the general protection of most of the "closed" information is assumed by the state, for example, state secrets, official secrets, confidentiality of personal information, etc. Such protection is provided both by administrative methods and by legal liability for illegal access, disclosure, destruction of information or other similar actions.

The classification proposed by A.A. Fatyanov seems to be more acceptable [91, p.5]. It is based on three characteristics: affiliation, degree of confidentiality, and content. There are some inaccuracies in this version, in particular the fact that the degree of confidentiality often and to a large extent depends on and is determined by the content, affiliation, and field of activity of the information. In addition, depending on the degree of confidentiality, only information that constitutes a state secret can be classified (it is there that secrecy labels are established, depending on the content and scope of possession of classified information).

In this regard, it is possible to propose a different, unified classification model for confidential information, namely:

- by affiliation of information (this definition is more appropriate, since it does not specify the legal status of the owner and the rightholder, which may differ);
- according to the field (sphere) of activity in which information constituting this type of secret may be located;
- according to the content of the information;
- depending on the degree of confidentiality (secrecy) of the information.

There are more than 40 types of confidential (secret) information in the legal field. The most common in the legal aspect are banking secrecy, commercial secrecy, adoption secrecy, notary secrecy, medical secrecy, and others. Family secrets and personal confidential information are less developed both in scientific research and in rulemaking.

There is another approach to classifying information, namely, dividing information into legal and non-legal.

Legal information is the result of the regulatory activities of government agencies and is contained in regulatory legal acts. Taking into account that nonnormative, i.e. non-legal information is created in the course of law enforcement activities, such as summaries, statistical data, sociological research, etc. In addition, another type of

classification has recently been proposed, generated by the theory of semantics – the internal content, value and usefulness of information. This concept, as noted above, equates the concepts of "information" and "knowledge". Of course, such equality is debatable. In our opinion, knowledge should be understood not only as the availability of information, but also as the ability and ability to analyze, comprehend and apply it. Knowledge can be shallow and deep, useful and useless, etc.

Based on this theory of the essence of information, the classification into useful and useless information has a right to exist. This division is completely subjective and depends on the interests of each individual.

The interests of each individual, in turn, depend on the inclinations and level of consciousness of the individual, which mainly determines the usefulness and uselessness of the information (knowledge) received. However, such a division is also conditional, since any information (read, heard, seen, realized) remains in memory, in the subconscious of a person, and there is another question whether he will need it in the course of life or not.

There is an opinion of scientists about the classification of information by the type of its media, sources of its receipt, etc. Any theory can be acceptable in one way or another, which is explained by the very scale of coverage – the concept of "information", which has not received any precise definition.

Information is of particular value in the process of its turnover. Or, more precisely, information turnover is key in determining the value of information. V.A. Kopylov proposed the information lifecycle, or, as it is commonly called, information turnover: dissemination – transformation – consumption – creation – dissemination of information [92, p.46]. This cycle allows information to enrich and progress. The expansion of the objects of transmission and consumption of information entails an expansion of the range of information dissemination. The relationships that arise in the process of information turnover are commonly referred to as information relations. This definition is rather controversial and, in fact, dictated by convenience (habit) of use. I.L. Bachilo characterizes it as not quite adequate [93].

Legal regulation of information turnover is a necessary condition for modern information exchange, and conversely, information exchange should be regulated by legal norms. The law itself is an information system that has a normative, regularizing nature of the relations that it regulates. The informational function of law is to collect information about regulated relations, create appropriate norms on the rules of conduct of subjects of relations (information), ensure control over their implementation and impact on violators. From this point of view, the law is governing, regulating information, its array, supported by the organizational and power mechanism of the state.

The role and importance of information exchange, its global nature and scale led to the creation of a new concept – information law, which, in turn, caused serious controversy in the scientific community. The opinions of scientists are divided. Some consider information law to be a separate branch of law that has the specifics of the subject of research and regulation. In particular, M.M. Rassolov and his supporters note: "Information law, despite the fact that some of its norms are applied in other branch

legal sciences, widely uses these norms in the course of legal influence on information relations and at the same time is an independent branch legal science and the science of regulatory information" [94, p.10]. Whereas V.A. Kopylov defines it as a complex branch of law, the institutions of which are regulated by various branches of legal science. Information law as "a system of legal norms regulating on a comprehensive basis permissions, positive obligations and prohibitions in the field of public relations for the search, receipt, transfer, production and dissemination of information and products derived from it, as well as related relationships recognized by current legislation." legislation as information" [92, p.123].

In our opinion, information law is a complex branch of law designed to regulate public relations that develop in the process of information turnover, that is, in the process of creating, receiving, consuming, processing and distributing information.

New options for its further development have appeared in the theory of information law. Thus, a number of scientific studies consider the concept of law in relation to virtual space, in particular to the Internet. A new concept has appeared in scientific works on information law – Internet law, or the so-called digital law. This topic deserves attention, which is determined by the role of the Internet in the worldwide dissemination of information.

In this regard, let's disagree with the opinion of scientists who claim that Internet law is an independent branch of legal science. In our opinion, Internet law (in the form in which it has already entered the lexicon) is a complex institution that represents a set of norms and rules governing relations in the process of information circulation in the global totality of information systems (the Internet). Moreover, the international community has not developed and is still far from creating a set of laws governing the use of the Internet.

At the same time, it is necessary to agree with the opinion of scientists who draw attention to the need to develop a unified Internet terminology, namely, the development of common concepts: "Internet", "global network", "website", "domain address", "Internet relations", "subject of Internet relations", "protection of intellectual property on the Internet", "litigation on the Internet", etc.

Despite the difference in views on the theory of information law, this must be accepted as a fait accompli. With the increasing importance of information and its impact on public relations, the role of information law and information legislation in the system of international and national legislation, in the theory of law, as well as in the system of legal sciences is constantly growing.

There is a serious gap in the Kazakh legal science - the scientific study of information turnover. This is directly related to the problems and gaps in the domestic information legislation, which is just beginning its development and lags far behind not only the world leaders in this field (USA, Southeast Asian countries), but also from a number of CIS countries, in particular the Russian Federation, Belarus.

One of the most relevant and vital areas of information turnover is ensuring its security, that is, government electronic services and information security. The importance of information in the life of society, individuals, and the state has increased immeasurably, as has the importance of government electronic services and information

security. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the content of the concept and structure of public electronic services and information security as one of the key institutions of information law, which will allow to analyze to a certain extent the content and essence of information as a legal and social category. In recent years, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of personal data protection has undergone significant changes aimed at strengthening guarantees of confidentiality and the rights of personal data subjects. In particular, new amendments to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Personal Data and Their Protection"1 clarified the requirements for obtaining informed and voluntary consent to the processing of personal data, expanded the list of citizens' rights in this area, including the right to delete and restrict data processing. In addition, the requirements for ensuring the security of personal data have been tightened, including the introduction of modern technical and organizational protection measures, which is especially important in the context of government electronic services, where mass collection and processing of sensitive information takes place. The legislator has paid considerable attention to the issues of cross-border transfer of personal data, establishing conditions comparable to international standards, which contributes to the harmonization of national legislation with the requirements of the GDPR of the European Union and other global standards. The responsibility of data operators, including government agencies and organizations providing electronic services, for violations of legal requirements has also been expanded, which is reflected in modern administrative and criminal sanctions. These changes significantly affect the legal regulation of information security in the field of public electronic services and emphasize the need for further improvement of both the regulatory framework and organizational and technical mechanisms for information protection in the digital space of Kazakhstan [95].

2.2 The concept, content and actual problems of government electronic services and information security

Government electronic services and information security are, to a certain extent, a new concept. Although this has existed since people learned how to transmit information and had to learn how to protect their own and family honor and dignity, when secrets and secrets appeared, the beginnings of a semblance of copyright, etc. However, this concept was brought to the fore, and especially in jurisprudence, at the end of the twentieth century, as well as the concept itself "information", as mentioned above.

Informatization of social, economic, political, military and other spheres of society and the state, the rapid development of information technologies and systems could not but lead to an increase in encroachments on information resources. The development of the information society, the ever-growing information needs of individuals, society and the state, the need to provide public electronic services and information security are one of the priorities facing a rule-of-law and democratic state. Government electronic services and information security are becoming increasingly relevant. Today, military threats are not as obvious a threat as they were 30-40 years

ago. New types of weapons have appeared, namely bloodless information weapons, the effectiveness of which is no longer in doubt.

The concern of governments about the problems of state electronic services and information security is manifested on the scale of world politics, as evidenced by such important international meetings as the meeting of the leaders of the G8 in July 2000 (Okinawa, Japan) and in October 2001 (Shanghai, China). International legislation has adopted a number of regulatory legal acts, concepts, contracts and agreements regulating general and specific types of government electronic services and information security. For example, UN General Assembly Resolution 62/17 of December 5, 2007 "Achievements in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security", Tunisian Program for the Informatization of Society of November 15, 2005, Decision on the Concept of Public Electronic Services and Information Security of the Commonwealth of Independent States Member States in the military field of June 4, 1999 and many others.

Kazakh legislation defines state electronic services and information security as "the state of security of state information resources, as well as individual rights and public interests in the information sphere." This definition is given by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security", which reflects its scale from a national point of view [96].

The provision of public services is an integral function of a modern socially oriented state, the list of which is constantly increasing with the growth of social demands and new challenges. Practice shows that most public services are provided in electronic format, through the e-government web portal, which results in the issuance of an electronic document.In Kazakhstan, the provision of public services is also possible in a proactive mode, in which "the state does not wait for a request, but offers public services itself. For example, when a child is born, social benefits are awarded, kindergarten is placed on the waiting list, etc. [97].

In the specialized technical literature devoted to state electronic services and information security issues, such a structure is called the model of state electronic services and information security. The authors propose their own concepts of the internal structure of government electronic services and information security models. Thus, Y. Rodnichev points out that: "The main structural elements of government electronic services and information security of computer systems are:

1. Government electronic services and information security objectives;
2. Subjects involved in information exchange processes;
3. threats to the security of information systems;
4. Vulnerability levels of information and information infrastructure" [98, p.38].
5. I. Yarochkin, developing his concept of the model of state electronic services and information security, refers to the fact that the model should be general enough to describe real actions, taking into account their complexity. His concept applies to all types of information. "In our opinion, such components of the conceptual model of government electronic services and information security can be the following:

1. The object of threats;
2. Threats;

3. Sources of threats;
4. objects of threats from intruders;
5. Sources of information;
6. Methods of illegally obtaining confidential information (access methods);
7. Targeted information protection;
8. ways to protect information;
9. State electronic services and information protection tools [99, p. 14].

Despite the difference in the objects of protection, the level and types of threats, the legal status of protected objects, the level of secrecy and other characteristics, government electronic services and information security have one common scheme, in our opinion. It consists of separate components that are uniform for all levels and objects of protection. However, the examples of different points of view of scientists in the field of informatization, on government electronic services and the information security model, are nevertheless more focused on the technical foundations of information resources and, accordingly, on technical threats. However, we must not forget about the existence of other non-technical resources and threats, such as information effects on consciousness, information weapons, etc.

In this regard, based on the analysis of existing types of information objects and threats, including from a legal point of view, it is necessary to identify the following components of government electronic services and information security:

1. Government electronic services and information security objectives;
2. Protection objects (defined in the technical literature as "threat objects");
3. Security threats and their sources;
4. Security system, methods and means of protection;
5. Security actors.

This scheme is applicable to national government electronic services and information security, as well as to the security of enterprises, organizations, confidential personal information, etc.

The purpose of ensuring security is to ensure the stable functioning of the information system and the safety of information. Upon closer examination, it can be noted that the goal of providing government electronic services and information security is to achieve three interrelated components – confidentiality, security and accessibility.

Information is the main object of government electronic services and information security protection. The diversity of the content of this concept allows us to consider it as a means of influence (information "duck", information weapon), and as a means of counteraction, protection. But, to a greater extent, information is an object of protection, that is, what the entire security system is aimed at in order to ensure its integrity, safety and accessibility. The information array forms another important institution of information law and information legal relations – information resources, which are also one of the components of the object of state electronic services and information security.

The term "information resources" is one of the defining terms in the information sphere, which is especially felt now, during the period of formation and development of the information society. The development of the information society, the accumulation of huge information arrays of knowledge, the need to store and systematize them, and

the convenience of searching for them led to the creation of databases, that is, to the emergence of information resources. Humanity has moved to a new level of information storage - the creation of electronic information resources, which partially solved the problem of information systematization and storage.

The concepts of "information" and "information resources" are not the same thing. It is necessary to agree with the opinion of Z. K. Amanov, who believes that "information resources should be separated from information as a whole, since each information can be part of information resources. In order to become part of information resources, information must be properly organized, classified, and its search must be as simple as possible. But the most important thing is that the
information should be valuable for practical use" [100, p.53]. On a more global level, information resources are "information resources in all their diversity in content and forms of provision form not only specific information databases, data banks, and information systems. Information resources accumulate all known information in the structure of the planet's infosphere and allow it to be used in the process of forming the information environment of specific subjects, forming the infrastructure of the information space" [101, p.89].

The role of information in human life cannot be overestimated. We store information, family albums, libraries, archives, etc., thereby forming arrays of information, a kind of information resources. The information arrays of the state, which are of great historical and practical value, are many times superior to them. Currently, the whole world pays great attention to the formation, constant updating and preservation of information resources.

Currently, almost every country has adopted special acts requiring the storage of information not only on paper, but also in its electronic versions, in order to preserve it, which has significantly increased the amount of information stored. Today, it is only in the process of public administration that a large number of electronic information resources are being formed that allow storing and providing access to various information and data. Thus, in a short period of time, more than 550 types of publicly accessible electronic resources have been created and are successfully operating in our republic, not to mention closed systems and smaller minisystems.

It is information resources that are the basis and reason for the existing exchange of information, its purpose. As a legal category, "information resources" are widely and actively used by the current legislation. Information resources, their preservation and their exchange have led to the conclusion of a number of international and interdepartmental agreements. However, the Kazakh legislation does not provide a clear concept. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Informatization", which regulates the turnover of electronic information, means "electronic information resources - information stored in electronic form (information databases) contained in information systems" [102]. Taking into account that the current concept does not define information resources as a whole, that is, one has to refer only to the concept of "electronic information resources", by analogy with which, in the simplest interpretation, information resources represent an array of information, regardless of its volume and carrier, ownership rights to it.

Again, by analogy and on the basis of analysis, Kazakh legislation allocates state and non-state information resources.

It is also necessary to attribute its carriers to the object of state electronic services and information security. Every year, the number and forms of media are becoming more diverse. Information technologies continue to develop, respectively, the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of information carriers are increasing. Previously, these were books or other paper media, but now we are talking about microchips, motherboards and the systems themselves, through which information flows move. In addition, the person himself belongs to the mass media, which is determined by the ability of information to be physically inalienable.

Human consciousness, his spiritual and moral values, political and religious views and beliefs, his knowledge and intentions are all objects of information influence, respectively, the object of government electronic services and information security protection. Currently, more and more attention is being paid to the individual's consciousness as an object of influence of information weapons. In the works devoted to the problems of public electronic services and information security, more and more attention is paid to this problem [103, p.377]. Scientists claim that "it has been theoretically proven, and practice has repeatedly confirmed, that the human psyche and thinking are subject to external information influences, and with their proper organization, it becomes possible to program human behavior. Moreover, methods and means of computer penetration into the subconscious mind have recently been developed in order to have a profound effect on it. Therefore, the problem of not only information protection is urgent, but also the destructive impact of information acquiring an international scale and strategic character" [104, p. 23]. In

addition to humans as information carriers, objects of government electronic services and information security should also include other types of media - technical (electronic chips, flash cards, disks, cassettes, etc.), information systems, paper media, and much more, everything on which or in which information is stored.. These facilities should automatically become an object of state electronic services and information security and be under the control and supervision of the subjects of protection.

The concept of "information interests" occupies a key place in public relations aimed at providing public electronic services and information security. It is the creation, acquisition, initial absence or elimination of information, its analysis and modification, and the associated costs, including preservation, systematization, warehousing, etc., that are carried out only if there are information interests. They are also subject to government electronic services and information security protection. Ensuring information interests is the goal of the entire state system of electronic services and information security.

Interest as a scientific category has long been studied by such sciences as philosophy, psychology, sociology and jurisprudence. In a generalized form, interest should be understood as someone's conscious need for something. Interests are a fairly broad and often abstract category. They are formed on the basis of certain situations, conditions, as well as the subjects representing them. In the narrowest sense, the concept of "interests" can mean human rights and freedoms, the possibility of their realization,

and the freedom to use them. "Interest is, first of all, an objective substance that arises independently of a person's will and consciousness, therefore, the very content of interest is determined by the external conditions of people's existence, their social status, etc. At the same time, interests are not some kind of mechanical imprint, the trace of the wheel of history in human consciousness. They are the cumulative result, the synthesis of the influence of an individual's objective existence and his inner subjective world. Interests can be realized by a person or not realized by him" [104, p.86].

In his works devoted to the problems of "interest", V.F. Sirenko identifies various classifications of interests: by carriers – national (public), collective and personal; by content, scale and orientation – into material and spiritual; by social significance – into root, main and secondary, less significant; in relation to individual, collective and individualized interests, to the interests of social development – for general, or public, and private; in time of action – for permanent, stable, long-term, current, temporary and unstable; in relation to the development of society as a whole, they can be progressive and reactionary; in accordance with the nature, that is, the actual position of the subject himself, the bearer of interests, they are real, material, genuine or illusory [105, p. 29].

Ensuring security is the responsibility of the person whose interests are affected. This possibility is provided for and regulated by law. At the same time, the law regulates the grounds, procedure and mechanism for protecting legitimate interests and ensuring security. The state, having great capabilities and proceeding from its nature and purpose, exercising regulatory, control functions and possessing an apparatus of coercion, assumes the main role of ensuring certain interests (rights and freedoms) of individuals and legal entities, society, as well as protecting its interests (state security) and the interests of society as a whole. the nation (national security), as well as certain responsibilities to ensure the integrity, stability and development of these very interests.

In order to ensure rights and legitimate interests, the State is obliged to: a) not interfere with the realization of rights and legitimate interests; b) create conditions (social, organizational and other); c) protect rights and legitimate interests. Accordingly, one of the methods of ensuring security is the law. "Any social community, and especially a state, strives to ensure its security from various threats.

Interest is primarily determined by its carrier or, in other words, the subject. The Information Security Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2016 emphasizes that the key, main line of ensuring public electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan are "the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the field of obtaining information and using it to protect the environment." constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, political, economic and social stability, legality and law and order, development of mutually beneficial international cooperation in the field of public electronic services and information security." Accordingly, based on the concept of state electronic services and information security, given by the Law "On National Security", and the provisions of the Concept, it is necessary to identify three main subjects of state electronic services and information security, whose information interests form the basis for protecting and ensuring the entire state electronic services and information security system, namely the state, individuals and society..

In our opinion, it is absolutely unacceptable to completely ignore collective interests. Collective interest, or the interest of legal entities, plays an important role in the system of national interests, which is justified by their role in the economic, social and political spheres of life. A legal entity, regardless of its form of ownership and legal status, is interested in protecting its information resources and expressions of unwanted information interest from outsiders, and they themselves ensure their protection and safety. However, the documents of the state program should take into account and at least generally take into account the information interest of legal entities, especially since there are a number of regulatory legal acts regulating state electronic services and information security issues in second-tier banks, financial institutions, corporations, state-owned enterprises and associations with state participation, etc. The role of these institutions in modern society is significant, and causing them irreparable damage or damaging their business reputation automatically affects people's lives, their social well-being and, consequently, public interests.

Interest, its presence and the need to ensure and protect it require certain actions, namely the need to express and implement them. When implementing and protecting information interests, any entity faces certain dilemmas that it must solve and thereby prioritize its activities in the field of public electronic services and information security. Let's look at some of them.:

1. The problem of awareness and the possibility of achieving personal interests. Not all interests are fully realized and, moreover, not all interests are achieved. The solution to this problem often depends on the level of education and awareness of the subject.

2. The problem with the selling price of interest is whether the interest is worth the money spent on it. And most importantly, how dangerous are the negative consequences that can arise from the use of information threats, and whether they are worth spending any money on. That is, the funds spent on protection should be adequate to the possible negative consequences.

3. The problem of conflict and balance of interests. "The principle of public electronic services and information security is usually referred to as the balance of interests of the individual, society and the state, but this indication alone does not solve the problem. Interests, as well as actions to implement them, constantly influence each other, and in this case we are talking about dynamic rather than static equilibrium." Ensuring security is an egocentric view of one's own safety, ensuring one's interests.

