

## MODERNIZATION OF LEGAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF PERSONAL AND INFORMATION SECURITY

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The article reveals the problems of personal and information security in the context of changing interstate relations, the globalization of international life. The special importance of ensuring personal and information security as an object of legal protection protected by international and national law is noted. **Methods:** The correlation of the norms in international and national law emphasizes the need to modernize and adopt new normative legal acts of universal and regional significance which can guide the participating countries in updating the national system of law. **Results:** The priority role is given to the improvement of international and national legal policies aimed at modernizing national legal systems focused on the prevention, counteraction to crimes and offenses that infringe on personal and information security. An effective mechanism of legal regulation for the objects in legal protection is of fundamental importance to ensure personal and information security. **Conclusions:** Particular attention is focused on solving the issues of detection, disclosure and accurate legal assessment of crimes and offenses that infringe on the interests of individuals, society and the state. The importance of the international community to establish universal standards to ensure personal and information security is emphasized.

**Keywords:** Information security. International law. Legal policy. National law. Personal security.

## MODERNIZAÇÃO DAS TECNOLOGIAS JURÍDICAS NO CAMPO DA SEGURANÇA PESSOAL E DA INFORMAÇÃO

### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** O artigo revela os problemas de segurança pessoal e da informação no contexto de mudanças nas relações interestatais, a globalização da vida internacional. Ressalta-se a especial importância de garantir a segurança pessoal e da informação como objeto de proteção jurídica protegida pelo direito internacional e nacional. **Métodos:** A correlação das normas no direito internacional e nacional enfatiza a necessidade de modernizar e adotar novos atos normativos jurídicos de alcance universal e regional que possam orientar os países participantes na atualização do ordenamento jurídico nacional. **Resultados:** O papel prioritário é dado ao aprimoramento das políticas jurídicas internacionais e nacionais voltadas à modernização dos ordenamentos jurídicos nacionais voltados para a prevenção, repressão aos crimes e delitos que atentam contra a segurança pessoal e da informação. Um mecanismo eficaz de regulação jurídica dos objetos em tutela jurídica é de fundamental importância para garantir a segurança pessoal e da informação. **Conclusões:** É dada especial atenção à resolução das questões de detecção, divulgação e avaliação legal precisa de crimes e delitos que violem os interesses dos indivíduos, da sociedade e do Estado. Ressalta-se a importância da comunidade internacional estabelecer padrões universais para garantir a segurança pessoal e da informação.

**Palavras-chave:** Direito internacional; Direito nacional; Política jurídica; Segurança pessoal; Segurança da informação.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The modern period of international and state-legal development is characterized by the modernization in information technologies, which is reflected in their impact on personal and information security at the interstate and national levels. It is quite understandable that the international community is concerned with problems of personal and information security, given the steady growth of crimes and other offenses committed using telecommunications and other information technologies (Afanasyeva, 2006).

The need to develop and adopt an international normative legal act of a universal nature that guarantees personal and information security is a prerequisite for maintaining interstate ties and relations. This international legal framework would ensure that states apply the same principles in organizing activities to ensure security in cyberspace.

Ensuring national security in the context of globalization predetermines the need to establish strategic directions that contribute to the protection of legitimate rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, society and the state from internal and external negative impacts (Avdeev et al., 2019a).

The high rate of development in technical and information resources actualizes the issues regarding optimization for means in the field of information security. Increasing globalization in international life causes intensification to the efforts of the international community to legislate universal standards ensuring information security. The norms of national legislation that take into account the peculiarities of socio-economic and political-legal nature in the modern conditions in development for national statehood deserve consistent modification (Avdeev, Avdeeva, 2014).

The existing realities in interstate life allow us to note the significant importance of legal policy, the guidance of which allows designating the main aspects of legal protection against encroachments on the most significant interests in the field of information security for citizens, society and the state.

## 2 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR PERSONAL AND INFORMATION SECURITY

The current conditions for globalization of international relations make it necessary for the international community to combine its efforts to ensure personal and information security. New normative legal acts are to be developed and adopted in the interests to ensure the security of all civilized states in the world (Ovchinsky, 2004). Joining efforts of the world community in this issue involves the adoption of international normative legal acts in a universal nature, which can be used when innovating national legal systems aimed at ensuring personal and information security.

