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MODERN MECHANISMS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN DEVELOPED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Information is information transmitted in any form - oral speech, paper document, and file. It is valuable not only for its owner, but also for third parties who can use other people's confidential data to gain a competitive advantage or personal enrichment [1].

Information arrays are subdivided into three groups:

- data for which there is no need to protect against leakage, or publicly available, the disclosure of which is required by law;
- protected as a commercial secret, subject to the introduction of a commercial secret regime and the compilation of a list of information related to it;
- those that need to be protected based on the requirements of the law - bank or state secrets, personal data.

Thus, in the US Information Security Management Act of 2002, information security is defined as:

- protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, distribution, modification or destruction;
- ensuring the integrity of information from unlawful alteration or destruction, including guarantees of its authenticity;
- ensuring confidentiality, which means maintaining established restrictions on access and dissemination of information, including the secrecy of data about privacy and property;
- availability, which means fast and reliable access to information.

For many foreign states, an approach to the problem of information security is generally typical, taking into account such concepts as "authenticity", "availability", "integrity", "confidentiality" [3].

For example, in Bulgaria, the Law on classified information of 2002 is in force, which restricts the right of the general public to access information, allowing any official to assign a classified information to any document.

Within the framework of this work, it seems especially important to note that at present in many states the concepts of e-government are being developed and implemented, based on the use of information technologies in the creation of state information resources and access to information on the activities of state authorities (USA, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and others).

In the UK, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 stipulates that the main purpose of a government information system is to provide access to a large body of official data, ensuring the right of citizens to access government information on demand.

It should be noted that the legal framework for the establishment of a government information system in the UK, for example, is contained in the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information and is based on the provision of free services to the public to ensure their information needs and exercise their rights and obligations.

Austria also legislates the right of citizens to access the regulatory framework, while the information held by the public sector is not commercialized, and a large amount of information is provided at lower prices, and fees for these information services are charged for copying and distribution [2].

Electronic documents are also subject to the Danish Freedom of Information Act, which provides citizens with an equal right of access to government documents, and the dissemination of information about the activities of state bodies is mainly carried out by the state, which, given the commercial interest in information, cooperates with non-state structures.

Similar provisions are contained in the Finnish Openness of Official Documents Act. In France, such legal norms are enshrined in the Law on the interaction of public administration and society, which is prohibited from reprinting, distributing and commercial use of received documents, and familiarization with documents is a free service (payment is charged only for copying).

The 1994 Prime Minister's Circular on the Dissemination of Government Information established some principles for the commercialization of this information related to the provision of raw information at no cost and copyrighted data distributed for a fee. In Germany, access to certain types of information is regulated by industry legislation and no general laws have yet been adopted.

In Portugal, the Public Sector Access to Information Act regulates the dissemination of government information through a system of "kiosks", the technical equipment of which is entrusted to the private sector.

At the same time, the scope of the Spanish Law on Access to Information does not apply to electronic information, and the issues of electronic exchange of documents are regulated by the Law on Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce, adopted in 2002. Analysis of foreign experience in the legal regulation of issues of access to information indicates not only general trends, but also different approaches [5].

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THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Police are essential for preventing crime and improving citizen security. But in general, trust in the police in the countries of our region is very low. According to the data from the latest Latinobarómetro survey, in the majority of countries of Latin America, less than half the population trusts the national police. In many of these countries, less than one in three individuals trusts the police.

As described in a recent monograph published by the IDB, this lack of trust affects citizens' willingness to fund the police, the type of security