The interest of an individual, society, the state or a collective, its protection and provision are the causal link between the entire segment of government electronic services and information security, the root cause of its existence, activity and development. Lack of information interest, or, in other words, interest in the sphere of information turnover, is the reason for not taking any action to protect your information, information about yourself, etc.

In the course of studying the concept and types of the object of state electronic services and information security, it is necessary to come to the conclusion that it is quite diverse and specific, which is explained by the very nature of information. The following types of government electronic services and information security facilities

should be distinguished:

1. Information;
2. Information resources;
3. Information carriers and information systems through which information is transmitted and information resources are stored;
4. Information interests.

First of all, threats can be divided into passive and active ones. Passive ones are aimed only at unauthorized use of information resources (violation of confidentiality), without causing any damage or changes to them. Whereas the active ones are aimed at purposeful impact, violation of integrity and content (modification). It is active threats that are divided into natural and artificial, intentional and unintentional, and this only depends on the form of impact.

It is quite difficult to talk about all types of information threats. Mankind has created a huge arsenal of ways and means of protection against information threats throughout the history of its existence. The most common are industrial espionage, information exposure, violation of the security of the normal functioning of information resources and systems, disclosure of secrets, unauthorized access, etc.

The analysis of existing threats allows us to identify some characteristic features. Active actions are mainly carried out by the following methods:

- disclosure of confidential information by its owner;
- information leakage through various, mostly technical channels;
- unauthorized access to confidential information in various ways.

Disclosure of information is a deliberate or careless action by an official or citizens who were entrusted with the relevant information on their work in accordance with the established procedure, which led to the disclosure of stored information, as well as to the transfer of this information through open technical channels. Disclosure is expressed in the communication, transmission, forwarding, provision, publication, discussion, loss and disclosure of confidential information to persons who do not have the right to access this information.

The reasons for information disclosure are:

- poor knowledge of government electronic services and information security requirements;
- low level of professionalism of the staff;
- lack of a control system or insufficient control over document management, as well as employees' public appearances, publications, and advertising activities;
- malicious failure to comply with the requirements or intentions of employees.

Information leakage, unlike information disclosure, consists in the uncontrolled and illegal disclosure of confidential information outside the circle of people who have access to it. Leakage, like information disclosure, can be intentional or not intentional.

The importance of countering information threats is beyond doubt. For example, quantitative data on losses, according to expert analysts, from malicious actions, and especially from economic espionage, are constantly growing and are the most significant. The reports of the National Intelligence Services of Korea are indicative, according to which 26 cases of industrial espionage were registered in 2004, the value

of stolen intellectual property amounted to 32.6 trillion. won ($32.6 million) In 2005, 29 cases of industrial espionage related to Korean high-tech companies were reported, with an estimated economic loss of 35.5 trillion. won (35.5 million US dollars), in the first three months of 2006, 6 cases were registered in Korea, the damage from which has already amounted to 3.9 trillion. won (3.9 million dollars) The conclusions of Western experts show that the leakage of 20% of commercial information in 60 cases out of 100 leads to the bankruptcy of the company.

The peculiarity of information leakage as a type of threat lies in its technical nature. If the information disclosure is subjective, then the leak can only occur through technical channels. Such information leakage channels are usually understood as the physical path from the source of confidential information to the attacker, through which the latter can gain access to the protected information. Information is carried either by energy or by matter. Accordingly, experts in the field of informatization classify information leakage channels into: visual-optical; acoustic; electromagnetic and material-material.

The complete absence or weak technical or software protection of the security system leads to information leakage, which, in turn, leads to the formation of "gaps" in the system, created intentionally or formed as a result of an attack by ill-wishers, the use of unlicensed programs, etc. For example, one of the employees of the bank "Kaspi", knowing about the flaws in the software After securing the bank, he was able to make adjustments to the purpose and address indicated in the original financial documents, and transferred 10 million rubles to his personal account. tenge, which he subsequently cashed out. In addition, weak control over compliance with the rules of information protection by legal, organizational and engineering means plays a fairly large role in the statistics of information leaks. As well as staff turnover, including those with access to confidential information, including keys, ciphers and codes. Thus, the Almaty prosecutor's office opened a criminal case against the former head of the Department of automation of banking systems and information technologies of Larib Bank, who, in retaliation for not being appointed head of the department, took possession of passwords for accessing the bank's computer network after his dismissal, penetrated the system for a whole month, making changes and destroying data. In addition, they transferred money to a front company in the amount of 1 million 430 thousand tenge.

Analysts put forward unsatisfactory personnel management as the reason for unauthorized access to confidential information, as evidenced by the above examples. So, using the example of an analysis of the activities of mid-level commercial firms, in percentage terms, experts identify the following reasons:

- the tendency of the organization's employees to be excessively talkative – 32%;
- the desire of employees to earn money by any means, including illegal ones, by using their official powers and capabilities – 24%;
- absence of security service – 14%;
- the habit of employees to share information about their activities with each other – 12%;
- uncontrolled use of information systems – 10%;
- random recruitment of staff and conflict situations in the team – 8% [66]

The third type of information threat is unauthorized access. In its most general form, unauthorized access is understood as "access by people or objects who do not have access rights". Under special regulations in the field of informatization, unauthorized access to software is usually understood as "access to programs recorded in computer memory or on machine media, as well as reflected in the documentation for these programs, carried out in violation of established rules."

Unauthorized access is the illegal, deliberate acquisition of confidential information by a person who does not have access to protected resources.

It is proposed to consider unauthorized access methods as a problem of information leakage from the perspective of ensuring protection against unauthorized access, taking into account the problem of preserving not only information as a type of intellectual property, but also individuals and legal entities, their property and personal security. It is known that such activities are closely related to the receipt, accumulation, storage, processing and use of various information flows. The main purpose of such illegal actions is to obtain information about the composition, condition and activities of the confidential information object in order to meet their information needs for personal gain and to make changes and additions to the information.

The most dangerous consequence of unauthorized access is the destruction of information.

An analysis of foreign publications on the sources of information leakage in commercial firms shows that, despite the high percentage of information system protection, information leakage occurs for the following reasons:

- bribery, espionage, poaching of employees, infiltration of agents – 43%;
- Eavesdropping on phone conversations – 5%;
- theft of documents – 10%;
- penetration into information networks – 18%;
- I feed on information – 24%.[66]

In addition, existing information threats can also be classified as technical and ideological.

Technical threats should be understood as the use of various types of information technology and other methods of extracting classified information, as well as the use of software technologies to disrupt the normal functioning of information and telecommunications systems. Ensuring technical security is a serious task, both for the state and for various types of financial structures. Thus, 17% of organizations in the USA and Western Europe allocate 1/10 of the IT budget for government electronic services and information security.

In our opinion, ideological threats are more serious than technical ones. Ideological threats should be understood as influencing the consciousness of a nation, a population, a group of people, or an individual. The ideological information threat acts mainly in the sphere of spiritual life. The objects of such threats are people's worldview, their life values and ideals, in particular such important feelings for the state and society as patriotism, civic duty, ethnic and religious tolerance, cultural, ethical and aesthetic requirements, which largely determine people's worldview.

Provision of state electronic services and information security is based on the use

by the relevant authorities or by the objects of state electronic services and information security of special means, methods and norms, which is called the system of state electronic services and information security.

Protective and preventive measures are taken in response to threats. Together, they form a protection system that is provided in several areas: legal, organizational and engineering. It is these areas that are covered by state and national concepts of government electronic services and information security, and they form the basis of other government electronic services and information security programs in large companies, corporations, and banks.

The rapid development of information technologies, the emergence of new ways of transmitting, processing and storing information entails new security problems, the provision of which requires constant adjustments to the regulatory framework. The legal provision of public electronic services and information security consists in the legal regulation of methods, tools and techniques used to ensure the confidentiality of information resources and systems. In a more specific, practical sense, "the legal provision of public electronic services and information security consists in the implementation of existing or the introduction of new laws, regulations and other documents regulating the legal responsibility of officials, technicians and users for actions (or omissions) that led to the loss, leakage or modification of protected information, and also, intruders for deliberate unauthorized access to information and disruption of its processing" [106, p. 142].

The legal provision of public electronic services and information security consists in the impact of legal mechanisms on public relations that develop when countering security threats, in this case, information threats and threats to information resources. The specifics of the legal regulation of state electronic services and information security largely depend on the object of protection. Authorized bodies (officials) use various methods and techniques to ensure security, depending on the level of secrecy and the capabilities of protective equipment.

The role of information in human life is difficult to overestimate. We store information, family albums, libraries, archives, etc., thus forming arrays of information, some kind of information resources. The state's information arrays, which are of great historical and practical value, exceed them many times. Currently, the whole world pays great attention to the formation, constant updating and preservation of information resources.

Nowadays, almost every country has adopted special acts requiring the storage of information not only on paper, but also its electronic versions, in order to preserve it, which has significantly increased the amount of information stored. Today, it is only in the process of public administration that a large number of electronic information resources are being formed that allow storing and providing access to various information and data. Thus, over a short period of time, more than 550 types of public electronic resources of open access have been created and are successfully operating in our republic, not to mention closed systems and smaller minisystems [107, p. 72].

Organizational protection is the very system of organizing the activities of entities authorized to prevent damage to security facilities, in this case through the availability

of information and information infrastructure.

Organizational protection is developed based on the existing experience of special government agencies, divisions and security services. This ensures:

- the process of organizing work with information, equipment and documents, personnel policy;
- work to identify potential and real security threats.

It is provided by the relevant security services and plays an important role in the protection process. In each specific case, based on the object, the organization of protection has a certain form and content.

Engineering and technical protection is "a set of special measures, personnel, and technical means aimed at preventing disclosure, leakage, unauthorized access, and other forms of illegal interference in information resources" [108, p. 58]. The engineering and technical thought of modern mankind has created a huge number of different technical and software tools that allow both extracting and protecting information and information systems. At the same time, they are constantly improving. Organizations spend huge amounts on updating technical and software protection, staff training, and everything else to protect information and systems. The experience of Microsoft Corporation is indicative, which in 2007 developed the Information Security Systems (Trustworthy computing) program in order to ensure computer security. In order to identify gaps in the software, eliminate them and improve the software, the corporation attracted 8,5 thousand programmers who worked for 10 weeks. This operation cost the corporation $ 100 million.

Specialists in the field of communications classify technical means of protection into cryptographic (mathematical and algorithmic means of information protection - encryption), software, hardware (technical devices, remote controls, etc.), combined.

Collectively, all of the above-mentioned means and methods of information protection form a state system of electronic services and information security in the narrow sense of the word. In a broader sense, government electronic services and information security systems include the activities of specially authorized protection agencies, state and local concepts, and programs supported by a special regulatory framework.

The problems in the field of legal regulation of state electronic services and information security are currently of rather serious scientific interest, and not only in the legal aspect. It is the legal framework that is the "weak link" in this matter. A number of countries, in particular the United States, Japan, and some countries in Western Europe and Southeast Asia, have achieved significant success in this area. Kazakhstan still has a lot to do, including studying and using positive foreign experience, as well as independent scientific analysis and justification, development of information legislation and legal instruments for state electronic services and information security.

Based on the above, it should be concluded that public electronic services and information security are a complex dynamically stable state with a complex internal structure, in which the determining role is assigned to information interests, which, in turn, represent the conscious need of the subject (carrier of interest) in the information environment, the information space. Based on the carriers of interest, the following

objects of public electronic services and information security should be distinguished: the individual, society and the state.

The main purpose of ensuring public electronic services and information security is to take a system of measures to identify, create conditions for the implementation, direct realization of information interests, ensure their stability and, based on the content of these interests, ensure their inviolability, growth or development. In its most general form, this should be understood as ensuring state protection of information interests as the main goal of state electronic services and information security.

Accordingly, public electronic services and information security are a state of security, balance and guarantee of information interests of individuals, society and the state in the information sphere. This concept most fully reflects the specifics of state electronic services and information security as a single system of balanced interests of the main subjects of national security.

Table 2. Comparative Table of Top 10 E-Government Developed Countries (2023)

Rank	**Country**	**Estimated Number of Digital Public Services**	**Key Popular Digital Services**	**Notable features**
1	Denmark	Over 700	Digital ID, Tax filing, Healthcare services, Business registration	Advanced digital ID (NemID/MitID); high interoperability & data sharing; strong citizen engagement [109].
2	South Korea	Over 500	Online tax filing, e-procurement, social security, E-health	Robust electronic authentication; comprehensive interagency data exchange [110].
3	Estonia	Over 600	Digital ID, E-tax filing, E-health, Online voting	Trusted electronic ID system, X-Road data exchange platform [111].
4	United Kingdom	Approximately 500	Digital tax services, Passport renewal, Driving	GOV.UK Verify for digital identity; comprehensive online

			license services	public services [112].
5	Finland	400+	Digital health records, Tax filings, social security	Strong privacy laws; seamless digital service integration [113].
6	Singapore	Around 400	SingPass digital identity, E-payments, E-licensing	Integrated digital government platform; trusted digital ID system [114].
7	New Zealand	350+	Tax, Business registrations, Land services	User-centric design; strong digital government strategy [115].
8	Australia	300+	Tax services, Driver licensing, Healthcare	myGov portal for unified access; strong privacy protections [116].
9	Netherlands	300+	Digital ID, Tax filing, Healthcare	DigiD digital identity; extensive e-government services [117].
10	Canada	Around 300	Tax preparation, Passport services, social services	Secure digital identity; digital service standards [118].

An analysis of the leading countries in the field of public electronic services development shows that a successful digital state relies on several key factors. First of all, an effective digital identification system plays a fundamental role by providing a reliable and convenient way for users to access a variety of government services. This helps both to strengthen the trust of citizens and to increase data security. In addition, integration and data exchange between government agencies through modern technology platforms significantly simplify interaction with government agencies, reducing bureaucracy and improving the quality of service. Special attention is paid to the convenience and accessibility of services, including support for users with different

levels of digital literacy and ensuring equal opportunities for all segments of the population. Providing a comprehensive legal framework governing the protection of personal data and electronic transactions is also an important element that builds public confidence in digital services. Finally, leaders in the field of e-government are constantly developing their systems, introducing innovative technologies and adapting legislation in accordance with modern challenges and needs. For Kazakhstan and countries with similar conditions, this experience can serve as a guide for further development. The creation of reliable and convenient digital identification systems, the development of integration platforms for data exchange between authorities, as well as an emphasis on improving digital literacy and ensuring accessibility of services for all citizens will contribute to more efficient provision of public digital services. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the regulatory framework to ensure the security and confidentiality of information, which will increase the level of public confidence in digital initiatives. The implementation of these principles will help Kazakhstan and other countries in the region to more successfully implement the program of digitalization of public administration, improve the quality of services and increase the efficiency of government institutions.

2.3 Government electronic services in the information security structure

Government electronic services and information security are an important institution of personal, public and state life. Its essence is considered through the analysis of various aspects of government electronic services and information security. Their diversity allows us to understand the versatility and specificity of this phenomenon, the role and importance of ensuring the protection of information circulation in the process of human life, as well as public and state entities.

Government electronic services and information security have various aspects of their importance: the social aspect; the regulatory aspect; the economic aspect; the financial aspect; the military aspect; the environmental aspect; the software and technical aspect.

The social aspect of government electronic services and information security is a complex segment. It has been repeatedly noted that information plays an important role in the life of society. Its importance is multifaceted, starting with the need for information and ending with the fact that quite a large part of the population works in the information sector. Thus, in economically developed societies, approximately 2% of the population is employed in agriculture, 12% in the industrial sector (substance processing and production), and 70% in the information sector. In Kazakhstan, the number of information sector workers is significantly lower – 25% (in agriculture – 46%, the rest - in industry). And this figure is significant. In this regard, the development of the information sector, ensuring its security and stability is one of the priorities of both the economy of Kazakhstan and the national security of the country.

The concept of digital transformation, development of the information and communication technology and cybersecurity industry for 2023-2029 reveals some aspects of the social content of government electronic services and information security.

In particular, it says that "an analysis of the current state of public electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan shows that its level currently does not meet the needs of individuals, society and the state. The current conditions of the country's political and socio-economic development are exacerbating contradictions between the needs of society to expand the free exchange of information and the need to maintain certain restrictions on its dissemination" [109].

In addition, we must understand that society as a whole is not ready to operate safely in a free information environment. Sociologists come to the same conclusion: "In general, we must realize that our society is not quite ready to exist and function

normally in the face of possible negative and destructive information influences, it is not protected by information. Suffice it to recall that the population perceived such a phenomenon as financial pyramids. People of all social strata gladly and even with passion rushed to fulfill the prescriptions of unfair informational (advertising) influences on the mass consciousness. This leads to sad thoughts about the troubles that the use of information weapons can bring to the country if society does not develop immunity to negative information influences, that is, it does not master the techniques of safe handling of information" [108].

That is, the internal, social segment of public electronic services and information security is the attitude of society towards the need to implement the basic principles of public electronic services and information security and provide society with the necessary information resources.

The second equally important segment of government electronic services and information security is the regulatory aspect, that is, regulatory security and legal regulation of the information turnover process.

The rapid development of information relations, the emergence of new ways and techniques of information exchange, the increasing role of information in the life of individuals, society and the state, the development of information tools for public administration and regulation - all this requires the creation and continuous improvement of the regulatory framework. Currently, the newest complex branch of law, information law, is being formed and systematized. Unfortunately, in Kazakhstan, this branch of law has just begun its development, despite the existence of a certain regulatory segment, but has not yet received proper scientific substantiation and analysis.

The analysis of the current legislation in the field of information turnover, state electronic services and information security allows us to build their unified system, which is the regulatory and legal system of information law of the Republic. Exactly:

1. Information and legal norms established by international legal acts;
2. Information and legal norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3. Information and legal norms in the form of laws;
4. information and legal norms fixed by subordinate regulatory legal acts:

- Decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- acts of central executive authorities, in the system of which acts of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Informatization and Communications and the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan play a special role.

Special actions of enterprises, corporations, banking, financial and other structures should be noted separately. They are internal and local in nature and are aimed at regulating specific issues related to the provision of government electronic services and information security issues of these organizations.

This hierarchy is due to the fact that often in such a new area of legislation as information, the adoption of a large number of subordinate regulatory legal acts, including local ones, is required. In addition, it allows for the observance of the rule of law, which is especially important now that the state has intensively taken up the development of this sphere and, accordingly, is improving and expanding this legislation. The hierarchy of acts is also determined by the range of powers of state bodies, their competence and the sphere of regulation (management).

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 30, 1995 established the key principles of information turnover and information protection in the Republic, the range of basic rights and obligations of the main participants in information turnover and their responsibilities. Constitutional norms find their further regulation and clarification in the norms of legislative and by-laws.

The Republic has adopted a number of regulations in the field of information exchange, government electronic services and information security. The most significant of them are: the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Informatization", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Mass Media", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Electronic Document Management", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Secrets", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Electronic Document and Electronic Digital Signature" and others. These legislative acts regulate specific public relations.

Regulatory legal acts regulating the grounds for bringing to legal responsibility contain norms and articles providing for the application of measures of criminal, administrative and civil liability for violations in the field of public electronic services, information security and freedom of information.

However, the existing regulatory framework is not sufficient to regulate the existing and expected types of public relations in the field of informatization, information turnover and information protection. The current norms do not cover the proper scope of this kind of relationship. As a basis for the analysis, we can cite, in our opinion, a fairly vivid example – the Concept of digital transformation, the development of the information and communication technology and cybersecurity industry for 2023-2029 provides for the provision of electronic services and information security as an object and, accordingly, does not fall under the object of regulation - collective entities, namely legal entities faces. Ensuring their own security, including in the information sphere, is their own problem, their own rulemaking, as mentioned earlier. However, we must not forget that these legal entities are the backbone of the country's economy, the place of work and the material basis for the life of a fairly large percentage of the population. The State must establish the basic parameters, including those of a technical

nature, obliging them to comply (as is done in the United States of America).

For example, the United States has adopted a number of special regulations that establish certain criteria for information exchange in order to protect the interests of its own companies, banks and other legal entities. For example, a law called the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX) is another name. - The Law on the Reform of Company Reporting and Investor Protection (Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002) provides for strict measures aimed at strengthening control over the safety of financial information [70]. The SOX Law was the result of several major scandals that broke out in the United States at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, caused by violations of business ethics by a number of corporations (concealment of the true state of finances, inadequate audit data, corruption, etc.), as a result of which investor confidence was undermined. Thus, the purpose of the law was to move towards stricter reporting, strengthen corporate governance and increase transparency of the financial condition of corporations. The law establishes a mandatory, comprehensively substantiated reporting form for all companies doing business in the United States. According to its provisions, audit companies must be completely independent, they can hire and dismiss employees and consultants at their discretion. It is believed that the provisions of the SOX law significantly complicate money laundering attempts [110, p. 73]. And this is not the first and not the only act of its kind.