The international provision of personal security is primarily reflected in the adopted regulatory legal acts. In this regard, it is necessary to note the role of the provisions reflected in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. With regard to women and children, the provisions enshrined in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1959, the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of 1967, the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergencies and during Armed Conflicts of 1974, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 are of paramount importance, the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the 1995 Resolution on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Optional Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The current conditions of international life indicate the relevance of the problem in violent crime, which is actively discussed in public and academic circles. Violent crime is increasing, despite the measures taken by the world community, both at the legislative and practice-oriented levels. Particular attention must be paid to the increase in violence against women and children.

The World Health Organization, in a 2018 study of 161 states, found that the lowest proportion (20%) was found in states located in the Western Pacific. The proportion of victims to violence rises to 22% in states on the European continent. The next highest incidence of violence is in the countries of Americas (25%).

The most problematic situation is in the Eastern Mediterranean countries (31%), South-East Asia (33%) and the African region (33%). As a result of the study it was noted that 30% of women are subjected to violent acts of both sexual and physical nature by an intimate partner or other person. Over a quarter of women between 15 and 49 years of age were found to have been subjected to these types of violence at least once. Moreover, it was found that up to 38% of homicides committed against women were committed by their intimate partners.

In this regard, the consideration of this issue by the United Nations is noteworthy. Thus, in New York on September 25, 2015, at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, participants representing the interests of 193 states were to adopt the Global Compact on the main directions for the transformation of the world order and the strategy in sustainable development of the world community for the period up to 2030. This document included goals and objectives aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the world community. As one of the priority goals in the progressive international cooperation of the world community, the problem of gender-based violence was recognized as one of the priority goals. The recognition for the status of women as full-fledged subjects in public relations and the development to a set of measures to ensure the protection to minors from violence is recognized as a strategic task for the entire world community, regardless of whether the States belong to the Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon or religious legal family.

As a follow-up to these goals and objectives, the World Health Organization and UN Women published in 2019 the report "RESPECT women", which is a conceptual framework for the prevention of violence against women, to form a unified approach to combating violence manifested against women.

Turning to the issue of countering threats to cybersecurity, it should be

emphasized that this aspect has been subject to active discussion at the international level since the early 1980s. Thus, the problem of security in cyberspace was raised at the international level in the International Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (28.01.1981) and the European Convention on the Procedure for the Use of Personal Data by Police (23.11.2001).

In order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken by the international community in the field of information security, international acts focus on the consolidation of resources to counter crimes against the integrity, confidentiality, availability of computer systems and data. Meanwhile, it should be said that the Russian Federation has not ratified the European Convention due to the fact that Russia's condition was the revision of p. "b" of Article 32. This conventional norm stipulated the possibility for investigative authorities to access and obtains through a computer system computer data stored on the territory of another Party.

Given the growing threats to cybersecurity, Russia in 2016 is developing a draft UN convention "On Cooperation in Combating Information Crime". The universal nature of this project makes it possible to unite the global community in the fight against cybercrime. The project was initially presented to foreign partners at a meeting of heads for special services organized by the Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation.

Based on the goal of the submitted project, aimed at consolidating international resources for the prevention of crimes and unlawful acts in the field of information and communication technologies, a list of unlawful encroachments was developed, including: 1) crimes involving nationally protected information; 2) illegal access to information; 3) development and use of malware and spam; 4) crimes related to child pornography; 5) violation of copyright.

The draft "On cooperation in counteracting information crime" submitted by Russia contains measures to promote technical legal cooperation. Particular emphasis is placed on conducting joint investigations, collecting traffic parameters and transferring convicts. Establishment of a 24/7 contact center is



of practical importance. It is worth mentioning that the difference of this project from the European Convention consists in: 1) universalization in the norms of international law under the aegis of the UN; 2) exclusion of the possibility for the penetration of special services into the computer systems in foreign countries; 3) creation of a mechanism for the observance of the sovereignty among states.

