

obtained through the convention and administrative procedures cannot be obtained on behalf of others.

There is only one exception, which is called embassy and consulate evidence collection. However, the method of embassy and consulate evidence collection is basically the same as that of embassy and consulate service. They can always face their own citizens, and cannot take coercive measures.

In our country, the recognition and enforcement of judgments of foreign courts are the same as those of overseas arbitral awards in terms of time limit, but there are three differences. 1. The application for recognition and enforcement of judgments of foreign courts can be either applied by the parties or applied by the foreign court that made the decision according to the procedures of treaties or bilateral judicial assistance agreements. That means the request for the applicant: it can be a foreign court in addition to the parties. His application object is the intermediate people's court in the place where the execution is carried out or where the property is located and it needs to apply within two years after the judgment takes effect.

The recognition and enforcement are required to meet five conditions at the same time: 1. There should be bilateral judicial assistance or reciprocity between the foreign court making the judgment and China; 2. It must be a valid judgment; 3. It shall not violate the public order of the host country; 4. The jurisdiction cannot be a case under the exclusive jurisdiction of Chinese courts; 5. It cannot be the result of default judgment.

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF E-GOVERNMENT LAW IN CHINA

The legal construction of China's e-government is actually gradually put on the agenda with the continuous improvement of relevant policies and regulations related to information networking. On December 28, 2000, the 19th meeting of the Ninth National People's Congress Standing Committee passed the "Decision on Maintaining Internet Security", which further accelerated the process of China's e-commerce and e-government legal construction [1]. In recent years, with the accelerated pace of global information, the application of China's e-government has continued to deepen, and the problems in its legislation have become increasingly prominent, which has hindered the rapid development of China's e-government to a certain extent. Therefore, it is of

great significance to strengthen the research on China's e-government legislation, carefully analyze the current situation of China's e-government legislation, systematically summarize its main problems, and put forward effective countermeasures to promote the sustainable and healthy development of China's e-government.

At present, my country has promulgated about 60 bylaws and regulations related to e-government. Strictly speaking, local regulations still account for the vast majority. These laws and regulations related to e-government are classified according to different scopes of application:

1. E-government and government information disclosure: such as the "Measures for Government Information Work" issued by the General Office of the State Council;

2. Information services and credit system establishment in e-government: Such as the "Internet Information Service Management Measures";

3. information security and confidentiality categories: such as "The People's Republic of China";

4. Industry informatization category: "Interim Measures for the Administration of Online Banking Business". Classification of China's e-government laws and regulations: those belonging to the construction of computer network systems are mainly information system construction and information security; the laws and regulations belonging to the stage of government information disclosure and personal data protection in information disclosure are mainly information disclosure and information service markets in e-government affairs Management and registration licensing laws and regulations; laws and regulations belonging to the e-government stage are mainly industry information. Judging from the distribution of these laws and regulations in different stages, my country's e-government policies and laws are still in different stages and different types coexist.

Under the current administrative law, due to the reasons of the administrative system and the drive of the department's vested interests, the departmental control of information resources is caused, and some organizations often use the information owned by the department due to conservative or competitive reasons. Resources are regarded as their own private property and they are not willing to disclose them to the outside world, forming an information island [2]. The current development of China's e-government has defects and deficiencies in the legislative model, privacy protection of citizens and information blocking between government units, etc., which need to be further improved.

In order to develop a sound e-government, we must formulate special laws and regulations on e-government that adapt to the development characteristics and implementation stages of China's e-government according to China's national conditions, combined with actual and foreign experience. The development level of the Chinese government's e-government should be closely related to the performance evaluation method in the future, and the e-government guarantee measures are proposed from the aspects of organizational structure, policy system, personnel training, and standards [3]. We closely follow the national conditions, combine practice, and learn from foreign experience to gradually build an e-government legal system, and continue to improve it, so that the e-government legislation can keep up

with the pace of practice, and provide strong legal protection and support for the development of e-government.

References:

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