And there are quite a lot of such aspects. Kazakhstan's regulatory framework is insufficient to ensure an adequate level of government electronic services and information security. The need for full membership in the information society, in addition to free access and exchange of information, requires a highly developed and flexible legal framework. In this regard, in our opinion, Kazakhstan's priorities in the field of public electronic services and information security are:

1. to develop national legislation on the legal regulation of the handling of information resources, establishing the legal status of users of open world systems, in particular the Internet;

2. to continue active work on the development and adoption of special legislative and by-laws on information exchange and information protection, aimed at implementation not only by government agencies and organizations, but also by other legal entities (non-governmental). Including the definition of a list of information that cannot be transmitted over open networks.;

3. Actively participate in the development and conclusion of international treaties and agreements, as well as standards for ensuring the functioning of global open networks.

The economic aspect of public electronic services and information security is divided into two criteria: the information aspects of the economy and the economics of public electronic services and information security.

The first aspect, namely the information aspects of economics, is designated as the value of complete, reliable and relevant information in decision-making, including in the field of economics. The competitiveness of the national economy and the social and political stability of the republic largely depend on this.

Today, many enterprises do not have the opportunity to receive reliable

information about the environment in which they operate, about the opportunities they possess, about competitors and their competitive advantages. Therefore, in many ways they are unable to compete and are forced to give up their positions. [111, p. 12]. There are many examples of this, including ignorance of information about the state and real state of affairs at Turan-Alem Bank, which can lead to a crisis in the country's economy, bankruptcy of firms and enterprises, and loss of accumulated financial resources by the population – depositors of the bank.

One of the serious problems in this area should also include the fact that the republic does not ensure sufficient transparency of financial flows and transactions. It is also important that it is often quite difficult to find out who is behind certain financial programs, corporations, etc. For example, many shareholders involved in the construction of residential buildings and cottages note that they would not deal with those persons whose names have become known only after the intervention of the prosecutor's office, knowing about their financial past. Many economists note that some information flows are artificially closed and used in private interests, a large percentage of such information concerns tenders, contests, etc.

The economics of government electronic services and information security are equally important. As noted earlier, the costs of government electronic services and information security should be adequate to the importance, value and price of the protected information. The costs of modern equipment, its maintenance, updating and software occupy a significant place in the expenses of not only firms, corporations, but also government agencies. There is a need to constantly maintain a level of security, including in advanced technologies and licensed programs that cost a lot of money. However, it is unrealistic to give up on this if there is something to protect and it is worth it. Some enterprises have banned the use of the Internet on their territory in order to avoid information attacks, information leaks, etc. But even this is not a solution to the problem.

The financial aspect of government electronic services and information security is the protection of financial information. This aspect plays a special role not only for financial corporations, investment and other funds, banks, but also for ordinary citizens who also possess certain confidential information and are also exposed to financial risks from fraudsters. For example, the conclusion of loan agreements for citizens who do not even know about it, by using their confidential information (identity cards, RNN). In this case, the fault lies in the fact that these documents do not retain their status, although in principle they are confidential. Citizens are often forced to leave copies of any documents in all financial and non-financial structures, justifiably and unreasonably. This indicates the underdevelopment of the legal regulation of this issue – ensuring the confidentiality of personal information, prohibiting the requirement of copies of basic documents, which leads to insecurity of citizens and loss of money by banks. At the same time, the issue of the responsibility of the banks themselves to the affected citizens, in case of abuse of office by bank employees, fraud on their part, remains unresolved. It would be interesting to recall the experience of the United States, which passed the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, GLBA, or the Financial Services Modernization Act signed by President Clinton in November 1999. Its development and implementation

were caused by the increasing incidence of large- scale fraud committed as a result of receiving information from banks about their depositors. In the United States, information that is considered confidential (for example, depositors' bank account numbers) can actually be sold and bought. Banks, credit card companies, and other organizations (such as advertising agencies) are involved in this process taking place in cyberspace. In November 1997, Charter Pacific Bank of California sold several million credit card numbers to an online banking
company. This company sent demands for payment for fictitious services, including watching porn sites, to credit card numbers. Even those credit card holders who did not have computers at all received such demands. At the same time, the company used several names and numbers of its bank accounts. Despite this, the fraud was exposed, and in September 2000, as a result of the trial, the company had to pay $37.5 million [111, p.73].

Banks' confidentiality is the responsibility of the banks themselves and is carried out by them. At the same time, the National Bank carries out the overall coordination of this process. Thus, by Resolution No. 80 of the Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 31, 2001, the "Rules for Ensuring the security of information systems of second-tier banks and organizations engaged in certain banking operations" were adopted, the implementation of which is controlled by banks.

Banks and other financial corporations, as a rule, do not disclose information about their financial omissions and losses caused by the unreliability of their information flows, which, of course, will negatively affect their commercial image.

The military aspect of government electronic services and information security is quite traditional. It is this aspect that has received the most study, both from a technical and a practical point of view. But with the development of the information society, its ability to transmit information almost instantly and an unlimited audience of perception, the tools of war have changed radically. A hitherto new concept has emerged – information warfare, where the main type of weapon is the informational impact on the consciousness of the masses, on the consciousness of each individual. In his work "Information Wars", G.V. Pocheptsov noted that "Information weapons are any means intentionally used to influence the enemy's consciousness with minimal physical force and in such a way as to have a high probability of forcing the enemy to fulfill our desire" [111, p.383].

Information impact can be used for both positive and negative purposes. The information confrontation between the USSR and the USA, as well as the use of an information "duck" about the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, which allowed the United States to occupy the territory of this country with the tacit consent of the whole world, can be cited as vivid examples. information impact in recent decades. In addition, the information confrontations between the United States and China are very indicative, which led to the victory of the latter and a sharp jump in the dollar exchange rate, respectively, to a decrease in exports of products from the United States of America.

Computerization of military equipment is also one of the forms of information warfare, which allows using the latest information technologies to "scan" enemy

military facilities and deliver pinpoint strikes, as evidenced by military operations in the Middle East, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Chechnya.

The environmental aspect of public electronic services and information security is the need to have information about the state of the environment, about real and potential threats to the environment created as a result of anthropogenic impact on the environment, as well as about objective factors such as natural disasters and cataclysms and their consequences.

The importance of this kind of information is emphasized both by the international community and at the State level. On October 23, 2000, the Republic of Kazakhstan ratified the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention), which establishes public access to environmental information (articles 4 and 5 of the Convention).

Understanding the importance and significance of such information, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Secrets" classifies it as non-classified information. Article 17 of the Law refers information to it:

1) emergency situations and disasters that threaten the safety and health of citizens and their consequences, as well as natural disasters, their official forecasts and consequences;

2) on the state of ecology, health, sanitation, demography, education, culture, agriculture, as well as on the state of crime [90].

Thus, the procedural environmental rights of citizens are implemented, regulated by the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 7, 2007 and the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In our country, despite the ratification of the Russian Convention and the adoption of a number of internal regulations governing the application and implementation of its norms, there are quite serious cases of non-compliance, they are often not enforced by government agencies (officials). Thus, according to the Committee on Compliance with the Convention, established in October 2002, of the first 10 public reports of non-compliance with the Aarhus Convention received by the Committee, 4 came from Kazakhstan. These figures indicate the civic engagement of the population of Kazakhstan, as well as the importance and necessity of owning this kind of information.

The software and technical aspect of government electronic services and information security is the most advanced, unlike all those discussed above. The software and hardware of government electronic services and information security, government electronic services and information security are the most advanced, unlike all of the above. Software and hardware information security tools are separate blocks of information programming (cryptography) and electronic mechanics.

Hardware and software support for government electronic services and information security is of an important application nature, preventing unauthorized access by hackers and other unscrupulous users to protected information. It is this aspect that is the most difficult, expensive and specific, since it is based on the use of special software and hardware.

The use of software and hardware is aimed at ensuring security in a virtual

environment. Virtual space is defined as "an information space containing information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, represented in mathematical, symbolic or any other form and in the process of moving through local and global computer networks, or information stored in the memory of any physical or virtual device, as well as other a carrier specially designed for their storage, processing and transmission" [112, p. 76].

The enemy's use of software and hardware will help him perform the following actions:

1. unauthorized violation of borders in cyberspace, accompanied by penetration into internal information systems or databases;

2. blocking access to the information system, leading to the so-called "denial of service" (DOS); in this case, the system is intentionally overloaded with a large amount of data being sent.;

3. penetration into the electronic database of an information system in order to steal the contents of this database or make any changes to it;

4. the introduction of a program into the information system that generates deliberately incorrect results;

5. Installation of packet sniffer programs that track, for example, passwords or email addresses distributed over the information network and collect them.;

6. "infection" of an information system with a computer virus that disrupts the functions of this system and spreads to other systems with their complete or partial failure;

7. spamming — sending unsolicited e-mail messages with programmed commands for the avalanche distribution of each of them by "linking" the collected e-mail addresses;

8. Electronic destruction of the information system as a whole or its individual blocks.

The Internet is the means of all types of cyber attacks. It was thanks to him that in the United States in the first half of 2002, the number of economic hacks in cyberspace carried out via the Internet exceeded 180,000. Every year, the number of attacks on the Internet increases by 60%, and the number of incidents related to insufficient cybersecurity doubles annually.

The economic damage caused by cyber attacks is estimated at many billions of dollars. Thus, the total losses from the spread of the "Love Bug" virus through information networks in May 2000 amounted to $ 15 billion. In early 2002, the US cyberspace was almost simultaneously "infected" with four viruses, which caused losses exceeding $ 12 billion. In parallel with the increase in the number of cyber attacks, the costs of ensuring cyberspace security are increasing. The U.S. Federal Government allocated $1.01 billion for this purpose in 2001, and $2.71 billion in 2002.

All of the above data, information, and facts attest to the importance and versatility of government electronic services and information security as a social phenomenon of acute social significance. All the considered aspects of public life include government electronic services and information security as an important component of their development. Information is an important component of the life of

society and the state, and, accordingly, its protection, regardless of the type and methods of its protection, is an important component of security and normal functioning. Accordingly, government electronic services and information security are an integral component of national security. The next section of the study is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between these concepts and institutions.

3 GOVERNMENT ELECTRONIC SERVICES AND INFORMATION SECURITY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

3.1 Theoretical aspects of state electronic services and information security in the national security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Humanity has entered a new stage of development – the information society, where scientific knowledge is the most important factor. Their implementation on the basis of modern information technologies in the means of production makes it possible to achieve a significant increase in industrial productivity, gives qualitatively new consumer properties to industrial products and contributes to improving the quality of life. The process of creating such knowledge, its industrial development and promotion to the market of high-tech goods is becoming global, attracting more and more human resources, significantly changing the social structure of society, turning information technology into a factor of social development.

The growing dependence of society on information technology, the globalization of information infrastructure and the freedom of the cross-border information society, in turn, give rise to threats of using this dependence to the detriment of society. The scope of information technology for the commission of criminal acts is expanding significantly, they are used to undermine the important infrastructure of society, incite various kinds of hostility and create conditions for terrorism. All of this ultimately poses significant threats to national interests, the interests of individuals, society, and the State. All these real and potential threats, their prevention and suppression, and the elimination of their consequences are considered by the Republic of Kazakhstan as an important component of national security, as evidenced by legislative acts and state program documents.

Very important from a methodological point of view is the need to consider the concepts of "national security" and "public electronic services and information security", as well as the logical and functional relationship between them [116].

Issues and problems of national security come to the fore because they represent a complex set of multilateral interests, external and internal, affecting all subjects of public interest. Each of the public and state entities at each stage of its development solves the task of protecting its national and state interests and ensuring security.

After gaining independence, Kazakhstan appeared on the world stage as an independent participant in international relations. The emergence of a previously non-existent country, which was just one of the union republics of the USSR, required Kazakhstan to define domestic and foreign policy, defense and national security, protect and maintain national interests and integrate into the global space. In the early years of independence, Kazakhstan had to solve vital tasks: to ensure military, political, economic and environmental security. The main priorities of ensuring the national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan during this period were: establishing itself in the international arena, strengthening state borders, ensuring territorial integrity, and improving socio-economic indicators [96].

From the very beginning, the issue of the need to develop conceptual principles of national security has become very relevant. His decision was determined by the Message N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan. Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of an established state in which security is defined as a priority and long-term task [113].

The history of the emergence and development of the concept of "national security" in the political lexicon originates from the famous message of President T. Roosevelt to the US Congress, which justified the need for the Panama Canal to join the interests of national security of the country.

National security can be viewed both broadly and narrowly. The broad concept of national security is the state of the system of public relations between subjects of the social system, state institutions both within the framework of national education and in the field of international activity, which ensures the possibility of full realization and protection of vital interests from external and internal threats by achieving balanced interests of each of the participants in the relationship through optimal correlation with the interests of other subjects. In a narrow sense, national security is the protection of political, economic, social and other relations and organizational ties, material financial and intellectual resources of an individual, society and the state from threats; it is the state of a system of relations in which the vital interests of the individual, society and the state are respected. the state is implemented.

The formation of goals and mechanisms for the development of the state, the construction of doctrines and programs for its further functioning should begin with the definition of national interests, which should represent the most important values for society and the state. A. Rakhmanov defines the following characteristic features of national interests:

1. National interests are an objective reality that exists outside the will and ability of the country's elite to adequately assess them.

2. National interests are more or less significant for all national strata and groups of the population. Unlike social and political interests, they act as primary ones.

3. National interests, as a rule, are of a long-term nature, and their protection or provision is associated with the development of long-term processes. This is where they differ from national goals and objectives.

4. The protection of national interests and their realization usually require the consolidation of the efforts of the entire nation, rather than its individual parts or the executive branch. Only the government, without civil society institutions, cannot ensure national interests.

5. National interests are realized and transformed into national goals and objectives through their understanding and expression (adequate or not) by the elite, the government, represented in one form or another. As a rule, they are formulated in strategic documents" [114, p. 136].

Recently, much attention has been paid in science to the content of the concept of "national interests", namely, the analysis of the range of subjects included in this category. Various points of view are expressed, on the basis of which various scientists identify relevant concepts of national security.

Thus, one of the most widespread is the opinion that national interests are only the interests of a certain nation residing or prevailing in a certain territory. In this regard, national security is characterized by the state of a given nation as an integral system, including public relations and public consciousness, institutions of society and their activities that promote or hinder the realization of national interests in a particular historical situation. The essence of national security consists, first of all, in countering and compensating for any destructive disturbances that form inside or outside society, which hinder the needs of the vital activity and development of the state, society and the individual. That is, from their point of view, the subject of national interests is an ethnic nation.

In our opinion, such a point of view would be acceptable in countries with a single national composition, such as Korea, India, etc. However, there are not many such countries left in the modern world, which is associated with strong and widespread processes of migration and assimilation. Moreover, this point of view cannot be applied to Kazakhstan, one of the most multinational countries in the world. In this regard, the concept of "national interest" should be given a broader interpretation – people living in a certain state territory. It seems that in such cases it is acceptable to use the concept of "national interest". In this case, we can recall the experience of the USSR and the community it generated - the Soviet people and, accordingly, the "Soviet interests" or "interests of the Soviet people."

Another point of view clearly divides interests into three main groups: the interests of the individual, society and the state. This provision is reflected in the constitutions of several countries.

In addition, there is, as noted above, the concept of "national security." Currently, there is a dispute in science regarding the definition of the concepts of "state security" and "national security" and their interrelationships.

There are different approaches to this issue. Thus, V.P. Salnikov and his supporters believe that the concepts under consideration are equivalent and the security of the state is nothing more than a combination of the security of society and the state [14, p. 8]. V. Levonov emphasizes that "ensuring the interests of the national security of the state implies, first of all, ensuring the protection of its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity inviolability of their borders, prevention of interference in their internal affairs under any pretext" [115, p. 7].

Another position in the definition of these terms refers to the content of national security "the security of a multinational people as the bearer of sovereignty and the sole source of power in any state" [21, p.53]. This position is expressed in the regulatory documents of some countries. Thus, the American doctrine of national security defines the latter as the protection of the nation, its institutions and sources of its power from external and internal enemies.

While the other position combines the security of the state, society and the individual into one common concept – national security. In other words, national security is a more generalized concept that includes the protection and security of individuals, society, and the state.

This position is the basis of the national security policy and is reflected in the

current legislation of Kazakhstan. Thus, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security" defines national security as the state of protection of the country's national interests from real and potential threats. It is the complex of national interests that determines the level of national security. National interests are recognized as a set of political, economic, social and other needs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the implementation of which determines the ability of the state to ensure the protection of constitutional human and civil rights, the values of Kazakh society, and fundamental state institutions [96].

The key determinant of national security is national interests. Based on the content of these concepts, given that the content of national interests discussed above absorbs the interests of the state, it follows that national security is a broader phenomenon that includes the main institutions of state security.

From our point of view, State security is mainly focused on the protection of State entities, institutions, as well as the entire system of state power and management. Taking into account that national security, based on the modern concept of national interests, is aimed at ensuring a balance between the interests of the individual, society and the state and, accordingly, to protect and ensure them.

That is, unlike state security, national security includes a system of human interests and public associations of citizens.

Accordingly, national security is the security of the united interests of the individual, society and the State. This position is a key one in modern science and practice. It finds its direct embodiment primarily in regulatory legal acts. For example, the Law of the Russian Federation "On Security" of March 5, 1992 means "the security of the individual, society and the state from external and internal threats in all spheres of life."

Security as a complex and complex phenomenon must be considered: firstly, in a structural aspect, secondly, as a condition and, thirdly, as a process, that is, in functional terms.

Structurally, national security should be considered as a system of vital interests, threats, and an object of protection for threat actors. Thus, the state of security is characterized by the degree to which the greatest correspondence is achieved between the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, creating conditions for the optimal functioning of the system of public relations, ensuring the satisfaction of needs and the realization of interests.

Functionally, security should be considered, in our opinion, as a process of ensuring balance and unity of vital interests of subjects of public relations, identifying and preventing threats, countering them.

In the process of theoretical understanding of the concept of "national security", the definition of the range of subjects of ensuring national security occupies an important place. Based on the system of interests provided by national security, the following group of subjects should be identified:

1. The State. This is the main subject of ensuring national security. The State ensures national security and, through it or through it, achieves and protects State interests. Ensuring security is one of the key state functions inherent in the entire system

of legislative, executive and judicial authorities, and specially authorized bodies (the National Security Committee, the Prosecutor's Office, and other special services). The State, as the most powerful entity, assumes responsibility for protecting and ensuring both its interests and the interests of society as a whole, public associations, formations and the interests of an individual.

2. Society. State institutions also play an important role in the process of ensuring certain aspects of national security. Public associations, collectives, scientific associations, mass media, etc. in the field of education make a definite contribution to the process of protecting and ensuring state, public and personal interests. The Society has assumed the functions of protecting individual public interests, and through them, protecting the interests of individuals. These functions are often performed through direct contact between public associations and government agencies, pressure on government agencies, or dialogue with them.;

3. Individuals, that is, from a legal point of view, citizens, foreigners and stateless persons. They seek to protect and maintain their interests through self-defense, that is, using permitted and sometimes illegal ways and means of exercising their rights and freedoms. To exercise their rights and freedoms, a law-abiding citizen turns to the state as a guarantor, through its separate authorized bodies.

Accordingly, the State, public institutions, and individuals are subjects of security. At the same time, the state is the main one among all other subjects and should act as the organizer of interaction between all three subjects in the process of achieving national interests and goals, including ensuring national security.

It is the state that, by virtue of existing administrative, financial, legislative and law enforcement instruments, etc., in accordance with current legislation, is obliged to ensure the safety of every citizen, his social and legal security, to guarantee the protection of his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.

From all of the above, it follows that national security is a state of protecting the interests of a country, which is taking into account and balancing the vital interests of the individual, society and the state. National security is ensured by the bearers of interests under the organizational leadership of the State, which is the main guarantor of protection. In this regard, the point of view of academician S.C. Sartayev and D. Nurpeisov, who: "According to the generally accepted concept, security is a measure to ensure that an object protects or prevents threats from both inside and out. National security is explained by the absence of threats to the political independence, territorial affiliation of the state and the economic benefits of the people living there." [127, p.290].

National security is a complex concept that includes a number of composite, i.e. separate types of security, which are formed depending on the goals, objectives and threats in a specific historical situation. Theoretically, they can be divided into classic and new ones. The classic types of security are external security; military security, public security, and economic security. The most recent types of security that have emerged in the recent past, but are no less important, are information, environmental, food, energy, financial, social, demographic, etc. security.