The Russian Federation in the framework of the UN General Assembly on September 21, 2017 actively promulgated the idea of uniting the efforts of states to counter cybercrime. To this end, the issue of adopting a draft convention on combating cybercrime of a universal nature based on Russia's proposal was brought up for discussion. The development of rules for responsible behavior in the digital sphere was identified as a key direction for ensuring cyber security in today's information space. Close attention is focused on the development and implementation by participating countries of measures to counteract hacking as one of the common types in cybercrime (Avdeev et al., 2021).

Addressing the threat of cybersecurity in the context of modern globalization processes has predetermined an increased interest in creating a mechanism to ensure that information and communication technologies are not used as a means of influence, causing economic harm, propaganda of terrorist and extremist ideology. It is noteworthy that Russia has put forward proposals for the formation of a Russian-American cybersecurity group.

During a meeting of the UN General Assembly on November 09, 2018 Russia proposed a draft resolution revealing the feasibility of creating a code for responsible behavior among states on the Internet. According to this draft, the new opportunities opening up in the sphere of information and communication technologies are inevitably reflected in the growth in relevant types of crime. As a consequence, at the international level is actualized the need: 1) to establish within the UN General Assembly an open-ended working group on international information security; 2) to regulate the list of rules concerning responsible behavior of countries in the information space.

In development of this project on November 13, 2018 Russia proposed for consideration by the UN General Assembly a draft resolution on combating the use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes. In the

project special attention was paid to the growing trend of increasing number of crimes in the digital world and their negative impact, determining the critical state of the infrastructure in countries. In this regard, proposals were made on the need for the international community to detail the rules concerning the conduct of states aimed at resolving issues of information exchange. As new threats to cybersecurity were noted such criminal offenses as: illegal access in electronic form to information; impact on information and its interception; creation, distribution and use of malicious software; illicit trafficking of devices, theft through digital technology; spam distribution and etc. (Avdeev et al., 2020).

The issue of international cooperation to effectively counter cyber threats and cyber attacks was discussed again on May 20, 2019, at the 28th session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Underscoring the relevance of the problem, the international community noted the urgent need to improve the legal framework in the field of combating cybercrime. Given the advisability of a comprehensive approach to the analysis for the world situation in the field of cybercrime, the particular importance of holding a discussion involving the business community and academia was emphasized.

As part of the Second International Congress on Cyber Security 20-21.06.2019 in Moscow, the main global cyber threats, methods, means and tools of counteraction were subject to expert discussion. Particular attention should be paid to the analysis for common challenges and the identification of the main reference points in the field of cyber security. The key point of the forum is to define an international strategy for cooperation between states and law enforcement agencies in the fight against cybercrime.

Key technological achievements of modern cyber systems protection are subject to assessment. The security in the digital world order is determined by the development and implementation of cybercrime prevention algorithms. A pragmatic approach to the scientific substantiation and analysis of probable global threats for the foreseeable future for cybersecurity and the use of effective means in forecasting, prevention, prevention and counteraction seems appropriate.



### 3 LEGAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF PERSONAL AND INFORMATION SECURITY AT THE INTERSTATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS

Having outlined the relevance in the problem of combating violence, including violence manifested against women and children, it is worth considering the specifics of the criminal law policies pursued in individual states to implement legislative and organizational and practical measures (Kartashkin, Lukashaeva, 2002). If we refer to the official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, we can note the absence in an independent rubric, on the basis of which we can give an objective assessment in crime related to violence against women.

At the same time, based on the available indicators of crimes committed with the use of violence, we can conclude that in 2020 there is an increase in the absolute rates for such types of crimes as murder, intentional infliction of grave and moderate harm to health, beatings, threatening with murder or intentional infliction of grave harm to health, kidnapping and rape. Analysis of data from official statistics for January-October 2021 indicates an increase in the absolute numbers of such violent crimes as crimes against the person, beatings by a person subjected to administrative punishment and rape.

