

development of e-government in China lacks macro planning, and has not put forward clear development goals.

4. At the same time, the management system of block segmentation and the nature of economy and scale entail a serious conflict. Difficulty in sharing the resources affects the processing of cross-departmental and cross-regional common businesses and the effective government supervision.

5. Local governments and departments at all levels are often independent in the construction of e-government, their standards in the e-government building are different. At the same time, the lack of norms and unified standards in the e-government building also makes the information flow poor.

6. There are problems of network technology, network information security problems. At present time there are both natural and human factors that pose a threat to information security, mainly including natural disasters such as fire, hardware failure, serious misoperation, data leakage, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, intentional data or program destruction, virus, wrong pointing, hackers, Trojan horse, wire eavesdropping, etc. Once the network is attacked, unable to work properly, or even all paralyzed, the whole society will be in crisis. State secrets are difficult to protect, making some departments afraid to use the Internet.

With that we come to the next conclusion. The countermeasures and suggestions for the development of e-government in China, the response method for improving the quality of civil servants, and carry out any reform, the emancipation of the mind is the key to solve the main problems in e-government spread in China. The ideological and political education of civil servants should be strengthened, so that they can change their ideas, so as to accept this change in thought, and then actively respond to this change in action. It is necessary for the civil servants to master advanced information technology skills via including such skills in the list of comprehensive assessment of civil servants.

As a combination point of government activities and information technology, the construction of e-government is not only a technical problem, but also involves the adjustment and coordination of the working procedures, organizational structure and personnel system of the political party departments. Therefore, the state should formulate corresponding development plans, establish corresponding leading institutions, strengthen the research, planning, organization and coordination of e-government, and formulate feasible phased goals according to the national conditions.

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## THE PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF COURT INFORMATIZATION

Strengthening and perfecting the construction of court informatization has important

practical significance for enhancing judicial credibility.

On the one hand, incomplete information application relies in the construction of informatization only on the guidance documents of the higher courts and lacks the supervision and tracking of the operation and use of the system. On the other hand, in the application process of information system, paper information and electronic information still run in parallel [1, p. 23–25].

The current situation of the team cannot meet the requirements of informatization. First, the application level of some court police information systems is low, and a large amount of system application work relies on clerks to complete [2, p. 45–50]. Second, the information team is weak, and most courts have only one network administrator, which is difficult to meet the needs.

Let us express some thoughts on improving the informatization construction of courts [3, p. 56–61]. First, for improving the information management system we must strengthen the top-level design, explore and research to reflect the effectiveness of informatization in a quantitative manner. Second, it is necessary to improve and improve the informatization work mechanism in line with scientific development, standardize the judicial information database, application system and data sharing and exchange platform and combine the work characteristics of the unit to develop online case handling, online office and electronic one. The rules and regulations for files, remote interviews and remote court trials have promoted the complete informatization work system [4, p. 67–69]. Third, we must establish a long-term supervision mechanism, through routine inspections and notification systems, regular supervision and inspection, strengthen supervision and tracking of the implementation of informatization, supervise and rectify problems found, and timely feedback the results of rectification, so that the system can truly take root [5, p. 83].

Informatization construction should focus more on services. First, strengthen the application of informatization in justice for the people and judicial openness, improve the construction of the four major platforms for judicial openness, and realize the full disclosure of case filing, court hearing, execution, letters and visits, and documents; increase remote video interviews, online court hearing live broadcasts, and online letters and visits, online case filing, etc., to respond to the judicial needs of litigants and the public, making informatization more convenient for the masses to participate in and understand the litigation [6, p. 78]. Second, in the process of informatization construction, the actual needs of judges, clerks, and parties should be fully considered, and their opinions should be consulted, participating in the informatization construction throughout the process, and playing a leading role in demand research and application promotion [8, p. 50–51; 9, p. 34]. At the same time, relying on government affairs platforms, Weibo, WeChat and other new media carriers, strengthen informatization construction publicity and application guidance, so that litigation participants can effectively enjoy the open, convenient, efficient and humanized services brought by informatization in judicial activities.

For strengthening the construction of informatization team we must have, first, all information technology personnel, introduce excellent professional and technical personnel and compound talents through multiple channels, clarify job responsibilities, and increase training efforts, and regularly carry out training activities such as centralized training, visits, technical learning, and legal knowledge learning. Keep up with the pace of information technology, laws and regulations, and cultivate excellent information talents. Second, we must strengthen the training of judges and trial assistants, and improve the level of application of

information systems and network information security through centralized training and practical operations. The third is to explore the establishment of an expert consultation system [10, p. 78–84]. Through the appointment of informatization experts in universities, research institutes, and government departments, the establishment of court informatization expert advisory groups, and the introduction of a project investment review mechanism during the phases of project initiation, investigation and acceptance, and gradually established Informatization construction efficiency evaluation system, promote the simultaneous implementation of informatization project construction and efficiency evaluation, and guide and improve court informatization construction [10, p. 87]. The fourth is to continue to improve the informatization operation and maintenance performance management evaluation mechanism, incorporate the degree of informatization application and the implementation of information security into the department and individual performance evaluation content, further clarify the goals and tasks of informatization operation and maintenance, and take multiple measures to implement it to ensure Informatization work is actively developing.

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