One way or another, the structure of national security components consists of a certain system of circumstances that make it possible to identify or determine the

presence of a particular type of threat. The current global trend leads to the fact that humanity, developing scientific and technological progress, thereby creates more and more new types of threats, the fight against which is developing into a state, national, and in some cases global level.

In order to solve global problems in the world community, the institute of international security has become more active, which is manifested in the implementation of contractual relations and in the creation of supranational structures, such as the UN, NATO, etc.

In the modern period, when Kazakhstan has become an active participant in international relations, it cannot but be influenced by the processes of globalization. Being a direct participant in this kind of relationship, the main national interest of modern Kazakhstan is the preservation of a unique interethnic community, a public education built on democratic principles, preserving its identity and absorbing the achievements of modern civilization.

In our opinion, the most important interests of Kazakhstan's national security in modern conditions include:

1. Preservation of sovereignty. The creation of our own independent statehood was the dream and goal of many previous generations and could have been achieved peacefully only at the end of the twentieth century. The loss of sovereignty can lead to the inability of a nation to protect its internal and external interests, and then to the disappearance of the nation. In this case, the concept of "nation" refers to the entire Kazakh community, the Kazakh people.

2. Preservation of the nation. Kazakhstan, being a multinational state with 120 nationalities and one-day nationalities living on its territory, must ensure and guarantee the opportunity for them to preserve their identity, genetic, cultural, historical and other values. The opinion of scientists that modern processes of globalization lead to the process of nation erosion, the threat of leveling, is well founded, the most striking examples of which are the countries of Western Europe. Moreover, this problem is compounded by its proximity to the superpower, China.

Now in Kazakhstan, based on the policy of stability and social harmony, we are talking about the creation of a Kazakh statehood where all nations and nationalities are equal. However, the preservation of ethnic and genetic principles is one of the painful issues of our time. And information influence plays an important role in this, leading to a change in the national language, the loss of national foundations, and cultural identity. For example, in France, a special commission has been set up to preserve the French language, which is heavily influenced by English terminology, mainly due to the English-based Internet language.

3. The preservation of territorial integrity is ensured by the military, political, diplomatic and other functions of the State.

4. Economic, scientific and technical development of the state.

5. Ensuring a high level of human development. At the same time, an integrated approach is understood, including intellectual, economic, cultural, informational and other components of personal development.

6. Development of civil society institutions and democratic principles.

7. Effective and high-quality public administration.

8. Preservation and development of national identity. National identity is a spiritual criterion that is the basis for the existence of a nation as such. Without this, a nation will be a certain community of people living in a certain territory, having only a certain genetic similarity.

National identity cannot be singled out separately. It must be present in every person, uniting into a public national identity, and supported by the state in every possible way. National identity should be the foundation, the starting point of a national ideology. At the same time, in multinational States, national identity cannot but be based on the unity of interethnic goals, community and peaceful coexistence. A developed and adequately realized national identity is a guarantee of interethnic unity, cohesion and, thus, a guarantee of ensuring state, public and personal security, which constitutes national security. National identity is a unifying link between the interests of the individual, society and the state, as well as security issues.

One way or another, all of these national security issues are directly related to government electronic services and information security.

The national security system consists of a number of components. Each of them ensures the protection of a specific area of national interests. But all these types represent a single system of measures aimed at preserving, protecting and ensuring the security of a single principle – national interests, while all types of security are closely interrelated and complement each other. The absence or insufficient provision of one type of security automatically affects all others, dramatically reducing the effectiveness of protecting national interests, which affects security in general.

Government electronic services and information security play a special role in the national security system, which is explained by the very nature of information and its importance for the life of modern society. Information is omnipresent, it permeates all aspects of human life, and government and personal decisions are based on it.

The role of information and information exchange has increased many times in connection with the transition to a new stage of human and social development – the information society. The formation of a cross-border information society, the collapse of the concepts of "border" and "limit" for the global information community itself poses a threat to various aspects of security, regardless of the subjects and carriers of information interests.

Government electronic services and information security are an integral part of national security. "In fact, the future of humanity depends on how the security of society, its constituent organisms and each individual person is ensured. Such specific social systems include government electronic services and information security."

Due to the formation of the civil and information society, the strengthening of the role of information, information technologies and information resources in the entire world community and directly in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the role of public electronic services and information security has significantly increased. In addition, it comes to the fore and is declared a priority and long-term direction in the activities of the entire system of national security agencies of the country. The role of state electronic services and information security and its place in the national security system of the

country are also determined by the fact that the state information policy closely interacts with the state policy of ensuring national security of the country through state electronic services and the information security system, where the latter acts as a tool to ensure national security. an important link between all the main components of public policy into a single whole/

As discussed earlier, government electronic services and information security issues are quite multifaceted and involve both technical and programmatic aspects, as well as ideological, political, etc. Public electronic services and information security are directly related to the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, public and state interests, the formation of a democratic mass consciousness, the formation of an information services market, Kazakhstan's entry into the unified information space, its establishment as a full member of the global information community, as well as the creation and development of information legislation regulating information relations..

In addition, in our opinion, this list of reasons should be supplemented by the fact that the modern state, following the path of global progress, takes on another function – information. Its provision and implementation is another object of national security, since it directly affects national interests – the interests of the individual, society and the state.

For the first time, the question of the possibility of allocating the information function of the state was raised by L.A. Morozova [128, p.142]. She noted the information function as the main function of the modern state. A.B. Vengerov understood by this the information service of society and the activities of the media as the fourth power of the state [129, p.249]. The information functions of the state, in our opinion, represent a whole complex aimed at solving the tasks and goals facing it. Like any other function, the information function of the State will have to undergo transformations related to both global trends and the results of actions taken on a national scale. At present, we regret to state the fact that different States have different goals and objectives. Thus, the States that were the first to understand the global trends in the formation of the information society have long since solved a number of significant tasks and goals, such as universal informatization, the elimination of computer illiteracy, and the development and adoption of the necessary regulatory framework. While for the vast majority of countries, these problems are just beginning to find their solution.

The factors contributing to the formation of an information function as an independent one include:

1. the introduction of information technology in almost all management processes, and primarily in the processes of public administration and regulation

2. the formation of a unified information space, a significant increase in the availability of global information resources, and the deepening of information integration processes;

3. The increasing role of information and communication technologies in the life of society. The Okinawan Charter of the Global Information Space, signed on June 22, 2000 by the leaders of the G8, declares that information and telecommunication technologies are one of the most important factors influencing the formation of society

in the 21st century [130];

4. Formation and dominance in the industry of the future, the production of information and computing equipment and information and communication technologies, the formation of a qualified computer programming market;

5. Increasing the level of cultural development and education of the population, including information. Increased opportunities for information exchange at the international, national and regional levels;

6. The need to ensure public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state is due to the increasing role of information, a significant increase in the volume of information exchange and the introduction of information technologies in all spheres and levels of human activity.

Based on this, we can identify the following goals and objectives in the field of information relations:

1) information support for the activities of government agencies, organizations, public associations and individuals;

2) creating conditions for the formation of a unified information space, both at the national and global levels;

3) creation and development of an information industry focused on the production of domestic information technology, technologies, programs;

4) elimination of computer illiteracy;

5) creating conditions for the formation, expansion and preservation of state and non-state information resources;

6) ensuring public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state as an integral part of the national security of the country.

These tasks are relevant at the moment for countries that are just beginning their entry into the global information space, which include almost all countries of the post-Soviet space, including Kazakhstan. Whereas for countries with a more developed information sphere and industry, there are more complex and progressive tasks, such as bringing the information industry to the level of world leaders (India, Malaysia, Singapore), legal regulation of the cross-border global Internet, etc.

The information function of the State is to form, establish, develop and ensure the security of the information sphere of the state. From our point of view, the information function of the state should be understood as the main activity of the state aimed at the development of the information sphere, which is a set of public relations related to the creation, storage, processing, transmission of economic, legal, scientific, educational, managerial and other information, as well as ensuring its security.

One of the key components of the information function of the state is the provision of public electronic services and information security.

The basis of state electronic services and information security functions of any state is the existence of national interests in the information sphere and the existence of threats to these interests caused by the interests of other countries, international communities and international organizations, etc. subjects.

For the first time, the term "state electronic services and information security" was introduced during the existence of the Soviet Union, when the Supreme Council

established a state commission under the leadership of Academician K.A. Ryzhov. In the conclusion of the commission, a separate study assessed the role of information and the information sphere as a threat to national interests, as a result of which it was proposed to introduce the concept of "state electronic services and information security" as one of the integral elements of national security.

The content of the concept of "public electronic services and information security" has passed certain stages in a short period of time, which was determined by the views that existed at that time on the very concept of "information". So, in the 70s, it was "computer security", which was due to the fact that information security meant the safety of confidential data in computer networks. In the 80s of the last century, a new concept of "data security" appeared, defined by the variety of databases that existed at that time, including non-hardware ones.

It should be noted that a unified approach to the very concept of "public electronic services and information security" has not yet been developed. In information law, there are two main approaches to the concept and content of government electronic services and information security.

Representatives of the first position understand by public electronic services and information security the security of only the information itself and directly associate this with the institute of secrecy. I.L. Bachilo in his scientific research concludes that public electronic services and information security include information security and the security of information users [131, p.153]. A. Fatyanov holds the same position, who equates the concepts of "public electronic services and information security" and "public electronic services and information security." At the same time, he divides it into two components: the security of information content and the protection of information from unauthorized access [132, p.42].

A more detailed content is provided by A. Krutskikh and A. Fedorov:

- on the state of security of the information space, ensuring its formation and development in the interests of citizens, organizations, and the state;
- the state of the system's infrastructure (object, state), in which information is used strictly for its intended purpose and does not adversely affect the system (object, state) when using it;
- the state of information in which the violation of its properties, such as secrecy, integrity and accessibility, is excluded or significantly hindered" [133, p.43].

All of them relate only to the object of information protection.

Proponents of the second theory of the concept of "public electronic services and information security" include information and information infrastructure as an object of protection: "the security of information and supporting infrastructure from accidental or intentional impacts of a natural or artificial nature, fraught with harm to the owners or users of information and supporting infrastructure." infrastructure" [134, p. 5].

The third position expressed by scientists is that they classify government electronic services and information security at micro and macro levels. So, D.Y. Shvets at the micro level, defines "a mechanism for monitoring the balance of equality and legality between the state, society and individuals in the information sphere," and at the macro level, "a set of measures to protect the state, society and individuals from

information weapons aimed at establishing information superiority and exerting pressure by defeating public consciousness, political (internal and external foreign policy), economic, financial, scientific, technical, law enforcement and defense system of the country" [135, p. 12].

When defining the concept of government electronic services and information security, it is necessary to keep in mind the specifics of the information itself, its ability to influence the consciousness and psychology of people, the specifics of its storage and the ability to transmit and constantly circulate, as well as its inseparability from the medium.

In this regard, we believe that when defining government electronic services and information security, two aspects should be taken into account.:

1. information technology – protection, control and observance of legality (protection of information systems, computers, information resources from hacking, unauthorized access, viruses, malware, etc.);

2. information and psychological - protection of the psyche of society from negative information impact.

These two areas are the main ones for using special methods, tools and tools to respond to the creation of certain threats to information, information systems or information carriers. One way or another, these types of threats have a negative impact, damaging the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of information – the three main components of government electronic services and information security. In this regard, it can be concluded that the essence of government electronic services and information security is aimed at ensuring: confidentiality of information; the integrity of information as such and the process of its turnover (creation, input, processing and output); accessibility of information; accounting for all processes related to information.

In the process of ensuring national security, the object of protection and preservation is information of strategic interest to national security. A strategic or vital interest should be understood as an interest, the failure or violation of which can cause damage to vital activity or normal functioning, in this case damage to national interests.

Taking into account the above-mentioned concepts of public electronic services and information security, as well as taking into account the results of our analysis of the concept of national security as a state of security and ensuring a balance of interests of the individual, society and the state, we believe that public electronic services and information security are a state of protection of the national interests of the country, representing a balanced system of interests of the individual, protecting society and the state from internal and external threats in the information sphere.

Government electronic services and information security as a component of national security have a specific structure, which includes: the object of protection, the subject of security, the threat system, security activities.

As already noted, the object of ensuring public electronic services and information security as a type of national security is the information interests of the individual, society and the state. At the same time, in our opinion, not all information needs should be included in the system of ensuring interests in the information sphere. Interests, including informational ones, can be classified as particularly important or, in

other words, they are called vital, secondary. The state, as the main actor in ensuring certain interests of citizens and their associations, can assume responsibility for guaranteeing only the main, key ones, which cannot be implemented without the intervention of official authorities. Taking into account that secondary interests, which find their realization through the satisfaction of basic needs, may well be realized by individuals and legal entities independently. Secondary information interests are determined by us based on certain life situations. Whereas vital interests are determined by the general state prevailing in society and the state.

Based on the objects of protection and the nature of their interests, it is possible to determine the following features of government electronic services and information security for each individual.

Public electronic services and information security of a person consists in the impossibility of harming him as a person, whose social significance and activity are largely based on understanding the information received, information interaction with other individuals, and the use of information as an object of activity. To be more specific, this is the information itself, which is a personal or other secret, information systems used by a person, objects of intellectual property rights, property rights to these objects, preservation of access to personal information, etc.

The vital interests of an individual in the information sphere should include:

1) respect for the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen to freely receive and disseminate information in any way not prohibited by law (paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan);

2) realization of a citizen's right to privacy, personal and family secrets, protection of his honor and dignity, secrecy of personal deposits and savings, correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraphic and other communications (paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

3) protection of the psyche and consciousness from the effects of harmful information;

4) protection of the intellectual rights of the individual.

Public electronic services and information security of society consist in the impossibility of harming its spiritual sphere, cultural and moral values, and information infrastructure.

The vital interests of society in the information sphere are:

1) building an information society capable of painlessly integrating into the global information space;
2) spiritual revival of the Kazakh nation, preservation and strengthening of moral values, patriotism, promotion of spiritual traditions and spiritual heritage;
3) prevention of manipulation of the mass consciousness of society;
4) Building an open civil society capable of dialogue and control of public administration.

State electronic services and information security of the state also consist in the impossibility of harming its activities in performing the function of managing state affairs related to the use of information and information infrastructure of society.

The vital interests of the State in this area are:

1) Protection of the interests of the individual, society and oneself;
2) Building a democratic and rule-of-law state;
3) Formation of civil society institutions;
4) Protection of state information systems and state information resources;
5) Protection of the unified information space of the country.

Threats to information interests and, consequently, to government electronic services and information security are also of considerable interest. It should be noted that it is information weapons that are becoming the most effective and favorite means of influence, including at the international level. As an example, we can cite the experience of unleashing armed wars and conflicts in Iraq, between Russia and Georgia. Financial wars are also indicative, the main instrument of which was negative information, for example, the war between the US dollar and the Chinese yuan.

Threats to the state electronic services and information security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, depending on their origin, can be divided into external and internal.

The concept of state electronic services and information security of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides the following classification of threats.

External threats include:

1) Unconstructive policy of foreign states in the field of global information monitoring, dissemination of information and new information technologies;
2) activities of foreign intelligence and special services;
3) criminal actions of international groups, formations and individuals, industrial and banking espionage;
4) Natural disasters and catastrophes;
5) Activities of international terrorist and extremist organizations;
6) activities of foreign political and economic structures directed against the interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Internal threats are:

1) illegal activities of political and economic structures in the field of formation, dissemination and use of information;
2) illegal actions of state structures that lead to the violation of the legitimate rights and interests of individuals and legal entities, the state in the information sphere;
3) violations of the established rules for collecting, processing, storing and transmitting information;
4) deliberate illegal actions and unintentional errors of information systems personnel;
5) failures of technical means and software failures in information and telecommunication systems [134].

It should be noted that the range of applied means and techniques of informational influence directly depends on the object of influence. Information impact measures are selected by threat sources depending on the chosen goal. But one way or another, information threats are directed at information, information systems, or directly at information carriers.

The next component of government electronic services and information security

is the subjects of their provision, that is, the circle of persons authorized to implement special measures aimed at protecting information and information resources.

Public electronic services and information security are not only the protection of national interests, but also the willingness and ability of state institutions to create mechanisms for the implementation and protection of national interests in the information environment, maintaining socio-political stability of society.

The State and its agencies play a crucial role in the security mechanism. The state, being a single political organization of society that extends its power to the entire territory of the country and its population, has its highest social goal – to guarantee the normal, safe functioning of society. The modern theory of the state interprets the essence of the state as "ensuring, through the apparatus of political power, the integrity of society and its proper functioning in conditions when society exists as a sovereign, independent mechanism and when democracy is established in it" [136, p. 117].

The national security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan consists of three main elements:

1) The conceptual element
2) Regulating elemen
3) Government agencies, public and other associations, citizens.

Ensuring national security is a systematic activity of government agencies, public institutions and individual citizens aimed at reliably protecting the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan from external and internal threats and effectively countering them. Ensuring the security of the individual, society and the state is achieved by state management of the national security system.

Accordingly, the state electronic services and the information security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan should be understood as a set of subordinated to the common goal of ensuring the national information interests of Kazakhstan and interrelated public authorities, state, public and other organizations and associations, citizens involved in providing public electronic services and information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. in accordance with the law, as well as conceptual and regulatory legal acts regulating security relations.

The main areas of government activity in the field of public electronic services and information security are:

1) restriction of access to information is an exception to the general principle of openness of information and is carried out only on the basis of legislation;
2) responsibility for the safety, classification and declassification of information;
3) access to any information, as well as restrictions imposed on access, are carried out taking into account the norms defined by law.;
4) the formation of a special regulatory framework governing the rights, duties and responsibilities of all entities operating in the information sphere;
5) legal entities and individuals who collect, accumulate and process personal data and confidential information are responsible before the law for their safety and use;
6) The state legally protects society from false, distorted and unreliable information coming through the mass media.;

7) the state controls the creation and use of state electronic services and information security tools through their mandatory certification and licensing of state electronic services and information security activities;
8) the state pursues a protectionist policy that supports the activities of domestic manufacturers of information technology and information protection and implements measures to protect the domestic market from the penetration of low-quality information technology and information products.;
9) the state promotes providing citizens with access to global information resources, global information networks.

The state strives to abandon foreign information technologies for the informatization of public authorities and management as competitive domestic information technologies and informatization tools are created, suchas the state forms the state program of electronic services and information security, which unites the efforts of government organizations and commercial structures in creating a unified state system of electronic services and information security. The government is making efforts to counter the information expansion of other countries, supports the internationalization of global information networks and systems.

The State, represented by its organs, as the main institution of the political system, occupies the main place in the system of ensuring national security, including its information component. This role of the state is primarily determined by such fundamental properties as the ability to be an authoritative regulator of public relations, while exercising the main managerial function of ensuring national security. It performs this function through the institutions of the Presidency, legislative, executive and judicial authorities, as well as the Institute of State Control. Each of these institutions has its own "niche" in the national security system and performs its assigned role in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security".

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security" dated June 26, 1998 establishes that ensuring national security is achieved:

1) consistently pursuing a unified state policy with a clear delineation of competence and ensuring the coordinated functioning of all state bodies and officials, as well as citizens lawfully involved in the implementation of measures to ensure national security;

2) adequacy of measures to protect national interests against real and potential threats;

3) the mutual responsibility of the individual, society and the state, and the balance of their interests [96].

The problems of providing public electronic services and information security by the legislative and executive authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country's political leadership, scientists and practitioners are perceived as one of the most urgent and vital for the current state and prospects of development of Kazakhstan's statehood, democracy, guarantees for the protection of the interests of society and the individual. The socio-political reflection of these problems is largely determined by the dynamics of modern political processes related to the formation of a new world order in the context

of globalization, objective processes of changing the place and role of Kazakhstan in the global political arena, taking place against the background of crisis phenomena during the modernization of the Kazakh state, including in the information sphere [96].

Government electronic services and information security system include a wide range of government agencies headed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The head of state is the primary foundation of the direction of not only the domestic, but also the foreign policy of the state. The main activities of the state, its main institutions, and the beginning of their interaction with civil institutions are largely determined by the President as the head of state and as the guarantor of the unity of the people and state power, the inviolability of the Constitution, human and civil rights and freedoms in his annual messages and the program "Kazakhstan – 2050". They play an important role in the development of modern Kazakhstan, being the defining and guiding documents of the entire system of public administration.

The problems of ensuring information security by the legislative and executive authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country's political leadership, scientists and practitioners are perceived as one of the most urgent and vital for the current state and prospects of development of Kazakhstan's statehood, democracy, and a guarantee of protecting the interests of society and the individual. The socio-political reflection of these issues is largely determined by the dynamics of modern political processes related to the formation of a new world order in the context of globalization, objective processes of changing the place and role of Kazakhstan in the global political arena, taking place against the background of crisis phenomena during the modernization of the Kazakh state, including in the information sphere [137, p. 188].