At the same time, it is worth saying that the general list of violent and violence-oriented crimes is wider. The specified list of acts should include the elements for crimes regulated by articles 105-120, 126-1281. 105-120, 126-1281, 131-133, 136, 141, 144, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 159, 161-163, 165, 169, 178, 179, 183, 2001, 2002, 203, 205, 2051, 206-213, 2151, 2152, 221, 226, 2261, 227, 229, 2291, 230, 245, 277-280, 282, 2821, 2822, 286, 294-296, 298, 301, 302, 309, 313, 317-319, 321, 322, 330, 332-336, 353-357 and 359-361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. With regard to women, the most common violent encroachments should be recognized as crimes against health, life, sexual inviolability and sexual freedom.

The study of statistical data for the first half of 2021 also shows the dominant indicators regarding the proportion of persons brought to criminal responsibility

for violent crimes. The share of those who convicted crimes against health was 10.61%, against life - 1.1%, sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual - 0.63%.

Reference to the measures implemented by foreign states in the implementation of criminal-legal policy to combat violent crime showed the following specificity of legislative regulation. For example, if we consider the specifics of the measures provided for in the countries of the continental Romano-Germanic legal family, the French Criminal Code distinguishes such compositions of violent crimes as premeditated murder (art. 221-1), premeditated murder preceding another crime (art. 221-2), the use of torture or acts of cruelty against a person (art. 222-1), violent acts resulting in injury or chronic illness (art. 222-9), which provides for punishment in the form of criminal imprisonment for life or a fixed period. Attention should be paid to the fact that committing an act against a person who has not reached the age of majority, i.e. 15 years old, is recognized as an aggravating circumstance (art. 222-3). The law takes into account the commission of systematic violent acts. At the same time, the degree of public danger to the deed is determined taking into consideration the personality of the victim, namely: 1) a minor; 2) a pregnant woman; 3) a person in a particularly vulnerable position. The measure of criminal liability is predetermined by the negative consequences associated, for example, with: the death of the victim; mutilation; chronic disease; total loss of ability to work based on the period of more than eight days stipulated by law (Avdeev, Avdeeva, 2019).

In order to ensure women's rights against sexual violence, sexual aggression is specially regulated in the French Criminal Code. As a result, sexual aggression and rape are to be clearly distinguished. The definition of these concepts is clearly defined in the Penal Code. In particular, sexual aggression should be understood as any sexual assault committed by violence, deception, threat, and coercion (art. 222-22).

At the legislative level, the French Criminal Code, in order to create criminal law guarantees of sexual freedom, defines rape as any act of sexual penetration of a certain kind, committed against another person, both by violence and with

the help of deception, threat, and coercion. The qualifying elements of this crime are: 1) causing in rape a chronic disease; 2) causing injury during rape; 3) causing death (articles 222-24, 222-25). If facts proving acts of cruelty and torture are established when this crime is committed, the criminal punishment is to be increased up to life imprisonment (art. 222-26).

In cases where sexual aggression other than rape is established, liability ranges from imprisonment to a criminal fine (art. 222-27); where injury or bodily harm has been inflicted, the punishment is increased, with an increased term of imprisonment and a fine (art. 222-29). If bodily injury or wounding has been inflicted as a result of sexual aggression, the term of imprisonment and the fine are also subject to substantial increases, for example, up to 10 years and 1 million francs respectively (art. 222-30).

A significant place in the system of criminal law measures aimed at combating violent crime is given to the Criminal Code of Germany, which regulates criminal liability for violent acts involving the right to life, bodily integrity, personal liberty, sexual self-determination and etc. Thus, coercion to sexual acts is singled out as an independent composition, for the commission of which a punishment in the form of urgent imprisonment is established. If these violent acts are committed with the use of a weapon, as well as the use of a weapon and the commission of severe torture, the sanction of the norm provides for a stricter punishment, by increasing the term of imprisonment (§ 177). If sexual coercion resulted in the victim's death, the penalty is up to life imprisonment (§ 178).

The Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany defines the category of malicious violent crimes involving the taking of a person's life for sexual gratification, the concealment of another crime, self-interest and etc. (§ 211). Liability for bodily injury or harm to health is defined (§ 223), with a distinction being made between dangerous bodily injury and less serious cases (§ 224). The legislator focuses on the commission of torture against persons in care (§ 225).

