

Information policy, strategic management of information security and problems of legislative regulation on the example of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Khabarovsk region

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Abstract — Information policy is an integral part of the policy of governing bodies at all levels, as well as a necessary stage for the transition to a modern information society. The subject of this study, along with information policy, is its legislative regulation – the impact on information policy with the help of laws. Such an impact is exercised both by special entities that adopt laws (federal legislative bodies, legislative bodies of entities and municipal entities), and by entities that enforce them. The objects of legislative regulation are citizens, their groups and society itself.

Legislative regulation of the information policy is carried out in two ways – direct (by establishing legal rules and observing the rule of law in society) and indirect (through the activities of executive authorities, which is also based on law). The purpose of the information policy is to build a socially oriented information community and its integration into the regional, Russian and world information space.

Keywords — legislative regulation, information policy, strategic management, information security, legal acts, information and telecommunication infrastructure.

I. INTRODUCTION

The priority task in the process of implementing the goals of the information policy is to create a unitary information space. Information products placed in this information space should be prompt (timely), be of high quality and competitive. Besides, it is necessary to provide for the genre diversity of information.

The result of normative legal regulation of the information policy is the citizens and society implementation of the right for information – free access, receipt, distribution. In view of the growing role of information and digital technologies in the life of modern society, the implementation of this right is increasingly relevant.

Despite its widespread use, the concept of information remains one of the most controversial in science, and the term can have different meanings in different branches of human activity.

The following definitions are given in international and Russian standards:

- knowledge of objects, facts, ideas, etc., that people can exchange within a specific context (ISO/IEC 10746-2:1996);
- knowledge regarding facts, events, things, ideas and concepts that have a specific meaning in a certain context (ISO/IEC 2382:2015);
- information perceived by a person and/or special devices as a reflection of the facts of the material or spiritual world in the communication process (GOST 7.0-99).

Information has to obtain some form of presentation (that is, turn into data), so that it can be exchanged, information is primarily the interpretation (meaning) of such a representation (ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2010). Therefore, strictly speaking, information is different from data, although in an informal context, these two terms are very often used as synonyms.

In order to determine the meaning of the term “information policy”, it is necessary to define the terms “information” and “policy”.

Information (from lat. "clarification, presentation, concept of something", from lat. informare — "give form, shape, teach; think, imagine") means news regardless of the form of its presentation.

Initially, “information” is news transmitted by people verbally, in writing or in another way (using conditional signals, technical means etc.); since the middle of XX century the term “information” has become a general scientific concept, including the exchange of news between people, person and machine, machine and machine; exchange of signals in animal and plant world; transmission of attributes from cell to cell, from organism to organism (for example, genetic information); one of the basic concepts of cybernetics.

The term "policy" (Old Greek "state activity") means a concept that includes the activities of government and administration bodies, as well as issues and events of public life related to the functioning of the state. Thus, the policy in the Russian Federation is implemented through the

activities of state authorities, authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and authorities of municipalities.

The term "information policy" in a broad sense covers the range of activities of the media. The content of the information policy is expressed in the content of the materials they publish.

In a narrower, political sense, the term "information policy" can be disclosed as a set of social relations concerning information and information infrastructure as objects of interests of individual, society and the state.

Schematically, the significance of legislative regulation can be represented in the following form (Fig. 1):