At the same time, the main function of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of public electronic services and information security and, consequently, national security should include his consolidating role and ideological principles. Special mention should be made of the merits of the head of state in strengthening the social, political and economic stability of Kazakhstan, as well as his role in creating a positive image of Kazakhstan in the foreign policy environment.

The positive image of the country plays an important role in the process of international cooperation, as evidenced by Kazakhstan's foreign policy and foreign economic activity.

In the field of protection of state secrets, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) defines a unified policy and approves the state program in the field of protection of state secrets;

2) carries out the general management of the activities of the state secret protection system;

3) form, abolish and reorganize the authorized state body for the protection of state secrets;

4) approves the list of government officials authorized to classify information as a state secret [110].

Significant powers in the field of public electronic services and information security belong to the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of

the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as the legislative body on national security issues, adopts laws and makes amendments and additions to them as necessary. And also, within the limits of its powers, conducts parliamentary hearings on national security issues.

There is no special law on state electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan. However, at the same time, the Parliament adopted a number of laws regulating certain aspects of ensuring public electronic services and information security for individuals, society and the state, as well as issues of legal liability for violations of their information interests. Currently, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is considering a draft law "On the legal regulation of the Kazakh segment of the Internet", which should address a range of issues related to the legal regulation of the Kazakh segment of the network.

In addition, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, within the limits of its powers:

1) adopt laws in the field of state secrets, amend and supplement them;

2) holds parliamentary hearings on ensuring state secrets;

3) adopts an appeal to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the dismissal of a member of the Government based on the results of hearing his report on ensuring state secrets [110].

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as the highest executive authority, is entrusted with a range of functions in the field of national security, including its information component. In accordance with article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security", the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is responsible for:

1) introducing draft laws to the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and ensuring the enforcement of laws in the field of national security;

2) organization of the development of the National Security Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) managing the activities of central and local executive bodies to ensure national security;

3-1) formation of lists of:

strategic facilities transferred to the authorized capital and owned by national holdings and national companies or their affiliates, as well as other legal entities with state participation;

3-2) strategic facilities owned by legal entities that are not affiliated with the state, as well as individuals;

4) decides on the issue of a permit or refusal to issue a permit for a civil transaction that may pose a threat to the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a strategic facility owned by individuals and legal entities, based on the recommendations of the Commission on Strategic Facilities under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from Kazakhstan;

5) forms the commission on strategic facilities under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

6) exercises other necessary powers on national security issues in accordance with the Constitution, laws and acts of the President [138].

State electronic services and information security as a component of national security are provided by the national security agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which constitute a unified system of government agencies.

The Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan plays an important role in the process of providing state electronic services and information security, which, in accordance with subparagraph 20 of Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is an advisory body formed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to develop decisions and facilitate the exercise by the head of state of powers to ensure defense capability and national security, preserve state sovereignty, independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, maintaining socio-political stability in the country, protecting the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan develops draft concepts for all types of security, including the concept of state electronic services and information security of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Security Council participates in the development of any conceptual documents directly related to national security issues, including information security.

The Security Council is responsible for conducting a comprehensive analysis of the development of the situation in the world and regions in relation to the interests of the national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, identifying and predicting the emergence of sources of internal and external threats to the security of the republic, taking measures to prevent them; considering topical issues of ensuring external, military, economic, public, information, environmental and other types of security.

The main functions of providing state electronic services and information security of the state are assigned to the national security agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security Bodies", national security bodies are special state bodies directly subordinate and accountable to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are an integral part of the security system of the Republic of Kazakhstan and are intended, within the limits of their powers, to ensure the security of individuals and society, the protection of the constitutional order, state sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic, scientific, technical and defense potential of the country [138]. The structural component of national security agencies are intelligence and counterintelligence services. Intelligence and counterintelligence are among the functions of the State's defense function. These functions are assigned to the Syrbar and Barlau services, which, within the framework of their powers, directly provide state electronic services and information security.

In addition to national security agencies, a number of government agencies and public associations are engaged in ensuring the internal aspects of state electronic services and information security, and protecting vital national interests from the counteraction of foreign states, special services, international and other organizations.

The key positions in this aspect are occupied by the central executive authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are entrusted with a number of special control, supervisory and licensing functions in matters of information and informatization.

The State policy in the field of interaction with the media and the implementation of information policy are entrusted to the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the central executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan responsible for state regulation, as well as, within the limits provided by law, intersectoral coordination in the field of culture, information, internal political stability, interethnic harmony, language development, archival files and documentation, state symbols. The main tasks of the Ministry in the field of information and information policy of the state are:

1) coordination of the activities of central and local executive bodies on mass media issues;

2) coordination of the activities of local executive bodies to monitor compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of mass media;

3) conducting an analysis of the information space, socio-political processes taking place in the republic, services provided in the fields of culture and archival affairs;

4) interaction with political parties, public associations, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other organizations on issues within the competence of the Ministry;

5) holding international, national and other events, actions and contests aimed at strengthening domestic political stability, civil peace and interethnic harmony, and fostering Kazakhstani patriotism.

The technical aspects of informatization and information protection are entrusted to the Agency for Informatization and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is a central executive body outside the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan that carries out state regulation in the field of informatization and communications.

The main functions of AIS RK in the field of informatization are:

1) eation of conditions for the functioning of the electronic services market; development and approval of methods for evaluating government websites;
2) formation of an "electronic government" and development of state electronic information resources, information systems, information and communication networks, ensuring their compatibility and interaction in the unified information space of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3) development and approval of the procedure for the formation and functioning of national electronic information resources and national information systems, information and communication networks;
4) development and approval of the procedure for auditing information systems, investment projects and programs in the field of informatization;
5) jointly with the national security agencies, coordinate the activities of telecom operators on issues of ensuring national security in the field of communications.

In addition to government agencies, public associations play an important role in the implementation of state information policy.

The mass media, which are the main source and means of informing citizens, are called the "fourth power" by some political scientists, and ensuring a close and mutually

beneficial union of the state and the media is an important task for both government agencies and the media themselves. The union of the State and the media is the key to the internal stability of society. In this regard, as well as in order to assist government agencies in the process of developing state measures in the field of informing and monitoring public opinion since 2002. There is a Public Council for Mass Media in Kazakhstan.

The Public Council on Mass Media under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is an advisory body under the Head of State. Its main tasks are:

1) assistance to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in shaping the state information policy, improving public relations in the field of mass media;

2) systematic comprehensive analysis of the activities of the mass media and development of recommendations for the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the formation and improvement of the state information policy;

3) making proposals to the Head of State on improving legislation in the field of mass media, ensuring effective interaction between government authorities and the media, as well as state electronic services and information security of the country;

4) protection of the interests and legitimate rights of the mass media and their employees in relations with state and other bodies and organizations;

5) promoting the development of high ethical and professional principles in the activities of the media, participating in the resolution of information disputes and other conflict situations in the field of mass media.

This Council performs the functions of a link between the state represented by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as an official who determines the domestic and foreign policy of Kazakhstan, including on issues of information and interaction with the media and mass media.

The mass media in the process of providing state electronic services and information security can be considered as a means of ensuring social stability, as well as as a means of spreading positive ideas, agitation and propaganda of the national state development strategy of the republic, moral and spiritual values.

Other government institutions, including public associations, political parties, trade unions, societies and organizations, play an important role in the process of providing public electronic services and information security. Their main function is to achieve social justice, protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, and protect public interests, including in the field of informatization and information security. It is often thanks to the efforts of public organizations that access to the necessary information is achieved and information freedoms are protected. "The role of society, citizens and the entire nation in the development of the democratic process is changing qualitatively. They are increasingly becoming the main forces determining, together with the state, the main directions of the development of the political system and democracy, and the same forces in their implementation. If in the past the ideas of democracy, rooted in the minds of the masses, were studied, so to speak, by statesmen and scientists, now the people are the bearer of these ideas, increasingly becoming the subject of selfknowledge of these very ideas" [139, p.6].

Summing up the problem discussed above, it should be noted that public

electronic services and information security are one of the key components of national security and consist in ensuring a stable state of protection of the national interests of the country, representing a balanced system of interests of the individual, society and the state as a whole. the information sphere protects against internal and external threats. This type of security is of particular importance and relevance in the current period – the period of transition to a new stage of social development and the republic's entry into the global information space.

3.2 Problems of provision and quality assurance of public electronic services

The end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries are significant for the emergence and development of a large number of branches and institutions of law in various fields of legal regulation. This directly relates to information law, the dispute over the structure, subject matter, and content of which continues to this day.

There are many legal concepts in modern jurisprudence. In our opinion, a fairly complete and precise concept was given by A.B. Vengerov: "a normative system of great social value, which, with the help of formally established or fixed norms (rules of conduct), is expressed in normative acts, judicial precedents, and other forms and is provided with the possibility of state coercion, affects public relations in order to streamline them., stabilization or socially necessary development" [129, p. 324].

In the theory of state and law, there are three main types of branches of law:

1. the main branches of law characterized by the unity of the subject and method;
2. Branches of law that are still developing, in which the subject has already found its definition, but methods can still be developed, they can be mixed or have no clear content at all. Such branches include environmental, space, oil, currency, customs and other branches of law.;
3. complex branches of law that cover and regulate several branches of life, that is, they have several interrelated subjects of regulation, while in the legislative system

they do not have an independent branch of legislation for their implementation and expression.

There are different positions on the assessment of information legislation. Some positions were already presented at the beginning of the work. However, this issue requires more serious consideration and analysis. Y.A. Tikhomirov considers information law to be a public branch of law that includes the subject of legal regulation – information relations [64, p. 147].

A number of authors have expressed their position on the separation of information law into an independent branch of law, based on the fact that information relations are the subject of study and regulation of information law. Thus, M.M. Rassolov believes that information relations are relations for the collection, processing and use of legal and other information in society. At the same time, it gives their characteristics:

Firstly, these relations are determined by objective economic relations based on various forms of ownership, including information and information technology, and

representing the social relations of free citizens, the media, enterprises, firms and other subjects of law.;

Secondly, information legal relations are the relations of citizens, mass media, government agencies, etc., stipulated and regulated by the norms of information law, expressing the ideas of freedom and democracy in the information and legal environment.;

Thirdly, information legal relations are a means of solving problems in the field of forming a unified information space of the country, protecting the rights of journalists, exchanging information, strengthening state electronic services and information security, and many others [94, p.42].

Baturin Y.M. proposed the concept of "information and computer law", which was criticized due to the fact that the use of computers and computer technologies is only a small part of the modern concept of information law [140, p. 190]. At the same time, V.N.Lopatin, sharing the point of view that it is necessary to carefully and scrupulously approach the processes of identifying new branches of law, at the same time does not consider it necessary to wait for the final formation of traditional branches and comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to separate information law into an independent branch of law. This is justified by: "the presence of a common subject; the presence in this area of legal regulation of constitutional provisions, basic laws and a large number of norms contained in other normative legal acts in various branches of law and legislation (including international law); the relevance of the tasks of economic, social and political development, ensuring the rights of citizens and other national interests of the country, solved with the help and through information international relations (including national security) [78, p.96]. In addition, some scientists consider the existence of independent methods to be the basis for distinguishing information law as an independent branch of law, while such methods include: historical, systemic, system analysis; synthesis method in the field of information law; delegating; advisory; permissive; restrictive and prohibitive, etc. V. A. Kopylov refers to the methods of information law classical methods inherent in other branches of law, in particular the method of permission, prohibition, prescription, as well as methods of dispositive and positive regulation [81, p. 142]. At the same time, he identifies three types of subjects of information and legal relations: producers of information, information resources, information services, information products, etc.; owners of information, information resources, information services, information products, etc.; consumers of information, information resources, information services, information products, etc. Other researchers in the field of information law hold approximately the same point of view. This allows us to conclude that classical methods are used in the process of regulating information and legal relations, that is, relations in the sphere of information turnover.

If we consider the issue of the principles of information law, it should be noted that there is still no single, well-established position on this issue. According to M.M. Rassolov, the principles of information law should be understood as fixed in the legal norms governing information relations, provisions, ideas that determine the essence and content of this branch of law, giving a systematic character to its norms and institutions and allowing us to talk about the integrity of the information protection

mechanism. legal regulation of information relations in society [94, p. 24]. These include:

- the principle of priority of the interests of the State;
- the principle of strict observance of the rule of law;
- the principle of strict observance of human rights and personal interests;
- the principle of equality of citizens before the law;
- the principle of providing public electronic services and information security;
- the principle of necessity of a program-oriented approach.

In turn, V.A. Kopylov suggests the following system of principles:

- the principle of priority of individual rights;
- the principle of free production and dissemination of information;
- the principle of prohibition and dissemination of information harmful and dangerous for the development of the individual, society and the state;
- the principle of free access (openness);
- the principle of completeness of processing and efficiency;
- the principle of legality;
- the principle of responsibility;
- the principle of "alienation" of information from its creator;
- the principle of information circulation;
- the principle of the information object or the principle of duality of information and its carrier;
- the principle of information dissemination;
- the principle of the organizational form;
- the principle of creating an instance.

In our opinion, this system of principles has a number of disadvantages. Firstly, it allows for a combination of general legal and specific principles unique to information law. Secondly, V.A. Kopylov refers to the principles of the specifics of information as such, in particular, turnover, copyability, ambiguity, dissemination and organizational form. Such confusion is unacceptable, since the specifics of information law are to regulate the exchange of information. In this case, the fundamental principles are replaced by the specifics of the information that is not correct [94].

In our opinion, taking into account the concept and essence of information in modern public relations, the specifics of the legal regulation of information turnover, we can propose the following system of principles of information law of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- the principle of freedom to search, receive, produce and disseminate information by any legal means. This principle is constitutional and forms the basis for the legal regulation of information circulation. We consider this principle to be the basic, key one in the system of principles of information law and information-legal relations with Kazakhstan.;
- the principle of openness (transparency) of information about the activities of public administration bodies. This is the principle of a modern public administration system designed to ensure transparency of the activities of government agencies, their accountability to the people and the creation of conditions for a full-fledged dialogue

between society and the state.;

- the principle of providing public electronic services and ensuring information security and information systems;
- the principle of reliability of information and timeliness of its provision;
- the principle of inviolability of private life, the inadmissibility of collecting, storing, distributing and using information about a person's private life without his consent;
- the principle of restricting access to information only by legislative acts of the Republic and ratified international treaties.

At the same time, most researchers in the field of information law tend to believe that this is a complex branch of law represented by a system of state-protected social norms and relations in the information sphere. Indeed, the public relations regulated by the analyzed branch of law are quite diverse and relate to various institutions, areas related to other branches of law, including basic ones, for example, constitutional law (the constitutional foundations of the legal status of subjects of information relations, the foundations of their powers, the fundamental foundations of the inviolability of confidential information), administrative law (public administration in the information sphere, administrative responsibility for violation of legislation in the field of informatization, information turnover, etc.), criminal law (crimes and responsibility for crimes related to protected information, etc.). In addition, we believe that the methods of information law have not yet been formed and represent (at least at the present stage) classical methods inherent in both basic and other branches of law. But at the same time, the specificity of information law lies in the object of its study and regulation – information relations - the subject of information law.

In this regard, we believe that information law is a complex branch of law, which is a system of legal norms designed to study and regulate public relations that develop in the process of information circulation, that is, in the process of creating, receiving, consuming, processing and distributing information.

Another important issue of the formation and development of information law as a complex branch of law is the dilemma of information legislation.

A statement (from Kazakhstani researchers, for example, M.A. Shakenov) about the existence of information legislation as an independent structure of national legislation is premature for the following reasons:

1. In our republic, it has not been properly formed and the presence of a small number (compared with a number of other countries) of special regulatory legal acts is not a reason to talk about the existence of an independent component of national legislation.;

2. An analysis of the norms governing public relations in the sphere of information turnover and the legal status of participants in these relations shows that information legal relations (especially public electronic services and information security) are regulated by the norms of a number of branches of Kazakh legislation, which in itself contradicts the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. a statement about the existence of information legislation [83].

Theorists of information law, such as V.A. Kopylov, I.L. Bachilo, M.M. Rassolov

and many others, include in the system of legislation in the information sphere: information and legal norms of the Constitution; legislation on intellectual property; legislation on mass media; legislation on communications and telecommunications; legislation on the formation of information resources; legislation on realization of the rights to search, receive and transmit information; legislation on the creation and application of information systems; information technologies and the means of their provision; legislation in the field of public electronic services and information security.

It follows from this that public electronic services and information security are one of the institutions of information law and represent a system of regulatory legal acts regulating public relations in the process of ensuring information interests, protecting information and information systems.

Information as an indispensable attribute of public relations, the introduction and use of new information technologies, the expansion of the sphere of information exchange - all this entails new and new grounds for concern, that is, threats. "By gaining new opportunities through the use of fundamentally new means and methods of information processing, society also faces new legal, ethical and technological challenges" [93].

The theory of legal support for public electronic services and information security, as well as the theory of information law, are only under development. Scientists in this field have not come to a common point of view on a number of key issues. So, one of the key issues is to determine the content of the legal provision of public electronic services and information security. It should be noted that opinions differ depending on what scientists understand by the very concept of government electronic services and information security.

Thus, one of the positions on this issue is that the legal provision of state electronic services and information security is an independent integrated area of legal regulation of relations in the field of threats to state electronic services and information security facilities and countering these threats based on the norms and institutions of various branches of law (constitutional, civil, administrative, criminal and informational)/

The narrower content of the system of normative acts in the field under consideration is given by Y. Rodichev: "The legal provision of state electronic services and information security consists in the implementation of existing or the introduction of new legislative and subordinate acts regulating the legal responsibility of officials, technicians and users for actions or omissions that led to the leakage, loss or modification of protected information, as well as intruders for intentional unauthorized access to information and disruption of its processes. processing" [98, p.56]. Accordingly, there are different approaches to the systematization of government electronic services and legislation on information security. But at the same time, no one doubts the need for systematization. This necessity is due to "the needs of social management, the vital activity of society, determined by the multitude of normative acts themselves," as well as the orderliness and stability of the legislation itself, including for the most effective use of legal norms in social management.

The difference in approaches to the systematization of legislation on public

electronic services and information security is largely due to the problem of determining the subject of legal regulation. The subject of legal support for state electronic services and information security is nothing more than a set of public relations that are subject to legal influence in order to prevent, identify and suppress threats to objects of national interests in the information sphere, as well as minimize the negative consequences of these threats.

Public relations related to this topic, in our opinion, must meet certain requirements.:

1. belonging to information relations regulated by law, that is, relations that develop, change and terminate in the process of creating, processing, transmitting and storing information;

2. belonging to government electronic services and information security;

3. due to the possibility of threats to the safety of the basic properties of state electronic services and information security facilities for individuals, legal entities and the state.

The set of norms and legal institutions governing these relations is the content of the legal provision of public electronic services and information security.

The main criterion for classifying legal norms and institutions of information law is the division by security facilities. V.A. Kopylov identifies three main areas:

- protection of honor, dignity and business reputation of citizens and organizations, spirituality and intellectual level of personal development; moral and ethical ideals; stability and sustainable development of society; information sovereignty and integrity of the state from threats of dissemination of harmful, dangerous and substandard, unreliable, false information, etc.;
- protection of information and information resources, primarily with limited access, as well as information systems, information technologies, communications and telecommunications from threats of unauthorized and unlawful influence by unauthorized persons;
- protection of information rights and freedoms of the individual in the information sphere in the context of informatization [92, p. 278].

The legal provision of information in the form of information consists in a set of norms governing the protection of information possessed by subjects of law, as well as freedom of thought; the subjective significance of national cultural values.

Legal protection of information in the form of messages is a set of regulatory legal acts and norms aimed at protecting messages transmitted over communication systems, as well as data and documents accumulated and processed in various automated and other systems.

The legal provision of information infrastructure security is formed by a set of norms regulating relations aimed at protecting communications facilities and systems, automated information processing and storage systems, information and telecommunication systems, mass media systems, etc.

The legal provision of the legal status of information subjects is formed by a set of legal norms regulating the relations of protection and protection:

- human rights and freedoms to participate in information legal relations. This

should include: the right to freedom to search, receive, process, create and transmit information; the right to personal and family secrets; the right to confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations and other communications; freedom of speech and access to mass media;

- obligations of citizens arising in the process of participating in information legal relations. It should be noted that in various sources, both on constitutional and information law, the rights in the field of informatization are considered. The responsibilities of subjects of information relations are practically not considered. In our opinion, this category should include: the obligation to provide authorized bodies with the necessary information in accordance with the requirements of the law.; compliance with prohibitions on the non-proliferation of information inciting racial, religious, interethnic and other discord, information aimed at propaganda or agitation of violent change of the constitutional order, violation of the integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, undermining the security of the state, war, propaganda of extremism or terrorism; the duty to take care of the preservation of cultural heritage and national language.