In a comparative legal analysis, attention should be paid to the criminal law provisions of states belonging to the Anglo-Saxon and religious legal families, which are characterized by the specificity of combating violence related to

gender inequality and manifested in relation to minors. In particular, under the Argentine Criminal Code, the list of violent crimes includes murder, inciting or assisting to commit suicide, negligent homicide, bodily injury and other harm to health, use of weapons in an assault on a person without causing injury, crimes against sexual freedom and etc. Under Article 78 of the Argentine Criminal Code, violence also includes the use of hypnotic or narcotic drugs. Sexual abuse against a person under the age of thirteen or through violence carries a penalty of six months to four years' hard labor or imprisonment. Sexual coercion of a particularly degrading nature is punishable by four to ten years' hard labour or imprisonment. The presence of aggravating circumstances increases the punishment to between eight and twenty years of hard labor or imprisonment (art. 119).

In this regard, we should consider Title IX of the Thai Penal Code, which, in regulating sexual offences, emphasizes intimate relations against her will with a woman other than her wife, punishable by 4 to 20 years' imprisonment. If such an act is committed through the use of an explosive or a firearm or with the intent to deprive a woman of her virginity, it is punishable by 15 to 20 years' imprisonment (art. 276). Intimate relations with a girl under the age of 15 or 13 will be punishable by 4 to 20 years' or 7 to 20 years' imprisonment respectively and, where the circumstances are aggravated, by up to life imprisonment (art. 277). Murder is punishable by the death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment of fifteen to twenty years (article 288).

Reference to the criminal legislation of the Russian Federation and foreign countries has shown that the careful attention of the legislator is focused on criminal liability imposed for crimes against life, health, sexual freedom, sexual inviolability and etc.

At the same time significant differences take place in the sanctions of criminal-law norms. It seems that this trend is determined by the specifics of national criminal policy.

However, we cannot fail to emphasize the significant difference in the severity of the negative consequences arising as a result of committing crimes related to sexual violence based on gender and violence against children. It is thought that

the problem lies in the different levels of the legislator's approach to the concept for violence.

Ensuring national security at the present stage necessitates the identification of strategic directions that contribute to the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of individuals, society and the state from external and internal adverse effects (Ananidze, 2006). In conditions of high rates of development in technical and information resources, the problem with optimization in the field of information security is being actualized. In connection with the growing globalization of international life, it is natural that the international community should become more active in establishing universal standards to ensure information security.

At the same time, the norms of national legislation that take into account the peculiarities of the political, legal and socio-economic development of the domestic statehood deserve consistent modification. In the current realities, the criminal policy of the Russian Federation, which allows to designate key aspects of criminal law protection against encroachments on the most important interests in the field of information security for citizens in the Russian Federation, Russian society and the state as a whole, acquires significant importance (Avdeev et al., 2019b).

It is worth noting that at present the problem of criminal-legal provision for information security requires the adoption of new legal solutions due to the emergence of new risks and challenges. The reason for this is the rapid development of information and communication technologies, the use of which outside the legal field entails negative consequences both for the state and enterprises in various forms of ownership and the welfare of the population associated with the protection for personal and property interests. This trend of improving threats to cybersecurity has predetermined an increase in crime rates and the emergence for new types of encroachments in the digital information format.

According to the official statistics system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the registration of crimes using computer and telecommunications technologies began in 2017. In 2017, 9,587 crimes

committed using computer and telecommunications technologies were registered.

The relative rate of crimes of this type in the total list of crime was 4.4%. The trend of a significant increase in the rates for this type of crime emerged in 2018, when 174674 crimes committed with the use of computer and telecommunication technologies were registered. As a result, the share of these crimes in the total list of crime increased to 8.77%. The upward trend in the absolute and relative rates of crimes committed using computer and telecommunication technologies continues in 2019. Based on the official statistics, the number of crimes using computer and telecommunication technologies was 294409. The share for this type of crime in the overall structure of crime reached 14.54%. In 2020 there was further growth of this type of crime, when 510396 crimes were committed with the use of computer and telecommunication technologies and their share amounted to 24.96%. Thus, the indicators of crimes committed with the use of computer and telecommunications technologies are characterized by steady growth.

