

которых уже указана заработная плата откликается больше граждан [1].

Считаем, что необходима разработка соответствующих механизмов поддержки женской деятельности в целях расширения участия женщин в политической и управленческой сферах.

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ON THE ISSUE OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN CHINA

According to the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (adopted at the Third Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on May 28, 2020 and entered into force in 2021), the personal information of natural persons is protected by law.

Personal information is a variety of information recorded electronically or in other ways that can identify a specific natural person alone or in combination with other information, including the natural person's name, date of birth, ID number, biometric information, address, phone number, email address, health information, whereabouts information, etc.

According to the definition of General Data Protection Regulation (EU) (GDPR), "personal data" refers to any information referring to an identified or identifiable natural person (data subject). The identifiable natural person can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by means of identifiers such as name,

identification number, location data, online identification, or by means of the physical, physiological, genetic, psychological, economic, cultural or more elements such as social identity are identified.

At present, there are nearly 1 billion Internet users in China. The leakage of personal information in China is still very serious. The theft and trafficking of personal information are becoming more and more common. This has formed an illegal industrial chain. This industrial chain specializes in reselling personal information. All personal information will be sold as valuable commodities in this industry chain. In addition, due to the weak supervision of network operators, quite a lot of mobile phone users will receive a lot of spam text messages, various spam emails and even harassing calls.

All these circumstances affect the security of personal data. The leakage of personal information on the Internet leads to an increasing number of cases of fraud by phone and SMS. According to the statistics of the relevant agencies, in 2021 alone, the volume of large-scale telephone and SMS fraud due to the leakage of personal information reached 47 billion US dollars.

The Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China (was enacted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on November 7, 2016) regulates the sphere of Internet security in China.

The legislation is aimed at further improving the rules for the collection and use of personal information by network operators, and strengthens the responsibility of network operators for ensuring the security of personal information, to which is explained the obligations to ensure the security and protection of personal information of network product. The scope of critical information infrastructure and the main content of the protection system of critical information infrastructure are clarified.

The "Personal Information Protection Law" was adopted on August 20, 2021, and entered into force in 2021). The aim of this law is to protect the rights and interests of personal information, regulate personal information processing activities, and promote the rational use of personal information. The law clearly stipulates that law shall protect the personal information of natural persons, and no organization or individual shall infringe upon the rights and interests of personal information of natural persons. For the processing of personal information in violation of the provisions of this law, or the processing of personal information without fulfilling the personal information protection obligations stipulated in this law, the department performing personal information protection duties shall order corrections, give warnings, confiscate illegal gains, and apply for illegal processing of personal information. If it refuses to make corrections, it will be fined up to one million yuan; the directly responsible supervisor and other directly responsible personnel will be fined between 10,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan. If the circumstances of the violations are serious, criminal liability occurs in accordance with criminal law.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the issues of legal protection of personal data are of great importance and relevance in various countries, including China. The problem of personal data leakage in China remains serious. The legislation in the field of personal data protection adopted by the Chinese government is aimed at solving these problems.