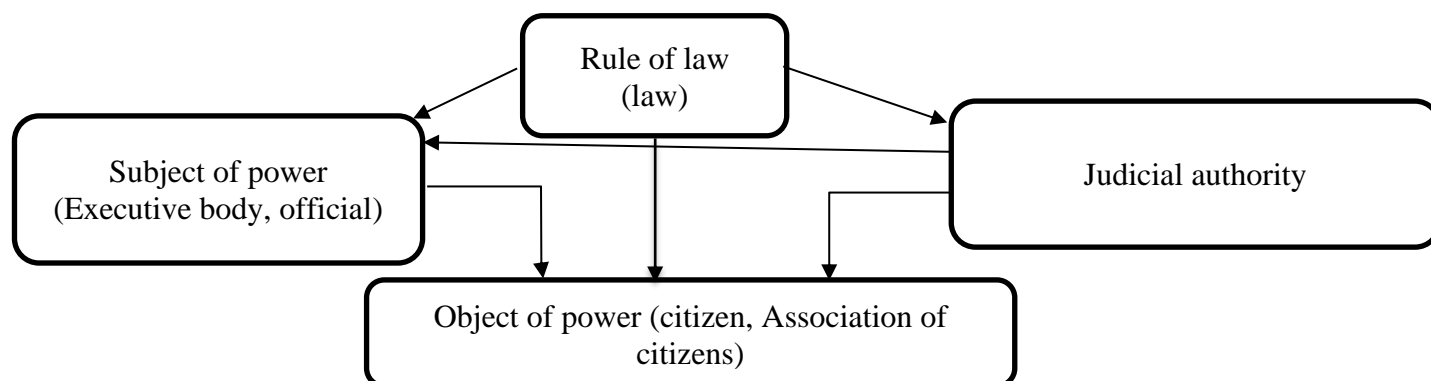


Fig. 1. Legislative regulation of information policy

The scheme demonstrates that the rule of law regulates the activities of executive bodies and officials, establishing the rules for the social, economic activities of citizens and their associations (organizations, institutions and others). This is a mediated regulatory control.

Through the rule of law, the judiciary bodies also regulate the activities of the authorities, as well as citizens and elements of society – in the event of a dispute about law enforcement. This is a direct legal regulation.

Based on the approach proposed above, the information policy of authorities is the use of information resources by authorities in order to find an efficient solution to social problems of a socio-economic nature. Such problems in today's Russia may include, for example, improving the quality of life of all subjects of society, strengthening state guarantees of human rights and freedoms, etc. These areas of activity of authorities are the most socially significant.

II. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY AS A METHOD OF SHAPING INFORMATION POLICY.

Considering trends, strategies, ways of changing the modern information environment, given the dynamics of its development, strategic management of information security comes to be of particular importance. The strategic management of information security combines all the elements of strategic management, involves the use of the extrapolation method to classify factors affecting the security of the modern information environment, the use of strategic planning elements, and the improvement of real-time strategic decisions needed for adaptation.

The strategic management of information security of a commercial enterprise, organization or the whole state is an object-oriented system that integrates the process of implementing an information security strategy, its evaluation and control. Strategic management is the basis of effective

management and stable development of any modern company, it allows minimizing risks and increasing the efficiency of management activities. A high degree of protection of confidential information, which is the subject of tort risks, the key to obtain the maximum effect from the implementation and use of innovative digital technologies. The strategic management of information security has to ensure effective functioning in the long term and achieve strategic goals to ensure the growth dynamics of key economic indicators. The main focus of senior management in the process of strategic management of information security has to be on the external environment, for a quick and adequate response to changes.

Strategic management of enterprise information security is a fundamental element of an efficient modern management system. The main goal of the strategic management of enterprise information security is to ensure stable functioning and dynamic development of the enterprise in the conditions of an unstable developing economic system. Knowledge and skills in this area of management are necessary for any modern top manager. The main provisions of the strategic management of information security are reflected in the modern scientific theory of management and are widely used by the largest consulting companies in Russia. In the conditions of rapid development of industrial production technologies, information and digital technologies, the experience of the largest Russian and foreign companies that develop, implement and widely use innovations also confirms the high practical importance of the strategic management of enterprise information security.

Strategic management is aimed at achieving strategic results, while strategic planning is aimed at making optimal strategic decisions. Strategic planning is the management of plans, and strategic management is the management of results. Strategic planning is an analytical process, and strategic management is organizational one. Strategic planning answers the question "what to do?", and strategic management answers the questions "how?" and "who will do it?". One of the main

goals of strategic planning is to improve the response to environmental changes.

A timely adequate response by top management to sudden changes in the external environment, which are characteristic of the unstable, developing economic system of modern Russia, is an indicator of vitality and the key to prosperity, it has a significant impact on the growth dynamics of socio-economic indicators.

III. LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF INFORMATION POLICY AS AN INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT TOOL

Information policy is a complex of political, legal, economic, socio-cultural and organizational actions aimed at ensuring the right of the population to access information.

The information policy of municipal authorities is a field of activity of the municipal government related to the reproduction and distribution of information that meets the interests of the state and civil society, and aimed at ensuring dialogue between them. Legislative regulation of the information policy of the municipal government is a process of standard-setting and law enforcement in the field of information policy in a particular municipality.