The main purpose of legal regulation in this area is to prevent, identify and suppress potential and real threats to the security of facilities, which we discussed above, and minimize the consequences of such manifestations.

Ensuring the national security of Kazakhstan and the protection of its national interests in the information sphere in modern conditions presupposes the priority development of a system of legal regulation of relations in the field of countering threats to these interests and streamlining the relevant legislative process. And this is due to a number of reasons, namely:

1. The activities of state bodies responsible for ensuring national security should be regulated by certain legal norms that ensure respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens.;

2. Kazakhstan's integration into the global space significantly expands the republic's international capabilities, including participation in the process of forming global government electronic services and information security systems, and Kazakhstan, in particular;

3. Security and its provision, including in matters of public electronic services and information security, implies a significant strengthening of the role of the state in regulating relevant public relations, as well as the existence of an open and adequate policy in this area.;

4. lawmaking in this area is aimed at the normative consolidation of countering threats to the national security of the republic, as well as the use of means and methods to achieve them, ensuring the coherence and interaction of the activities of specially authorized state bodies.

Government electronic services and information security, which are a component of national security, are regulated by a number of regulatory legal acts. The legal norms and institutions that form the legal provision of public electronic services and information security are enshrined in regulatory legal acts, which are the sources of law in this area. Legal norms form the basis for ensuring public electronic services and

information security and largely determine the effectiveness of the state, society and individual citizens in protecting Kazakhstan's national interests in the information sphere.

It should be noted that the specifics of the modern development of society lies in the fact that the further development of informatization processes and, consequently, state electronic services and information security largely depends on how quickly special regulatory legal acts are adopted and adjusted, and how they will correspond to the constantly changing realities of society. life. Legislation on public electronic services and information security is currently one of the most urgent and problematic, its development is a problem not only for national legal systems, along with environmental and economic security, since public electronic services and information security are international in nature. Currently, international, state and departmental regulations have been developed and are still being developed. They regulate the basic concepts and concepts of government electronic services and information security at the international and national levels, which allows for the introduction of uniform standards and criteria in the field of information protection.

Kazakhstan's international cooperation in the field of public electronic services and information security is an integral part of cooperation with the countries of the world community. International treaties and agreements concluded by Kazakhstan have the following objectives:

1) ensuring the security of international information exchange, concluding joint regulatory legal acts;

2) ensuring the confidentiality of information in international information systems from unauthorized access;

3) coordination of States' activities to combat cybercrime;

4) preventing the use of international communications as a tool for the use of "information weapons" and inciting "information wars."

The need to conclude international treaties and agreements is explained by the requirement to develop common approaches and trends for the development of common international principles aimed at strengthening international security. An analysis of information legislation shows that it is developing in two main directions: firstly, to remove a number of restrictions, create conditions conducive to the creation and development of an international information infrastructure, promote competition, etc.; Secondly, "this freedom of activity and expression must be combined with public interests, which is reflected in restrictions on content transmitted on global computer networks, protection of privacy, and intellectual property" [141, p. 10].

Kazakhstan's legislation on public electronic services and information security is based on the main international agreements that establish fundamental principles in this area.

One of the fundamental and defining international documents in world law is the Charter of the Global Information Society, which is often referred to as the Great Okinawan Charter. The Charter was signed on July 22, 2000 by the leaders of the G8 countries. Realizing the role of information and information technologies, anticipating the transition to a new stage of historical and economic development – the information

society, the leaders of the G8 countries identified areas of activity with the main goal of "stimulating and facilitating the transition to the information society, as well as realizing its full economic, social and cultural benefits" [142].

The Charter proclaimed as the basic principle of building a unified global information society the ability of all people around the world, without exception, to enjoy the benefits of the global information society. The document establishes that Governments of all countries should promote the development of democratic values, the free exchange of information and knowledge, mutual tolerance and respect for the peculiarities of other people.

The Tunisian Information Society Program of November 15, 2005, concluded by the member countries of the United Nations, continuing the theme of using information and computer technologies and the Internet, the formation of a global information society, drew attention to a number of existing problems and outlined ways to solve them.

The main ones were highlighted:

1) The existence of a "digital divide" between countries and the problems faced by many countries force them to choose between a variety of competing goals when planning their development and justifying the need for development funds in conditions of limited available resources;

2) A number of problems related to the use of the cross-border global Internet. Using the Internet is an indispensable attribute of modern life. The Internet is still a highly dynamic environment, and therefore any systems or mechanisms designed to manage Internet usage should be open to everyone and take into account the exponential growth and rapid evolution of the Internet as a common platform for developing multiple applications. This is necessary to maintain the security and stability of the Internet. It also includes other important public policy issues such as
basic Internet resources, Internet security, as well as aspects and development issues related to Internet use.

International agreements concluded by Kazakhstan with a number of international communities and independent States on the protection of classified materials and information are directly related to government electronic services and information security issues. Such agreements were concluded on the basis of collective agreements.

The Agreement on the Mutual Protection of Classified Information within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, concluded by six republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan) on June 18, 2004, is aimed at mutual protection of classified information in the field of foreign policy, economic, scientific and technical, military, military-technical, intelligence, counterintelligence, operational-investigative and other activities. This agreement was signed within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty concluded earlier by Kazakhstan (Tashkent, May 15, 1992), which is aimed at jointly preventing threats to the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of one or more participating States or threats to international peace and security and

taking common measures to eliminate the threat.

In addition, Kazakhstan has concluded a Security Agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels, July 31, 1996), providing for "the exchange of confidential and/or privileged information between the parties on political and security issues in order to expand and strengthen political and military cooperation in Europe."

Being a member of the Shanghai Union for Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism (Shanghai Convention of June 15, 2001), in order to implement the Agreement between the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of June 7, 2002, Kazakhstan signed an Agreement on ensuring the protection of classified information within the framework of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ratified By the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 15, 2005 No. 103-III [93]. In accordance with this agreement, Kazakhstan and other countries of the Shanghai Union undertake to jointly combat terrorism, separatism and extremism.:

- apply to classified information of the appropriate degree of secrecy the same protection measures that apply to state secrets.;
- to recognize state secret permits issued by other States;
- impose on the representatives of the parties the same obligations to ensure the protection of classified information that are imposed on them when protecting state secrets.;
- provide representatives of the parties who have access to state secrets issued in the Member States of which they are citizens with access to classified information for the performance of official duties within the framework of cooperation between the parties;
- to use classified information received from the other party solely for the purposes provided for in its transmission.

In addition, the Government of Kazakhstan has concluded agreements on the mutual protection of classified information with the Governments of: the Republic of Belarus (May 30, 2008); the French Republic (February 8, 2008); the Republic of Uzbekistan (September 4, 2006); the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (June 4, 2006); the Republic of Tajikistan (June 4, 2006); the Republic of Ukraine (May 30, 2005); the Republic of Belarus (May 18, 2005); the Russian Federation (July 7, 2004); Germany (December 4, 2004) and a number of other countries. More than 100 international agreements on information exchange have been concluded.

Kazakhstan is taking the initiative on a number of problematic issues of international security. In late June and early July 2008, Astana hosted the seventeenth annual session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, which adopted the resolution "Cybersecurity and cybercrime." This resolution touched upon a number of the most important and serious issues, in particular, relations between the Russian Federation and Georgia, Afghanistan, the Mediterranean Free Trade Area and others.

An equally important form of international cooperation carried out by States in order to ensure the implementation of a common, unified policy in the field of creating a single information space and ensuring information secrecy is the development and adoption of model laws. Such model laws were adopted by the Interparliamentary

Assembly of the CIS countries on a number of issues, in particular the Model Law "On State Secrets" dated June 16, 2003, the Model Law "On Banking Secrecy" dated October 16, 1999, the Model Law "On Personal Data" dated October 16, 1999, the Model Law "On Informatization, information and Information Protection" dated November 18, 2005, as well as the Model Information Code dated April 3, 2008.

Such standard normative legal acts contribute to the unification of the conceptual framework, the harmonization of national information legislation with international legislation and legislation of other countries, in particular the CIS countries.

In addition, international regulatory legal acts of an organizational and technical nature play an important role in the process of providing state electronic services and information security, most of which are adopted as national standards in the field of information protection, for example GOST RK 1698-2007, GOST RK 1169-2002, etc.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes the basic principles and fundamental approaches to public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state, which form the basis of national legislation in the field of public electronic services and information security. It is necessary to agree with the opinion of Professor Kim V. A., who considers the fundamental achievements of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to be that "... it recognized the highest values of the human state, his life, rights and freedoms. It is known that this idea is recognized by all mankind, although it is not clearly fixed in all constitutions, it is fixed in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan in its first article. Thus, it is emphasized that the primary task of the State and its activities is to ensure and protect human rights and freedoms. Of course, human rights and freedoms are based on the most important prerequisites and factors that form the foundation of this great idea of man: natural law and humanistic views on human life, his rights and freedoms, and universal international legal recognition of these supreme values suffered by the
Kazakh nation and the peoples of other countries. Of the Republic of Kazakhstan." [144, p.4].

K.K. Aitkhozhin characterizes the Constitution as the basic legal law of the state, "occupying the highest place in the legal system of Kazakhstan. It is the Constitution that forms the initial basis and the current legislation, the core of the entire system of the current law of the country" [42, p. 13]. The legal function of the Constitution is implemented through the normative consolidation and streamlining of fundamental relations, bringing uniformity and stability to public life. with the help of established legal norms.

It should be emphasized that a certain evolution in the views of researchers of national security issues has also been reflected in official documents on national security issues.

The basis of legislation on state electronic services and information security is the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security" dated June 26, 1998 No. 233-I. In principle, it is difficult to overestimate the adoption of this document, since it is an attempt to formulate the fundamental directions of the country's state security policy and the related main directions of state policy in this area. This document provides a clear and comprehensive assessment of the real and potential threats to the

national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan, clearly defines the national interests of the country and outlines ways to solve problems in this area, defines the types of threats and establishes principles for ensuring national security, establishes the powers of the highest authorities. and special government agencies in these areas [106].

An analysis of the Law "On National Security" and the concepts listed above shows that government electronic services and information security are an important component and integral part of national security, and the definition of "information interests" occupies one of the central places in the system of national interests.

At the same time, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state electronic services and information security is based on special laws and subordinate regulations. Currently, there are a number of regulatory documents in force in the republic, which can be divided into two main types according to their content, which is determined by the specifics of state electronic services and information security and ways to ensure it.

Documents that constitute the regulatory framework and define the legal space in the field of informatization and government electronic services, as well as information security protection. The main ones are the Law "On State Secrets" and the Law "On Informatization". A number of legislative acts regulate certain types of secrets – components of state electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state, such as the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general part) dated July 1, 1999, the Law "On Advocacy" dated December 5, 1997, the Law "On Pension Provision in the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated June 20 1997, the Code on Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget, etc. A special role in the system of state electronic services and information security is played by regulatory legal acts providing for and establishing legal liability for offenses in this area, namely the
Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 168-1 of July 16, 1997, the Code of Administrative Offenses of January 31, 2001.

The key issues of government electronic services and information security were reflected in the concept document approved by the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 19, 1999, which was subsequently revised and improved. As a result, a new version was adopted, namely the Concept of State Electronic Services and Information Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 10, 2006 No. 199. The concept of public electronic services and information security serves as the basis for the formation and implementation of the unified state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of public electronic services and information security, its provisions will be taken into account when creating and developing a unified information space in Kazakhstan and further improving the system of providing public electronic services. state policy in the field of informatization.

Documents that constitute the regulatory and technical framework in the field of information technology and government electronic services and information security (technical standards, technical instructions, protocols, etc.). Such documents are overwhelmingly of a subordinate nature and are adopted by specially authorized state bodies, in particular the National Security Committee, the Agency for Informatization and Communications, and There are also other bodies responsible for coordinating and

directly ensuring the security of information systems.

Today, questions are increasingly being raised that Kazakhstan lacks an adequate regulatory framework to guarantee the security of information systems and, as a logical extension, government electronic services and the information security of the country. This problem is most acute in the field of new information technologies. For example, in the United States, this field of activity is regulated by more than 300 laws and regulations. Whereas in our republic there are only a few dozen of them. Universal services are the minimum supply of telecommunications services to the public, for which quality has been established and to which all users, regardless of their place of residence or work, should have access at an affordable price [145].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the current regulatory legal acts and legal mechanisms for countering threats to the national interests of Kazakhstan generally have a positive impact on the protection of these interests. But at the same time, it is necessary to identify the following tasks that should be in the process of further developing the legislative framework in the field of public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state.:

1. creating conditions for strengthening guarantees of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens implemented in the information sphere;

2. development of legal mechanisms for regulating relations in the field of constitutional duties of a person and a citizen, implemented in the information sphere, in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of others, to ensure the defense of the country and security from the state;

3. provision of state support for fundamental, scientific research and development work in the field of creating competitive means of informatization, telecommunications and communications;

4. stimulating investments in the production of competitive means of informatization, telecommunications and communications, and their promotion to domestic and global markets;

5. improving the mechanisms of participation of public associations, organizations and citizens in solving the tasks of providing public electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan;

6. creation of a management system for government information resources;

7. Improvement of legislation regulating relations in the field of international information exchange;

8. improvement of legislation on the protection of state secrets, prevention of unauthorized access to other legally protected information.

The identified shortcomings in the legal provision of public electronic services and information security significantly reduce Kazakhstan's ability to protect its national interests in the information sphere. To eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to organize targeted measures to improve the legal provision of public electronic services and information security of the country.

Defining the goals and objectives of further development of the legislative framework for state electronic services and information security poses problems of

theoretical understanding and systematization of the fundamental principles of state electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan.

An analysis of the Law "On National Security" and the concepts listed above shows that government electronic services and information security are an important component and integral part of national security, and the definition of "information interests" occupies one of the central places in the system of national interests.

At the same time, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state electronic services and information security is based on special laws and subordinate regulations. Currently, there are a number of regulatory documents in force in the republic, which can be divided into two main types according to their content, which is determined by the specifics of state electronic services and information security and ways to ensure it.

Documents that constitute the regulatory framework and define the legal space in the field of informatization and government electronic services, as well as information security protection. The main ones are the Law "On State Secrets" and the Law "On Informatization". A number of legislative acts regulate certain types of secrets – components of state electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state, such as the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general part) dated July 1, 1999, the Law "On Advocacy" dated December 5, 1997, the Law "On Pension Provision in the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated June 20 1997, the Code on Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget, etc. A special role in the system of state electronic services and information security is played by regulatory legal acts providing for and establishing legal liability for offenses in this area, namely the
Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 168-1 of July 16, 1997, the Code of Administrative Offenses of January 31, 2001.

The key issues of government electronic services and information security were reflected in the concept document approved by the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 19, 1999, which was subsequently revised and improved. As a result, a new version was adopted, namely the Concept of State Electronic Services and Information Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 10, 2006 No. 199. The concept of public electronic services and information security serves as the basis for the formation and implementation of the unified state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of public electronic services and information security, its provisions will be taken into account when creating and developing a unified information space in Kazakhstan and further improving the system of providing public electronic services. state policy in the field of informatization.

Documents that constitute the regulatory and technical framework in the field of information technology and government electronic services and information security (technical standards, technical instructions, protocols, etc.). Such documents are overwhelmingly of a subordinate nature and are adopted by specially authorized state bodies, in particular the National Security Committee, the Agency for Informatization and Communications, and There are also other bodies responsible for coordinating and directly ensuring the security of information systems.

Today, questions are increasingly being raised that Kazakhstan lacks an adequate

regulatory framework to guarantee the security of information systems and, as a logical extension, government electronic services and the information security of the country. This problem is most acute in the field of new information technologies. For example, in the United States, this field of activity is regulated by more than 300 laws and regulations. Whereas in our republic there are only a few dozen of them.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the current regulatory legal acts and legal mechanisms for countering threats to the national interests of Kazakhstan generally have a positive impact on the protection of these interests. But at the same time, it is necessary to identify the following tasks that should be in the process of further developing the legislative framework in the field of public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state.:

1. creating conditions for strengthening guarantees of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens implemented in the information sphere;

2. development of legal mechanisms for regulating relations in the field of constitutional duties of a person and a citizen, implemented in the information sphere, in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of others, to ensure the defense of the country and security from the state;

3. provision of state support for fundamental, scientific research and development work in the field of creating competitive means of informatization, telecommunications and communications;

4. stimulating investments in the production of competitive means of informatization, telecommunications and communications, and their promotion to domestic and global markets;

5. improving the mechanisms of participation of public associations, organizations and citizens in solving the tasks of providing public electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan;

6. creation of a management system for government information resources;

7. improvement of legislation regulating relations in the field of international information exchange;

8. improvement of legislation on the protection of state secrets, prevention of unauthorized access to other legally protected information.

The identified shortcomings in the legal provision of public electronic services and information security significantly reduce Kazakhstan's ability to protect its national interests in the information sphere. To eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to organize targeted measures to improve the legal provision of public electronic services and information security of the country.

Defining the goals and objectives of further development of the legislative framework for state electronic services and information security poses problems of theoretical understanding and systematization of the fundamental principles of state electronic services and information security in Kazakhstan.

One of the key problems of digitalization of public services is the phenomenon of digital inequality, a situation in which certain groups of the population, due to social, age, physiological or territorial factors, face restrictions in access to electronic public

services. This phenomenon primarily affects the elderly, people with disabilities, citizens with low levels of digital literacy, as well as residents of rural and remote regions.

From an ethical point of view, the imposition of exclusively digital channels for obtaining public services without adequate alternatives violates the principle of justice, especially in terms of equal rights and opportunities for access to public goods. In the context of accelerated digitalization, legal regulation is of particular importance, ensuring the inclusiveness and accessibility of public electronic services for all categories of the population.

Regarding legal mechanisms for ensuring equal access in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the legal framework for ensuring inclusive access to public services includes:

- The Social Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with amendments and additions as of 05/19/2025);
- The Law "On Public Services", which contains provisions on the need to ensure equal access and non-discrimination;
- The Digital Kazakhstan State Program, which provides for the adaptation of digital services to the needs of various categories of users, including the use of interfaces taking into account the peculiarities of vision, hearing, and motor skills;
- Digital accessibility standards based on international recommendations (in particular, WCAG 2.1 – Web Content Accessibility Guidelines), which are increasingly being implemented in the development of electronic government platforms.

In addition, initiatives are being implemented in some regions to create information centers at the PSC, as well as mobile offices aimed at serving low-mobility citizens who do not have permanent access to the Internet or digital devices.

From an ethical point of view, the principle of "digital by default", which has become widespread in a number of jurisdictions, including within the framework of egovernment reforms, should be accompanied by an exception for vulnerable groups, who should be guaranteed alternative (offline) ways to receive services.

In countries with developed digital infrastructure, there are legal guarantees at the level of administrative codes that ensure:

- the right to assistance in using electronic services;
- creation of digital justice ombudsman institutions;
- mandatory testing of government platforms for accessibility for low-mobility groups before launch.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan, relevant measures to increase digital inclusivity may include:

1. The consolidation of the concept of “digital accessibility” at the legislative level as an element of non-discriminatory provision of public services.
2. Development and implementation of mandatory accessibility standards for digital platforms tailored to the needs of various groups (including visually impaired and elderly users).
3. Expansion of the institute of digital assistants and digital literacy training programs, including mobile courses at the PSC and online schools.

4. Maintaining offline channels for obtaining basic public services as a legally protected alternative to digital platforms.

The conclusion of the dissertation on the legal regulation of government electronic services in Kazakhstan summarizes the research conducted and highlights key findings, recommendations, and future prospects in this area. The dissertation offers an in-depth analysis of the current state, identifies gaps, and suggests pathways for further improvement of the system.

Currently, government electronic services in Kazakhstan play a significant role in the lives of citizens and the functioning of the state itself. Their development is a priority objective of state policy, driven by the desire to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of governmental functions. The foundation for the operation of electronic services is a complex of regulatory legal acts that define the legal status, procedures for service provision, and protection of user data.

The research has highlighted substantial progress achieved by Kazakhstan in the digitalization of government services. Initiatives have been implemented to create a unified portal for electronic government, with technologies for electronic identification and authentication introduced, thereby enhancing user convenience and reducing bureaucratic delays.

However, the analysis also identified several issues that require attention and resolution. These include challenges related to personal data protection, ensuring cybersecurity, and the need to further improve the regulatory framework. These issues stem not only from technical shortcomings but also from legal gaps that can impact citizen trust in electronic services and their effective use.