Analyzing the dynamics of indicators in crimes involving the use of computer and telecommunication technologies, it is impossible not to note the high level of latency in crimes for this type. The high level of latency for this type of crime has predetermined the problems associated with the disclosure of crimes, preliminary investigation in which is mandatory. For example, in 2020, according to statistics, only every sixth crime of this type (18.6%) was subject to disclosure. Despite this fact, in 2020 the rate of solved cases in this category was to increase by 45.5%.

In addition to the indicators of crimes committed using computer and telecommunication technologies, the data of official statistics on the registration for crimes in the field of computer information are of interest. In 2017-2020, there is an upward trend in the absolute indicator of crimes for this type, which are investigated as mandatory, by 7.7%, 32.8%, 15.3% and 56.0%, respectively.

Relative indicators regarding the share of crimes in the field of computer information in the general list for crimes subject to mandatory investigation amounted to 0.17%, 0.23%, 0.25% and 0.22% in 2017-2020, respectively.



Absolute and relative indicators for crimes in the field of computer information are reflected in the indicators for the proportion of those convicted in crimes provided for in articles 272-274 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The dynamics among the relative indicators for those convicted of crimes in the field of computer information is characterized by the following indicators: 2017 - 0,028%; 2018 - 0.019%; 2019 - 0.026%; 2020 - 0.022%; the first half of 2021 - 0.03%.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, based on the above-mentioned acts, a universal approach to the mechanism of combating violence implies, first of all, that the definition of violence itself should be taken into account in the national legislation of the countries in the world. In the course of consolidating the efforts in the international community to combat violence manifested against the person, a concept of violence has been developed.

It is worth bearing in mind that violence means the use of physical force or power, carried out intentionally, implemented really or in the form of a threat, resulting in death, bodily injury, psychological trauma, developmental disabilities as well as various kinds of damage.

The UN developed and formalized a definition of violence against women, which is defined as any act of gender-based violence that causes or is likely to cause psychological, sexual or physical harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty in personal or public life.

It is thought that a comprehensive mechanism to counteract violence as a socially negative phenomenon should be based on a comprehensive criminal-legal regulation of measures, including the development of specific definitions for crimes or the identification of qualifying features in existing crimes, reflecting the particular manifestations of violence against women and children.

Summing up the above, it should be concluded that the adoption of a universal international normative legal act will allow the participating countries to focus on

the following key areas of information security, taking into account the national characteristics inherent in each state: 1) improvement of the mechanism for protection against updated cyber threats, taking into account new digital technologies; 2) improving the quality of stability in the elements for public administration, the financial system, and infrastructure; 3) strengthening of public-private partnership, creation and implementation of regionally oriented programs based on the interest of the economic plan and the degree of protection for credit institutions; 4) improving cybernetic culture and literacy of the population through appropriate information and educational activities; 5) enhancing the activities of law enforcement agencies to combine efforts in countering cross-border computer crimes. The result becomes: a) formation of an information security system; b) mutually beneficial cooperation based on the modernized international and national legal systems; c) improving the information literacy of the population; d) training highly qualified specialists in the field of prevention, disclosure, investigation and countering crimes in the field of high technology.

These negative phenomena determine the consolidation of international resources to counter cybercrime. As a result, it requires the adoption by the international community not of a regional, but of a universal normative legal act, which can be ratified by states located on all continents, not limited to European countries.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research was carried out at the expense of the grant of the Russian Scientific Foundation No. 22-28-20133 «Strategic directions of legal provision of public safety in the territory of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra» (<https://rscf.ru/project/22-28-20133/>), the Government of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug - Yugra on the basis of the Yugra State University. The article was prepared in the course of the Scientific school “Scientific support of the effectiveness of the implementation of modern criminal law policy (taking into account the criminological characteristics of the northern region)”.

**Relações Internacionais do Mundo Atual Unicuritiba.**

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