Legislative regulation of the information policy of municipal authorities regulates and allows to manage information tort risks, as well as to increase the efficiency of operational management.

For the Law, information policy is an activity expressed in the implementation of certain actions, while the directions for their implementation are clearly defined. And information protection plays an important role at all levels.

The purpose of this study is the development of information and telecommunications infrastructure that meets modern requirements and meets the needs of the population and local authorities of Komsomolsk-on-Amur in information and information interaction.

The goal made it necessary to analyze the legislative regulation of the information policy of Komsomolsk-on-Amur administration. The analysis of legal acts in the field of information policy exemplified by the municipality of Komsomolsk-on-Amur reveals a number of significant problems that need to be resolved (Table 1).

The analysis of regulatory legal acts allows us to identify a number of common problems:

- The lack of uniformity of the nomenclature in the legal foundations of information policy at the level of federal law.
- The absence of the concept of “information policy of municipal authorities” in federal legislation and the legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is a gap in the normative legal regulation.
- Contradictions (conflicts) in understanding the content of the information policy as a whole and the information policy of the municipal level.

These aspects are the most important component of the information policy of municipal authorities on the example of Komsomolsk-on-Amur and require a search for solutions.

TABLE I. PROBLEMS OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF THE INFORMATION POLICY OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR

| No. | Name of legal act | No. | Date | Problem |
|-----|---|---------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Charter of Komsomolsk-on-Amur | 67 | 06.12.1996 | Lack (gap) of legal norms regulating the types of information and methods of its use, taking into account the current level of digital technologies development |
| 2 | Re: Approval of the Procedure for designing, creating, commissioning and maintaining information systems of personal data of the administration of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, its territorial and branch bodies | 4198-па | December 24, 2003 | Insufficient legislative consolidation of responsibility of entities - performers at all stages of the creation, implementation and commissioning of information systems |
| 3 | Re: Approval of the Rules for the processing of personal data in the administration of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, its territorial and branch bodies | 2801-па | September 09, 2003 | Insufficient legislative regulation of personal responsibility of the entity – employee for a violation of the procedure for processing citizen personal data Legislative regulation of the information policy of the municipal government is a process of standard-setting and law enforcement in the field of information policy in a particular municipality. |
| 4 | Re: Approval of the comprehensive municipal target program Formation of an e-municipality based on inter-structural informatization and automation of the provision of services, implementation of technology for the provision of municipal services and functions in electronic form for 2011-2015. | 3080-па | October 24, 2011 | Insufficient number of rules governing the relationship between the activities of departments in the process of practical implementation of the program, periods of addressing deficiencies and maintenance, liability of persons for the violation of the terms of service rendering |
| 5 | Re: Approval of the register of municipal services of the municipality of Komsomolsk-on-Amur | 1519-па | June 14, 2011 | The lack of standards (gap) that clearly regulate the period of time from the introduction of a service in the register until the time it is provided in accordance with the terms of quality and duration. There are no detailed norms on assessing the quality of service and liability for their violation |

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is expedient to draw the following conclusions:

The conclusion is unambiguous: currently, there is no clearly formulated, definite, unified approach to solving the problems of implementing an efficient information policy, the process of its implementation (various legislative acts have an uncoordinated viewpoint on many issues, and often may not even consider this or that legal aspect).

Currently, the law does not sufficiently indicate the need to protect information in the context of unlawful actions of government entities to it. In addition, the law specifically prescribes the requirement of confidentiality of access to restricted information, but little attention is paid to the rights to free access to information of objects of authority – citizens, organizations, institutions and other associations.

The specifics of the problems of legislative regulation of the information policy of municipal authorities reflects the degree of elaboration of a legislatively fixed mechanism for resolving socially significant problems of the municipality population.

The information policy of the state and the information policy of municipal authorities are not identical concepts, but rather interacting processes, while the information policy of municipal authorities is an integral part of the information policy of the state – the Russian Federation – and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The information policy of municipal authorities is an information process to direct information flows and resources for the implementation of the position of local authorities on how to solve social issues of a municipality.

Thus, the authorities create the conditions for the development of the information field, as well as for uniting people with the aim of preserving the moral values of society and developing culture through normative legal regulation, the implementation of communication technologies and their use in all areas of management.

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