Future development prospects for government electronic services in Kazakhstan primarily involve the integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and big data. These technologies have the potential to significantly expand the functionality and stability of electronic services, strengthen data protection, and enhance the system's adaptability to changing conditions.

Moreover, an important step in the advancement of electronic government services should be legislative initiatives aimed at creating a more flexible and dynamic regulatory framework capable of promptly responding to technological changes and contemporary challenges. Therefore, conducting regular monitoring and evaluation of legislative effectiveness will be key to the stable development and modernization of these services.

In conclusion, it should be noted that research in the field of legal regulation of government electronic services in Kazakhstan remains highly relevant and requires ongoing updates in light of rapidly developing digital technologies. The need to adapt to global trends and ensure national cybersecurity poses the challenge for researchers and policymakers to build a system that will serve as a foundation for sustainable development of the government sector and improve the quality of life for citizens.

Public electronic services are an important component of the digitalization of public administration and ensuring national security. The reliability and safety of such services directly depend on the effectiveness of the legal mechanisms governing their operation and protection. In this context, administrative, criminal, and international

legal aspects play a key role in shaping a comprehensive system for regulating and ensuring the security of public electronic services.

Administrative and legal measures include norms aimed at regulating the procedure for providing services, quality control and compliance with information protection requirements [146]. Criminal law provisions ensure liability for acts that threaten the operability and security of state information systems, including crimes related to unauthorized access and dissemination of malicious information [147]. International legal standards contribute to the development of unified approaches and ensure international cooperation in the field of protection of electronic public services from information threats [148].

At the same time, the expansion of the use of electronic services creates new challenges and risks related to the need to ensure the security and protection of information, as well as to prevent illegal actions that threaten the functioning of government systems.

Legal regulation in this area is complex and is implemented through a system of administrative, criminal, and international legal mechanisms. The integrated use of these tools ensures the effectiveness and completeness of the legal framework aimed at protecting the interests of the state and citizens in the digital environment.

This section is devoted to a detailed review of the legal mechanisms for ensuring the security and protection of public electronic services in Kazakhstan, covering administrative and legal measures of regulation and responsibility, criminal law norms and international legal standards that form the legal framework for national digital security.

Administrative and legal norms form the basis for regulating the organization and control of the provision of public electronic services. The regulatory framework includes the Code of Administrative Offences, the Law "On Electronic Government" and the Law "On Personal Data Protection and Security" [149]. These documents establish the scope of responsibility for violations of procedures, information security, and define the obligations of electronic service operators.

Nevertheless, in practice, administrative regulation faces a number of significant challenges. The current regulatory framework is characterized by a certain fragmentation, which prevents the formation of a unified and coordinated strategy for legal security in this area. This creates difficulties in developing and implementing comprehensive measures at both legislative and organizational levels [150].

In addition, regulatory authorities responsible for monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements often lack the qualified personnel and technical resources necessary for effective auditing and timely detection of violations. As a result, the existing control and supervision mechanisms function with insufficient efficiency and completeness, which reduces the level of protection of public electronic services.

There is also an insufficient level of responsibility for certain violations in the field of information security, especially in terms of preventing and suppressing minor but potentially dangerous acts. This leads to a reduction in the preventive impact of administrative measures, while operators of government electronic services are often insufficiently motivated to ensure comprehensive protection of their systems due to the

lack of clearly defined incentives and responsibilities.

Thus, the existing system of administrative regulation requires strengthening, both in terms of improving the regulatory framework and developing organizational control and responsibility mechanisms [151].

The Criminal Code of Kazakhstan provides for liability measures for crimes against the functioning of computer systems and information resources, including government electronic services, which makes it possible to combat the most dangerous and serious offenses [152]. The chapter on cybercrimes covers a wide range of activities, such as unauthorized access to information systems, distribution of malicious software, and abuse of official authority.

However, the effectiveness of criminal law regulation is limited by a number of objective and subjective factors. Firstly, the investigation of cybercrimes requires high qualifications, powerful technical means and interdepartmental cooperation, which is not yet fully developed in the Kazakh law enforcement system. Secondly, there are difficulties with the proof and qualification of crimes, taking into account the dynamism and technical specifics of such offenses.

Insufficient equipment with specialized personnel and modern tools leads to a slowdown in the criminal prosecution process and a decrease in the detection rate of these crimes. In addition, the lack of coordination between administrative and criminal authorities creates gaps in the rapid response to incidents, which in turn affects the overall security of public electronic services.

It should also be noted that criminal legislation, due to its specifics, often applies only to the most serious and pronounced offenses, while cases of moderate severity remain outside the zone of strict control, which creates conditions for the development of a "gray zone" in the field of electronic services security.

In the context of the globalization of the digital space, international legal instruments play a key role in shaping effective practices for ensuring the security of public electronic services. Kazakhstan is actively striving to implement and adapt international norms and recommendations, including the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), ISO standards on information security, as well as UN resolutions aimed at shaping global principles for the protection of digital systems [153].

The development of e-government is vital for improving efficiency and transparency in public administration. Digitization reduces paperwork and saves citizens time by enabling remote access to services. Among the top 25 leaders, the UK leads with a 95.3% score.

Online access to key public services has become essential, especially during the pandemic. While tax payments are digitized globally, online voting is still rare.

Many countries still require in-person procedures for essential services. To evaluate e-government maturity, nine key services were assessed— including e-residency, passport renewal, and digital signatures—alongside website user experience and the E-Government Development Index (EGDI).

The infographic highlights the top 15 countries excelling in e-government services, evaluated by their adoption levels, citizen acceptance, and overall e-

government scores. Leading the ranking, countries demonstrate strong digital infrastructure and high public engagement, reflecting effective government implementation and widespread acceptance of online services. Predominantly featuring European nations alongside key countries from Asia, Oceania, and North America, the map illustrates global leaders in delivering efficient, accessible, and user-friendly e-government platforms. This emphasizes that successful e-government depends not only on technological adoption but also on citizen trust and participation.

The United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Japan top the e-government ranking, reflecting their advanced digital public service ecosystems. The UK leads with a 95.3% score, offering nearly all public services online via the www.gov.uk portal, except for e-residency and official online voting, though pilots for the latter have been conducted. New mandatory services like Electronic Travel Authorization can also be completed digitally. New Zealand follows closely with a 92.1% score, providing extensive digital services through its RealMe registration system and allowing rapid company registration, despite the absence of e-residency. Japan ranks third with 88.8%, standing out in Asia by accelerating digital transformation post-pandemic and enabling online citizen registration through the My Number system, although some services still require physical attendance. These countries illustrate diverse approaches to expanding e-government while addressing challenges to full digitization.

European and Asian countries dominate the top ranks in e-government services, with the Netherlands and Denmark slightly ahead of leading Asian nations such as Singapore and Saudi Arabia. Both European countries offer similar digital services, supported by national identity systems like DigiD and MitID, and comply with EU regulations ensuring cross-border validity of digital signatures. Saudi Arabia, positioned sixth, requires citizens to register on the Absher platform but has yet to implement e-residency or online voting.

Estonia stands out for pioneering e-residency since 2014 and full online voting since 2005, attracting digital entrepreneurs worldwide and modernizing civil processes like marriages and divorces. Singapore provides advanced e-government access via its Singpass system, while Finland and Ireland round out the top ten with centralized digital portals enhancing citizen service delivery.

The United States and China tie just outside the top ten, with the US offering broad federal services through USA.gov and the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), and China gradually digitizing services via its national portal gov.cn, though some procedures still require in-person visits.

Tax payments, individual and company registration, and digital signatures are widely digitized services across all leading countries. However, e-residency remains rare, offered only in a few nations, and electronic voting is fully implemented only in Estonia, with limited pilot programs elsewhere.

Despite ongoing challenges in security, data privacy, and accessibility, e-government development steadily advances, driving improvements in public service efficiency and transparency. These trends are expected to be a focal point at the upcoming Smart City Expo World Congress, highlighting innovations aimed at building more citizen-centric, efficient, and sustainable urban environments [154].

At the same time, the process of implementing international standards within the country is fraught with certain difficulties. Firstly, there is a significant gap between international recommendations and national legislation, which creates gaps in legal regulation, incompatibilities and theoretical fragmentation of established norms.

Secondly, limited financial and human resources make it difficult to widely implement international requirements, especially at the local level, where the necessary equipment and qualifications are often lacking to ensure compliance with complex standards.

The third problem is related to the insufficient level of practical international cooperation on the exchange of information on cyber threats and coordinated actions in the field of their neutralization. Without an established partnership and coordination of such efforts, the protection of public electronic services in Kazakhstan cannot be fully effective.

Finally, it is necessary to take into account the complexity of finding a balance between ensuring national sovereignty in the information space and the need for open digital interaction on an international scale, which makes it difficult to develop a unified strategy and build a relevant legal framework.

Thus, despite the substantial regulatory and organizational base, the systems of administrative, criminal and international legal regulation that ensure the security of public electronic services in Kazakhstan face a number of interrelated problems. Imperfect legislation, limitations in the technical and human resources of government agencies, as well as insufficient integration of international standards hinder the formation of an effective and comprehensive digital security system.

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to comprehensively improve legal regulation, strengthen state control, develop human resources, as well as expand and deepen international cooperation. Only such a systematic approach will ensure comprehensive protection of public electronic services and increase citizens' trust in the digital services of the state.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing the results of the dissertation research, it can be noted that the work is devoted to an important area – the legal regulation of public electronic services. The analysis of current issues revealed a number of shortcomings, such as the ambiguity of regulations and insufficient protection of user rights. The proposed ways of improvement include improving the legal clarity of legislation, strengthening control mechanisms and ensuring cybersecurity. The results of the study can serve as a basis for further reforms in the field of public electronic services, ensuring their more efficient and secure functioning in the interests of citizens and the state.

Today, the main strategic goal of modern Kazakhstan is the gradual formation of a democratic state that meets international legal standards in the field of human rights and freedoms and the state-legal realities of the country's development, as well as integration into the global space. In this regard, the implementation of constitutional principles and norms, the idea of the Constitution and the values set forth in it is a fundamental task.

During the formation of the information society, Kazakhstan should take its rightful place in the global system, which is largely determined by the level of information development of the information sector of the economy and education, freedom of information exchange and the degree of security of information flows and resources of government agencies. Accordingly, one of the main strategic goals of the national security of the country is to ensure public electronic services and information security of individuals, society and the state, the legal and organizational foundations of which are laid down by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Against the background of rapid technological development and the transition to the digital age, public electronic services are becoming increasingly important as a tool for improving interaction between citizens and the state. However, despite significant achievements in this field, there are urgent problems in the legal regulation of public electronic services that require attention and the search for effective ways to improve them.

In the course of this study, an analysis and assessment of the existing legal regulation of public electronic services was carried out. It is important to emphasize that public electronic services are a key element of the strategy to improve the accessibility of public services for citizens and entrepreneurs. However, despite significant efforts to introduce e-services, there are some obstacles preventing them from realizing their full potential.

Among the identified urgent problems are the following:

1. Data security. One of the main concerns in the provision of government electronic services is to ensure the security of citizens' data. In today's world, leaks of personal information can have serious consequences for citizens, so data protection must be a priority.

2. Technical problems. Users often encounter technical problems when using electronic platforms. This may include slow page loading, website failures, and other issues that may cause dissatisfaction and discourage the use of electronic services.

3. Accessibility and inclusivity. Not all citizens have access to the Internet or have sufficient computer literacy to use electronic services. This creates inequalities in access to public services and requires the development of alternative ways of interaction.

4. Non-compliance of legislation with technical changes. Technology development is happening so fast that legislation does not always have time to adapt to new challenges and situations. This can create legal gaps and make effective regulation difficult.

5. Insufficient feedback. The lack of feedback mechanisms between users and authorities providing electronic services may limit the ability to take into account user opinions and make adjustments to the system.

In the light of these problems, it was proposed to develop an integrated approach to improving the legal regulation of public electronic services. The first priority is to ensure a high level of data security. This can be achieved by developing and implementing modern encryption standards, multi-factor authentication, and regular security audits.

To solve technical problems, it is necessary to invest in technical infrastructure and ensure stable operation of the platforms. This may also include teaching users the basics of working with electronic services and providing support in case of problems.

In order to ensure accessibility and inclusivity, alternative ways of interacting with government agencies have been developed, for example, through mobile applications or hotlines. In addition, conducting training programs for various groups of the population will help to increase the level of computer literacy and make electronic services accessible to all.

Adapting legislation to a rapidly changing technological environment requires flexibility and transparency. Regular updating of regulations and the participation of information technology experts will help create a more relevant and effective legal framework.

It was noted the importance of installing feedback mechanisms that will allow users to express their opinions and comments on the operation of the system. This will help to improve the quality of services provided and increase the level of trust on the part of citizens.

Legal regulation of state electronic services is not only necessary for the information development of the country, but is also one of the key factors in ensuring the national security of Kazakhstan. In the modern world, where information technology is becoming an integral part of all spheres of public life, public electronic services have significant potential to increase the efficiency of government structures and ensure the sustainability of the country.

Firstly, the development and implementation of an effective system of legal regulation of public electronic services contributes to the digitalization of public administration. This makes it possible to improve the quality of public services, simplify interaction between the state and citizens, and reduce corruption and bureaucracy. Effective electronic services help to increase public confidence in government agencies and promote government transparency.

Secondly, the legal regulation of government electronic services is directly related to national security. In the context of information threats and cyber attacks, the protection of government data and information infrastructure is becoming vital. A huge amount of personal data of citizens, commercial and government information passes through electronic channels. Therefore, strengthening the legal framework to ensure confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of data is an integral part of national security.

Also, ensuring the protection of personal data plays a critical role in ensuring the security of the country. The following are the factors that directly affect the national security of a country that is exposed to potential threats due to an insufficient level of regulation of this problem.:

1. Insufficient protection of personal data can expose citizens and organizations to the risk of cybercrimes such as fraud, identity theft, phishing, and others. Vulnerable data can be used to commit crimes, both in the digital environment and in the physical world.

2. If sensitive data is leaked, such as data on military personnel, government officials, and critical infrastructure, national security risks may arise. Cyber espionage and cyber attacks can be carried out based on stolen data.

3. Data security breaches can lead to economic losses, intellectual property leakage, and reduced trust within and outside the country. Compromised bank data, trade secrets, and development plans can be used in economic espionage.

4. The protection of personal data is an important component of the guarantee of civil rights to privacy. Compliance with this protection allows citizens to feel protected and free in the digital world.

5. Insufficient data protection can reduce citizens' trust in government agencies. If government agencies are unable to ensure the security of personal data, this can undermine confidence in the effectiveness and reliability of public administration.

Therefore, effective protection of personal data has a direct impact on the overall security of the country, both in cyberspace and in the real world.

The legal regulation of public electronic services in Kazakhstan not only contributes to the development of information technology and improving the efficiency of government agencies, but is also important for ensuring national security. It creates a solid foundation for the digital transformation of the country, contributing to sustainable development and protecting the interests of citizens and the state.

In the conclusion of the dissertation, we would like to outline our specific proposals for the current regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure proper quality and adequate legal regulation of public electronic services in Kazakhstan.

Adoption of a special law on government electronic services. Currently, public electronic services are regulated in fragments through the Law "On Informatization", the Law "On Administrative Procedures", "On Public Services", "On Electronic Document and Electronic Digital Signature" and separate bylaws. It is crucially required to adopt the Law "On State Electronic Services", which will consolidate:

1) the legal status of the electronic service;

2) principles of digitalization of public services;

3) duties of the State;

4) Citizens' rights and guarantees.

5) the mechanism of providing services through a Single portal eGov.kz.

6) Requirements for quality, accessibility, security and monitoring.

Securing digital rights in constitutional and administrative legislation is a vital need. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees the right to information (art. 18), protection of privacy (art. 18), but does not contain norms on the rights of citizens in the digital environment. These rights should be strengthened in the context of e-Government. We offer to make changes to the Constitutional Law "On the Judicial System and the Status of Judges" to expand the categories of cases considered on issues of digital rights of citizens. InAdministrative Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (APPC)– to introduce rules on complaints about actions (inaction) of electronic systems, – to consolidate the right to access digital services as a legally protected interest. Essental point is securing digital rights in constitutional and administrative legislation. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees the right to information (art. 18), protection of privacy (art. 18), but does not contain norms on the rights of citizens in the digital environment. These rights should be strengthened in the context of e-Government. Out offer is making changes to the Constitutional Law "On the Judicial System and the Status of Judges" to expand the categories of cases considered on issues of digital rights of citizens. InAdministrative Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (APPC) – to introduce rules on complaints about actions (inaction) of electronic systems, – to consolidate the right to access digital services as a legally protected interest. One of paramount importance presents strengthening information security standards The Law "On Informatization" (Articles 5-6) and the Law "On Personal Data" do not contain sufficient requirements for public service operators in terms of information and personal data protection. We offer make additions to The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Personal Data and their protection" in order to oblige eGov operators.kz comply with international protection standards and introduce a mandatory independent audit of the cybersecurity of public services, also introduce a provision on the inviolability of a citizen's digital identity. The law "On Informatization" needs to be expanded in the field of the powers of the authorized body on information security and introducing a platform certification mechanism eGov.kz is pivotal. Next key point is introduction of proactive digital services into the legislative field. In practice, the government already implements proactive services (for example, automatic accrual of benefits), but they do not have a regulatory framework. We must include a new article in the Law "On Informatization", which will cover the concept of proactive public services, the grounds and forms of provision of such services and provide the mechanism of refusal of proactive services. To supplement the State Standard for the provision of public services with an indication of the permissibility of automatic response. Ensuring digital inclusion and legal literacy is fundamental need. The digital divide makes it difficult to access services equally. There needs to be a legislative obligation to educate and support vulnerable groups. Possible solution in our opininon may be introducing into the Law "On Public Services" an article on digital inclusion, the duties of the state to ensure access and support for the elderly, people with disabilities, rural residents, etc. To include special modules for

teaching digital literacy in State programs for the development of education and digitalization would be helpful as well. To increase the legal awareness of the society is is decisive to strengthen responsibility for violations of citizens' rights in the provision of electronic services. The current Administrative Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not clearly provide for liability for violations in the field of public services in electronic form. We dare to offer to amend the Code of Administrative Offences (Administrative Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan) in order to introduce a new article on the responsibility of officials for: unjustified refusal to provide services through eGov, violation of deadlines and unlawful data processing. Last bur not least, expanding the role of monitoring and human rights bodies is required. Violations in the digital sphere are difficult to track. Supervision and protection of digital rights are necessary. We offer to expand your authority of the Commissioner for Human Rights — in terms of protecting digital rights. The Prosecutor General's Office — in terms of overseeing the legality of e-Gov. The Cybersecurity Center — as an expert body for digital platforms of public services.

It is important to note that the provision of public electronic services plays an important role in improving the effectiveness of interaction between the state and society. However, the successful implementation of this approach requires the elimination of identified problems and the implementation of ways to improve them. In this dissertation, research has been carried out in order to contribute to understanding the current problems of legal regulation of public electronic services and to propose specific recommendations for overcoming them. Further development of this topic is of interest to the scientific community and government agencies, as the improvement of public electronic services will remain an urgent issue in the coming years.

LIST OF SOURCES USED

1 Electronic resource: United Nations E-Government Survey 2022. Digital Government in the Decade of Action for Sustainable Development. – Available at: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2022 (accessed: 12.01.2024).

2 Electronic resource: United Nations E-Government Development Index (EGDI) Reports. – Available at: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey (accessed: 12.01.2024).

3 Electronic resource: Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2015, No. 412-V "On Electronic Government". – Available at: https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=35696630 (accessed: 17.01.2024).

4 Electronic resource: Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Information on electronic services. – Available at: https://mdai.gov.kz/ru/services/ (accessed: 18.01.2024). – Title from the screen.

5 Electronic resource: Public Service Centers (PSC) services portal / Egov.kz. – Available at: https://egov.kz/cms/en/psc-services (accessed: 20.01.2024).

6 Hobbes T. Leviathan, or the Matter, form and power of the Church and civil state // Hobbes T. Selected works: In 2 volumes- Vol. 2. - Moscow: Mysl, 1964. - 450 p.

7 Locke J. Two treatises of government. // Locke J. Essays in three volumes: Vol. 3: Mysl, 1988 - 320 p.

8 Hegel G. Philosophy of Law. // Hegel. Works from different years. In 2 volumes, vol. 2. Moscow, 1973, 545 p.

9 Foucault M. Subject and power. // Intellectuals and power. - Part 3. - M. 2006. - 620 p.

10 Mozdakov A.Y. Socio-philosophical aspects of the security problem: Abstract. for the academic degree. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences. Nizhny Novgorod, 2008, 26 p.

11 Ozhegov S.I. Dictionary of the Russian language. Moscow, Russkiy yazyk: 22nd ed. - 348 p.

12 Serebryakova V.V. Civil society and security issues. // Questions of philosophy. - No. 2. - 1995. - 240 p

13 Baimakhanov M.T. Law and interests. / Selected works on the theory of the state and law. - Almaty: AYU - VSHP "Adilet", 2003. - 710 p.

14 Salnikov V.I. Conceptual problems of security of the Russian Federation / New information technologies in the practice of law enforcement agencies: proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. - November 20, 1998 - St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. - St. Petersburg, 1998. - 520 p.

15 Prokhozhev A.A. National security: fundamentals of theory, essence, problems. - M., RAGS under the President of the Russian Federation, 1996. 356 p.

16 Bakhrakh D.N. Administrative Law, Moscow, 2000- 417 p.

17 Rushailo V.V. Administrative and legal regimes. Moscow, Publishing House "Shield - M", 2000, 264 p.

18 Matuzov N.I., Malko A.V. Theory of the State and law. Lecture course. - M., Lawyer. - 1997. - 672 p.

19 Foucault M. Governmentality: The Idea of State Interest and Its Genesis. Lecture. – 06.02.2012. – Available at: https://gtmarket.ru/library/articles/6065 (accessed: 15.06.2024).

20 Kulzhabayeva Zh. The legal content of the concept of "security": origins and theoretical justification in modern international law / Legal reform in Kazakhstan. - №2 (15). - 2002. - 212 C.

21 Manov G.M. Theory of the State and law. Textbook for universities. Moscow: BEK Publishing House, 1995. 336 p.

22 Kechekyan S.F. Legal relations in a socialist society. Moscow, Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1958, p. 187.

23 Bondar N.S. The Constitutional Court of Russia is the guarantor of the constitutional security of the individual, society, and the state. / Legal reform, judicial reform and constitutional economics: Collection of articles / Comp. P.D. Barenboim. - M.: Edition of Mr. Tikhomirov M.Yu., 2004. - 320 p.

24 Baimakhanov M.T. Function of the State in the Modern World (Based on the Materials of Independent Kazakhstan). Collective of Authors / Chief Editor M.T. Baymakhanov. – Almaty, KazGUU Publishing House. – 2005. – 336 p.

25 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Electronic Government" dated July 6, 2011, No. 460-IV RK. – Almaty, 2011.

26 Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Procedure of Electronic Document Management” dated March 15, 2019, No. 143 // Official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs RK. – Available at: https://mvd.gov.kz

27 Agency for Information Security and Telecommunications of the Republic of Kazakhstan // Official website. – Available at: https://ais.gov.kz

28 National Corporation “Government for Citizens” // Official website egov.kz. – Available at: https://egov.kz

29 Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Regulation and compliance control of normative acts // Official website of the Ministry of Justice RK. – Available at: https://adilet.gov.kz

30 Abyzov A.Yu. Analysis of Legal Regulation of State Electronic Services in Kazakhstan // Legal Journal of Kazakhstan. – 2022. – No. 3. – Pp. 45–53.

31 Nazarova G.B. Information Security and Personal Data Protection in the Provision of State Electronic Services // Information Technology and Management. – 2021. – Vol. 7, No. 4. – Pp. 28–35.

32 Karimov E.A. Issues of Coordination and Technical Support of Electronic Government in Kazakhstan // Electronic Government: Challenges and Prospects. – Almaty, 2023. – Pp. 15–27.

33 Saginbaev D.S. Public Trust Issues Regarding State Electronic Services // Bulletin of Social Sciences of Kazakhstan. – 2022. – No. 2. – Pp. 62–69.

34 President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Address to the People of Kazakhstan "Strategy for Digital Kazakhstan Development" // Official website of the President RK. – 2023. – Available at: https://akorda.kz

35 Rules on Processing and Protection of Personal Data in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Legislation and Practice // Annual Review, 2023. – Almaty, 2023.

36 Kasymov M.T. Cybersecurity and Legislation: International Experience and National Practice // Journal of Information Security. – 2022. – No. 1. – Pp. 12–20.

37 Kazakhstan and Electronic Government: International Standards and Development Prospects // Report of MDDIAI Kazakhstan. – 2023.

38 Tulegenov B.K. State Electronic Services and Legal Regulation: Challenges of the Digital Era // Law and Internet. – 2021. – No. 5. – Pp. 35–42.

39 Smirnova N.V. Legal Aspects of Electronic Government Integration // Public Administration. – 2022. – No. 10. – Pp. 78–85.

40 Kechekyan S.F. History of the State and Law of Foreign Countries. Textbook / Edited by P.N. Galanza. – Moscow. – 1963. – Vol. 1.

41 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – Astana. – 1995. – Available at: https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1005029 (accessed: 05.07.2024).

42 Aitkhozhin K.K. Theoretical issues of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The abstract. for the candidate of academic degree, Doctor of Law, 2008, 44 p.

43 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: adopted at the republican referendum on August 30, 1995 (with amendments and additions as of 09/19/2022); /https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1005029&pos=5;-90#pos=5;-90

44 Bondar N.S. Judicial Constitutionalism: Doctrine and Practice. Monograph / 2nd ed., revised. – Moscow: YurNorma, NIC INFRA-M. – 2016. – 528 p.

45 Aitkhozhin K.K. Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.Volume I.: Problems of theory and practice. – 2024. – Pp.122-123.

46 Baimakhanova D.M. Problems of human rights in the system of constitutionalism in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The abstract. for the degree of uch. step. Doctor of Law - A., 2009 – 46 p.

47 The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Scientific and legal commentary/ Edited by Sapargalieva G.S. 2nd Ed., ispr. and add. – Almaty: Zheti zhargy, 2004. - 584 p.

48 Sapargaliev G.S. Constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – Almaty. Zheti Zhargy, 1998. – 336 p.

49 Baimakhanov M.T. The Institute of Public Services in Kazakhstan and its legal mediation. // Bulletin of the Institute of Legislation and Legal Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – 2013. / https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/institut-gosudarstvennyh-uslug-v-kazahstane-i-ego-pravovoe-oposredovanie.

50 Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 4, 2001, with amendments and additions “On Further Measures for the Implementation of the Kazakhstan Development Strategy until 2030” /(accessed: 07.07.2024).

51 Political Science: Encyclopedic Dictionary. – Moscow. – 1993. – p. 281. – Available at: https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/politology/ (accessed: 09.07.2024).

52 Constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Textbook / Comp. A.T. Ascheulov. Almaty: KazGUA, 2001. 656 p.

53 Zhatkanbayev. Constitutional and legal aspects of information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Monograph, 2009–246 p.

54 National interests of Kazakhstan and challenges of globalization. Zhatkanbaev, K.I. Baizakova, G.T. Kurenkeeva.A. et al. - Almaty, 2004. - LEM publishing house. – 246 p.

55 Alekseev S.S. General theory of law. In two volumes. Vol. 2. Moscow, Jurid. lit. 1982. 360 p.

56 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 26, 1998 No. 233 "On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan". – Available at: https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1002405 (accessed: 11.07.2024).

57 Military Doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 21, 2007 No. 299. – Available at: https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1011842 (accessed: 13.07.2024).

58 Kechekyan S.F. History of State and Law. Textbook / Edited by Z.M. Chernilovsky. – Moscow. – 1949. – Vol. 1.

59 Tikhomirov Y.A. Theoretical Foundations of the Soviet Constitution, Moscow, 1981– 234 p.

60 Mironov O.O. Subjects of the Soviet state law. Saratov, 1975. – p.124.

61 Kechekyan S.F. History of Political Theories. Textbook / Edited by S.F. Kechekyan and G.I. Fedkin. – Moscow. – 1955. - 42 p.

62 Kenzhaliev Z.J. Some approaches to the study of the problems of parliamentarism in the Republic of Kazakhstan // Theoretical and constitutional-legal problems of parliamentarism in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. Almaty: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 2006. pp.41-45.

63 Kechekyan S.F. Theory of State and Law: [Textbook for Law Universities] / M.P. Kareva, S.F. Kechekyan, A.S. Fedoseev, G.I. Fedkin; Academy of Sciences of the USSR, A.Y. Vyshinsky Institute of Law. – Moscow: Gosyurizdat. – 1955. – 460 p.

64 Tikhomirov Y.A. Administrative law and process. The full course. Second edition, expanded and revised. Moscow, Tikhomirov Publishing House, M.Yu., 2005. 697 p.

65 Maly A.F. State power as a legal category. / The State and law. - No. 3. - 2001. – pp. 82-86.

66 Voevodina L.D. The constitutional status of personality in Russia, Moscow, 1997– 216 p.

67 Ioffe O.S. Legal relations in Soviet civil law / Leningr. state University. Institute of Economics, Philosophy and Law. Edited by S. I. Asknaziy. - L.: Publishing House of the Leningr University, 1949. - 144 p.

68 Kechekyan S.F. On the Role of Law in History // Voprosy Istorii [Questions of History]. – 1961. – No. 7.

69 Alekseev S.S. Philosophy of Law. History and Modernity. Problems. Trends. Perspectives. – Norma; Moscow. – 1998.

70 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 15, 2013 No. 88-V "On public services" //National legal system "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1300000088 (date of request: 11.03.2024).

71 Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 26, 2021 No. 522 "On approval of the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030" // Official website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. URL: https://www.akorda.kz/ru/legal_acts/decrees/ukaz-prezidenta-rk-ot-26-02-2021-g-522 (date of request: 13.03.2024).

72 Administrative-Procedural-Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 29, 2020 No. 350-VI // National legal system "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2000000350 (date of request: 13.03.2024).

73 Wiener N. Cybernetics and Society, Moscow, 1968, 113 p.

74 Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary, Moscow, 1979- 589 p.

75 Schrader Y.A. On one model of the semantic theory of information // Problems of cybernetics. - Vol. 13. Moscow, 1975, p. 245.

76 Saidov A.G. Constitutional and legal bases of ensuring information security of the Russian Federation. The abstract. for the degree of Candidate of Law. Makhachkala, 2004. - 25 p.

77 Semenkov O.I. Information //The latest philosophical dictionary. Minks. 1988. - 348 p.

78 Lopatin V.N. Information security of Russia. Diss. for the degree of Doctor of Law - St. Petersburg, 2000. - 433 p.

79 Afanasyev V.G. Systemicity and society, Moscow: Politizdat, 1980, 216 p.

80 Bachilo I.L. Information and information relations in law.// NTI - Ser.1 - № 8. - 1999. - P. 25.

81 Kopylov V.A. On the theoretical problems of the formation of information law, Moscow, 1998- 211 p.

82 Atamanchuk G.V. Theory of public administration. Lecture course. Moscow: Yurid.lit., 1997. 400 p

83 Shakenov M.A. Legal regulation of the information space. Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Law - Astana, 2009. - 149 p.

84 On the Concept of information security of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2016. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 14, 2011 No. 174. // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1100000174

85 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 22, 2003 No. 510 "On State legal Statistics and special accounting" (with amendments and additions as of 11/05/2022) // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z030000510_

86 Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" dated 27.07.2006 N 149-FZ (latest edition). // https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_61798/

87 Baymakhanova D.M. The Main Components of Constitutionalism and Their Influence on the Development of the Foundations of Rights and Freedoms of Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – 2011. – No. 5. – p.4.

88 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2024 No. 93-VIII

SAM "On Mass Media"; https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2400000093
89 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 15, 1999 No. 349-I "On State Secrets" (with amendments and additions as of 01/22/2025) // https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1012633
90 Aleksentsev A.I. On the classification of confidential information by types of secrecy //Information technology security. 1999. No. 3.pp.215.
91 Fatyanov A.A. Secrecy as a social and legal phenomenon. Its types. //State and law. - 1998. - No. 6. - P. 74.
92 Kopylov V.A. Information law. Questions of theory and practice. Moscow, Jurist, 2003. - 623 p.
93 Bachilo I.L. Information law. Fundamentals of practical computer science: Textbook. Moscow, 2001. 140 p.
94 Rassolov M.M. Information law. Textbook. Moscow, Yuridist Publ., 1999. 399 p.
95 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Personal Data and Their Protection" dated May 21, 2013 No. 94-V // Kazakhstan Code. – URL: https://online.zakon.kz (accessed: 17.03.2024).
96 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 6, 2012 No. 527-IV "On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (with amendments and additions as of 06/19/2024) // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1200000527/z1200527.htm
97 Nurgazinov B.K., Zhanuzakova L.T., Karaev A.A. Public services as a form of implementation of state functions to ensure the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities // Bulletin of the Institute of Legislation and Legal Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan. – 2020. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/gosudarstvennye-uslugi-kak-forma-realizatsii-gosudarstvennyh-funktsiy-obespecheniya-prav-i-zakonnyh-interesov-fizicheskih-
98 Rodnichev Y. Information security: regulatory and legal aspects. The training manual. – St. Petersburg: Peter, 2008. – 272 p.
99 Yarochkin V.I. Information security. Textbook for universities. - M., Academic project, 2006. – 4th ed. – 544 p.
100 Amanov J.K. On the issue of the concept of "electronic information resource"/ Kazakhstan Journal of International Law. - №2 (30). - 2008. – Almaty. - p. 188.
101 Bachilo I.L. Information law: Actual problems of theory and practice/ under the general editorship. Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2009. – 530 p.
102 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2015 No. 418-V SAM "On Informatization" (with amendments and additions as of 07/05/2024); https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1500000418
103 Legal provision of information security: Textbook./ Under total. edited by V.A.Minaev, A.P. Fisun, S.V. Krylya, S.V.Dvoryanin, M.M.Nikitin, N.S.Khokhlov, Moscow: Maroseika, 2008, 368 p.
104 Daulenbayeva G.U. The correlation of information as a general philosophical category and information affecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. Law and the State. No. 1/2.- 2004. - p. 86.
105 Sirenko V.F. Ensuring the priority of national interests – Kiev, 1987. 240 p.

106 ST RK GOST R 51188 – 2007 (GOST R 51188-98, IDT). Information protection. Software testing for computer viruses/ https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=30352676&pos=6;-108#pos=6;-108

107 Zhatkanbayeva A.E. Constitutional and legal aspects of information security in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Monograph, 2009– 246 p.

108 Fundamentals of information security: textbook. student's handbook. Kupriyanov A.I., Sakharov A.V., Shevtsov V.A. – 3rd ed., ster. – Moscow: Publishing Center "Academy", 2008. 256 p

109 European Commission, Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), 2023. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

110 Danish Agency for Digitisation. “Digital Government in Denmark.” https://digst.dk/

111 Ministry of the Interior and Safety, South Korea. “E-Government in South Korea.” https://www.mois.go.kr/eng/index.do. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

112 OECD Digital Government Studies, South Korea Profile. https://www.oecd.org/governance/digital-government/. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

113 Estonian Information System Authority (RIA). “E-Government in Estonia.” https://www.ria.ee/en. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

114 United Nations E-Government Survey 2022. https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2022. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

115 UK Government Digital Service. https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/government-digital-service. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

116 Finnish Ministry of Finance. “Digital Finland Framework.” https://vm.fi/en/digital-finland-framework. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

117 GovTech Singapore. “SingPass.” https://www.tech.gov.sg/products-and-services/singpass. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

118 Digital Government, New Zealand. https://www.digital.govt.nz/. (accessed: 18.07.2024).

119 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2023 No. 269. On approval of the Concept of Digital Transformation, development of the information and communication technologies and Cybersecurity industry for 2023-2029. // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000269

120 Vaganov P.A. Legal protection of cyberspace in the USA / Pravovedenie. - 2006. - No. 4. - p. 56.

121 Pocheptsov G.G. Information wars. "Refl-book" and "Vacler". - 2000. - 574 p.

122 Tropina T. Cybercrime and cyberterrorism // Computer crime and cyberterrorism. Collection of scientific papers. articles / Edited by V. A. Golubev, N. N. Akhtyrskaya. - Zaporizhia, 2004. - Issue I. - pp. 209-215.

123 Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state. Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan, Astana, December 14, 2012.

//https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K1200002050
124 Rakhmanov A. Civil society and national interests / Bulletin of the D.A.Kunaev University. - №3 (28). - 2008. - P.173.
125 Levonov V. International legal guarantees of the security of states / International relations, Moscow, 1983, 289 p.
126 Current trends in improving the system of state administrative management in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The monograph / Under the general editorship of Sarpekov R.K. - Nur-Sultan: RSE na PHB "Institute of Legislation and Legal Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2021. - 216 p.
127 Sartaev S.S., Nurpeyisov D. Tuelsiz Kazakhstan - egemendi emleket. - Almaty, 2004. - 576 bet.
128 Morozova L.A. The functions of the Russian state at the present stage // State and Law. 1993. No. 3, p. 360.
129 Vengerov A.B. Theory of the State and law. - M., 2000. - 126 p.
130 Okinawa Charter for the Global Information Society. Adopted on July 22, 2000 by the leaders of the G8 countries, Okinawa / https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1023802
131 Bachilo I.L. Information law: practical informatics: Textbook. - M., 2006. - 254 p.
132 Fatyanov A.A. Legal provision of information security in the Russian Federation: A textbook. Moscow, Yurist, 2005. 238 p
133 Krutskikh A., Fedorov A. About international information security/ International Life. - No. 2. - 2000. - 290 p.
134 Galatenko V.A. Information security/ Open systems. - 1995. - No. 4. - 400 p.
135 Shvets D.Y. Information security of Russia and modern international relations. Moscow, Publishing House "World of Security", 2001. 172 p.
136 Golovistikova A.N., Dmitriev Yu.A. Theory of the state and law in questions and answers: textbook. the manual. - M., EKSMO. - 2006. - 240 p.
137 Amanov Zh.K. Information security of the state as an object of legal analysis / Kazakhstan Journal of International Law. - No. 2 (30). - Almaty. - 2008. - 188 p.
138 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 21, 1995 N 2710 "On National Security agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (with amendments and additions as of December 23, 2023) // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z950002710_
139 Kim V.A., Kusainov D.O. On accelerated political modernization in Kazakhstan/ "Constitutional and legal problems of ensuring accelerated economic, social and political modernization of Kazakhstan" Collection of materials of the Round Table dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almaty: OFPPI Integral in Kazakhstan, 2005. pp. 71-76.
140 Baturin Y.M. Problems of computer law. Moscow, 1991. 350s.
141 Sorokin D.V. Problems of legal provision of information security in Russia in the context of globalization of the information space. The abstract. for the degree of Candidate of Law - S-Pb., 2006. – 25 p.
142 Tunisian Information Society Program of November 15, 2005 / https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=30170554

143 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 15, 2005 No. 103 "On ratification of the Agreement on Ensuring the Protection of Classified Information within the framework of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization" // https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z050000103_

144 Kim V.A. On ways to unlock the potential of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. // Materials of the round table dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Constitutional and legal construction in the Republic of Kazakhstan: status, problems and prospects". Almaty: OFPPI "Integral". - 2005. – 164 p.

145 German Federal Law of July 22, 1997 "Informations - und Kommunikationsdienste - Gesetz" (Multimedia Law of Germany). (abbreviated translation) // https://online .zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1023924.

146 Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Administrative Offenses dated July 5, 2014 No. 235-V ЗРК (with amendments as of 2023) // National Legal Information System “Adilet”. URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/K1400000235 (accessed June 15, 2024).

147 Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 3, 2014 No. 226-V ЗРК (with amendments as of 2023), Chapter on Cybercrime // National Legal Information System “Adilet”. URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/K1400000226 (accessed June 15, 2024).

148 Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, Budapest, November 23, 2001 // Council of Europe Treaty Series No. 185. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185 (accessed June 15, 2024).

149 The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Administrative Offenses dated July 5, 2014 No. 235-V SAM (as amended in 2023) // National legal system "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/K1400000235 (date of request: 15.06.2024).

150 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On electronic Government" dated July 22, 2015 No. 234-V // National legal system "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/Z1500000234 (date of request: 11.02.2024).

151 The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the protection of personal data and their security" dated May 21, 2013 No. 94-IV (as amended in 2023) // National Legal System "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/Z1300000094 (date of request: 21.02.2024).

152 Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 3, 2014 No. 226-V SAM (as amended in 2023) // National legal system "Adilet". URL: https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/K1400000226 (date of request: 01.03.2024).

153 Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) of November 23, 2001 // Council of Europe Treaty Series No. 185. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185 (date of request: 04.03.2024).

154 Smart City Expo World Congress. The 25 Countries Leading in E-Government, Paving the Way for Efficiency and Transparency. – 2024. – Available at: https://www.smartcityexpo.com/the-25-countries-leading-in-e-government-paving-

the-way-for-efficiency-and-transparency/ (accessed: 03.10.2025).